Columbia University
in the City of New York

LIBRARY

THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,

AND

HISTORICAL

GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND;

WITH

A COMPLETE COUNTY-ATLAS FROM RECENT SURVEYS,

EXHIBITING ALL THE LINES OF ROAD, RAIL, AND CANAL COMMUNICATION;

AND AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE RESULTS IN DETAIL OF THE CENSUS OF 1851.

VOLUME II.

I—Z.

EDINBURGH, LONDON, AND DUBLIN:

A. FULLARTON AND CO.

1854.

THE

PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

I-COLM-KILL. See Iona.

ILANMORE, an islet of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, and lying half-a-mile north of Coll.

ILANROAN, and ILANTERACH, two of the Hebrides, lying on the south and east of Oransay.

ILAY. See Islay.

ILLERAY, one of the Hebrides, about 4 miles long, and 1½ broad, lying to the westward of North Uist, and insulated only at high water. The soil is partly sandy and partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle.

ILK, a word of frequent occurrence in the surnames of Scottish families. The following explanation of the word is given by the old Earl of Cromarty, in his 'Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy.' "The word *Ilk*, in our Scots language, denotes that either the person has given his name to the land, or has taken his name from the land: and this practice was one of King Malcolm Canmore's wise inventions; who, finding that oneness in name was a cause of the clubs and cabals called clans, in place of these old patronymics, the king did encourage all on whom he conferred any title of honour, as of earl, lord, or baron, to take their denominations from the lands erected into the lordship, or barony, so to divide, and break the clans, by loosing the ligament of these patronymic names; and so, *Divide et impera* was his project." Whatever, for political reasons as stated by his lordship, may have been the wise encouragement given by Malcolm Canmore to landed proprietors, to induce them to take their surnames from their estates, the doing so seems, however, originally to have arisen naturally, and of itself, from the necessity of distinguishing one person from another.

IMERSAY, an islet on the south-west coast of Islay.

INCH, an adjunct of frequent occurrence in Scottish topography. It signifies 'an island,' and is derived from the British *Ynys*, or the Gaelic *Inis*. It is said that the word occurs, with the same signification, in some of the aboriginal languages of North America. In Scotland, but more frequently in Ireland, the word is also used to denote level ground near a river.

INCH, a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of Kingussie: which see.

INCH, a parish in the western division of Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by Ayrshire; on the east by New Luce and Old Luce; on the south by Old Luce and Stoneykirk; on the south-west by Portpatrick; and on the west by Leswalt, Stranraer, and Lochryan. It approximates to the oblong form, but has marked irregularities of outline; and measures in extreme length, from north to south, 10¼ miles; in extreme breadth 7½; and in average breadth 4¼ or 4½. The southern division—comprising more than one-third of the whole area—has a surface so gently undulating, that, when viewed from the neighbouring hills, it appears to be entirely level. All of it forms part—and that the larger one—of an isthmus between Lochryan and Luce bay, and is believed to have been anciently covered by the sea; and it is bored at intervals into curious hollows, called by the peasantry "pots," which vary in measurement from 1,000 feet in circumference and 100 feet in depth, to comparatively small dimensions, and are supposed to have been scooped out by an eddying motion of the retiring billows. North-eastward and northward of the plain, the parish rises into ranges of beautiful hills. The southern face of these is partly arable land and partly green pasture; their tops, and interior sides inland and toward the north, are rugged, heathy, and incapable of culture; and a declivity, which they make toward the whole of the eastern boundary, again becomes partly verdant and partly subject to the plough. The soil, on the west side of the plain, is a good loam; in the rest of the plain, and other arable parts, is light and sandy; and, on the hills, is to a great extent mossy. The cultivated acres of the parish as compared with the uncultivated, are nearly in the proportion of two to three. About 700 acres are under wood. Toward the end of the last century the face of the country underwent an entire and renovating change, under the enterprising and skilful agricultural improvements and incentives of the Earl of Stair. Main water comes down from Carrick on the north, traces the eastern boundary for 5 miles, is joined by Luce water from the east at Waterfoot, or opposite New Luce, and thence deputes to the new stream, with the aid of its own tribute, to trace the eastern boundary-line, over a farther distance of 1½ mile. The stream is rapid in its course, and trots along a rocky path, but yields an abundant supply of salmon. The Piltanton comes down from the north-west, within the Rinns of Galloway, and, in a placid, and even sluggish course—during part of which it abounds in tiny sinuosities—traces the south-western and southern boundary, over a distance of 7 miles. No fewer than twelve lakes spread out their little expanses of water in the parish,—most of them in its level, or southern division. They abound in pike, perch, carp, tench, roach, and white and red trout; are frequented by wild ducks, teals, widgeons, coots, and cormorants; and during the winter-months,

64610

especially if the temperature be below the average, become the resort of immigrant swans from Ireland. Those of Soulseat and Castle-Kennedy are beautiful sheets of water, and possess, in a marked degree, the gentler features of fine lake scenery. The loch of Soulseat, ¾ of a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, was formerly called the Green loch, and, during part of the year, is sheeted over with a green granular sort of substance, which gives an appearance of watery verdure. "On a calm summer morning," says the writer in the New Statistical Account, "the banks of the loch of Soulseat present an appearance not a little curious. What seem to be pillars of cloud, appear here and there, rising to a height of 50 feet or more. A stranger, viewing them at a distance, might suppose them to consist of vapours of smoke; but on a nearer approach, they are found to consist of living creatures, engaged in ceaseless action, performing the most graceful evolutions; and, on listening, will be heard the rush of their little wings, and the piping of their tiny voices. These flies have, I believe, their nativity in the water, from which they emerge to an ephemeral existence in the region of air. One species of them go through a very singular process—throwing off the skin. They fix themselves to a tree or bush, or any resting-place, and literally crawl out of their skin; and, having left behind them their *exuviæ*, hie themselves off with freshened agility to their aërial dance. On remaining for a short time by the water-edge, I have found myself covered with the filmy skins of these gay ephemeræ." The loch is of the form of the arc of a circle, and has its concavity or peninsula covered with wood; and appears to have anciently had a deep fosse or trench stretching like a chord between its projecting points. In its vicinity stood an ancient abbey: See SOULSEAT ABBEY. Castle-Kennedy loch is cut so very deeply by injecting peninsulæ, and is so slenderly continuous by a connecting thread of waters, as sometimes to be reckoned rather two lakes than one. The parts run parallel to each other, the one a mile, and the other 1½ mile in length, from north-west to south-east, and are each about ½ a mile in breadth. A peninsula ¾ of a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, runs down between them on the north-west; another peninsula, of a half-moon form, about ¼ of a mile in radius, and ¾ of a mile in length of chord, sends up its convexity on the south-east; and between the peninsulæ stretches the water-line, which, in a sense, makes the two lakes one. In each section of the lake is an islet; resting on the bosom of the waters, or skimming their surface, or playing "in the lift" above them, are herons, sea-mews, and numerous species of water-fowl; on their banks are two rookeries; and, above all, in the long north-western peninsula, are the romantic edifice and demesne of Castle-Kennedy, the property of the Earl of Stair. Castle-Kennedy, in its original form, was a spacious, stately, square edifice, built probably in the reign of James VI. It belonged at first to the Earls of Cassilis, who had extensive possessions in Wigtonshire; but, in the reign of Charles II., it passed, with its adjacent property, into the hands of Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair. The castle was burnt by accident in 1715, and, down to 1839, continued, with walls 79 feet in height, to be uninhabitable and ruinous. The grounds and plantations around it were planned by Marshal Stair; and, if destitute of the graces which adorn more modish demesnes, possess attractions nearly peculiar to themselves.—Along Lochryan, the parish has a coast-line of about 8 miles. This includes most of the southern part, or head of the loch, and the whole of its west side, till within 2¼ miles of its opening into the sea: See LOCHRYAN. In the northern part, the shore is bold and rocky, and is perforated with several caves, which run 80 or 100 yards under ground; but elsewhere it is flat, and covered with sand or gravel. The loch has an extensive fishery of salmon, haddock, whiting, cod, flounders, herring, and excellent oysters. A slate quarry is wrought on the estate of Lochryan, the property of Sir Alexander Wallace. Repeated but vain attempts have been made to find coal. Granite occurs in detached blocks. Sepulchral cairns are very numerous in the uplands of the parish; on the average, about 60 feet in diameter, and 7 feet in height; having a considerable cavity in the interior, in which—as has been proved by the exploration of several—are deposited urns enclosing ashes and burnt bones; and consisting of stones which, in the case of many, must have been fetched from a distance of several miles. On a moor-land farm, called Cairnarran, are 9 of these cairns within the range of a Scottish mile. Burrows or tumuli occur in the lowlands, of exactly similar character to the cairns, except that they are formed of earth instead of stones; and they have the same interior cavity and sepulchral contents, and are supposed, in common with the cairns, to be monuments of the British tribes who inhabited Galloway during the early centuries of the Christian era. On the farm of Innermessan, on Lochryan, 2½ miles north-west of Stranraer, stood the ancient Rerigonium, a town of the Novantes, and in more modern times, the town and castle of Innermessan. Symson, in his 'Description of Galloway,' says "Innermessan was the greatest town thereabouts till Stranraer was built." Only faint vestiges of it, however, now remain,—such as cannot be detected except with the aid of a cicerone. In its vicinity rises a beautiful moat, 336 feet in circumference at the base, 60 feet in perpendicular elevation, 78 feet in sloping ascent, with a fosse encincturing its base, and an esplanade shaving off its summit, and commanding a fine view of the expanse and shores of Lochryan. "On the 24th November, 1834," says the Rev. James Fergusson, the minister of the parish, in his report in the New Statistical Account, "I caused a hole 3 feet deep to be dug in the centre of the plain on the top. After passing through a fine rich mould, we came to a stratum consisting of ashes, charred wood, and fragments of bone. In the days of the ancient Novantes, this was probably the public cemetery of the adjacent town, Rerigonium." On the farm of Larg, near Main water, are remains of an old castle, once the property and seat of the Lyns of Larg. The Castle of Craigcaffei, formerly the seat of the extinct family of the Nelsons of Craigcaffei, is still entire, and has been transmuted into a farm-house. The only village is CAIRN, or CAIRNRYAN: which see The monthly Stranraer cattle-market, held from April to October, has for its arena a spot within the western limits of Inch. The parish is traversed along the whole of its western border by the mail-road between Glasgow and Portpatrick, and across its southern division, by the mail-road between Dumfries and Stranraer; and, in its lowlands, it has abundant ramifications of subordinate roads, but, in its uplands, offers hardly an ingress to a wheeled vehicle. Sir John Ross, the celebrated arctic navigator, is a native of the parish, and adopts it, at his residence of North West Castle, as the home of his advanced years. Population, in 1801, 1,577; in 1831, 2,521. Houses 481. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,275.—Inch is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £263 15s. 7d.; glebe £15 15s. The parish-church was built about 74 or 84 years ago, and has never been much altered. Sittings 400. A preaching-station connected with the Establishment was commenced in 1836 at Cairn-

ryan. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, the population then consisted of 965 Churchmen, 302 members of the United Secession, 139 Roman Catholics, 132 Cameronians, 87 members of the Relief, 29 Episcopalians, and 30 persons not known to belong to any religious body,—in all, 2,684. The dissenters are all, except the Episcopalians, connected with congregations in Stranraer. The present parish comprehends most of the ancient parish of Inch, and all the ancient parish of Soulseat. On the island or "inch" in Castle-Kennedy loch, opposite the present parish-church, is supposed to have stood the earliest place of worship in the district; and from this circumstance the parish seems to have derived its name. Before the Reformation, the church of Inch belonged to the bishops of Galloway, and was served by a curate; by the annexation act of 1587, it was vested in the king; in 1588, it was granted for life to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tongueland; in 1613, it was returned to the bishop of Galloway; in 1641, it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; in 1661, it was again restored to the bishop of Galloway; and in 1689, it finally reverted to the Crown. In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels. St. John's chapel stood at the head of Lochryan and the east end of Stranraer; and, though in ruins in 1684, when Symson wrote his 'Large Description of Galloway,' it was commemorated in the names of various objects in its vicinity. A modern castle, or large building near its site, was called "the castle of the chapel;" a piece of land which had belonged to the chapel, was called St. John's croft; the part of Stranraer lying east of the rivulet which intersects the town, was popularly called the chapel; and a copious spring of water, which rises within flood-mark, is still called St. John's well. All these objects were detached from Inch, and included in the modern parish and burgh of Stranraer. A second chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, and giving name to the modern town of Portpatrick, stood on the west coast on the site of that town, and served the south-west division of the old parish, which was popularly called the Black quarter of Inch. This district was detached in 1628, and erected into the separate parish of Portpatrick. What the old parish lost by this disseverment, was afterwards compensated by the annexation to it of the parish of Soulseat. The church of Soulseat belonged, before the Reformation, to the monks of its abbey. When vested, by the act of annexation, in the Crown, a portion of the revenues was settled as a stipend on its minister; and in 1631, the remainder was granted by Charles I. to the minister of Portpatrick. The manse and glebe of the modern parish of Inch are in Soulseat, 1½ mile distant from the present church.

INCH. See Insch.

INCH-ABER, a small island of Loch-Lomond, ¾ of a mile south-west of the mouth of the river Endrick.

INCHAFFREY, an ancient abbey on the banks of Pow, or Powaffray water, in the parish of Madderty, Perthshire. The name is said to mean 'the Island of masses'—the island where masses were said; and certainly is written in Latin, *Insula missarum*. Its site is a small rising ground, which seems to have been insulated by the Pow. The abbey was founded in 1200, by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess Matilda, and dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and John the Apostle; and it was endowed with many privileges and immunities by David and Alexander, kings of Scotland. The ruins have been nearly all carried away, as materials for modern houses and roads in the vicinity. A small adjacent territory, formerly attached to the abbey, belongs to the Earl of Kinnoul, and constitutes him patron of about 12 parishes, over which the abbots anciently had right. Mauritius, one of the abbots, attended Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, and carried with him, in the infatuatedly superstitious spirit of the times, an arm of St. Fillan. The abbey furnished the first of two titles of nobility, which were conferred on its commendator. James Drummond, a younger son of David, Lord Drummond, was first styled Lord Inchaffrey, and afterwards, in 1607, was created Lord Madderty. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Chisholme of Cromlicks, and with her got the lands of Innerpeffray, she being heiress, through her mother, of Sir John Drummond, the owner of that property. From the first lady Madderty sprang two sons, John, Lord Madderty, and Sir James, the first Laird of Machony. Innerpeffray lies on the banks of the Earn, in the parish of Trinity-Gask, 4 miles south-west of the ancient abbey of Inchaffrey.

INCHARD (Loch), an arm of the sea on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the northern part of the parish of Edderachylis. Macculloch says that this loch is not absolutely wanting in picturesque beauty, but that the head of it is very desolate and bare.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or Rossie Island, a low flat islet of about 34 acres superficial area, in the strait or channel of the South Esk, between Montrose basin and the German ocean. It belongs to the parish of Craig, but was included by the boundary-bill within the burgh of Montrose, and is rapidly becoming the site of a suburban appendage to that town. At its east end is a dry-dock The currents which pass along its sides, owing to the narrowness of their channels compared with the expanse of Montrose basin, which is filled and emptied at every tide, are very rapid, and almost impetuous. Till the latter part of the last century, the great North road along the east coast of Scotland was continued across the South Esk only by the incommodious expedient of a ferry below Inch-brayock, at Ferryden; but now, by means of connecting bridges, it is carried across the island, and cuts it into two nearly equal parts. The bridge on the south side—where the channel has greatly less breadth than that on the north side—is a work of solid and massive stone masonry. The original bridge on the north side, was one of timber,—a great work of its kind, but constantly needing repair, and too fragile to resist fully the careering tide, and about 11 years ago, it was substituted by a suspension-bridge, which, if it want the intrinsic magnificence, and the circumjacent splendour of scenery which distinguish the famous Welsh bridge across the Menai, is at least one of the most interesting public works in the lowlands of Britain. See Montrose. The population of the island, in 1835, was about 120. —Inch-brayock, comprehending some adjacent territory, was anciently a separate parish, and in the year 1618, was united with that of St. Skeoch or Dunninald, to form the parish of Craig. The ancient church and cemetery were on the island; and the latter continues to be in use for the united parish. Inch-brayock, or *Inis-Breic*, means 'the Church or chapel island.'

INCH-CAILLIACH, 'the Island of old women,' an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ of a mile north-west of the mouth of the river Endrick, and ¼ of a mile from the eastern shore of the lake, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. The islet is 7 furlongs in length, from north-east to south-west, and nearly 3½ furlongs in breadth near its north-east end, but contracts at first slowly, and afterwards rapidly, to a point at its opposite extremity. Amidst the green and the golden islands of a landscape unsurpassed in its beauties by the most fairy districts of Scotland, Inch-cailliach is one of the most beautiful. It is the property of the

Duke of Montrose, exquisitely wooded, and turned to some account in husbandry. In ancient times it was the site of a nunnery, whose inmates are alluded to in its name; and down to a more modern period, it gave name to the parish which now wears the usurped title of Buchanan, and was the site of the parish-church and cemetery.

INCH-CLAIR, or Clair-Inch, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ½ a mile from the eastern bank, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is ¼ of a mile long from north-east to south-west, and runs parallel with Inch-Cailliach, about ¼ of a mile distant from it on its south-east side. The islet is finely wooded, and resembles in general appearance the larger and very beautiful islet in its vicinity.

INCHCOLM, an island in the frith of Forth, forming part of the parish of Dalgetty. It lies about 2 miles to the south of Aberdour; 6 miles west of Inch-Keith; and within about 4½ miles of Queensferry. It is scarcely a mile in length, and is of a bleak appearance, though partly arable. "A considerable portion of this island is composed of greenstone, exhibiting either the earthy, syenitic, or common appearance, and which, by the felspar being replaced by steatite, frequently passes into an imperfect serpentine. On the south side of the island, a variety of greenstone occurs containing numerous scales of pinchbeck-brown mica; it is traversed by a number of contemporaneous veins of greenstone, which frequently passes into steatite; this mineral occurs also in minute strings without exhibiting any such transition, and in them sometimes there may be observed threads of amianthus. On the south of the island, where a junction of the trap and the sandstone is exposed, the latter dips to the north at 52°; while the greenstone, as it approaches the sandstone, passes into a compact yellowish-white claystone, a vein of which occurs running parallel with the strata. With the exception of a body of sandstone, which is enveloped in the greenstone, the western half of the island is entirely composed of trap, having in some places a slightly columnar disposition." [Cunningham's 'Geology of the Lothians,' p. 76.]—Though destitute of beauty, this island is rich in historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland. The ancient name of the island was Æmona, which in Celtic means 'the Island of Druids,' and from which it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had had a place of worship here. After Christianity had been introduced, this island seems to have been taken possession of by some of the followers of St. Columba, who here erected a small chapel dedicated to that saint, and from which circumstance the present name of the island is derived. The origin of the religious house of which the ruins still remain, is thus related by Fordun:—"About the year 1123, Alexander I. having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queen's ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest blowing from the south-west, which obliged the sailors to make for this island, which they reached with the greatest difficulty. Here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow and the shell-fish he could pick up on the shore; nevertheless, on these small means he entertained the king and his retinue for three days,—the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea and in the greatest danger, the king made a vow, that if St. Columba would bring him safe to that island, he would there found a monastery to his honour which should be an asylum and relief to navigators; he was, moreover, farther moved to this foundation, by having, from his childhood, entertained a particular veneration and honour for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until, imploring the aid of St. Columba, their request was most graciously granted." The monastery founded by Alexander in virtue of this vow was for canons-regular of St. Augustine, and being dedicated to St. Colm or Columba, was richly endowed by its royal patron. Allan de Mortimer, Lord of Aberdour, gave also to God and the monks of this abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour for a burying-place to himself and his posterity in the church of that monastery. Walter Bowmaker, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's 'Scoti-Chronicon.' He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inchcolm, on the surrender of Henry, abbot of that monastery, in 1543. His second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the special favour of King James II., created a peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611. Fordun records several miracles done by St. Columba, as punishments to the English, who often pillaged this monastery. In the Duke of Somerset's expedition, 1547, this monastery was, after the battle of Pinkie, occupied as a post commanding the Forth. The circumstance is recorded by Paton, in the following words:—"Tuesday, the 13th of September, in the afternoon, my Lord's Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi or vii myles westward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an island thear called Sainct Coomes Ins, which standeth a iiii mile beyond Lieth, and a good way ner at the north shore than the south, yet not within a mile of the nerest. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey, (but ye monks were gone,) fresh water enough, and also coonyes; and is so naturally strong, as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearof my Lordes Grace considering, did quickly cast to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchandise, all commodities els comying by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye hole use of the Fryth itself, with all the havens uppon it shood quyte be taken from them. Saturday, 17th of September, Sir John Luttrell, Knight, having bene by my Lordes Grace, and the counsell, elect abbot, by God's suffraunce, of the monastery of Sainct Coomes Ins, afore remembered, in the afternoon of this day departed towardes the island to be stalled in his see thear accordingly; and had with him coovent of a C hakbutters and L pioneers, to kepe his house and land thear, and ii rowe barkes well furnished with amnicion, and lxx mariners, for them to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he shall soon becum a prelate of great power. The perfytness of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but suntime to rowe out abrode a visitacion, and when he goithe, I have heard say he taketh alweyes his sumners in barke with hym, which are very openmouthed, and never talk but they are harde a mile of, so that either for loove of his blessynges, or fear of his cursinges, he is like to be souveraigne over most part of his neighbours." Inchcolm was visited by Grose in 1789, and in his 'Antiquities of Scotland' are given several views of its ecclesiastical ruins. "Great part of the monastery," says he, "is still remaining; the cloisters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit of the prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat; adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen.

The octagonal chaper-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black-letter, which began with *stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house are the remains of a very large semi-circular arch. In the adjoining grounds lies the old carved stone, said to be a Danish monument, engraved by Sir Robert Sibbald, in whose book it is delineated as having a human head at each end. At present it is so defaced by time or weather, that nothing like a head can be distinguished at either end: indeed, it requires the aid of a creative fancy to make out any of the sculpture; something like a man with a spear is seen on the north side, and on the south the figure of a cross; it has been removed from its original situation." The island, which is fertile in some places, and is in repute for its crops of onions, was made a station for a battery of ten guns, for the protection of this part of the frith, during the last war. In more recent times the place has been partly modernized, as a residence for a party who farms the island from the Earl of Moray. Some years ago an attempt was made to plant it, but the trees failed.

INCH-CONACHAN, or Colquhoun's Island, an islet in Loch-Lomond, a mile south-east of the village of Luss, one of a cluster of 3 islets of nearly equal size, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It has Inch-Tavanach immediately on the south-west, Inch-Moree immediately on the south, and Inch-Cruin, in Stirlingshire, not far distant on the east. The islet is nearly 6 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad, and comprehends 94 Scottish acres under natural oakwood and some fir; but is uninhabited.

INCH-CORMAC, an islet near Kiels, at the opening of Loch-Swin. There are the remains of a chapel upon it.

INCH-CROIN, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ½ a mile north-east of Inch-Murrin, 3 furlongs south-west of Torrinch, and 1¼ mile from the bank of the south end of the lake, in the parish of Kilmaronock, Dumbartonshire. It is nearly a square, with the angles rounded off, measures about 3 furlongs on each side, and is finely wooded.

INCH-CRUIN, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¼ of a mile north-east of Inch-Mean, ¾ of a mile north-west of Inch-Fad, and about mid-distance between the western and the eastern banks of the lake, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is more than ½ a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, has little wood, and was formerly the site of an establishment for the insane. Its name signifies the 'round island.'

INCH-FAD, 'the long island,' an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¼ of a mile from the eastern bank of the lake, and ½ a mile north-west of Inch-Cailliach, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is 7 furlongs in length, and nearly 3 in breadth, and stretches from north-east to south-west. The islet is but partially wooded, but has a very fertile soil, and is inhabited.

INCH-FRIECHLAN, 'the shaggy island,' a rock in Loch-Lomond opposite the village of Luss, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire. The name alludes to the fern by which the appearance of the little islet is characterized.

INCH-GALBRAITH, an islet of only a few acres of area, in Loch-Lomond, 3 furlongs from the western bank of the lake, and the same distance south of Inch-Tavanach, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is chiefly noticeable as having been the site of an ancient castle, once the residence of the family from which the islet derives its name. The ruins of the castle still exist amidst a few overshadowing trees, and are now the habitation of the osprey

INCH-GARVIE, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, about 5 furlongs in circumference, lying 1½ mile from the southern shore of the frith, and 1 mile from the northern shore, immediately south of the passage at Queensferry. In the reign of James IV. a fort was erected upon it by Dundas of Dundas, which in later times was used as a state prison. Ruins either of the original fort, or of a castle afterwards built on its site, still grace the summit of the islet. In 1779, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones and his squadron in the frith, the fortifications were repaired and provided with four iron 24 pounders, but they have since been dismantled.

INCHINNAN,* a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by the Clyde; on the east and south by the Cart and the Gryfe; and on the west by the parish of Erskine, touching at one point on the south-west the parish of Houstoun. Its length is 3½ miles, and its breadth varies from nearly 1 to 2 miles. It contains 3,060 English acres, which may be arranged thus:—arable in cultivation, 2,600; woodlands 300; natural pasture, 100; sites of houses, roads, and waters, 60. The yearly produce is estimated at £14,000. The soil is excellent, consisting chiefly of strong productive clay; while on the banks of the rivers it is of a rich loamy quality. The land is in a high state of cultivation; all the modern improvements with respect to rotation of crops, manures, and draining, having been adopted. With the exception of a small portion of moorland not yet reclaimed, the whole parish is enclosed. The surface is diversified by rising grounds, some of them arable to the summit, others beautifully wooded, and all commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Few parishes afford so many delightful situations for small country-seats. In the Clyde, adjacent to the farm of Garnaland in this parish, is an island, containing about 50 acres, called Newshot—corruptly Ushet—Isle. In the Cart, before its confluence with the Clyde, is a much smaller one, called Colin's Isle, which, according to tradition, originated in the stranding of a vessel. The former is set down in Blaeu's map, dated 1654; the latter is not. Limestone and coal abound in this parish. Freestone of superior quality is wrought at Park and Rashielee; and at the latter place large quantities of whinstone have, since 1760, been procured, forming excellent materials for the construction of jetties and other improvements on the channel of the Clyde. The population is chiefly agricultural; and there are no manufactures, although the parish is situated in a great manufacturing district. Of villages it can scarcely be said there are any, the largest collection of houses consisting of 6, with the average number of two families in each. Towards the end of the 18th century, there was a distillery at Portnaul, on the east side of the parish.—The lands of Inchinnan were granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter the high steward, in 1158; and in the possession of a branch of the Stewart family—that of Lennox—a portion of these lands remained till the beginning of the 18th century, when it was sold by the Duke of Lennox and Richmond to the Duke of Montrose. It now belongs to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, whose ancestor purchased it from the Duke of Montrose in 1737. Mr. Campbell is the principal land-

* The parish of Inchinnan is of a peninsular form, being bounded by rivers on three sides, which obviously gave rise to the first syllable of the name, being the Celtic word for a peninsula, as well as an island. The adjunct is probably the name of St. Inan, to whom the church is supposed to have been dedicated. See the New Statistical Account, where an error of the author of Caledonia is pointed out.

owner in the parish. The palace of Inchinnan was built by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1506. It stood near to the site of the farm-steading of Garnaland, looking towards the Clyde. Crawford mentions that there were "some considerable remains" of it in 1710; but before the end of the century it had altogether disappeared, and the very foundations had become arable land. The structure appears to have been *palatial* only in name: had it been of any great consequence, it is not likely that it would have fallen so early into decay. The materials were partly employed in the building of a corn-mill at this place, in the gable of which, Semple, in 1782, observed one of the stones bearing an inscription. The mill having been lately pulled down, the stone was deposited within the tower of the church. The inscription is as follows:—

D . D
FSL . HCL
16 . 31

The greater part of the estate of Northbar was acquired in 1741 by Lord Sempill, who built a house upon it on the bank of the Clyde. In 1798 it was sold to Mr. James Buchanan, from whom it was acquired by Lord Blantyre, about 14 years afterwards. Southbar, the property of Mr. Maxwell Alexander, was acquired by his uncle in 1785. The mansion-house was, with the exception of one wing, accidentally destroyed by fire in August, 1826. The other estates are Park, Lord Blantyre; Freeland, Mr. Killoch; Rashielee, Mr. Maxwell of Dargevel: and House of Hill, Miss Balfour.—At the church of Inchinnan the waters of the Gryfe and the White Cart unite. Here there was formerly a public ferry, which gave name to a property, still called Ferry-craft. In 1759 a bridge was built, a few yards below the point where the rivers join. It consisted of 9 large arches, with a communication from the middle of the bridge by an arch connecting it with the point of land between the rivers. It cost only £1,450. The foundations of this structure were so insecure, and the work so imperfect, that it gave way in consequence of a flood, in the spring of 1809. A new bridge was completed in 1812, at an expense of £17,000, on a different site. It is composed of two divisions, which cross the streams 30 or 40 yards above their junction; an end of each division resting on the intermediate peninsula. They do not run in a straight line into each other, but the road takes a bend in the middle, where they join, and forms nearly a right angle, each of them crossing its own water at a right angle also. Upon the whole, this structure is at once substantial and elegant, and has a fine effect amidst the surrounding scenery, which is deservedly admired for its amenity and tranquil beauty. There is another bridge connected with the parish, that of Barnsford, which crosses the Gryfe and Black Cart about half-a-mile below their junction. The old high-road from Glasgow to Greenock, by Renfrew, intersects the length of the parish; and two good roads communicate with Paisley. Population of the parish, in 1831, 642. Houses 89. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,268. Inchinnan is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Campbell of Blythswood. Stipend 16 chalders, one-half meal and the other half barley, with £8 6s. 8d. for communion elements, and a glebe of 7½ acres. Part of the incumbent's emoluments he, like his predecessors, derives as superior of a piece of land, consisting of 2½ acres, called Ladyacre, which in Popish times formed an endowment for an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated in the parish-church. At the Reformation, this land was sold by the chaplain, for payment of a small feu-duty. The teind and duty annually arising from this source amount to £1 5s. 5d. In the charters granted by the ministers of Inchinnan in virtue of the superiority referred to, they have uniformly styled themselves "undoubted chaplains of the altarage and altar, commonly called Our Lady's Altar, of old founded and situated in the parish-church of Inchinnan, and as such undoubted superiors of the lands after-mentioned." The present incumbent truly says, in the New Statistical Account,—"The attachment of a superiority to a living occurs nowhere else in Scotland, in similar circumstances; and the Popish title connected with it is a still more extraordinary anomaly."—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £22 school fees, and £5 of other emoluments. There is another school with one teacher.—According to ancient historians, St. Conval, or Connal, taught Christianity at Inchinnan, where he died in 612. David I. gave the church of Inchinnan, with all its pertinents, to the Knights Templars, to whom it continued to belong till their suppression in 1312, when all their property in Scotland was transferred to the Knights of St. John, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and had the cure served by a vicar of their own appointment, till the Reformation. The former church of Inchinnan—which was pulled down in 1828—was a very ancient fabric, 50 feet in length, by only 18 in breadth, with an antique scarcement to throw off the rain from the foundation. The walls were of great thickness. "In the churchyard all the old tomb-stones, of which many remain, have crosses of different forms sculptured upon them. The parishioners point out what tradition has taught them to call the Templars' graves. The stones covering them, now reduced to 4 in number, are not flat, but ridged; and upon their sloping sides, figures of swords may be distinctly traced. If ever there were stone coffins under them, it is long since they have disappeared, and the graves themselves have been appropriated, from time immemorial, to the use of the parishioners."* The present church is Gothic, with a massive square tower, buttresses, &c., and is much admired. It occupies the situation of the former one, upon the Gryfe, near its junction with the White Cart. Both it and the bridge of Inchinnan were built of the freestone from Park quarry in this parish.

INCH-KEITH, an island in the frith of Forth, about 3 miles south-east of Pettycur, 22 miles west-half-north from the isle of May, and 17 west-north-west from the Bass rock. It belongs to the parish of Kinghorn, and is rather more than half-a-mile in length, and about an eighth of a mile in breadth. Throughout, its surface is very irregular and rocky, but it is in many places productive of rich herbage well-suited for pasturing horses and cattle. Near the middle of the island, but rather towards its northern end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 feet above the level of the sea; and here a light-house has been erected. The island possesses abundant springs of the most excellent water, which is collected into a cistern near the harbour, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. It is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede, and, from the name, must have been fortified previous to his time. In Maitland's 'History of Edinburgh' there is an order from the Privy council to the magistrates of Edinburgh, dated September 1497, directing "that all manner of persons within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected of the contagious plague

* New Statistical Account, p. 124.

called the *grangore*. devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town, and compeer on the sands of Leith at ten hours before noon; and there shall have and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered them by the officers of this burgh, ready furnished with victuals, to have them to the Inch (Inch-Keith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." It early belonged to the family of Keith, afterwards Earls Marischal, and from them received the name it now bears. How long it continued in possession of this family does not appear, as it afterwards belonged to the Crown, and was included in the grant of Kinghorn to Lord Glammis. With this family it remained till 1649, when, according to Lamont, it was bought, along with the mill of Kinghorn and some acres of land, by the well-known Scot of Scotstarvet, for 20,000 merks. It afterwards became the property of the family of Buccleugh, and formed part of their barony of Royston, in the parish of Cramond, in Mid-Lothian. In 1549, Inchkeith was fortified by the English, then in Scotland, under the Duke of Somerset. Having been dislodged by the French, then in possession of Leith, the works erected by the English were thrown down, and a more complete fortification was erected. Upon a portion of the fort, which remained about the end of last century, were the initials M. R. and the date 1556. In 1567, by an act of the Scottish parliament, the fort was demolished to prevent its being of use to the English.—The lighthouse on this island was erected in 1803; and was at first a stationary light, but in 1815, it was changed to a revolving light as at present. It is elevated 235 feet above the medium level of the sea. On the 1st of October, 1835, the reflecting light on this island was discontinued, and a dioptric light exhibited in its place. It consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of three concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute; and of five rows of curved mirrors, which, being fixed, served to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses. The appearance of the new light does not, therefore, materially differ from that of the former one, excepting that the flashes—which recur at the same periods—are considerably more brilliant and of shorter duration. In clear weather, the light is not totally eclipsed between the flashes, at a distance of 4 or 5 miles. The expense of this lighthouse, in 1839, was £467 14s. 5d.

INCH-KENNETH, one of the Hebrides, in the district of Mull, and constituting part of the parish of Kilfinichen. It is at the entrance of Loch-na-Kell, off the western coast of Mull, and at the distance of 12 miles south-west by west from Aros. This island, says Dr. Johnson, in his beautiful and emphatic description, is "about a mile long, and perhaps half-a-mile broad, remarkable for pleasantness and fertility. It is verdant and grassy, and fit both for pasture and tillage; but it has no trees. Its only inhabitants were Sir Allan Maclean and two young ladies, his daughters, with their servants. Romance does not often exhibit a scene that strikes the imagination more than this little desert in these depths of Western obscurity, occupied not by a gross herdsman, or amphibious fisherman, but by a gentleman and two ladies, of high birth, polished manners, and elegant conversation, who, in a habitation raised not very far above the ground, but furnished with unexpected neatness and convenience, practised all the kindness of hospitality and refinement of courtesy. Inch-Kenneth was once a seminary of ecclesiastics, subordinate, I suppose, to I-Colm-Kill. Sir Allan had a mind to trace the foundation of the college, but neither I nor Mr. Boswell—who bends a keener eye on vacancy—were able to perceive them. Our attention, however, was sufficiently engaged by a venerable chapel, which stands yet entire, except that the roof is gone. It is about 60 feet in length, and 30 in breadth: on one side of the altar is a bas-relief of the blessed Virgin, and by it lies a little bell; which, though cracked and without a clapper, has remained there for ages, guarded only by the venerableness of the place. The ground round the chapel is covered with grave-stones of chiefs and ladies; and still continues to be a place of sepulture. Inch-Kenneth is a proper prelude to I-Colm-Kill. It was not without some mournful emotion that we contemplated the ruins of religious structures, and the monuments of the dead. On the next day, we took a more distinct view of the place, and went with the boat to see oysters in the bed, out of which the boat-men forced up as many as were wanted. Even Inch-Kenneth has a subordinate island, named Sandiland—I suppose in contempt—where we landed, and found a rock, with a surface of perhaps four acres, of which one is naked stone, another spread with sand and shells, some of which I picked up for their glossy beauty, and two covered with a little earth and grass, on which Sir Allan has a few sheep. I doubt not but when there was a college at Inch-Kenneth, there was a hermitage upon Sandiland."

INCH-LONAIG, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ of a mile from the village of Luss, and 5 furlongs from the eastern bank of the lake, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is about a mile long, stretching from north-east to south-west, and nearly ¼ a mile broad; and contains an area of 145 Scottish acres. About one-half of its surface is covered with a natural forest of very old yew-trees. This islet has long been used as a deer-park by the Colquhouns of Luss, and has about 150 deer. Its only human inhabitants are the inmates and keepers of a boarding-establishment, or place of restraint and cure for persons who have been addicted to drinking.

INCHMAHOME, the larger of two islets in Monteith-loch, parish of Port-of-Monteith, on the southern verge of Perthshire. This islet possesses such historical and antiquarian interest as to have been the subject of a quarto volume, by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor of Stirling. In itself it has an area of only about 5 acres, and is an object of simple beauty,—an emerald gem on the bosom of the smiling lake. But it was the site of an extensive and noted priory, the ruins of which still sufficiently indicate its ancient grandeur. One arch of very elegant Gothic architecture, a considerable extent of wall, and the dormitory and vaults, are embosomed in a grove of large and somewhat aged trees. The vaults have long been used as sepulchres by several ancient families; and in the choir of the church are sculptured figures of the last Earl and Countess who bore the dormant title of Monteith. Immediately to the south-west lies the smaller islet of Tulla, the site of a ruined castle, anciently the principal residence of the Monteith family. Inchmahome united with Tulla to form the castle's insulated demesne; and it still bears memorials, in an intermixture of aged fruit-trees with its little forest, of having been laid out in garden and orchard. Several of its forest-trees are chestnuts, planted before the Reformation, one of them having a girth near the ground of 18 feet. The priory belonged to the Canons Regular of the Augustinian order, and was founded by Edgar, king of Scotland. It had four dependent chapels, and was represented in 1562 to Government as having property of the annual value of £234, besides tithings in grain. Originally it was connected with the abbey of Cambus-Kenneth; afterwards, it was attached by James IV. to the royal chapel of Stirling; and eventually it was bestowed

by James V. upon John, Lord Erskine, as commendatory abbot. In 1310 it was visited by King Robert Bruce, and was the scene of his exercising some royal prerogatives. In 1547, when the English invaded Scotland with the view of forcing a marriage-contract between Edward VI. and Mary, the infant queen, then 5 years of age, she was carried to the priory, and remained there, protected by her attendants, till she was sent off to France. The priory was visited likewise by James VI., and was occasionally honoured with the presence of many distinguished subjects.

INCH-MARNOCH, an islet in the frith of Clyde, on the south-west of the isle of Bute, to which it is politically annexed. It is about a mile long; and lies 2 miles west of St. Ninian's point. On the west side are vast strata of coral and shells. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch are still to be seen upon it. This island belonged, in former times, to the monastery of Sadell in Kintyre; it is now in the parish of Rothesay.

INCH-MICKERY, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, 2 miles and a furlong from the southern shore, and 3¼ miles from the northern shore, lying a little south of Cramond island and Inchcolm, and at about mid-distance between them. It is only about 3 or 4 furlongs in circumference, and is chiefly remarkable for an extensive oyster-bed on its shore, and for the profusion of sea-weeds, lichens, and mosses on its beach and surface.

INCH-MOAN, or Moss-Island, a low, flat, boggy islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ of a mile from the western bank of the lake, and immediately south of Inch-Tavanach and Inch-Conachan, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It stretches from east to west; is 6½ furlongs in length, and 3 furlongs in breadth; contains 99 Scottish acres, chiefly moss; and supplies the villagers of Luss with turf-fuel.

INCH-MURRIN, or Inch-Marrin, an islet in Loch-Lomond, the largest, and, with one exception, the most southerly of the beautiful earth-gems which are sprinkled in the bosom of that brilliant and joyous sheet of water; lying ¾ of a mile from the western bank, the same distance from the southern bank, and upwards of 2½ miles from the efflux of the river Leven. It forms, with Inch-Croin, Torrinch, and Inch-Failliach, a belt of islets from south-west to north-east, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and lying direct in front of the navigation from Balloch, is the first object on which the eye of a nautical tourist rests when commencing a trip upon the lake from the south. The islet is upwards of 1½ mile in length, and nearly ½ a mile in breadth. It is beautifully wooded, is used as a deer park, and has a hunting-seat and offices on it belonging to the Duke of Montrose. At its south-west end, in a grove of venerable oaks, are the ruins of an ancient castle, once the residence of the Earls, and afterwards of the Dukes of Lennox. The islet, as regards position, belongs decidedly to Dumbartonshire, and might be competed for with nearly equal claims by the parishes of Luss, Bonhill, and Kilmaronock; but it seems, singularly enough, not to be included in any division either county or parochial.

INCH-NA-DAMPH See Assynt.

INCH-TAVANACH, or Monk's Island, an islet in Loch-Lomond, stretching north and south at about ½ of a mile's distance from the western bank of the lake, and ¾ of a mile south-east of the village of Luss, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire. It measures nearly a mile in length, 3 furlongs in breadth, and 135 Scottish acres of superficial area. Its sides are steep; its surface is higher than that of any other islet in the lake; and 127 of its acres are covered with natural oakwood. One family resides on it.

INCH-TORR, or Torr-inch, an islet, ½ a mile long, and beautifully covered with oaks and lofty beech-trees, in Loch-Lomond; lying between Inch-Cailliach and Inch-Croin, and forming with these islets and Inch-Murrin, a belt across the broadest part of the lake. It is situated upwards of a mile respectively from the southern and from the eastern bank, and within the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire.

INCHTURE,* a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire; bounded on the north-west by Abernyte; on the north-east and east by Longforgan; on the south-east by the frith of Tay, which divides it from Flisk in Fife; on the south-west by Errol; and on the west by Kinnaird. It is of an elongated but very irregular form; and measures about 4 miles from north to south, and about 3 from east to west. Its coast-line, or line of beach upon the Tay, is only about a mile in length, and overlooks, at high water, only about 2¼ or 2½ miles breadth of frith. A rill rises in the interior, runs 1¼ mile down to the western limit, traces for 1¾ mile the boundary with Errol, and, aided almost at its mouth by a brook of more than twice its own length of course coming in from Errol, forms at Powgavie, a small but not unimportant harbour. Another brook, coming down from the north-west, forms for 3¼ miles the north-eastern and eastern boundary-line, receives in its course a rill flowing 1¼ mile through the parish from Abernyte, and diverges away into Longforgan. The parish, with very trivial exceptions, is a dead level, but commands a delightful view of water and hill scenery; and is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the rich and exulting district in which it lies. The soil is opulent carse-land, well-improved by lime and other appliances suited to clay; and, in general, produces heavy crops of prime grain. The area is embellished with fine enclosures and sheltering plantations, and, at intervals, is beautifully studded with gentlemen's seats, and laid out in pleasure-grounds.—Rossie priory, a superb monastic-looking pile, spacious and elegant within, imposing in aspect without, and surrounded by an extensive demesne, lifts up its fine form near the northern extremity of the parish. This mansion belongs to the noble family of Kinnaird, whose ancestor, Sir George Kinnaird of Inchture, was raised to the peerage in 1682 by the title of Baron Kinnaird of Inchture; and was built by Charles, 8th Lord Kinnaird, in 1817. Drimmie house, the predecessor of the priory, stood within the limits of Longforgan, but spread out most of its attendant pleasure-grounds in Inchture.—Near the south-eastern extremity of the demesne, and close on the eastern boundary of the parish, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Moncur, embosomed in shrubbery and plantation.—Ballindean house is delightfully situated, near the northern boundary, at the foot of the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the north.—Balledgarno house, south-east of Ballindean, is another fine mansion, surrounded by plantation.—The parish has several quarries of excellent freestone, and a complement of mills and thrashing-machines. Roads intersect it in every direction; and the mail-road from Edinburgh and Glasgow to the north runs through it from east to west. On this road stands the cheerful village of Inchture, 13 miles from Perth, and 9 from Dundee, occupying the summit of a rising ground in the centre of the luxuriant expanse of the carse-lands. The hamlet of Ballindean stands 1½ mile to the north-

* Inchture, or Inchtower, in the original application of the word, was possibly an inch or island, bearing aloft a tower, on the bosom of the sheet of sea-water by which the Carse of Gowrie is believed to have been covered; and the island or inch may, after the recession of the sea, have become the rising ground which is now the site of the church and village.

west. The other villages are Ballerno and Polgavie or Powgavie: which see. Population of the parish, in 1801, 949; in 1831, 878. Houses 157. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,731.—Inchture is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £224 10s. 7d.; glebe £30. An assistant and successor has £30 from the incumbent, and £30 from the heritors. The parish-church, a neat Gothic edifice, was built in 1834, and is situated at the village of Inchture. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Inchture and Rossie, which were united in 1670. The church of Rossie, half-a-century ago, was a ruin. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 fees, and about £8 other emoluments. The maximum attendance at the parish-school is 83; and at 3 non-parochial schools, 72.

INCHYRA, a small district and a village on the north bank of the river Tay, between the parishes of Kinfauns and St. Madoes, Perthshire. The district measures 1¾ mile along the course of the river, but only 1 mile direct east and west, and ¾ of a mile north and south, and is a detached part of the parish of Kinnoul. The village is a port, 8 miles distant from Perth, and a little south of the post-road between that town and Dundee. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of considerable burden, and a ferry which communicates with Fingask in the parish of Rhynd.

INGANESS-BAY, a bay of about 3 miles in length, nearly 2 miles to the east of Kirkwall bay, in Orkney. The headland on its west side is called Inganess-head.

INHALLOW. See Enhallow.

INIS-CONNEL. See Awe (Loch).

INIS-FRAOCH. See Awe (Loch).

INIS-HAIL. See Awe (Loch).

INNERKIP, the most westerly parish in Renfrewshire, is bounded on the north and west by the frith of Clyde; on the east by Greenock and Kilmalcolm; and on the south by Largs, in Ayrshire; extending about 6 miles from north to south, and about 4 from east to west. The coast is indented, but not deeply, by the bays of Gourock, Lunderstone, Innerkip, and Wemyss. There are several rivulets, the principal of which are Shaw's burn, the water of which is turned from its proper course towards the sea for the supply of the works at Greenock; Kelly burn, which forms the boundary on the side of Ayrshire; and the Kip and the Daff, which unite at the village of Innerkip, and then fall into the sea. The parish has obviously received its name from the *Kip*, and the word *Inver*, signifying the issue of a river. From the shore to the south-east is a gradual ascent, beautifully varied with plains, gentle declivities, winding streamlets, and heath-covered hills. There are fine fertile tracts, embellished with plantations, around the bays of Innerkip and Gourock. The other arable lands are nearly limited to narrow stripes along the shore, or by the sides of the rivulets. The greater part of the parish consists of bleak moors and pasture ground. It contains 12,540 English acres, which may be thus arranged: moss or moors, 5,860; arable, 4,500; sound pasture, 1,500; woodlands, natural or planted, 540; sites of houses, roads, and rivulets, 140. The village of Innerkip is a neat and pleasant place, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and frequented for sea-bathing, though it has not become a place of general resort. It was made a burgh-of-barony before the Union, and has the privilege of holding 3 fairs annually. Along the shore are some elegant marine villas. The principal land-owner is Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Baronet, whose ancestor obtained from Robert III., in 1403, a grant of the lands of Ardgowan, to which several large additions have since been made by purchase.—Ardgowan house, a stately structure, surrounded by beautiful plantations, was built in the beginning of this century. Elevated on a terrace overhanging the frith, it commands an extensive prospect of the shipping, and the surrounding scenery. Near the house there is an ancient square tower, probably a portion of the castle of Innerkip, which was held by the English in the time of Robert Bruce, and to which Sir Philip de Moubray escaped, after being discomfited by Sir James Douglas. Barbour in his poem distinctly indicates the course of the flying knight as having been by Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, to Ardrossan:

> "Syne throw the Largis, him allane,
> Till Ennerkyp,"

which (says Barbour) was "stuffyt all with Inglessmen," who received him 'in dayuté.'—Kelly house, the seat of Robert Wallace, Esq., is another beautiful mansion upon the Clyde. It was erected, in 1793, by Mr. Wallace's father, who, in the previous year, purchased the estate from the representatives of its ancient proprietors, the Bannatynes. Although the settlement of this branch of the Wallaces at Kelly is but recent, they have for many ages been connected with Renfrewshire. The present proprietor has here formed extensive plantations, and made great improvements in agriculture. In this neighbourhood is the range of braes mentioned in a fantastic old song, altered by Burns:

> "There lived a carle on Kelly-burn-braes,
> (Hey and the rue grows bonnie wi' thyme!)
> And he had a wife was the plague o' his days,
> (And the thyme it is withered and rue is in prime!") &c.

On an eminence, overlooking the coast, stand the ruins of a large square tower, called Laven castle. The lands of Laven, of old, belonged to a family named Morton, from which they passed, in 1547, to the noble house of Sempill. They are now the property of the Shaw Stewarts, to which family also belong the lands of Dunrod, an ancient possession of the branch of the Lindsays, who, from the time of Robert Bruce, made a considerable figure, but came to an end, in 1619, in the person of Alexander Lindsay, who alienated the estate to Sir Archibald Stewart.—Innerkip was famous for its witches, and probably this Alexander Lindsay is the person spoken of in the following popular rhyme, one of the very few we have observed relating to this county:

> "In Innerkip the witches rid thick,
> And in Dunrod they dwell;
> The grittest loon amang them a'
> Is auld Dunrod himsel'."

These witches are noticed in our account of Gourock. See also Mr. C. K. Sharpe's Prefatory Notice to Law's Memorials, Edit. 1818, p. 70.—On the brow of the rock, at Cloch-point, stands a lighthouse, consisting of a circular tower, 80 feet high, with a stationary light, of a star-like appearance. It bears north-east 4 miles from the Point of Wemyss; and 6 miles north-east by east from Toward-point. The jurisdiction of the river-bailie of Glasgow terminates at this point. In the immediate neighbourhood there is a ferry across the frith, which is here much narrowed, to the opposite shore at Dunoon. Before the introduction of steam-boats this was the principal means of communication with the West Highlands. It is still used chiefly for the transporting of cattle from that district.—In the 12th century the church of Innerkip, with all the land between the rivulets where it stood, was granted to the monastery of Paisley by Baldwin of Biggar, who appears to have held these lands under Walter, the first Steward; and to the monastery the church continued to belong till the Reformation. At Christ-

well there stood a chapel, which was founded in the reign of Robert III., and was endowed with lands in this parish. In 1594 Innerkip was deprived of part of its territory by the formation of the parish of Greenock, which had previously been comprehended in it. A new church having been built at Greenock at that time, the old place of worship at Innerkip was termed 'the auld kirk,' which, by a natural figure of speech, is now the name popularly applied to the village of Innerkip itself. In 1832 the *quoad sacra* parish of GOUROCK [which see] was divided from Innerkip. Population of Innerkip, in 1831, including Gourock, 2,088. Houses, in 1831, 258. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,392.—Innerkip is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend upwards of £230, with a glebe of 4 acres. The Independent body has a church here; stipend not known.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £30 15s. 11¼d., with from £26 to £28 of school-fees. There is also a side-school with one instructor.

INNERLEITHEN, or INVERLEITHEN, a parish chiefly in the north-east of Peebles-shire, and partly in the north of Selkirkshire; compact in position, and proximately triangular in form, presenting its angles to the north-west, to the south-west, and to the east. It is bounded on the north-east by Edinburghshire and the Selkirkshire part of Stow; on the south by the Tweed, which divides it from Yarrow parish in Selkirkshire and Traquair parish in Peebles-shire; and on the west by the parishes of Peebles and Eddlestone. Measured as a triangle, and not including sinuosities, it extends on the north-east side from Dunreich to the angle a little below New Thornylee, 11¼ miles; on the south side, from the angle just mentioned to the confluence of Spittlehope-burn with the Tweed, 7¼ miles; and on the west side, from the mouth of Spittlehope burn to Dunreich, 6 miles. But it has, on all sides, especially along the course of the Tweed, some projections and considerable recessions of outline; and contains an area, according to Armstrong, of 27,587 English acres, and, according to the minister of the parish in his evidence before the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, of 30,100 acres. The part which falls within the limits of Selkirkshire is a stripe on the south-east side, ascending 5½ miles from the Tweed, with a breadth, over most of the distance, of less than a mile, and an extreme breadth of 2½ miles. The surface gradually rises from the Tweed to the northern extremity, and has, in general, a broken, rugged, and precipitous appearance. Hills, forming part of the broad range which diverges at an acute angle from the central chain of the southern Highlands at the Hartfell group, and runs north-eastward to St. Abb's head, and attaining here, in many of their summits, the elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, crowd nearly the whole area, and, in some places, leave, in their interstices, scarcely sufficient space for the breadth of a road. The highest ground is Windlestraw-law, 1¾ of a mile from the boundary with Edinburghshire, and ¾ from the nearest point of the north-east boundary of the parish, yet standing on the boundary-line between Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire. The hills are cloven asunder from north to south by several deep glens, each bringing down the tribute of a crystal stream to the Tweed. The largest of the rivulets is the Leithen, which, rising within ¾ of a mile to the north-west angle, and running 5½ miles south-eastward, and 3½ miles southward, cuts the parish into two not very unequal parts, and contributes the main quota of its name: see the LEITHEN. Craighope-burn 1½ mile in length of course, Woolandslee-burn 2¾ miles in length, and Blakehopebyre-burn, also 2¾ miles in length, and all rising close on the north-eastern boundary, come down in a south-westerly direction upon the Leithen in the upper or south-easterly part of its course, and, in common with their mimic tributaries, find their way along cleughs or glens. Spittlehope-burn rises on the side of Carcsman hill, and after a course of ¾ of a mile in the parish, forms, for 1¾ mile, the boundary with Peebles, and then falls into the Tweed. Another streamlet, parallel to this, 1½ mile eastward of it, and 2¾ miles in length of course. Walker's burn, 1½ mile eastward of the Leithen, and 3 miles in length; and Gatehope burn, 1¾ mile farther to the east, and 3¾ miles in length,—all pursue a southerly course to the Tweed, and, along with Leithen water and Spittlehope-burn, cleave the lower part of the parish into nearly regular sections, divided from one another by parallel glens. The course of the Tweed, in majestic sweeps along the southern boundary, especially for 3½ miles above the influx of the Leithen, and over some distance below it, is exquisitely beautiful, and though inferior in effect to its course respectively past Peebles and past Kelso, where the competition of claims for superiority in brilliance has engaged the attention and debates of connoisseurs, may compare with almost any other part of the noble and exulting and everywhere interesting river. Along its banks, and also along those of the Leithen for 3 or 4 miles above the confluence of the rivers, are level stripes of very rich haugh; behind these are narrow borders of gravelly loam, skirting the foot of the hills; and farther back, gentle ascents, waving with corn or covered with plantation, lead the eye gradually upward to an array of rocky or heath-clad summits, chequered and patched on their sides with verdure. Though, in passing along the Tweed from Kelso to Peebles, a stranger might suppose the interior to be a hilly wilderness of rocks and desolation, yet the southern exposure of the general surface occasions the growth of much succulent herbage, and the carpeting of much excellent sheep-pasturage. Estimating the whole area at somewhat more than 30,000 acres, nearly 26,000 are enclosed and constant sheep-walk, about 2,500 have been occasionally in tillage, nearly 550 are under wood, chiefly plantations of oak, larch, and elm, and in a small degree hazel and birch and indigenous copsewood, and about 1,500 are in a waste condition, or carelessly open for sheep. All the farms of the parish, with two exceptions, are pastoral, having either limited scope or none for the use of the plough; and, for the most part, are of large extent. About 16,000 black-faced and Cheviot sheep, much improved in the breed, and nearly 400 black cattle feed upon the pastures. The sheep-walks, though elevated, are much valued by the farmer as sure spring-ground, and produce a vegetation which, both for its earliness and its succulency, gives sustenance to the sheep just at the time when they most need to be rallied from the wasting effects of the winter, and when the dam needs nourishment for her tender brood. In the arable parts of the parish the most fertile soil is that part of the haughs formed by the subsidence of the Tweed and the Leithen; and, in consequence of this being occasionally flooded by the rivers, the most manageable is the gravelly loam on the hanging plains behind, formed, in the course of ages, by the decomposing action of the atmosphere on the rocks and the decay of vegetable substances, but obstructed at intervals by blocks of stone, and curiously traversed by what are called 'blind springs' bursting from fissures in the subjacent rocks. A quarry of pavement slate, which finely combines with the Arbroath stone [see FORFARSHIRE] to form a tesselated stone floor, was wrought for some time at Holylee; and a quarry

of clay-slate for roofing was wrought at the eastern angular extremity below New Thornylee. Peat is abundant at the north-west angle, and occurs in smaller patches on Windlestrae-law; but is so difficult of access as not to prevent a demand on the Lothian coal-mines for fuel.—At the mouth of almost every defile throughout the parish tower-houses are met with in a ruinous condition; but, except in two or three instances, they have intrusted neither to record nor to tradition the names of their occupants. If similar scenes of iniquity were practised in all of them to some which the archives of the presbytery of Peebles ascribe to one of their number, they have deservedly become the habitation of owls. On a rising ground in the immediate vicinity of the village of Innerleithen, are vestiges of the fossum and the circumvallating lines of a strong fortification. The lines appear to have been formed without cement by a compact masonry of a vast mass of stones, fetched from a distance; and the third of them encloses a space of rather more than an English acre.—Horsburgh castle, the property of the Horsburgh family, about the origin of whose possessions in the parish a gossipping tradition points to a romantic hawking expedition of a king of Scotland, is an ancient edifice on the Tweed, near the mouth of Spittlehope burn.—The most noticeable modern mansions are Glen-Ormiston and Holylee, both on the Tweed, the former near the village of Innerleithen. Three roads of importance traverse the parish,—the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike along the banks of the Tweed, the new turnpike between Edinburgh and Peebles up Blakehopebyre burn, and a road along the Leithen from its mouth to its source. —Population, in 1801, 591; in 1831, 810. Houses 138. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,012.—Innerleithen is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Livingston Booth. Stipend £231 1s. 10d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £173 18s. 11d. The church was built in 1786. Sittings 350. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1835, the population then consisted of 624 churchmen, 155 dissenters, and 19 persons not known to belong to any religious denomination, —in all, 798. The dissenters are Episcopalians, Seceders, and members of the Relief connected with congregations in Peebles, and Roman Catholics, who attend a chapel at Traquair. Dissenting ministers frequently preach in the village; and the Independents have, for several summers past, supplied it as one of their stations. The parish had annexed to it, in 1674, about one-third of the old parish of Kailzie, the other two-thirds of which were annexed to Traquair. Kailzie was dismembered and suppressed in opposition to the remonstrances of the presbytery, and to the protest of the only heritor residing in two-thirds of its extent: see KAILZIE. The church of Innerleithen was given by Malcolm IV. to the monks of Kelso, and endowed with a power of giving refuge to persons fleeing from justice; but, as the village and the circumjacent district continued to be a part of the royal demesne during the reign of Alexander II., it must have been given to them without its appurtenances. A natural son of Malcolm IV. was drowned in a pool near the mouth of the Leithen; and his body, during the first night after his decease, was deposited in the church. William, an ancient parson of the parish, was one of the witnesses to a charter of William Morville, who was constable of Scotland from 1189 to 1190.

The village of INNERLEITHEN stands on the haugh-ground of Leithen water, about half-a-mile above the influx of that stream to the Tweed; 6 miles from Peebles; and about 28 from Edinburgh; overlooked on the east and the west by high and partly wooded hills, and commanding, especially towards the south, a limited but delightful prospect. Deriving its chief importance from the attraction of visiters and summer-residents to its medicinal well, it is rich, as to the position and the character of its environs, in the advantages of a choice retreat for invalids, and a place of fashionable retirement. To persons who are fond of angling it offers the teeming waters of the Leithen and the Tweed, and is within an easy distance of the Quair, St. Mary's loch, and various other trouting waters. To lovers of ease and quiet, who, while they enjoy the luxuries of rustication, deprecate the toils of travelling, and the dulness of far removal from the busy scenes of life, it presents, at the distance of a comfortable drive from Edinburgh, a retirement almost Arcadian, stilly and delightful in pastoral repose, where walks at will and solitary rambles are liable to hardly an intrusion. To persons who luxuriate in drives and pedestrian incursions among the beauties of landscape, it offers in profusion the romantic dells and softly highland expanses of green Tweeddale,—a gorgeous stretch westward to Peebles, and eastward to Abbotsford and Melrose, of the magnificent Tweed,—the retreats of Elibank and Horsburgh wood, the classic scenes of 'the bush aboon Traquair,' and, above all, at no great distance, those thrilling charms of the braes and waters, and 'dowy dells' of Yarrow, which have drawn melodious numbers from perhaps a moiety of the poetic genius of Britain. To invalids it presents a dry and healthy climate,—the medicinal properties of its well, in various appliances expressly framed to bear salutiferously upon visiters,—and what persons who are really or judiciously in quest of health will highly prize, comparative freedom from the fashionable dissipation which absurdity has contrived to make ascendant in some watering-places of Britain. Even to men of intellectual pursuits or of a literary taste, it possesses a sufficient character for attracting persons of their class, to afford a hope that they will not want suitable society; and it offers, on the spot, enough of books and periodical literature to prevent habits from becoming rusted; and everywhere in its vicinity, it holds out objects of antiquarian and scientific research. A writer, some 25 years ago, on the district in which it is embosomed, made, therefore, more display of his alliterations and pleonasms, than of his soundness of judgment, when he mentioned as a "defect" incompatible with its prosperity, the want of "feature, force, fulness, and novelty, in the scenery, by the expressive boldness of striking rocks, and the romantic enrichment of their sheltering trees, to impress and attract the senses, and, through them, rouse, stir up, raise and enliven the spirits, by removing that dulness which the tame tranquillity of loneliness, in a pastoral district, in unison with its flocks, is apt to produce in its inhabitants, where its surface is uniform, insipid, uninteresting, and bald." [Note on p. 238 of the annotated edition of Dr. Pennecuick's Works. Leith, 1815.]—If Innerleithen—with the hanging woods on the hill-sides which overlook it, and the mansion of Traquair peeping out from a rich grove on the further bank of the Tweed, and the alternately green and rocky eminences which flank the glens coming down through the parish, and the near vicinity of the supereminent district of song and poesy—is thus to be denounced, where is the vocabulary which shall supply terms for the proportionate denunciation of the most boasted spa-scenes of England?

Part of Innerleithen stands on the estate of Pirn, on the east side of the Leithen; but by far the greater part is built on the property of the Earl of Traquair, on the west side of the stream. One reason of the balance being so much on the west bank is, that the

ground has been feued by the noble proprietor on advantageous terms. The village consists chiefly of one neatly edified street along the public road, winged with detached buildings, and little clusters of houses. Most of the structures have been erected as accommodation for summer-rusticators and invalid visiters to the spa, and are not unworthy to receive as inmates the persons to whom mainly the village looks for support,—those accustomed to the delightful city-homes of the metropolis of Scotland. In the village are some good shops,—two large and commodious inns, each of which has a public table or ordidary during spring and summer,—one inn of secondary spaciousness,—a circulating library, with an attached reading-room,—and appliances for concerts, balls, public recitations, and occasional histrionic exhibitions. Over the medicinal well is an elegant structure erected by the late Earl of Traquair; and the pump-room combines with its proper character that of a public news-room. Across the Leithen is a stone-bridge, connecting the two parts of the village, and carrying over the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike. Over the Tweed, in the immediate vicinity, is a beautiful wooden bridge, constructed by the skill and personal superintendence of Mr. Jardine, civil engineer, and opening a delightful communication with the grounds of Traquair, and with the attractive northern section of Ettrick Forest. In the immediate vicinity of the village rises the neat small form of the parish-church. On the Leithen stands a large factory, a building five stories high, presenting an aspect strangely out of keeping with all the other features of the village and country landscape. A friendly society was instituted in 1808, and is in a prosperous condition. A club, formed in 1827 by upwards of forty noblemen and landed proprietors, managed under the auspices, or with the personal care of some of the most distinguished individuals connected with Tweeddale and Selkirkshire, and the Border districts, and bearing the name of the St. Ronan's club, patronizes a fondness which the natives of the district have during ages displayed for athletic sports, holds an annual festival called 'the Border games,' for the exhibition of gymnastic exercises, and promotes an annual competition during one day in trout-fishing. Great concourses, on these occasions, are drawn to the village; men eminent in the exploits of literature are attracted to witness peaceful feats of prowess; and aristocrat, philosopher, lawyer, yeoman, and artizan—sturdy and skilful in muscular effort, or pleased to watch its play and emulation—sit down at a common board, and forget, for a season, the artificial distinctions of a modern age, in admiration of the rough energies which formed the prime object of attention to ancient republics.

The mineral spring to which the village mainly owes its prosperity, seems to have been unremarked for its medicinal properties till about the commencement of the present century. Till then it was noted chiefly or altogether as the resort of pigeons from the circumjacent country, and bore the name of the Doowell. Had any saint in the Romish calendar been acquainted with it, the priests of the age preceding the Reformation would have pictured him to their gullible flocks as performing a far different exploit in connection with its waters, than that which Meg Dods ascribes to the patron saint of 'the Aulton' in reference to St. Ronan's Well, and would hardly have failed to send down to posterity the fame of miracles achieved by the naturally salutiferous properties of its waters. Even after it came into late notice, the well was a trivial, repulsive-looking fountain, bubbling up amidst a little marsh; and had no better appliance than a rude bench placed at its side for the accommodation of the infirm invalids who crept or were carried to it in quest of health. A simple pump afterwards rose gauntly from its mouth, amidst the wet miry puddle around it. But about twenty years ago, or not much earlier, the spa, with remarkable suddenness, and in a way nearly unaccountable, became celebrious among valetudinarians of all classes in Edinburgh and throughout the south of Scotland. The well, in the decorations built over and around it, in the character assigned it by popular opinion, and in the influence it exerted on the village in its vicinity, now rose, as if by magic, from the status of a watery hole in a quagmire, to that of an infant competitor with the proud spas of England In 1824, the publication of Sir Walter Scott's tale of St. Ronan's Well, greatly enhanced its celebrity, and poured down upon it some rays of that lustre which popular opinion then assigned to 'the Great Unknown;' for nearly all the readers of light literature, in spite of the utter difficulty which a topographist would have felt to discover resemblances, unhesitatingly identified the Marchthorn and the St. Ronan's of the tale with Peebles and Innerleithen. The well springs up at the base of the Lee-pen, about 200 feet above the street of the village. In its original state, it issued in small quantities, and at only one spring; but, when the ground was dug to its source, in order to clear away admixtures near the surface, it became emitted in two streams of different strength. On analysis, a quart of the less impregnated stream was found to contain 5·3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9·5 grains of muriate of lime, 21·2 grains of muriate of soda,—in all, 36 grains; and a quart of the other stream, 10·2 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19·4 of muriate of lime, and 31 of muriate of soda,—in all, 60·6 grains. The waters, jointly with the salubrious influence of the fine climate, are efficacious chiefly in cases of ophthalmic complaints, old wounds, and dyspeptic and bilious disorders.

Previous to the enriching discovery of the medicinal qualities of the well, Innerleithen gave some promise of its being about to cast off its pristine and ancient condition of a tiny sequestered hamlet, consisting of a few thatched houses, a mill, and a church, by becoming the adopted seat of an important manufacture. Toward the close of last century, Mr. Alexander Brodie, a native of Traquair, who had acquired wealth and mercantile insight in London, thought the site of the hamlet, upon a streamlet of much water-power, and in the midst of an extensive pastoral country, peculiarly favourable for a woollen manufactory, and expended £3,000 in erecting the edifice which now lifts its lumpish form beside the village. But though the factory enjoyed several years of his personal superintendence, and, in the first instance, occasioned colonizing and stir around its site, it never fairly prospered; and, after his death, it passed into the hands of various and successive lessees, and entailed upon some of them pecuniary loss. The fabrics are partly tartans, and chiefly broad-cloth. The annual consumption of raw material is between 2,500 and 3,000 stones. A few of the tartan weavers earn the same wages as those of Galashiels,—16s. 6d. a-week; but some, glad to break away from cotton-weaving at Peebles, have been engaged for 11s. 6d. a-week, but at the expense of being frowned upon by their craft. The condition of the operatives engaged in the manufacture is good. The number of hand-looms was, in 1828, 10; and in 1838, 24. Population of the village, in 1838, irrespective of summer-visiters, or persons attracted by the spa, 412.

INNERPEFFRAY. See INCHCHAFFERY.

INNERWELL, the name of various localities in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. The chief are

Innerwell-point, a tiny headland 1½ mile north of Eagerness; and Innerwell-port, a fishing-station ¾ of a mile farther north, where there is a salmon fishery rented at about £200 a-year.

INNERWICK, or INVERWICK, a parish in the eastern division of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the north-west by Spott and Dunbar; on the north-east by the German ocean; on the east by Oldhamstocks; on the south by Berwickshire; on the south-west by a detached portion of Spott; and on the west by detached portions of Dunbar and Stenton, and by the main body of Spott. It is of somewhat a horse-shoe form, with the convex side facing the west, and measures about 9½ miles in length, by about 2½ in average breadth. Two-thirds of the surface stretch across the Lammermoor hills. The highest ground is about mid-distance between the sea and the southern boundary. Upward by a slow ascent, from the south to this point, and downward by a considerable descent from it, till within 3 miles of the sea, the surface is in general heathy and wildly pastoral, yet contains some patches of arable soil, and is occasionally relieved by verdure on the hills, by the cheerful aspect of the cottage and the farm-stead, and by the lively movements and green delly banks of its pastoral streamlets. Along the northern side of the Lammermoors, in a belt which connects them with the plain, are ravines which break precipitously down in dresses of wildness and of hanging woods, to brooks which trot noisily along their stony bottoms, and dells clothed in verdure and various herbage, and disclosing here and there a pleasing prospect over a richly cultivated valley to the sea. Intervening between this chequered belt and the sea is a luxuriant and very fertile plain,—rich in all the features of scenery which kindle the enthusiasm of a keen farmer, variegated in three instances with the tracery of plantation, but, in general, not sufficiently tufted and frilled with wood to awaken a sensation of unqualified pleasure in a person of taste. The coast—which, followed along its indentations, is about 2¼ or 2½ miles in extent—partakes, in a general way, but tamely, of the rocky boldness with which the ocean is confronted from Dunbar to St. Abb's Head. About five-ninths of the area of the parish are in natural pasture; nearly four-ninths are in tillage; and about 350 acres are under plantation.—Monynut water rises in a peat-moss in Innerwick common, near the centre of the highest ground of the parish; flows southward alongside of the hilly ridge called Monynut edge, and assuming now a south-easterly direction, traces for 2¼ miles the eastern boundary,—performing from its source to the south-eastern extremity of the parish, a course of 4½ miles. Philip-burn rises on Peat-law, and, not far from its origin, begins to trace for 2 miles the southern boundary, when it falls into the Monynut. Craig-burn rises at the central heights of the parish, and forms, from its origin to its junction with the Whitadder at St. Agnes, over a distance of 4½ miles, the western boundary-line; and, in its progress, it is joined generally at right angles, by a surprising number of brief rills, whose cleugh-beds or glens form with its valley, a sort of rib-work of vales. Back-burn rises within 3 furlongs of the former, and has about the same length of course, and, like it, forms all the way the western boundary-line; but, of course, flows in an opposite direction, and cheerily moves along the plain to the sea. Thornton water rises within ¼ of a mile of the source of Monynut water, flows 2 miles eastward, 1½ northward, and 3 north-eastward,—receiving several indigenous little tributaries among the hills, turning a grinding-mill about the middle of its course, and curving round the village of Innerwick at a brief distance on the plain, —and falls into the sea at the village of Thorntonloch. Numerous springs, welling up in a plenteousness quite in keeping with the profusion of streams, supply the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water.—Limestone abounds on the lands of Skateraw, and is there burned in such quantities as supply a large part of the circumjacent agricultural district. Coal seems to have been anciently worked, but has ceased to draw attention. Sandstone is abundant, but is quarried only for local use.—On a steep eminence overhanging a rocky glen, near the village of Innerwick, stand the venerable ruins of Innerwick castle, an ancient strength of considerable importance. Grose gives a drawing of it in his Antiquities. Originally, it was the property of the Stewarts; but afterwards it passed into the possession of the Hamiltons of Innerwick. On an eminence opposite to it, on the other side of the glen, anciently stood Thornton castle, a stronghold of Lord Home. Both of the fortresses were attacked and beaten into ruins by Protector Somerset, during his invasion of Scotland.—A short way south of their site are slender remains of a bridge variously called Edirkens, Edinkens, Edincain, and King Edward's, —a name which has been connected by antiquarian criticism sometimes with Edward of England, and more frequently with Edwin of Northumbria, to whom the metropolis of Scotland is supposed to owe her designation. Near the bridge stood, till a very modern date, four grey stones, which were conjectured to indicate the sepulchre of some ancient person of great note. In a field near Dryburn bridge, two stone coffins, containing a dagger and a ring, were not long ago discovered.—The parish is intersected along the coast by the mail-road between Edinburgh and London, by way of Berwick; and along Monynut edge by a road between Dunbar and Dunse; and it has, in its lowlands, a fair provision of well-kept subordinate roads. A small harbour on the coast of the Skateraw property serves for exporting lime and importing coal. The villages are THORNTON-LOCH [which see], and Innerwick. The latter is situated at the base of a steep but cultivated hill, about a mile west of the Edinburgh and London road; and though clean, and not unpleasing in appearance, is planless and straggling. Population of the parish, in 1801, 846; in 1831, 987. Houses 191. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,182.—Innerwick is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Mr. Ferguson of Raith. Stipend £277 19s. 2d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £382 9s. 10d. Walter, son of Alan, the first Stewart, received a grant of the extensive manor of Innerwick from David I., and he gave to the monks of Paisley, at the epoch of their establishment, the church of Innerwick, with its pertinents, a mill, and a carrucate of land. Various English vassals settled within the manor. The second Walter, the Stewart, gave to the monks of Kelso some land, and pastures within the manor, and liberty to erect a mill. In 1404 the barony, jointly with all the possessions of the Stewarts, was erected into a free regality as a principality for the eldest sons of the Scottish kings. As part of that regality, it was annexed to Renfrewshire at the erection of that district into a county. In 1670, and 1671, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford obtained grants of the rectory, vicarage, and tithes of Innerwick, and the baronies of Innerwick and Thornton. Anciently, there was within the parish a chapel dedicated to St. Dennis. The ruins of the building existed till a recent date on a small promontory on the Skateraw coast, but they have now entirely disappeared. — Parochial schoolmaster's salary £31, with £40 fees, and other emoluments.

INSCH, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by the water of Urie, which divides it from Drumblade and Forgue; on the east by Culsalmond; on the south by Kemnay; and on the west by Kinnethmont and Gartly. Its figure approaches to a square; length 5 miles; breadth 3; square area 7,500 acres. Houses 270. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,360. Population, in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1,338; in 1836, 1,365. The soil in the southern part of the parish is fertile; but a small part only is arable. The higher lands afford excellent pasturage, especially Dun-o-deer hill, a conical eminence about 3,000 yards in circumference at the base, and rising, insulated from the level plain of the Garioch, to the height of 300 feet. According to that veracious historian, Hector Boethius, the pasturage of this hill was wont to turn the teeth of sheep, in cropping it, to the semblance of gold. We need scarcely say that though the sheep themselves are turned into gold, the pasturage has now no such effect on the teeth in particular. On the summit of this hill are the vitrified ruins of a castle said to have been erected by Gregory the Great. Dun-o-deer has much the appearance of an extinct volcano. Part of Foudland hill, rising 300 feet above sea-level, is within this parish: in its higher parts are extensive quarries of fine blue slate. The kirk-town of Insch is a small burgh-of-barony with a weekly market: it is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, 26 miles north-west from Aberdeen, with which this district principally communicates by the Inverury canal.—This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir John Forbes, Bart. Stipend £204 7s. 9d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £47 0s. 9d. Church built, according to date on belfry, in 1613; repaired in 1794; sittings 413. Here is a Baptist congregation who assemble in a thrashing-mill provided with forms for 160 sitters. Schoolmaster's salary £27, with £17 fees, and other emoluments. There are three private schools in the parish.

INSCH, a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. It was at one time partly united to the parish of Alvie, and partly to Kingussie; but, in 1828, was disjoined from these parishes, and erected into a parish, *quoad sacra*, under the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90. Population 644. The church is an ancient building; sittings 300. Stipend £120, paid by Government, with a manse and glebe.

INVER (Loch), a small arm of the sea, on the north-west coast of Sutherlandshire, near the promontory of Ru-Stoer. It gives name to the only village in the parish, Inver or Lochinver, which is a post-station, 245 miles north-north-west of Edinburgh: see Assynt.

INVER, or Invar, a hamlet on the great road from Perth to Inverness, at the confluence of the Braan and the Tay, on the eastern verge of the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. It stands immediately opposite the town of Dunkeld, and, previous to the erection of the bridge, it was the ferry-station of the town.

INVERALLEN, partly in the shire of Inverness, and partly in the shire of Elgin, an ancient vicarage now comprehended in the parish of Cromdale. The church is on the western bank of the Spey, and, together with the surrounding burying-place, is still in use. It is 1¾ mile south-west of Grantown.

INVERARITY, a parish in the centre of the southern division of Forfarshire; bounded on the north-west by Kinnettles; on the north by Forfar; on the north-east by Dunnichen; on the east by one of the parts of Guthrie; on the south-east by Monikie; on the south by Muirhouse; on the south-west by Tealing; and on the west by Glammis. In outline, it approaches the figure of a circle; and, in measurement, it is about 4¼ or 4½ miles in diameter. Arity water, a large tributary of Dean water—so large, and so greatly longer in course than that sluggish drain of Loch-Forfar, as to be really the parent stream—comes in upon the parish from the east, and intersects it right through the middle; and about halfway across it is joined on its left bank by Corbiburn, which rises in several head-waters at and beyond the south-western boundary, and comes bendingly round, first eastward, and next northward, to the point of confluence. Where the streams unite, or a little eastward, a valley or little strath commences, and stretching thence to the western boundary, forms a sequestered level, overlooked and encinctured by an amphitheatre of hills. Ascending gently on almost all sides from this valley, the surface rolls upward to the boundaries in soft hills, variegated, and, in some instances, covered with plantation. But though the parish seems not naturally favourable to the plough, two-thirds of it are cultivated, and one-sixth under plantation, only another sixth being left in a waste or uncultivated condition. The soil, in the valley, is chiefly alluvial; on the high grounds, is, extensively, a hard loam; but, in numerous districts, is clayey or various. Sandstone and grey slate abound, and are plentifully worked. Dotterels visit the parish; rails and woodcocks also abound. Roe-deer are numerous. The mansions are Fotheringham and Kincaldrum, both in the central valley. There is no village.—On the eastern boundary, and partly in the parish of Guthrie, are traces of the outer ditch and rampart of a Roman camp, called 'Haer Faads.' The parish is traversed northward and southward by the great western road between Dundee and Aberdeen, and is otherwise well provided with roads. It is also intersected in its northern part by the Dundee and Forfar railway. Population, in 1801, 820; in 1831, 904. Houses 173. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,093.—Inverarity is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Fotheringham of Powrie. Stipend £226 2s. 5d.; glebe 10 acres of land and a manse. Unappropriated teinds £65 13s.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees, and about £7 other emoluments. The present parish comprehends the ancient and united parishes of Inverarity and Meathie.

INVERARY,* a parish in Argyleshire, extending about 18 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth, somewhat in the form of a crescent, and lying chiefly betwixt Loch-Awe and Loch-Fyne: see these articles. Its appearance is hilly and even

* "Inveraray,—in Gaelic, *Ion-ar-ao-reidh*,—is the modern name of the parish. The appellations by which it was formerly distinguished, viz., Kilmilieu and Glenaray, were either given in consequence of its being the cell of some monk, or from a glen which forms a considerable part of the district. The river which runs by Inveraray,—in Gaelic, *Ao-reidh*,—is a contraction of *ao*, a privative, 'not,' and *reidh*, 'smooth.' This etymology suits with the appearance of some parts of the river at this day, and was very applicable to the whole of it before its channel was cleared. *Ao-reidh*, is evidently contrasted with *Sio-reidh*, 'always smooth,'—the name of another river near the town, remarkable for its smoothness. From *Ao-reidh*, is derived *Glenao-reidh*, the valley through which the river passes, and *Ion-ar-ao-reidh*, the flat ground on both sides the mouth of the river. It is probable, that agriculture was first attempted on such fertile spots as were thus situated. The name universally given in Gaelic to such pieces of ground, favours this idea. *Ion-ar*, or *Inver*, means, 'worthy of tillage,' from *ion*, 'deserving of,' and *ar*, 'to till.' *Ion-ar-ao-reidh*, may therefore signify 'a piece of flat fertile ground at the mouth of a rapid rough river;' or, *aorath*, may signify unlucky, from the frequent accidental drownings which may be supposed to have happened in a rapid rough river, before bridges were built on it, and which, from the contiguity of the hills, is apt to be overflowed in a very short space of time, an instance of which happened on the 3d of August, 1792, when, in consequence of a high flood, salmon and trout were caught on the very roads and meadows."—*Old Statistical Account.*

mountainous, though interspersed with several tracts of flat ground, particularly about the town, and the vale of Glenshira. The whole of the flat ground is arable, with a rich deep soil; but the rest is shallow, and not naturally fertile, though much improved by the use of lime as a manure. The parish lies along the coast of Loch-Fyne, and is watered by the ARAY [which see] and the Shira, both of which fall into the loch near the town. The latter stream, in its course through Glenshira, forms an expanse of water called Loch-Dow,—'the Black loch,'—from the darkness of its bottom, or the depth of its water. In high tides, the sea flows as high as this lake; and it is no uncommon circumstance for herrings and other salt-water fish to be caught here in the same net with trout and salmon.—Not far from the town, on a level space on the south bank of the Aray, is the castle of Inverary, the principal seat of the Duke of Argyle. It is a large quadrangular building, with a round tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion, by which the staircase and saloon are lighted, shooting up above the towers in the centre. It was founded in 1745, and is built of a variety of micaceous slate, brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. This stone is of a blue grey colour; a single shower of rain turns it almost black, but a gleam of the sun restores its original colour. The hall is hung round with arms very neatly arranged, and other ornaments suited to the grandeur of a Highland castle; but the rest of the house is fitted up in a modern style, and some of the rooms are hung with fine tapestry. From the lawn the scenery is very fine. The Aray, with its beautiful cascades,—the expanded bay of Loch-Fyne, which here forms an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference,—the hill of Dunyqueaich, or Duniquoich, rising in the form of a pyramid to the height of 700 feet, clothed to near its summit with a thick wood of trees, and surmounted with a rude watch-tower,—the richly wooded banks towards Essachossan, and the distant screen of mountains,—form a noble assemblage of grand and beautiful objects. A manuscript journal now before us, thus narrates the ascent of Duniquoich:—"Immediately after breakfast we set out with the view of ascending the abrupt cone-shaped hill which had attracted so much of our attention last night. C. led the way; and as we had acquired a sheep-like habit of implicitly following our leader, we moved in a line behind him, and a pretty bit of a dance he led us! In fact, we were soon convinced that he knew no more than ourselves about the road by which we might best achieve the enterprise on which we were bent, and that we had acted more discreetly in this—as in other instances—had we taken counsel of the natives before we began to climb the sugar-loaf shaped Duniquoich. At first we got on pretty well for a few yards,—the soil being firm, and the trees kindly lending us their aid; but the path 'grew faint and fainter still,' and at last disappeared entirely, leaving us to fight our desperate way over large stones and deep fosses, and through strong tufts of underwood, and long rank grass, and huge ferns, all linked together by intricate brambles, and forming a kind of jungle which it required both address and strength to penetrate. Here and there appeared a few most deceptive patches of bright green moss, on which, as soon as you had placed your foot, you found yourself immersed over the ancles in water. Still we worked our way upwards, 'thorough brake, thorough briar,' though often compelled to pause in our ascent; and at last, after about an hour's hard labour, we stood upon the summit of Duniquoich,—not a naked spiry pinnacle—as we had somehow premised—but green as a meadow, and of considerable breadth. A scene of ample extent, and mingled barrenness and beauty, stretched around us. On three sides was an amphitheatre of mountains and moorlands. Beneath us lay the richly grouped woods and verdant meadows of Glenaray; and the noble loch, on which a few little sails flitted to and fro, stretched away in calm beauty into the distant horizon, between the long and waving outline of its mountain-bank. We descended at hap-hazard from our cloud-kissing elevation, and as each took paths and ways of their own in the descent, we had each our peculiar mishaps and grievances. My boots perished in the service, and it was unanimously agreed in recounting our adventures, that the ascent of Duniquoich is a feat which none should attempt unless in woodland trim."—The plantations are extensive, and finely laid out; every unimprovable crevice, glen, and mountain is covered with trees, of which the present value is still immense, although the late Duke sold upwards of £100,000 worth of timber from the estate. Population of the town and parish, in 1801, 2,051; in 1831, 2,133. Assessed property £6,261. The valued rent, in 1751, was £274 11s. 11d., which was then considered to be about half the real rental. Houses 289.—The parish of Inverary, formerly a vicarage, is in the synod of Argyle, and is the seat of a presbytery. It was originally under the charge of one minister, but by the commission of parliament in 1650–1, it was placed under two, with separate kirk-sessions, and presiding respectively over what are called the Highland and the Lowland congregations, or the English and the Gaelic churches. Both churches were built under one roof, in 1794, at the expense of the Duke of Argyle, the only heritor in the parish. Stipend of English minister £168 15s. 6d.; glebe £45: of the 2d or Gaelic minister £157 15s. 7d.; glebe £30.—A United Secession church was opened in 1836, at an expense of about £500; sittings 205. It is built on a feu of 42 years from Whitsunday 1836, and is vested in trustees appointed by the United Secession congregation of Regent-place, Glasgow.—There are two parochial schools; one in the burgh, and another about 4½ miles distant. The united salaries of the masters are £51 6s. 8d. per annum, with about £60 fees. There were also five private schools in 1834.

INVERARY,—in Gaelic *Ion-ar-aoreidh*,—a royal burgh in the above parish, and the county-town of Argyleshire; 60 miles north-west of Glasgow, by Luss and Arroquhar; 39 north by west of Rothesay, in Bute, 73½ north by east of Campbelltown; and 32 south-east of Oban. It is situated on a small bay on the north-east side, and within 5 miles of the head of Loch-Fyne, where the Aray falls into that arm of the sea. It is a small town, consisting chiefly of one street, running nearly east and west, in the centre of which stands the church, and another row of houses which face the bay. The population, in 1831, was 1,117; in 1821, 1,137. The houses are well-built, and covered with slate. There are two very good inns. The old town—which was a dirty ill-built village, situated on the north side of the bay, on the lawn immediately before the castle—was removed to its present situation, about half-a-mile from the castle, and the greater part rebuilt by Archibald, Duke of Argyle. It seems probable, that, prior to the beginning of the 14th century, Inverary was little more than a place for fishermen, who lived by their occupation, and erected their huts here. About that period, the family of Argyle fixed upon it as their place of residence; and, as the hereditary jurisdictions of sheriff and justiciary were vested in that family, it became of consequence the seat of the courts and the county-town. It was erected into a

royal burgh by charter from Charles I., dated at Carisbrook castle, in the isle of Wight, 28th January, 1648. The territory of the burgh lies within the following boundaries, viz.: "The burn called the Cromalt, at the south; the green and yard-dykes of the Duke of Argyle's house of Inverary, the lands of Kilmahew, and the burn of Auchareoch, respectively, on the north; Loch-Fyne, on the east; and the Duke's park-dyke, and the common muir, respectively, on the west part." The whole territory, with the exception of one small feu, belongs in property to the Duke of Argyle. The inhabitants hold the houses and ground within burgh under leases from his Grace, or as tenants at will. His Grace, from the terms of the entail of his estate, cannot give leases for a longer period than 19 years. The burgh-territory, as described in the charter, extends beyond the parliamentary boundaries. By the charter, the council is declared to consist of a provost, 4 bailies, a dean-of-guild, treasurer, and 12 councillors. It has, however, been the invariable usage, for the last forty years, to elect only 2 bailies. It has also been the custom to elect one or more honorary councillors, but this was considered a mere compliment to the persons elected, who seldom or never attended a meeting of council. The right of election was vested by the charter in the inhabitants, and they were to elect the provost from a leet of 3, and the bailies from a leet of 12 persons. These leets were to be furnished by the Duke; and if he failed to do so, the burgh was entitled to elect its own magistrates for that year. The practice, previous to 3° and 4° William IV. c. 76, had always been for the old council annually to choose the succeeding or new council. The only revenues of the burgh arise from the right of ferrying passengers and cattle to the opposite side of the loch, which is now leased at £40 per annum, certain petty customs, and the rent of a common, called the muir of Auchenbreck; both these last produce about £120 sterling annually. In 1750 Duke Archibald, seeing how inadequate this revenue was for the occasions of the burgh, added to it a perpetual annuity of £20, secured on his estate of Stronshira. The total revenue, in 1839–40, was £157. Inverary unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbelltown, and Oban, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary and municipal constituency, in 1840, was 55.—The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have subsisted here from time immemorial. Its harbour was anciently called *Slochk Ichopper*, 'the Gullet where vessels barter fish;' and the arms of the town represent a net with a herring, with the motto, 'Semper tibi pendeat halec.' It appears also, that the merchants of France were in use to come here and barter their wines for herrings; and a point of land, called the Frenchman's point, is stated by tradition to have been the place where the merchants transacted their affairs.—Near the centre of the town is a monument erected to the memory of several gentlemen of the name of Campbell, who were put to death during Montrose's inroad into Argyle, on a spot near the present castle, marked by a rude pillar of unhewn stone.

INVERAVEN, a parish partly in Morayshire, stretching from the river Spey to the borders of Aberdeenshire, but chiefly in Banffshire; bounded on the north by Mortlach and Aberlour; on the east by Cabrach; and on the south and west by Cromdale and Kirkmichael. Its form is irregular, tapering towards the north-west. Length about 20 miles; breadth from 4 to 9. Houses 537. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,470. Population, in 1801, 2,107; in 1831, 2,648. The river Livet intersects this parish, rising from numerous sources within its limits, and flowing north-westwardly through the celebrated Glenlivet—which occupies a considerable portion of this parish—to the Aven, whence the name Inveraven is derived. The Aven, however, only skirts the parish on the west, in its course to the Spey, which runs across the north-western boundary: See article The Aven. Most part of this parish consists of moor and mountain, giving the district a bleak aspect, except along the banks of the rivers where the land is arable, and occasionally adorned with attractive and picturesque scenery. Much waste land, however, has been redeemed, particularly in Glenlivet, where the Gordon estate is being rapidly brought into a good state of cultivation. On the banks of the Spey here, there is a considerable extent of oak wood, and copses of birch and alder abound on the banks of the rivers in general. Inveraven-Proper is studded with plantations. The woods of Ballindalloch are extensive, and contain some noble trees, particularly two spruce firs near the mansion-house, and a number of splendid trees adorning the lawn. Roe deer are numerous on this estate, and game is abundant throughout the parish. Benrinnes [see article Aberlour] is partly in this parish. On its top is a small basin usually filled with water, and a cave in which Grant of Carrion—'James of the Hill'—is said to have made his hiding-place. The chief mineral production of this parish is the peculiar limestone of Glenlivet, imbedded in gneiss. It is extensively burnt with peat by the farmers. Many of the houses here—two storied and slated—are of a highly respectable order. The house of Ballindalloch is an excellent specimen of the ancient Scottish stronghold. It consists of a square building flanked by three circular towers, the central and largest of which, containing the gateway, is surmounted by a square watch-tower, called the Cape house, built in 1602. Two extensive wings were added in the beginning of the 18th century. Kilmarchlie is a venerable mansion, very appropriately adorned with ancient firs, the trunk of one of which measures no less than 11 feet in circumference at the base. At Blairfeldy are the ruins of a hunting-seat of the Earls of Huntly, and at the confluence of the Livet with the Aven are the ruins of the ancient castle of Drumin. There are traces of three Druidical temples in the parish. The old bridge over the Livet at Upper Downan was destroyed by the great floods of 1829; but in 1835 an elegant one was built a little further up the river. Three miles higher up is Tomnavoulen bridge. Over the Aven at Crag-Achrochan, and over the rapid burn of Tommore there are also bridges.—This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £238 17s. 11d.; glebe £7. Unappropriated tiends £138 16s. 7d. Church built in 1806; sittings 550. It is situated on the brink of the river Spey.—The inhabitants of Glenlivet are superintended by a missionary employed by the General Assembly. Church rebuilt in 1825; sittings 300. This mission has been in operation since 1727. The population of the mission-district, in 1836, consisted of 839 individuals belonging to the Established church, and 1,118 Roman Catholics.—A Roman Catholic congregation has existed in the parish time immemorial,—in 1829 it was subdivided into two. Chapel at Tombae built in 1829; sittings 567 The other congregation is at Chapeltown of Glenlivet.—Schoolmaster's salary £29, with £21 fees, and other emoluments, besides a share of the Dick bequest. There are 5 private schools in the parish.

INVERBERVIE. See Bervie.

INVERBROTHOCK, a *quoad sacra* parish, comprehending the suburbs of the town of Arbroath, and surrounding Arbroath parish on the east, north, and north-west, on the coast of Forfarshire. It is

in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns, and was disjoined by the presbytery, in 1834, from the parish of St. Vigeans. According to an ecclesiastical census, taken partly in 1835 and partly in 1836, the population then was 4,759; of whom 3,435 belonged to the establishment, 967 were dissenters, and 357 were not known to be connected with any religious body. The whole population, except a very few families, are of the labouring classes. The church was built in 1828, at a cost of about £2,200; sitting 1,224. Stipend £175.—There are in the parish two dissenting places of worship. The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1770; and their chapel was built in 1772. Sittings 405. Stipend £113 4s.; but variable according to the domestic circumstances of the minister.—The Original Seceder congregation was formed in 1805. Their place of worship was built in 1821, and cost about £500. Sittings 450. Stipend £70, with £10 for house-rent.

INVERCAULD. See BRAEMAR.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish in the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire; about 15 miles in greatest length, and 8 in greatest breadth. It is bounded on the north-west by Kilmorlan; on the north-east by Kilmun; on the south-east by Dunoon; and on the south-west by the East Kyle of Bute. It is intersected for 8 miles by Loch-Striven, an arm of the sea, and watered by a small rivulet which flows into the head of the loch. The surface is for the most part rugged. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate. About half-a-mile inland, the soil is thin and sandy, only adapted for pasturage. All the mountains formerly were covered with heath, but many of them are now clothed with a rich sward of grass, since the introduction of sheep. There is a considerable extent of natural wood, which forms an article of importance to the proprietors. The only plantations are around the seats of South-hall and Knockdow. Tradition mentions a battle which took place in this parish, during the reign of Robert III., and many graves and cairns are said to point out the places where the bodies of the fallen were interred. The small island of EALLANGHEIRRIG [which see] is in this parish. Population, in 1801, 626; in 1831, 596. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,137. Houses, in 1831, 105.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquess of Bute. Stipend £169 19s. 5d.; glebe £13 10s. Church built in 1812; sittings 250. The minister officiates at least once in the six weeks at Strone, and occasionally at Loch-Strivenhead.—There are two parochial, and two private schools within the parish. The principal schoolmaster has 400 merks per annum, the other 200 merks. Their school-fees amount to about £10.

INVERESK, a parish in the extreme north-east of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east by Haddingtonshire; on the south-east by Cranston; on the south by Dalkeith; on the south-west by Newtown; and on the west by Libberton and Duddingston. But for a considerable projection on the south-east, its form would be nearly that of a half-moon, the straight side or chord being on the north. Its extreme measurement, from West Pans on the north to the limestone quarry south of Chalkyside on the south, is 3½ miles; and, from St. Clement's wells' distillery on the east to an angle west of Whitehill mines on the west, is 3½ miles; but, north and south on the parallel of Musselburgh, it is only 2¾ miles, and east and west along the coast only 2 miles and 3 furlongs. The situation of this parish is one of the most delightful in Scotland; and its surface one of the most beautiful. Along the shore stretches a broad belt of pleasant and fertile downs, formed by the subsidence of the sea, and only a few feet above the level of high-water, furnishing a charming field for the favourite exercises of golf and walking. Behind this plain—which is about half-a-mile in breadth—the surface rises in a very slow ascent of verdant fields and highly cultivated soil, variegated with soft and irregular undulations, and sending up across the south-western projection or extremity the hills of Fallside and Carberry, 540 feet above sea-level. Beginning at the eastern extremity, the ascent immediately behind the plain, extends westward in a swelling curve to the beautiful rising ground, called the Hill of Inveresk, on which has stood, from time immemorial, the parish-church, commanding a most brilliant prospect, and forming itself, in its present form, with its tall and elegant spire, an attractive object from many points of view, in a limited but opulent part of the exulting landscape of the Lothians. This rising ground—which is about ¾ of a mile from the sea, and a little westward of mid-distance between the eastern and the western boundaries—has the form of a crescent, with the concave side toward the south, and the rich vale of the river Esk ploughed curvingly round its southern and its western base; and, though of very inconsiderable elevation above the level of the sea, it has so free an exposure on all sides, except the east, as both to seem conspicuous from a little distance, and to command, for the town which hangs on its sides, delightful prospects and healthful ventilation. On the concave side, in particular, the clustering town, with its adjacent ornamental woods and sloping gardens and elegant villas, gives to the view from its south side one of the finest village-landscapes in Britain; and, in its turn, commands such a prospect of the luxuriant haugh and beautiful water-course of the Esk, and the splendid demesne of Dalkeith-house, and an expanse of richly clothed country stretching away to the Moorfoot hills, as affords an almost perennial feast to the taste. The situation of the village, and of places adjacent, is as healthy as it is agreeable, and long ago obtained for the locality the name of the Montpelier of Scotland.—The river Esk, combining just at the point of entering the parish the waters of the NORTH ESK and the SOUTH ESK, [see these articles], comes in on the demesne of Dalkeith-house from the south, and bisects the parish into considerably unequal parts, in a beautifully winding course northward to the sea between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. An unimportant rill begins to touch the parish a few yards from its source in Haddingtonshire, and forms the eastern boundary over a distance of 2¾ miles to the sea. The celebrated Pinkie burn rises a little south-east of Inveresk hill, and flows first northward and then north-westward to the Esk, between Musselburgh and the sea; but being little more than a mile in length of course, it derives all its interest from historical association with the disastrous battle to which it gave name. Pinkerton burn comes in upon the parish from the south-west, and flows 1¼ mile north-eastward to the Esk near Monkton hall. Springs, though none of a medicinal kind, are abundant, and supply the parish with excellent water.—The soil, on the flat grounds round Musselburgh and Fisherrow, is sandy, but having been for ages in a high state of cultivation for gardens and small fields, is abundantly fertile; on the fields above Inveresk, on both sides of the river, it is of a better quality; and toward the highest ground on the south-eastern district it is clayey, and, when properly managed,

carries heavy crops of grain, especially of wheat. Almost the whole surface of the parish exhibits a highly cultivated appearance, and is well-enclosed with stone fences or thriving hedges; and, though probably less planted than comports with fulness of beauty and shelter, it is adorned on the south-west by the extensive woods of Buccleueh-park, and on the west by the fine plantations of New Hailes, and the rising woods of Drummore. Freestone abounds, and is worked in several quarries. Limestone also abounds, but is not much worked. Coal, of remarkable aggregate thickness of seam, of comparatively easy access, and of good quality, stretches beneath the whole parish. It is, at present, mined chiefly at Monkton-hall, New Craighall, and Edmonstone, and produces, with the labour of upwards of 550 persons, nearly 55,000 tons a-year. Under Eskgrove-house, and terminating in the circumjacent plantation, is a subterranean aqueduct or tunnel, which was cut with enormous labour a little before the middle of last century, as a channel for a stream drawn from the Esk to drive a wheel for draining the coal-mines at Pinkie. The manufactures, fisheries, garden-produce, and commerce of the parish, are of considerable importance, and will be seen by reference to the articles on its towns and villages. The parish is signalized by some remarkable moral characteristics in those of its population who are connected with the fisheries of Fisherrow, and by fond attachment, on the part of its politer inhabitants, to the amusements of archery and golf. An ancient silver arrow is annually an object of competition on the links of Musselburgh to the Company of Royal Archers. The victor receives £1 10s. and a dozen of claret from the magistrates of Musselburgh, and is bound to append a medal of gold or silver to the arrow before the next year's competition. The arrow remains for a year in the victor's custody, and is regarded, even on its own account, as an object of no little interest, as it has attached to it an almost unbroken series of annual medals, back to the year 1603. The golf—so long a favourite and peculiar exercise of the Scotch—continues to excite to the full as much interest in Inveresk as in any other of the few localities where it still continues in favour. Children are trained to it from their early years, incited by the attractive fitness for it of the links, and by the encouragement of their parents. To preserve the taste for it, a club of gentlemen was formed in 1760, and purchased a handsome silver cup, which continues to be the object of an annual competition, and is disposed of nearly in the manner of the silver arrow of the archers. But healthful and harmless as golfing is in itself, and cheeringly used by multitudes of exemplary persons, it has unhappily become considerably associated with some vices which have much withered its attractions.—Pinkie, Pinkie-House, and Carberry Hill, are objects of deep historical interest: see these articles. Carberry-house, on the northern slope of Carberry hill, in the south-eastern part of the parish, is a modernized mansion of unknown antiquity, and curiously combines, both in its exterior and in its interior, the massive and gloomy character of a baronial strength, with the sprightliness and comfort of a modern gentleman's seat. Monkton house, situated at the south-western verge of the parish, a mile west of the river Esk, is a modern mansion, the seat of Sir John Hope of Pinkie; but it has attached to it as farm-offices an ancient structure, reported to have been the erection and the favourite residence of the celebrated General Monk. Stonyhill-house, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, situated half-a-mile south-west of Fisherrow, seems, in its present form, to be the offices of an ancient mansion, which, in former times, was the property and the residence successively of Sir William Sharpe, the son of Archbishop Sharpe, and of the inglorious Colonel Charteris; and it has remnants in its vicinity, especially a huge buttressed garden-wall, of fit accompaniments of a very ancient mansion. New Hailes, formerly the seat of Sir David Dalrymple Lord Hailes, the distinguished historiographer and antiquarian, situated near the western boundary, about half-a-mile from the sea, is attractive on account of its containing his lordship's very valuable library, of its being surrounded with a beautifully disposed demesne, and of its having in its immediate vicinity a columnar monument to the great Earl of Stair.—Besides the eminent persons incidentally mentioned, the parish claims either as natives or as domesticated inhabitants, Logan the poet, Professor Stuart and his son Gilbert, and David Macbeth Moir, Esq., the well-known 'Delta' of Blackwood, in the walks of literature; Walker, Burnet, and the Ritchies, in the fine arts; and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Lord Clive, Major-General Stirling, and Admiral Sir David Milne, in the walks of warlike enterprise.—Antiquities of an interesting kind occur; but they chiefly fall to be noticed in the article Musselburgh. The beautiful hill of Inveresk, so exquisitely adapted to their object, did not escape the notice of the Romans as a fit place for fortifying their hold of the circumjacent part of their province of Valentia. Repeated exposure of ruins, the finding of coins, and some hints in history, indicate their having covered the whole northern face of the rising ground with fortifications. Even the site of the pretorium has been conclusively traced to the summit or apex of the hill now occupied by the parish-church.—Besides the village of Inveresk, the parish contains the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and the villages of Newbigging, Westpans, Wallford, and Craighall: which see. Craighall properly is two villages, Old and New, containing jointly a population of nearly 1,000, almost all of whom are colliers and their families. Newbigging is strictly a suburb of Musselburgh; and extending lengthways, or in the form of a street between it and Inveresk, it entails even upon the latter a suburban character. Inveresk consists chiefly of cottages, ornees, villas, and neat houses, all of modern structure, concatenated on both sides of a round along Inveresk hill, commencing with the parish-church and Inveresk-house, the property of Sir D. Milne, at the west end, sweeping gracefully round the concavity of the rising ground—a curve corresponding to a beautiful bend in the Esk—and extending altogether to a length of 900 yards, or about half-a-mile. The tout-ensemble, however, presents the aspect rather of a pleasing and rapidly occurring series of rural and gardened dwellings, than of compact or continuous ranges of buildings.—Both here and in Newbigging are houses—highly recommended by the salubriousness of the climate, and the sweet beauty of the scenery—for the reception and restorative treatment of lunatics.—The church is a lumpish edifice, built about the beginning of the present century, and originally looking more like a huge barn than an ecclesiastical edifice. To relieve the ungainliness of its appearance, a spire was afterwards added, so beautiful as to have been proposed—though not eventually followed—as a model in the erection of the exquisitely fine spire of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh. What the present church of Inveresk—for it is not a little spacious—has gained in the truly useful and paramountly important property of extensiveness of accommodation, it has irretrievably lost in the properties which most deeply interest the antiquarian. Its predecessor was an edifice of which its last and enlightened incum-

bent, the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, speaks with enthusiasm. The church was dedicated to St. Michael, and was built, as Dr. Carlyle supposes, soon after the introduction of Christianity, out of the ruins of the Roman fort, the site of whose pretorium it usurped. In its main part, it was 102 feet long, and only 23 feet wide within the walls; but it had four aisles, two on each side, built at different periods; and, in its ends, it had double rows of galleries. So antique a structure, though ill suited to the legitimate objects of a modern place of worship, would now be a feast to the eye which loves to look upon the venerable monuments of a far-away age. In minds of the best and most hallowed cast, too, it would excite a thrill of emotion, from the associated idea of its having been ministered in by the reformer Wishart on the eve of his martyrdom. In 1745, the army of the Chevalier erected a battery in the churchyard, but abandoned it on their commencing their march toward England.—The parish is cut from west to east near the shore, through Fisherrow and Musselburgh, by the great mail-road from Edinburgh to London; it is traversed by a part of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and contains the inclined plane of the railway passing New Hailes, Fisherrow, and Craighall; and is, in other respects, as to both sea and land, abundantly provided with means of communication.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 6,600; in 1831, 8,961. Houses 1,154. Assessed property, in 1815, £24,519.—Inveresk is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £324 11s. 3d.; glebe £22. Unappropriated teinds £2,034 11s. 8d. An assistant and successor has £150 salary, paid by the minister. An assistant, additional to the assistant and successor, receives £26 18s. from an endowment and seat-rents, and holds the office of session-clerk at an emolument of from £35 to £40. Sittings in the parish-church 2,400.—A *quoad sacra* parish called North Esk, comprehending all the portion of the parliamentary burgh of Musselburgh which lies west of the river Esk, and containing, in 1838, a population of 3,466, was recently erected. The parish-church, situated in Fisherrow, was built in 1838. Sittings 1,000.—Inveresk, *quoad civilia*, had, according to ecclesiastical survey in 1838, 8,542 inhabitants, of whom 5,876 were churchmen, and 2,666 were dissenters. The dissenters are of six classes, and have their places of worship in Musselburgh.—The Relief congregation was established in 1783. Sittings in their chapel 800. Stipend £120.—The United Secession congregation was established in 1765. Their church was rebuilt in 1820, at a cost of £1,200. Sittings 600. In 1838 there were two ministers. Salary of the senior £52, with house and garden, and £10 for sacramental expenses; of the junior £100, with £15 for house rent.—The Independent congregation was established in 1799. The church was built in 1800, and cost, including subsequent alterations, not less than £1,200. Sittings 320.—The Scottish Episcopalian congregation dates back to 1688. The chapel was built about 42 years ago, at a cost of £600. Sittings about 200. Stipend about £80, but variable.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1828. The chapel was built about the year 1833, at a cost of about £500. Sittings 250. The pulpit is served by local preachers from Edinburgh, who officiate gratuitously.—A congregation of local character, and no extraneous connection, was formed in 1839, by a disruption of the United Secession congregation.—Since the summer of 1835, a missionary has been employed to visit the parishioners who are most destitute of religious instruction. The committee of management consists of members of the Relief, United Secession, and Independent congregations. The funds are raised principally by subscriptions from persons of all denominations. Missionary's salary £50.—There are in the parish 21 schools, conducted by 34 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,114 scholars, and a minimum of 1,048. None of them are parochial; but the rector of a grammar-school, and the teachers of two English schools, receive from the town-council of Musselburgh salaries respectively of £27 5s. 4d., £20, and £10. At the grammar-school, two boarding-schools, and an academy, all the branches of a classical and commercial education are taught.

At the epoch to which record goes back, there were two manors of Inveresk,—Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk. Malcolm Canmore and his queen Margaret granted Little Inveresk to the monks of Dunfermline. David I. gave to the same monks Great Inveresk, which included the burgh and port of Musselburgh, and he gave them also the church of Inveresk, with its tithes and other pertinents. The monks got "a free warren" established within the manors by Alexander II.; and they had, in virtue of David I.'s grants, a baronial jurisdiction over them, which they afterwards got enlarged into a regality. The church was in early times of great value; and even the vicars who served it, while the monks enjoyed the revenues of the parsonage, appear, among men of consequence, as witnesses to many charters. In the church were several endowed altars, with their respective chaplains. In Musselburgh were anciently three chapels, one of them of great note for the pilgrimages made to it, and its historical associations, and dedicated to "Our Lady of Loretto:" See MUSSELBURGH. Within the grounds of New Hailes was another chapel, dedicated to Mary Magdalene. From this chapel, Magdalene-bridge, and the hamlet of Magdalene-Pans, corruptly called Maitland-bridge, and Maitland-Pans, at the north-western angle of the parish, have their name. The patronage of the church, and of its various subordinate chaplainries, and the lordship and regality of Musselburgh, or of the whole of the ancient Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk, were granted by James VI. to his Chancellor, Lord Thirlestane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. Much of this vast estate, notwithstanding the profusion of the noted Duke of Lauderdale and the dangers of forfeiture, came down to Earl John, who died in 1710. From him Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, purchased, in 1709, the whole property, with some inconsiderable exceptions.

INVEREY (THE), a branch of the Aberdeenshire Dee descending from the mountains on the southern skirts of Braemar, and flowing into the Dee a little above Mar bridge. The ruins of Inverey castle are still visible, a little to the right of the mouth of the stream.

INVERFARRAKAIG (PASS OF), a beautiful defile leading from Loch-Ness, across Stratherrick, into Strathnairn.

INVERGARRY-CASTLE, an ancient stronghold of the Macdonalds on the banks of Loch-Oich, near the mouth of the Garry, 7½ miles from Fort-Augustus. It consists of an oblong square of five stories, of which the walls only are now standing, the whole having been sacked and burnt after the rebellion in 1745. Near to it is the modern mansion-house of Glengarry, a plain, narrow, high-roofed building.

INVERGORDON, a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Rosskeen, on the north side of the frith of Cromarty, over which there is a regular ferry to Inverbreckie. It has a good harbour, having 16 feet water at spring-tides, and 13 at neap, and a fine sandy shore, where vessels may safely deliver their cargoes. It is 12 miles from Dingwall.

INVERGOWRIE, a village pleasantly situated at the head of a little bay, formed by the influx of Invergowrie burn to the frith of Tay, in the parish of Liff, Forfarshire; 3½ miles west of Dundee; and 18½ miles east of Perth. Besides offering facilities for the landing of lime and coals from the opposite coast of Fife, this little port is of some historical note as a place of royal embarkation. Alexander I. having had a donation made to him at his baptism of the adjacent lands of Invergowrie and Liff, by his godfather, the Earl of Gowrie, began, as soon as he succeeded to the throne, to build a palace in the vicinity; but some of his people from Mearns and Morayshire having formed a conspiracy, and attacked him in his newly-finished residence, he took shipping at the village, and sailed away to the southern parts of his kingdom to gather forces for quieting and punishing the north. In expression of his gratitude for having escaped the conspirators, he made over to the monks of Scoon, *in dotem et glebam*, the lands of Invergowrie and Liff. These lands, in the usual style of ancient manors, had their respective churches. The church of Invergowrie is remarkable for being traditionally reported to have been the earliest Christian structure north of the Tay. The original edifice is said to have been built at the village in the 7th century, by Boniface, a legate or missionary, who landed there with some attendants from Rome, and who afterwards penetrated the interior of Forfarshire, and founded various other churches. Apparently a much later erection than the original one survives in the form of a common-place mouldering ruin, half-covered with ivy, near the brink of the water. The churchyard is on an eminence, a mound of singular shape, washed on one side by the Tay. From the variety of mould which is turned up in digging, all or great part of the mound is supposed to be forced earth.

INVERGOWRIE BURN, a rivulet on the south-western extremity of Forfarshire. What strictly wears the name is a stream of only half-a-mile in length, forming, in the carse of Gowrie, the boundary-line between the parishes of Liff and Longforgan, in the counties respectively of Forfar and Perth; but it consists of the united waters of two streams, both of which possess some local importance. One of them rises immediately north of Dundee-law, and flows 3 miles due west, and then nearly a mile south, passing through Locheye, and tracing for some distance the boundary between the parishes of Dundee and Liff. The other stream rises in the parish of Fowlis Easter, in Perthshire, flows 2¾ miles south-eastward to Forfarshire, traces for half-a-mile southward the division-line of the counties, receives from the west a stream of 2½ miles length of course, running most of the distance also on the division-line, and then flows 1¾ mile south-eastward, to a junction with the branch stream from the east. Invergowrie burn, in the months of March and April, contains excellent sea-trout.

INVERKEILOR, a parish nearly in the centre of the maritime district of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Kinnell and Lunan; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by St. Vigean's; and on the west by Carmylie and Kirkden. It measures in extreme length from east to west 7½ miles; in extreme breadth 4¼ miles; and in superficial area 6,100 Scottish acres. From its east end, where it is 4¼ miles broad, it suddenly contracts to 1¼; and, having re-expanded, nearly at its middle, to 4¼ miles, it again suddenly contracts, and maintains to its west end an average breadth of 2 miles. Keilor burn, from which the parish has its name, rises on the southern boundary, and for 1½ mile flows along it eastward; and then runs along it 1¾ mile, still eastward, through the expanded coast-district of the parish, to Lunan bay. Lunan water comes in from the west; forms for 1¾ mile the boundary-line with Kinnell; flows 3 miles across the expanded northern wing of the parish; traces for 2 miles the boundary with Lunan; and falls into the sea at Redcastle. In its progress it turns the wheels of numerous mills; it flows with a clear current, and as it approaches the sea, frolics in many beautiful sinuosities; formerly it abounded with fine trouts, and had some pike, but is now more scanty in its fishy treasures. Ighty burn comes down from the north-east, forms for 2½ miles the boundary-line with Kinnell, and, falling into the Lunan, has its waters carried away in a direction not far from being opposite to that of its former course. The coast, including sinuosities, is between 5 and 6 miles in extent, and makes a considerable recession, over a distance of 2¼ miles from the northern limit, to admit the waters of Lunan bay. Along this bay—which, except in easterly winds, affords a safe anchorage for ships—the coast is flat, sandy, and overgrown with bent; but thence southward, it is high and rocky, and, in its progress, sends out the remarkable headland called REDHEAD: which see. Northward of Lunan water, the surface of the parish rises in a beautiful gently ascending bank of good arable land; between the Lunan and the Keilor, it recedes from the coast away westward, in a level expanse of fertile ground; and south of the Keilor, it gradually rises into heights which slightly partake the character of the southern part of the coast. The soil varies, but is, in general, dry and fertile; and the air—though liable in April and May to be laden with fogs—is, on the whole, pure and salubrious. About 270 imperial acres are under plantation; about 126 are scarcely, if at all, fit for cultivation; and all the rest of the surface is arable ground. At Leys mill, in the extreme west, is a quarry for what are called Arbroath-stones [see FORFARSHIRE], which are here dressed by machinery propelled by steam. At Redhead is an inexhaustible quarry of fine freestone; and below the rocks, Scots pebbles, some possessing the colour and density of an amethyst, have been numerously gathered. On the coast, at the south end of Lunan-bay, is a fishing hamlet called Ethie-Haven; but it is a desolate place, and threatens soon to be totally abandoned. On the sands of Lunan bay, and on the estate of Ethie to the south, are considerable salmon-fisheries. In various localities are five flax spinning-mills.—Anniston, Kinblythmont, and Lawton, are agreeable country-mansions. The village of Inverkeilor, situated near Lunan water contains a population of about 150. The parish is traversed from south to north, at nearly its narrowest part, by the mail-road from Edinburgh by way of Dundee to Aberdeen; and has, in its west end, 2 miles of the turnpike between Arbroath and Forfar; and is minutely intersected in every direction with cross roads.—On an eminence, at the mouth of Lunan water, stands a venerable ruin, called Redcastle. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, ascribes the erection of it to Walter de Berkeley, called the Lord of Redcastle, in the reign of William the Lion. But tradition asserts it to have been built by King William himself, and to have been used as a royal hunting-seat; and it seems to be aided in its verdict by the names of some localities in the neighbourhood,—Kinblythmont, being a contraction of Kings-blythe-mount, and Court-hill and Hawk-hill being names still in use. In the coast wing of the parish, south of Keilor burn, stands Ethie-house, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton. About a mile north-east of it on the coast, are the ruins of a religious house called St. Murdoch's chapel, in which the monks of Arbroath officiated At a place called

Chapeltown, nearly 3 miles west of the village of Inverkeilor, are remains of the chapelry of Quytefield, now the burying-place of the family of Boysack. On the lands of the Earl of Northesk, and on those of Mr. Carnegie, are vestiges of Danish camps; and those of the latter lands are near a farm-house which seems to have borrowed from them its remarkable name of Denmark.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,704; in 1831, 1,655. Houses 357. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,101.—Inverkeilor is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £246 14s. 5d.; glebe £8 15s. Unappropriated teinds £182 2s. 5d. The parish-church was built in 1735, enlarged in 1799, and, a few years ago, repaired. Sittings 703. The parish has a savings bank, and a library,—the latter chiefly religious. There are two schools. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £25 7s. 11d., with fees, a house and garden, and £10 other emoluments. A portion of the parish, at its west end, containing a population of 249, was disjoined in 1835, and along with a large portion from the conterminous parish of Kirkden, erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of Friockheim.

INVERKEITHING, a parish in Fifeshire, consisting of the ancient parish of that name, and of the parish of Rosyth, which were conjoined in 1636. The form of the parish is somewhat like that of the letter L reversed,—the base of the letter being formed by that portion of the parish which lies along the shore of the Forth. This part of the parish is about 4 miles in length from east to west; and varies, except at the east end, from about a quarter of a mile to about a mile-and-a-half in breadth. At the east end, a peninsula runs toward the south into the frith, at the extremity of which is North-Queensferry; the parish here extends for upwards of 4 miles towards the north, between the parishes of Dunfermline and Dalgetty, but scarcely exceeding in any place half-a-mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; on the east by Dalgetty and Aberdour; on the north by Beath and Dunfermline; and on the west by Dunfermline. The island of Inchgarvie, about half-way across the frith, is in the parish. Population, in 1801, 2,228; in 1831, 3,189.—The whole parish has been brought into a state of high cultivation, with the exception of the small portion which is under wood, and the higher acclivities of the hills, which are in pasture. The rent of land varies from £1 5s. to £4 per acre: the average rent being nearer the higher than the lower of these rates. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, exclusive of the burgh, was £3,966 sterling. That for which the burgh was assessed, was £1,649 sterling. The valued rent is £6,866 Scots. Number of houses in the burgh and parish in 1831, 450. There are considerable quantities of green stone quarried in different places in the parish, for building, paving, and road-making. Sandstone is also quarried in two places; there are also several limestone quarries. There is an extensive distillery in the parish, which employs about 80 men. There are two foundries, in which large articles are cast, and steam-engines and other machinery made; a tan-work, a ship-building-yard, a salt-work, a magnesia manufactory, a fire-brick work, a bone-mill, two meal and flour-mills, and a barley-mill. A number of individuals are also employed in weaving for the Dunfermline manufacturers. The only villages in the parish are NORTH-QUEENSFERRY and HILLEND: which see.—About a mile west of the burgh of Inverkeithing are the castle and lands of Rosyth, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Rosyth anciently belonged to a branch of the great family of Stuart, descended from James Stuart of Durrisdeer, brother-german to Walter the great steward of Scotland, father to Robert II., the first of the family who ascended the Scottish throne. The family of Stuart of Rosyth continued to flourish till about the beginning of last century, when, according to Sibbald, the last laird dying without issue and unmarried, disponed the estate to a stranger, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Roseberry. The old castle is situated on a rock on the shore, connected with the mainland by a causeway. All that now remains is a ruined square tower, which formed the north-eastern angle of what must have been a pretty large square building. Over the gateway is a defaced armorial bearing surmounted by a crown and M.R. 1561. On the mullions of the great windows of the hall—which are obviously alterations on the original building—are the initials F. S. and M. N., and the date 1639. Upon the south side of the castle, near the door, is this inscription:—

IN DEV TYM DRAW YES CORD YE BEL TO CLINK,
QVHAIS MERY VOCE VARNIS TO MEAT AND DRINK.

This ancient castle is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Abbot; and the tradition is—though we know not on what authority—that the wife of Oliver Cromwell was born here.—The parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patroness, Lady Baird Preston. Stipend £263 8s. 2d.; glebe £40. The parish-church is situated in the centre of the burgh. It was built in 1826, in the pointed style, and accommodates about 1,000 sitters. The old church was burnt in October 1825. There is a chapel in connection with the United Associate Synod.—In the parish-school all the usual branches of education are taught. The teacher has the maximum salary, with a good dwelling-house, and an elegant school-house. There is a school for the higher and ornamental branches of education; and there are 5 other schools which are unendowed.

The town of INVERKEITHING is situated at the east end of the parish, on an eminence overlooking the bay which bears its name; and consists of a main street of considerable length, running north-east and south-west, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour, and a row called Preston-crescent, running between the East Ness and the harbour. A lazaretto is built on the point of the bay opposite the town, known as the West Ness. The country round is open and agricultural. As a royal burgh it is of great antiquity; the oldest existing charter being granted by William the Lion, confirming one of a previous date. This charter was confirmed by James VI. in 1598. The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, 9 other councillors, and a town-clerk. This charter of James VI. contains a grant of customs from the great stone near Milnathort on the north, to the middle of the Forth on the south, and from the Water of Devon on the west, to the Water of Leven on the east; and under this grant the town were in the habit of levying custom within the included territory. About 70 years ago the town sold the right of levying custom at Dysart to the town of Dysart; but they still levy customs both at Kinross and North-Queensferry. The charters to the town of Inverkeithing contain very considerable grants of land; and their property at one time extended to near the Crossgates, which is about 4 miles. They had also property at Ferryhill. These properties may now be worth from £500 to £1,000 a-year, but they were feued for very small feu-duties, when in a state of nature, about or previous to the beginning of the last century. Besides the right of customs above-mentioned, the present property of Inver-

keithing consists of the East and West loans and Bois acre, the Town-lane, one-third of the school and school-house, the stock-market, one-third of the parish-church, the town's mill and kiln, the Inner and Outer harbours, and certain debts due to the burgh. The revenue arising from these different sources, according to the accounts made up to the 25th September, 1832, was as follows:—

Rents, including royalty on coal, 1832,					£219	8 3
Feu-duties,					86	6 4½
Customs and market-dues,					86	5 0
Harbour and shore-dues,					156	9 6
Casual income,			£3	7 0		
Street manure,		£44 12 0				
Off expense of collecting and cleaning,		31 11 1½				
			£13	0 10½	£16	7 10½
					£564	17 5½

The corporative-revenue in 1839–40, was £500 8s. 8d. The property of the burgh was valued a few years ago at £7,437 10s. 5d. sterling, exclusive of the town-house and jail; and the debts at £2,029 sterling. The burgh joins with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and South-Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839–40 was 56. The town-house was built in 1770; and besides the town-hall, contains the jail, which is small and not very secure, but fortunately it is very little used except for locking up drunken people for a night. The church, the school-house, the stock grain-market, and a dissenting chapel, are all handsome buildings, which add to the appearance of the town. Five fairs are appointed to be held yearly in the burgh, but they have long been merely nominal, no business being transacted at any of them. A weekly stock-market for the sale of grain, however, has been established, which is well-attended; and a branch of the eastern bank of Scotland has been opened in the burgh. The harbour is pretty good, though it might be deepened and greatly improved; vessels of 200 tons burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides, but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 20 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here, which is brought from the coal-work at Halbeath, by a railroad between that coal-work and the harbour. Various other coal-works ship their coal at this port; and when the proposed railroad from Lochgelly has been constructed, the coal-trade here will be greatly increased. In the town there are salt-pans, a distillery, and a brewery; and in the immediate neighbourhood a magnesia work and a pottery. The number of inhabitants in the burgh, in 1831, was 2,020.—The widowed queen of Robert III., the beautiful Arabella Drummond, resided for some time in Inverkeithing. She is said to have wished for a dwelling, from which she could behold the castle of Edinburgh, and made choice of a spot called Rottmell's Inns; but how long she resided there, there is neither record nor tradition to tell. There is a tradition, however, that the queen had a private chapel in the Inns, for herself and her domestics.

INVERKEITHNIE, a parish in the shire of Banff, bounded on the north by Marnoch, from which it is divided by the river Deveron, and in every other quarter by the shire of Aberdeen. It extends along the southern bank of the Deveron, about 6 miles in length, and measures from 1 to 4 miles in breadth. Houses 503. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,772. Population, in 1801, 503; in 1831, 589. This parish derives its name from the rivulet Keithnie, which intersects it from south to north, entering the Deveron near the parish-church and hamlet. At Boat-of-Inverkeithnie the Deveron is crossed by a bridge. This district is chiefly hilly. The soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated: much of it is in pasture. The Deveron's banks are beautifully wooded, but the parish possesses no object of particular interest.—It is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, T. G. Bremner, Esq. Stipend £214 18s. 3d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £21 18s. fees, and other emoluments.

INVERKIRKAG. See Assynt.

INVERLEITHEN. See Innerleithen.

INVERLOCHY, a hamlet and castle on the eastern shore of Loch-Eil, 2 miles from Fort-William. The estate of Inverlochy was purchased a few years back by the Marquis of Huntly from the trustees of the Duke of Gordon; and was recently sold for £75,150. Near the present hamlet, according to Boethius, was in former times an opulent city, remarkable for the vast resort of French and Spaniards, and also the seat of royalty. Here, as is reported, King Achaius signed, in 790, the league offensive and defensive betwixt himself and Charlemagne. In after times it was destroyed by the Danes, and never again restored. Nigh to where this fabulous city is represented to have stood is the ancient castle of Inverlochy. It stands alone, in solitary magnificence, after having seen the river Lochy, that formerly filled its ditches, run in another course, and outlived all history and all tradition of its own builder and age. It is a quadrangular building, with round towers of three stories each at the angles; measuring 30 yards every way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are solidly built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above. The towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high; the western is the highest and largest, and does not seem to have been less than 50 feet when entire; the rampart or screen between them is from 25 to 30 feet in height. About 12 yards from the exterior walls are the traces of a ditch, which has been from 30 to 40 feet broad. The whole building covers about 1,600 yards, and within the ditch there are 7,000 yards, or nearly an English acre and a half. From the name of the western tower, and other circumstances, it is probable this castle was occupied by the Cummings, in the time of Edward I. of England, when that clan was at its zenith of power; and, previous to that period, by the thanes of Lochaber, particularly by Bancho, or Banquo, the predecessor of the royal family of Stuart. A little below the castle is a pleasant walk still called Bancho's walk.

Near this place the celebrated Marquis of Montrose signally defeated the Campbells under the Marquis of Argyle, in February, 1645. Montrose, after having retaliated upon Argyle and his people in a tenfold degree the miseries which he had occasioned in Lochaber and the adjoining countries, left Argyle and Lorn, passing through Glencoe and Lochaber on his way to Loch-Ness. On his march eastwards he was joined by the laird of Abergeldie, the Farquharsons of the Braes of Mar, and by a party of the Gordons. The object of Montrose, by this movement, was to seize Inverness—which was then only protected by two regiments—in the expectation that its capture would operate as a stimulus to the northern clans, who had not yet declared themselves. While proceeding through Abertarf, a person arrived in great haste at Kilcummin—the present Fort-Augustus—who brought him the surprising intelligence that Argyle had entered Lochaber with an army of 3,000 men; that he was burning and laying waste the country, and that his head-quarters were at the old castle of Inverlochy. After Argyle had effected his escape from Inverary, he had gone to

Dumbarton, where he remained till Montrose's departure from his territory. While there, a body of covenanting troops, who had served in England, arrived under the command of Major-General Baillie, for the purpose of assisting Argyle in expelling Montrose from his bounds; but on learning that Montrose had left Argyle, and was marching through Glencoe and Lochaber, General Baillie, instead of proceeding into Argyle for the purpose of following Montrose, determined to lead his army in an easterly direction through the Lowlands, with the intention of intercepting Montrose, should he attempt a descent. At the same time it was arranged between Baillie and Argyle, that the latter, who had now recovered from his panic, in consequence of Montrose's departure, should return to Argyle and collect his men from their hiding-places and retreats; but as it was not improbable that Montrose might renew his visit, the Committee of Estates allowed Baillie to place 1,100 of his men at the disposal of Argyle, who, as soon as he was able to muster his men, was to follow Montrose's rear, yet so as to avoid an engagement, till Baillie, who, on hearing of Argyle's advance into Lochaber, was to march suddenly across the Grampians, should attack Montrose in front. To assist him in levying and organizing his clan, Argyle called over Campbell of Auchinbreck, his kinsman, from Ireland, who had considerable reputation as a military commander. In terms of his instructions, therefore, Argyle had entered Lochaber, and had advanced as far as Inverlochy, when, as we have seen, the news of his arrival was brought to Montrose. The distance between the place where Montrose received the news of Argyle's arrival, and Inverlochy, is about 30 miles; but this distance was considerably increased by the devious track which Montrose followed. Marching along the small river Tarf in a southerly direction, he crossed the hills of Lairie-Thierard, passed through Glenroy, and after traversing the range of mountains between the glen and Bennevis, he arrived in Glennevis before Argyle had the least notice of his approach. Before setting out on his march, Montrose had taken the wise precaution of placing guards upon the common road leading to Inverlochy, to prevent intelligence of his movements being carried to Argyle, and he had killed such of Argyle's scouts as he had fallen in with in the course of his march. This fatiguing and unexampled journey had been performed in little more than a night and a day, and when, in the course of the evening Montrose's men arrived in Glennevis, they found themselves so weary and exhausted that they could not venture to attack the enemy. They therefore lay under arms all night, and refreshed themselves, as they best could, till next morning. As the night was uncommonly clear and enlightened by the moon, the advanced posts of both armies kept up a small fire of musketry during the night, which led to no result. In the meantime Argyle, after committing his army to the charge of his cousin Campbell of Auchinbreck, had the dastardliness to abandon his men, by going, during the night, on board a boat in the loch, accompanied by Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, Sir James Rollock of Duncruib, Archibald Sydserf, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, and Mungo Law, a minister of the same city. Argyle excused himself for this pusillanimous act, by alleging his incapacity to enter the field of battle, in consequence of some contusions he had received by a fall two or three weeks before; but his enemies averred that cowardice was the real motive which induced him to take refuge in his galley, from which he witnessed the defeat and destruction of his army.

It would appear, that it was not until the morning of the battle, that Argyle's men were aware that it was the army of Montrose that was present, as they considered it quite impossible that he should have been able to bring his forces across the mountains, and they imagined, that the body before them consisted of some of the inhabitants of the country, who had collected to defend their properties. But they were undeceived, when, in the dawn of the morning, the warlike sound of Montrose's trumpets, resounding through the glen where they lay, and reverberating from the adjoining hills, broke upon their ears. This served as the signal to both armies to prepare for battle. Montrose drew out his army in an extended line. The right wing consisted of a regiment of Irish, under the command of Macdonald, his major-general; the centre was composed of the Athole-men, the Stuarts of Appin, and the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and other Highlanders, severally under the command of Clanranald, M'Lean, and Glengarry; and the left wing consisted of some Irish, at the head of whom was the brave Colonel O'Kean. A body of Irish was placed behind the main body as a reserve, under the command of Colonel James M'Donald, alias O'Neill. The general of Argyle's army formed it in a similar manner. The Lowland forces were equally divided, and formed the wings, between which the Highlanders were placed. Upon a rising ground, behind this line, General Campbell drew up a reserve of Highlanders, and placed a field-piece. Within the house of Inverlochy—which was only about a pistol-shot from the place where the army was formed—he planted a body of forty or fifty men to protect the place, and to annoy Montrose's men with discharges of musquetry. The account given by Gordon of Sallagh, that Argyle had transported the half of his army over the water at Inverlochy, under the command of Auchinbreck, and that Montrose defeated this division, while Argyle was prevented from relieving it with the other division, from the intervention of "an arm of the sea, that was interjected betwixt them and him,"* is certainly erroneous, for the circumstance is not mentioned by any other writer of the period, and it is well known that Argyle abandoned his army, and witnessed its destruction from his galley,—circumstances which Gordon altogether overlooks. It was at sunrise, on Sunday, the 2d day of February, in the year 1645, that Montrose, after having formed his army in battle array, gave orders to his men to advance upon the enemy. The left wing of Montrose's army, under the command of O'Kean, was the first to commence the attack, by charging the enemy's right. This was immediately followed by a furious assault upon the centre and left wing of Argyle's army, by Montrose's right wing and centre. Argyle's right wing not being able to resist the attack of Montrose's left, turned about and fled, which circumstance had such a discouraging effect on the remainder of Argyle's troops, that after discharging their muskets, the whole of them, including the reserve, took to their heels. The route now became general. An attempt was made by a body of about 200 of the dismayed fugitives, to throw themselves into the castle of Inverlochy, but a party of Montrose's horse prevented them. Some of the flying enemy directed their course along the side of Loch-Eil, but all these were either killed or drowned in the pursuit. The greater part, however, fled towards the hills in the direction of Argyle, and were pursued by Montrose's men, to the distance of about 8 miles. As little resistance was made by the defeated party in their flight, the carnage was very great, being reckoned at nearly 1,500 men, or about the half of Argyle's army; and many more would have been cut off had it not been for the

* Continuation, p. 522.

humanity of Montrose, who did every thing in his power to save the unresisting enemy from the fury of his men, who were not disposed to give quarter to the unfortunate Campbells. Having taken the castle, Montrose not only treated the officers, who were from the Lowlands, with kindness, but gave them their liberty on parole. Among the principal persons who fell on Argyle's side, were the commander, Campbell of Auchinbreck, Campbell of Lochnell, the eldest son of Lochnell, and his brother, Colin; M'Dougall of Rara and his eldest son; Major Menzies, brother to the laird (or Prior as he was called) of Achattens Parbreck; and the provost of the church of Kilmun. The chief prisoners were the lairds of Parbreck, Silvercraig, Innerea, Lamont, St. M'Donald in Kintyre, the young laird of Glensaddel, the goodman of Pynmoir, the son of the captain of Dunstaffnage, Lieutenant-Colonels Roche and Cockburn, Captains Stewart, Murray, Hume, and Stirling, Robert Cleland alias Clydson, and MacDougall, a preacher. The loss on the side of Montrose was extremely trifling. The number of wounded is indeed not stated, but he had only three privates killed. He sustained, however, a severe loss in Sir Thomas Ogilvie, son of the Earl of Airly, who died a few days after the battle of a wound he received in the thigh. Montrose regretted the death of this stedfast friend and worthy man with feelings of real sorrow, and caused his body to be interred in Athole with due solemnity. Montrose immediately after the battle sent a messenger to the king with a letter, giving an account of it, at the conclusion of which he exultingly says to Charles, "Give me leave, after I have reduced this country, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your Majesty, as David's general to his master, come thou thyself, lest this country be called by my name." When the king received this letter, the royal and parliamentary commissioners were sitting at Uxbridge negotiating the terms of a peace; but Charles was induced by it to break off the negotiation,—a circumstance which led to his ruin.

INVERMAY, the 'Birks' of which are celebrated in Scottish song, a beautiful locality on the banks of the May, in the parish of Forteviot. See these articles.

INVERNESS,* a parish in the shire of Inverness; bounded on the north-east by the Beauly and the Moray friths; on the east by Petty; on the south-east and south by Croy and Daviot; on the south-west by Loch-Ness and the parish of Dores; and on the west by Urquhart, Kiltarlity, and Kirkhill. Its length from north-east to south-west is 14 miles; and its average breadth 2¼. It may be considered as the north-eastern portion of the Great glen of Caledonia. The appearance of the country is diversified,—partly flat, and partly mountainous: see succeeding article. On the south the surface rises to an elevation of about 400 feet; on the north the acclivity is higher and more precipitous. The elevation of Loch-Ness above sea-level is only 46 feet. The coast-line is flat, and well-cultivated. The soil is fertile; the general character of it is—with some exceptions—a black loam, rather light and on a gravelly bottom. Loch-Ness is partly in this parish: see that article. The river Ness, which intersects the parish for 8 miles, will also form the subject of a separate article. Among the minor streams are Inches burn, and the burns of Holm, Dochfour, and Aberiachan. The most remarkable hill is Tomnahurich, near the town, on the west side of the river. It is a beautiful isolated mount, nearly resembling a ship with her keel uppermost. It stands on a base, whose length is 1,984 feet, and breadth 176; its elevation, from the channel of the river, is 250 feet. A little to the west of this hill is another gravel mount called Tor-a'-Bhean, which rises to the height of about 300 feet. The elevation of Craig-Phadric from the sea-level is 435 feet. The number of arable acres in this parish, when the Old Statistical Account was written, was supposed to be about 5,000; in the New Statistical Account they are calculated at from 8,000 to 9,000, with about 1,000 improvable. The land-rent of the whole parish was, in the year 1754, 3,268 bolls and 3 firlots victual, and £575 7s. 11⅓d. sterling. The boll at that period was valued to the tenant at 9 merks Scots, or 10s. sterling, with customs and services, which were of little value to the proprietor, but often of distressing consequences to the tenant. Its present rental is about £20,000. At the close of last century, lands let at from 13s. to £2 an acre; the present rent is from £1 to £2 10s. per acre. Ground near the town lets at from £5 to £7.† Population, in 1801, 8,732; in 1831, 14,324; in 1841, 15,308. Assessed property of the parish, in 1815, £14,980; of the burgh, £13,161. Houses, in 1831, 2,125.

Two military roads pass through the parish; and are kept in repair by Government. There are two bridges over the Ness in this parish. The principal of them is a beautiful structure of seven ribbed arches, built in the year 1685. It is a toll-bridge, by act of parliament, and makes a good addition to the revenue of the town. The other was built in 1808, at an expense of £4,000. A pontage is also levied at it. About a mile above the town an island in the Ness has been connected with the opposite banks by suspension bridges. There were in ancient times several unimportant rencounters and skirmishes in this parish. The only memorable battle was that of

* "Inverness was anciently written *Innerness*. The town of Inverness, from which the parish has its name, is situated at the mouth of the river Ness. *Inner* is Gaelic, and expressive of that situation. The river derives its name from Loch-Ness, which is its source. Some promontories and headlands in our own and in other northern countries, are called *Ness*,—as Buchanness, the Naes of Norway,—Ness *quasi* nose, from its prominency. But no promontory is in Lochness. This led some curious persons (Lowthorp's Abridg. of the Phil. Trans. II. 222.) to seek for the origin of the name in the traditions of old bards. By these traditions they were informed that Nysus, an Irish hero, had settled a colony of his countrymen in Stratherrick. The era of this event is passed over in silence. Vestiges, however, of his castle and fortress are still to be seen on the summit of Dun-Deardill,—a rock of high elevation at a short distance from the lake. The rock had its name from Dornadilla, the Lady of Nysus. This hero built a barge, and was the first who sailed the lake: hence Loch-Ness. We relish not the derivation from Nysus, and will hazard a conjecture of our own. The two rivers which have their course through the country of Stratherrick, and discharge themselves into Loch-Ness, are Carrigack and Fechloin. These rivers are remarkable for high cataracts, particularly Fechloin. In this river and near the mouth of it, is the Fall of Foyers, a tremendous cataract. *Ess*, in the Gaelic language, signifies 'a waterfall' or 'cataract.' The lake which is supplied with the water of this fall, might not unaptly be called Loch-Ness, [*Loch-an-Ess*,] that is, 'the lake of the cataract.'"—*Old Statistical Account.*

† When the Old Statistical Account of this parish was written, a ploughman had from £5 to £7 a-year, with 6 bolls, half oat and half bear meal; a house, kail-yard, and land for potatoes; his peats carried home, and, in some instances, grass for a cow. "These servants," it was added, "live comfortably; their wives are employed in little manufactures for clothing their own families and for sale, and sometimes in spinning for the manufactures at Inverness, and earn about 2s. a-week." At present their wages are from £8 to £10 with board. A woman farm-servant's fee was £1 12s. with maintenance in the house; and a herd's wages much the same. At present female-servants receive from £3 to £4. The wages of house-maids average £2 per half-year. A mason's wages were from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; a wright's from 1s. to 1s. 4d.; a tailor's 6d. with maintenance. Weavers and shoemakers worked by the piece. The wages of these artisans are now from 2s. to 3s. a-day. Day-labourers at ditching, digging, and other out-work, had from 8d. to 1s; they have now 1s. 6d. Beef, mutton, and pork, cost from 2½d. to 4d. the pound; the price is now from 3d. to 5d. per imperial lb. Hens and ducks were sold at 6d., 8d., or 9d. each; chickens and ducklings, at 3d.; a goose, 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d.; a turkey, 2s. 6d. or 3s. Fowls are now from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a pair; chickens, half-price; ducks, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; geese and turkeys from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

the 16th of April, 1746,—the important and decisive battle of CULLODEN: which see.—There were several years ago, near the town, and due east from it, on the upper plain of the parish, several Druidical temples. These have been blasted for the purpose of building farm-houses and offices. At some distance from the mouth of the river Ness, a considerable way within flood-mark, there is a large cairn of stones, the origin of which is of very remote antiquity. It is called *Cairn airc*, that is, 'the Cairn of the sea.' There is a beacon erected on Cairn airc, to apprize vessels coming into the river of danger from it.—In the Beauly frith, due west from this cairn, there are three cairns at considerable distances, one from the other. The largest is in the middle of the frith, and accessible at low water. It appears to have been a burying-place, by the urns which were discovered in it.—Oliver Cromwell's fort, and other ancient buildings, will be noticed in our description of the town of Inverness.—The vitrified fort, on the summit of CRAIG-PHADRIC, is a very remarkable structure: see that article.

This parish, formerly a rectory with the ancient rectory of Bona united, is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. There are three livings in the parish, and two portions of the parish have recently been erected into *quoad sacra* parishes by authority of the church-courts. The 1st and 3d livings are in the gift of the Crown. Fraser of Lovat is patron of the 2d. The High church was built in 1772; sittings 1,260. The Gaelic church was built in 1794; sittings 1,220. The three ministers officiate alternately in these two churches, and in a new church recently built at an expense of £2,000, and seating 1,800. The annual stipend of the two senior ministers is £276 10s. 2d.; glebe £50. They had formerly manses; but they became ruinous and were sold; and the one minister receives £3 10s., and the other £1 13s., being the interest of the money got for them. The unappropriated teinds are valued at £1,073 11s. 6d. The junior or 3d minister has £150, with £25 for a glebe.—The eastern portion of the parish was erected, in 1834, into the *quoad sacra* East parish. It embraces a distance of above 5 miles in length, by 2 in breadth, with a population of 1,980 in 1836. The church was built in 1798, and altered in 1822; sittings 1,158; cost £1,400. Minister's stipend £80, but is at present about £200.—The North church was built, in 1837, at an expense of £1,400; sittings 1,040. Stipend £160, secured by bond of the managers.—An Episcopalian congregation has existed in the parish since the Revolution. The former chapel was built in 1801; sittings 280; cost £1,000; but a new chapel containing 600 sittings has recently been erected for this congregation. Stipend £180, with the rent of a small piece of ground within the town, yielding about £5 per annum. The minister usually officiates every Sunday at Fort-George.—A congregation in connexion with the Secession church was formed in this parish in the latter quarter of last century, but was afterwards given up. It was revived in 1817, and a church built in 1821; sittings 650. Stipend £100, with manse and sacramental expenses.—An Independent church was established a considerable number of years ago; and a chapel built for its use about 1826; sittings 630; cost £800.—A Roman Catholic congregation was established in 1800; chapel built in 1836; sittings 450; cost £2,000. Stipend £50, with a manse. There is a small Wesleyan Methodist congregation.—The ecclesiastical edifices are described in the succeeding article.

INVERNESS, a sea-port, an important town, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, the capital of the Northern Highlands, and the supposed original metropolis of Pictavia, stands 19½ miles south-south-west of Cromarty, 38½ west-south-west of Elgin, 61½ north-east of Fort-William, 118½ west-north-west of Aberdeen, and 156½ north-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is on both banks—chiefly the right one—of the river Ness, from ½ a mile to 1¼ mile above its entrance into that long and beautiful demi-semi-circular sweep of marine waters which, inward from this point, is called the Beauly frith or loch, and outward, is assigned a community of name with the great gulf of the Moray frith. Three large openings,—the basin of the Beauly frith from the west,—that of the Moray frith from the north-east,—and the divergent termination of the Glenmore-nan-Albin from the south,—meet at the town and pour around it a rich confluence of the beauties of landscape, and the advantages of communication. A plain, marked with few inequalities, lying at but a slight elevation above sea-level, and luxurious in its soil and its embellishments, stretches inward from the friths, and bears on its bosom the whole of the town except the southern outskirts. A bank about 90 feet high, part of a great terrace which sweeps along from the vicinity of Loch-Ness to the river Spey, rises behind the town, and gives a charming site to a sprinkling of villas and the newest suburban erections. Stretching into the interior from this bank, and forming a table-land equal to it in elevation, lies a plain from one to three miles broad, worked into high cultivation, feathered at intervals with trees, and numerously gemmed with country-seats. The mountain-ridges which screen the Glenmore-nan-Albin, seem to do homage to this plain; they subside from their sternness into picturesque hill-beauty; they lose, as they approach it, both their loftiness and their asperity; and they file off, on the east side, into a smooth and gently-declining ridge about 400 feet high, and, on the west side, into a gorgeous range of many-shaped and many-tinted hills, rocky, scaured, or wooded on their sides, tabular or rounded in their summits, and terminating about two miles west of the town in the magnificent Craig-Phadric, which lifts a mimic forest into mid-air, and is "distinguished by its beautiful tabular summit, and a succession of bold rocky escarpments along its acclivities:" see CRAIG-PHADRIC. The highest adorning of husbandry and gardening and arboriculture along the plain, and hanging woods, verdant slopes, frontlets of rock, and a variety of outline in the hills, fling enchantment over the scenery immediately landward of Inverness; and yet they act but as a foil to the splendid combinations of lowland and marine and mountainous landscape which hang in a profusion of splendour around the town. The mountain-barriers which rise up on the comparatively near horizon, and form, along their summits, a bold well-defined sky-line, exquisitely contrast as a back-ground with the amenities and the lusciousness of the vales and the waters which they enclose. A serrated range on the south-west and south lifts up at its termination in the far distance the fine cupola of Mealfourvounie, well-known to the navigators of the friths as a land-mark, and to the natives as a barometer: see MEALFOUR-VOUNIE. Peaks, which in mid-summer are capped with clouds, and over a large part of the year are snow-clad, tower aloft in clusters toward the west, round the head of Loch-Beauly. A hilly range, very picturesque in its features, flanks the opposite shore of the friths, and runs off toward Fortrose to terminate in the rugged heights called the Sutors of Cromarty; but, beyond this, though at no great distance, rises the huge form of Benwyvis, upwards of 3,500 feet in height, seldom snowless even in

mid-summer, and sending off elongated heath-clad spurs, which look, in their relation to the landscapes below them, like the rough and ruthless guardians of blushing and unjustly suspected beauty: see BENWYVIS. The Moray frith, or that fine indentation of it which is here made to monopolize its name, carries the eye north-eastward between shores which, while they rival each other, jointly rival Scotland in attraction, to the far-away mountain-ranges of Elgin, Banff, Sutherland, and Caithness, appearing in the dim blue distance like things of sight vanishing into the filmy but assured objects of faith. While we smile, then, at the enthusiasm of the not very enthusiastic Dr. M'Culloch, we can hardly refrain from quietly sympathizing with it when, comparing Inverness with the superb metropolis of Scotland, he says: "When I have stood in Queen-street of Edinburgh, and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the frith of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray frith, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. * * Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort-George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beauly frith, while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with wood, and country-seats, and cultivation. It is the boast, also, of Inverness to unite two opposite qualities, and each in the greatest perfection,—the characters of a rich open lowland country with those of the wildest alpine scenery, both also being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled."

Approaching the town by the old military road from Fort-Augustus along the right bank of the Ness, we pass the parliamentary boundary at Altnaskiah burn, and travel 5 furlongs due north, with the river immediately on our left, and a rich studding of mansions and villas on our right. At the end of 3½ furlongs we pass through the little manufacturing suburb of Haugh; and immediately beyond it, at a point whence the Culduthil and the Old Edinburgh roads sharply diverge, we enter the main body of the burgh. A few yards before us, close on the margin of the river, is the Castle-hill, a mere projection of the bank or terrace which flanks the lower plain of the Ness. A stripe, or slightly winged single street, round the east and south-east sides of the Castle-hill, and a cross-street winged with alleys on the south, are the oldest existing parts of Inverness: occupying the site of its humble tenements when a mere village, and exhibiting not a few antiquarian remnants of its condition during the later ages of feudalism. Eighty or a hundred yards below the Castle-hill, the river is spanned by the old bridge: and thence, or rather from the Castle-hill, it runs for half-a-mile north-north-westward, and, over that distance, carries down in the same direction, and on its right bank, the chief district of the town. The High-street, at first narrow, and bearing the name of Bridge-street, but afterwards spacious and airy, extends 320 yards north-eastward, on a line with the old bridge, cutting nearly at right angles the thoroughfares which run parallel with the river. Petty-street continues the High-street for about 100 yards, and then forks into two lines, both of which speedily subside into unedificed highways, the one leading on to the great road along the Moray frith to Aberdeen, and the other to the great Highland road through Badenoch and Glengarry to Perth. A moundish rising ground, called the Crown, and situated a little east of the forking of Petty-street, was anciently surmounted by the original castle of Inverness, and overlooked the earliest houses of the pristine town, and the alleged site of the ancient cross. Church-street, at about 130 yards' distance from the river, extends 500 yards north-north-westward, and, is continued about 170 yards by Chapel-street. From the upper end of Chapel-street, and going off from it at a very acute angle, Academy-street extends 450 yards south-eastward and north-westward; forming the hypothenuse of a short-based, right-angled triangle, while the greater part of Church-street forms the perpendicular, and a street which connects them on a line parallel with High-street forms the base. Most of the area within the triangle is unedificed; but all the space lying between it and High-street, is a dense phalanx of alleys, brief streets, and interior courts,—the most crowded district in the burgh. Six or seven streets, wholly or partially edificed, run down from Church-street and the end of Chapel-street to the river; and on the last of these touching it, it makes a rapid bend from the north-north-west to the north-north-east, so as to be spanned 360 yards lower down by the new bridge, carrying across a thoroughfare which approaches nearly on a straight line from Chapel-street. A few yards below the new bridge is the old pier, and 300 yards farther down is the new harbour, both flanked by Shore-street, extending due north, now on the margin of the river, and now at a considerable distance.—The part of the town which lies on the left bank of the Ness, though all modern, and gracefully laid out, is not strictly continuous or compact, and presents such diversity of street arrangement as cannot in sufficiently few words be properly described. Its streets proportionately to its aggregate bulk, are surprisingly numerous, and charmingly interlaced. In a general view, it is a belt of edifices between 5 and 6 furlongs in length, and from 100 to 420 yards wide, folded along the margin, and following the curvature of the river, from the old bridge to a point opposite the new harbour. Tomnahurich-street, running upwards of 400 yards off nearly on a line with the old bridge, leads out to the road along the north side of Loch-Ness by Urquhart to Glenmoriston, Glenshiel, and Skye. King-street, running parallel with the river, and Telford-street, continuing King-street, but curving away to the east-north-east, point the way across the commencement of the Caledonian canal, and past the canal-basin at little more than ¼ of a mile's distance to the great north road by Beauly to Dingwall and Tain. On this road, immediately above the sea-lock of the canal, and just within the parliamentary boundary of the burgh, lies the fishing-village of CLACHNAHARRY: which see. In the extreme north, and in the vicinity of the new bridge, the western division of the town, after having become narrowed, opens in a half fan-like form into Grant, North King, Nelson, Brown, and other streets, and sends off a brief road to Kessock ferry, which, from a pier at the mouth of the Ness, maintains easy and frequent communication with the beautiful coast along the Ross-shire side of the frith.—All the western town, and nearly all the outskirts, as well as some of the interior of the eastern town, may at present compare, in general neatness and taste of masonry, and in the aggregate properties which produce a pleasing impression, with any modern town of its size in the United Kingdom. Even the older streets fully compensate for their want of regularity and beauty, by interesting remains of a picturesqueness which, at a very recent date, arrayed them in gable-end constructions, arched

gateways, hanging balconies, projecting towers, and round turnpike stairs. Though a crowded winter-seat of aristocracy, and packed with mansions, in the Flemish style, belonging to the landed proprietors of an extensive circumjacent country, the town—even so late as the middle of last century—had few houses which were not thatched with heath or straw, or which contained ceiled or plastered rooms; while, at a still later date, it knew nothing of the luxuries of municipal police. About 60 or 70 years ago, the magistrates, in order to induce parties to edifice the airy and modern thoroughfares, granted perpetual feu-rights for very trifling sums, and urged forward the erections by the most condescending encouragements. As the last century closed, Provost William Inglis, a patriotic and energetic citizen, who died in 1801, achieved great improvements in modernizing and polishing the burgh, and strongly impelled it toward its present position. In 1831, a process was commenced, and soon afterwards was completed, of causewaying the carriage-ways with granite, laying the side-paths with Caithness flag, and ramifying the whole town with common sewers. The cost of this great and beautifying improvement exceeded £6,000, and was defrayed by an assessment of 2½ per cent. on house-rents. A suit of gas-works, erected at the expense of £8,757, lights the town with gas,—said to be the best in the kingdom; and water-works, which, along with the conveying pipes, cost £4,872, afford an ample supply of water.

The public buildings of Inverness, though possessing no remarkable features of elegance or beauty, are both creditable and interesting. A suite of county buildings, which crowns the Castle-hill, and was erected, in 1835, at a cost of about £7,000, and after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, strongly arrest the eye of a stranger. The commanding site of the edifices, the neatness of their architecture, their resemblance to a spacious English castle, and their interior commodiousness and beauty, unite to render them superior to most Scottish buildings of their class.—At the corner of Church-street and High-street stands the jail, surmounted by a remarkably handsome spire 150 feet high. They were built in 1791, at the cost of about £3,400, only £1,800 of which was expended on the jail. The spire resembles that of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh, and was built by the same architect, but excels it in symmetry, and is remarkably handsome. Its top, nowever, was severely twisted by the earthquake of 1816, and is ragged and ruinous. The jail—though a vast improvement when it was built, and pronounced by the Old Statistical Account, "such as would give pleasure to the benevolent Howard," has for many years been too small, admits of little or no classification, is situated in a principal thoroughfare, and has no open courts or facilities of any sort for airing and exercise, or for classification. But for 6 or 7 years past measures have been in progress to erect a new jail—which is here wanted, not merely for the burgh or for Inverness-shire, but for the northern counties—on a site on the Castle-hill, contiguous to the County-buildings, and accordant with them in greatness and tastefulness of design.—In High-street, nearly opposite the head of Church-street, stand, clustered in one edifice, the Town-hall and the Exchange, an unornamented building, erected in 1708. In front of it stands the ancient cross of the town; and at the base of this is a curious, blue, lozenge-shaped stone, reckoned the palladium of the burgh, and called *Clach-na-cudden*, 'the Stone of the tubs,' from its having been a noted resting-place for the water-pitchers or deep tubs of bygone generations of women when passing from the river. In the front wall of the Exchange and Town-house, the armorial bearings of the town—a shield representing the Crucifixion, and supported by an elephant and a camel, with the motto 'Concordia et Fidelitas'—together with the royal arms, are beautifully carved. In the town-hall are good portraits of Sir John Barnard and Sir Hector Munro, benefactors to the town, the former painted by Ramsay; a full-length portrait, by Syme of Edinburgh, of Provost Robertson of Aultnaskiach, hung up as a testimonial of respect by his fellow-citizens; and a copy of the original portrait, by Ramsay, of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, presented by Mr. Frazer of Madras, a native of the town.—Near the head of Church-street stands a high and spacious but clumsy and heavy edifice, called the Northern Meeting-rooms, built by subscription, and elegantly fitted up into a ball-room and a dining-room, each 60 feet long and 30 wide, and respectively 20 and 18 feet high.—On the north-east side of Academy-street stands the Inverness Academy, an extensive erection, handsome but not showy, opened, in 1792, for the education, on a liberal scale, of the families of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. It has a large pleasure-ground behind for the recreation of the scholars; and is distributed in the interior into class-rooms for five masters, and a public hall embellished with a bust, by Westmacott, of Hector Fraser, an eminent teacher of Inverness, and with a masterly painting of the Holy Family variously ascribed to Sasso Ferrato and to Perino de Vaga. The Academy was erected by numerous and munificent subscriptions, is upheld by a fund of upwards of £6,000, besides an annual grant of £70 from the town; has a body of directors who are incorporated by royal charter; and affords liberal training in all departments of a commercial and a classical education, with the elements of mathematics and philosophy. The Northern institution for the promotion of science and literature, established in 1825, have provided the Academy with a valuable museum, and promise to append to it lectureships in the physical sciences.—The Old academy, or hospital, situated near the lower end of Church-street, was bequeathed, in 1668, to the community by Provost Alexander Dunbar; and, since the transference of its funds, in the form of the annual grant, to the New Academy, it has been fitted up for a public library, a lady's school, a soup-kitchen, and some other kindred purposes.—On a tumulated part or swell of the bank immediately south of the Castle-hill, and constituting the highest ground within the limits or the environs of the boundaries, stands a neat and commanding edifice, very recently erected for the accommodation of various public charities of the burgh, and surmounted by an octagonal tower, which terminates in a dome, and is fitted up as an observatory. The institutions which it accommodates are a school for females, a female work-society, an infant-school on the plan of Mr. Wilderspin, and a society for giving clothes and blankets to the poor.—The central or model-school of 'the Society for Educating the poor in the Highlands,' instituted in 1818,—Raining's school, endowed by a bequest, in 1747, of £1,000,—a large subscription-school for the poor in the suburb of Merkinch,—and the retreats of some of the more subordinate but useful schools of the town,—are edifices which refresh the mind unspeakably more by the associations which they suggest, than if, with lower aims, or as the gathering-places of fashionable dissipation, they were arrayed in the most ornamental dresses of architecture.—On the left bank of the Ness, 3 furlongs above the old bridge, stands the Infirmary of the northern counties, built in 1804, and including a Lunatic asylum. It consists of a large central front and two wings, the

front decorated with four elegant pilasters; and it is surrounded at some distance with iron palisades, enclosing a spacious area. It is commodiously and salubriously fitted up in the interior, has a suite of hot and cold baths, is maintained chiefly by subscription and benignly conducted, and may, in most points of view, compare with any institution of its class in Scotland.—The High church, situated near the foot of Church-street, and devoted to English preaching, is a large plain edifice, standing compactly with an old square tower, which is said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, and whose soft clear-toned bell is believed to have been brought by him from the ancient cathedral of Fortrose.—The Gaelic church, situated beside the High church, and appropriated exclusively to Gaelic, has no exterior attraction, but possesses within an old and elegantly carved oaken pulpit.—The North kirk, situated in Chapel-street, is a large and handsome building.—The Episcopalian chapel, standing opposite the High church, is a neat structure, surmounted by a cupola. The other places of worship in the town are all pleasant and creditable ecclesiastical fabrics.

A wooden bridge, which existed in the time of Cromwell, and is characterized by one of his officers as 'the weakest, in his opinion, that ever straddled over so strong a stream,' stood a few yards below the present old bridge, and communicated with the town on the right bank of the river by an arched way which perforated, or was surmounted by a house. Upwards of 100 persons formed a crowd upon this fragile structure, and caused its fall, yet all escaped destruction.—The old bridge was built in 1685, at a cost of £1,300, defrayed by voluntary contribution throughout the kingdom. Between the second and third arches is a dismal vault, used first as a jail and afterwards as a madhouse, the air-hole or grating of which is still visible. This appalling place of durance, whose inmate was perched between the constant hoarse sound of the stream beneath, and the occasional trampling of feet and rattle of wheels overhead, was in use so late as 30 years ago, and is said not to have been abandoned till its last miserable inmate, a maniac, had been devoured by rats.—The new bridge is a wooden erection, built in 1808, by public and private subscription.—At two beautiful islets in the Ness, very nearly united, measuring respectively 1½ and 1¼ furlong in length, and lying about a mile above the town, two airy and handsome suspension-bridges have been flung across to connect them, the one with the right bank and the other with the left. These islands—once noted as the scene of rural feasts and semi-bacchanalian orgies given by the magistrates to the judges at the assize-courts—have been tastefully cut into pleasure-walks, profusely planted and variously beautified as public promenades; and, easily approached by the ornamental bridges, and lying in the bosom of an almost luscious landscape, they probably excel all public grounds of their class in Scotland.

The extinct and ancient public structures of the town present various associations of stirring interest. The oldest or original castle of Inverness, that which stood on 'the Crown,' has for centuries been untraceable, except by traditional identification of its site. This edifice was very probably, as Shakspeare assumes, the property of Macbeth, who, being by birth the maormor, or 'great man of Ross,' and becoming by marriage that also of Moray, could hardly fail to have the mastery of a stronghold at the mouth of the Ness; and, true to the description of the prince of dramatic poets, 'this castle had a pleasant seat,' the air around which

> "Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle senses;"

but, according to the concurrent opinion of modern antiquarians, it was not, as Shakspeare represents, and as Boethius and Buchanan relate, the scene of King Duncan's murder by Macbeth,—that deed having been perpetrated at a spot called, in the Chronicon Elegaicum, *Bothgofuane*, 'a smithy,' and placed by some near Inverness, but by most near Elgin. When Malcolm Canmore vanquished his father's murderer, he naturally seized his strongholds, and dealt with them at will; and he then razed his castle of Inverness, and built instead of it, and as a royal residence, a fortress on the summit of the Castle-hill, the site of the present county-buildings. This new castle figured for several centuries as unitedly a seat of royalty and a place of military strength; receiving at intervals within its precincts the persons of the kings and princes of Scotland, and regularly serving as a vantage-ground, whence they or their servants overawed the insubordinate and turbulent north. Shaw Macduff, son of the 6th Earl of Fife, the assumer of the name of Mackintosh, the assistant of Malcolm in crushing an insurrection in Moray, and the acquirer of great property in the north, was made hereditary governor of the castle. In 1245, it became the prison of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for the imputed crimes of connection with the murder of the Earl of Athole, and of fealtyship to the Lord of the Isles. Soon afterwards, it was captured, during the minority of one of its hereditary keepers, by the Cummings of Badenoch; and thence till the beginning of next century, it remained in their possession. In 1303, it was seized by the partisans of Edward I. of England; and, in turn, it was captured by the friends of Robert Bruce. The patriot founder of a new dynasty of Scottish kings was a wanderer in the Western islands when this key-fortress of the North became his; and he is said to have been inspirited by the news of the acquisition, to that course of daring enterprise which conducted him to triumph and the throne. From Bruce's time till that of James I., the castle was retained in the immediate power of the Crown; and at the accession of the latter monarch, it was repaired and refortified, and again put into the hereditary keeping of the captain of the clan Chattan, the chief of the Macintoshes. In 1427, James I., when in a progress through the north, to castigate some turbulent chiefs, held a parliament in the castle, summoning to it all his northern barons. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, was, on this occasion, made prisoner for a year; and, when freed from durance, he returned with an army at his heels to wreak vengeance on his prison; and, imposing on the authorities by pretence of friendship, and consigning the town to burning and pillage, he made a bold attempt to seize the castle, but was repelled by its governor. In 1455, John, his successor, quite as turbulent as he, or more probably Donald Balloch of Isla, acting as John's lieutenant, rushed down upon the town, and, while abandoning it like Alexander to the flames and plunder, made a more successful effort against the castle, and took it by surprise. In 1464, the castle was visited and temporarily occupied by James III.; and in 1499, by James IV. In 1508, the keepership of the castle was conferred hereditarily on the Earl of Huntly; and though eventually becoming the most merely ideal of offices, it went regularly down to his descendants, and was held by the late Duke of Gordon at his death. In 1555, the castle received the queen-regent, Mary of Guise, and was the scene of a convention of estates and extraordinary courts summoned by her to quiet the Highlands, and punish caterans and political offenders; and, at the same time, it endungeoned the Earl of Caithness, for breach of her laws and defiance of her authority, in affording his protection to freebooters.

In 1562, Queen Mary, having entered the town attended by the Earl of Moray, was driven from the castle-gates by the governor of the fortress, a creature of the Earl of Huntly, and was obliged to take up her residence and to hold her court in a private house, still in part standing, near the old bridge; but strengthened by the accession to her troops of the Mackintoshes, the Frasers, and the Munroes, she reduced the castle, and put the governor to death. In 1644, on intelligence of the descent of a party of Irish on the west coast to join the Marquis of Montrose, the castle was put into full trim, and fully garrisoned; and next year, it successfully held out, under Urry, the parliamentary general, aided by all the parliamentarians of the town, against a regular siege by Montrose's troops. In 1649, Mackenzie of Pluscardine, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, and other royalists, took the castle, nearly demolished its fortifications, and devoted its tapestries and decorated chambers to decay and desolation. Soon after the Revolution the dilapidated pile—now scarce half a fortress—was patched up into a stronghold of the Jacobites, by the magistrates, who were warmly attached to the cause of the dethroned dynasty; but it was soon wrested from their possession, and converted into a means of keeping them in check. In 1718, the reigning authorities repaired it, converted the ancient part into barracks for Hanoverian troops, added a new part to serve as a governor's house, and gave the whole structure the name of Fort-George. In 1745, it was occupied successively by Sir John Cope and the Earl of Loudoun, on behalf of the Government; and next year it was taken by Prince Charles Edward, and by his command was destroyed by explosion. The French officer of engineers who lighted the train which was to explode it, is reported to have been blown into the air and killed. Though the castle was now rendered uninhabitable and useless, a large part of its walls, till a very recent period, remained entire.

A street, which leads from the east end of the Exchange and Town-house to the terrace, along the southern outskirts, still commemorates the fortress in its name of Castle-street, and has on its west side some remaining parts of the old castle wall. This street—which is narrow, dingy, and a dark relic of bygone times—has some very old houses, and was anciently called Doomesdale-street, on account of its conducting to the Gallows-moor.—The houses of Petty-street, in the vicinity of the site of Macbeth's castle on "the Crown," are memorials of the period of meanness and thatch; and are such low slateless tenements as convey to strangers entering from the south a foully unfavourable first impression of Inverness.—A house in Church-street, the third below the Mason lodge, was the domicile occupied successively by Prince Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland, amid the closing scenes of the civil war of 1745-6. The apartment in which they slept is on the first floor, and looks into the garden. The house is said to have been the only one then in the town which had a parlour or sitting-room without a bed; and it belonged to Catherine Duff, Lady Drummuir, and is now the property of her descendant, the proprietor of the splendid suburban mansion and demesne of Muirtown.—Remains of a vast fort which Oliver Cromwell built in 1652-7—one of the four which he constructed for checking and overawing Scotland—may be seen at the harbour, two or three furlongs above the mouth of the Ness. It cost £80,000 sterling, occupied nearly seven years in building, and was constructed with fir from Strathglass, oak-planks and beams from England, and stones from the religious houses of Inverness, the priory of Beauly, the abbey of Kinloss, and the cathedral and bishop's castle of Fortrose. It was a regular pentagon, surrounded with ramparts, having the Ness on one side, and a fosse on all the others so deep and broad as at full tide to float a small bark. This great ditch still exists, retains its capacities, and is widened on the south side into a regular harbour. The breastwork of the fort was three stories high, constructed of hewn stone, and lined on the inside with brick. The principal gateway looked to the north; and was approached, first through a vaulted passage 70 feet long, and seated on each side,—and next over a strong oaken drawbridge, overhung by a stately structure, inscribed with the motto, "Togam tuentur arma." The sally-port looked toward the town. At opposite sides of the area within the ramparts stood two long buildings, each four stories high,—the one called the English building, because built by Englishmen, and the other called the Scottish building, because built by Scotchmen. In the centre of the area stood a large square edifice, three stories high, the lower part occupied as magazine and provision store, and the highest part fitted up as a church, covered over with a pavilion-roof, and surmounted by a tower with a clock and four bells. The fort had accommodations for 1,000 men; but it so annoyed and chafed the Highland chiefs under the keen administration of Cromwell, that, at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty to the Stuarts, it was destroyed immediately after the Restoration. Its ramparts and houses—though a considerable part of the former still remains—became a quarry to the burghers; and were freely carried off for the construction, as is believed, of many of the existing older houses of the town. The area of the fort is now peacefully occupied by some weavers' shops, and by a large hemp factory, built in 1765.—At least two suites of ecclesiastical buildings, and probably three, which anciently belonged to Inverness, were swept away as building materials for the fort. One was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Another, the probable one, was a convent and church of Franciscans or Grey friars. The third was the monastery and church of a community of Dominicans or Black friars, who were established in the town during the reign of Alexander II. The cemetery of the Dominicans survives, and is the large burying-ground still in use, called the Chapel-yard, and situated in Chapel-street; and, before the present entrance to it was formed, it had a neat and richly-sculptured gateway, inscribed with the words, "Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt."

Inverness, though possessing many advantages for productive industry, has but inconsiderable manufactures. A white and coloured linen thread manufacture, which, at the end of last century, had its seat in the burgh, and was ramified over the northern counties, and employed about 10,000 persons, has almost wholly disappeared before the energetic competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A bleachfield on the Ness has also proved a failure. A hemp manufacture—principally of coal and cotton bagging—was for a time not a little prosperous, but has already greatly declined. The factory within the area of Cromwell's fort employed fifty years ago about 1,000 persons, but now employs at most 300. A second factory, established while this one prospered, was ten or eleven years ago discontinued. The bagging produced yields earnings to the workmen of from 4s. to 10s. per week; and is sent chiefly to London and the Indies. A woollen factory in the suburb of Haugh produces coarse clothing, tartan and plaids for the Highland market, has attached to it apparatus for the carding and spinning of wool, and employs about 25 persons. There are three

tanneries. Ship-building was a few years ago commenced in a spirit of enterprise.—Malting was for generations a chief employment in the town, and enriched the members of by far the largest ancient corporation in the burgh. Dissipation was unhappily very general throughout the Highlands; and, having as yet neither yielded to the seduction of ardent spirits, nor becoming acquainted with the weaning influence of tea, it expatiated in its orgies upon the produce of the brewery. Inverness enjoyed almost a monopoly in the art and practice of malting, and supplied all the Northern counties, the Hebrides, and the Orkneys with malt. One-half of the aggregate architecture of the town was a huge and unsightly agglomeration of malting-houses, kilns, and granaries. But from the date of the Revolution onward, this trade has suffered a gradual decline; and, at one time, it threatened to involve the whole interests of the community in its fall. So low had the town sunk even at the date of the civil war of 1745–6, that it looked almost like a field of ruins; the very centre of it containing many forsaken and dilapidated houses, and all the other parts of it exhibiting in every alternate space, and that the larger one, the ruin of a kiln, a granary, or some homogeneous building. Had not succedanea for the nearly defunct and once general occupation opportunely sprung up to revive the town, and to occasion the ruined parts of it, some years before the close of the century, to be almost wholly new built, it might already have been on the brink of extinction. A few of the old large malt-kilns and granaries still exist, and there are some breweries and distilleries.

Inverness had anciently a large share in the limited commerce of Scotland. During several centuries previous to the Union, it was the adopted home of foreign traders, or was annually visited by German merchants; and it conducted, with the ports of Holland and other parts of northern continental Europe, an extensive trade in skins and other Highland produce, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The Northern counties, and even the Highlands generally, as well as the Western and the Northern islands, looked to it as the only mart for their commodities, and the only depot whence they could obtain the produce of other lands. But during the effluxion of the former half of last century, the Highlanders of the western and southern districts found their way by agents to Glasgow, and, adopting it as a superior market, abandoned Inverness to the incompetent support of the infertile north. Trade, which synchronized in its decline with the falling away of the malt-manufacture, began to revive with the era of renovation which succeeded 1746. The money circulation by the Hanoverian army after the suppression of the Rebellion, the great influx of money from the East and the West Indies, the opening up of the vast circumjacent country by easily traversable roads, the establishment of manufactures, the improving of agriculture, the rise in the value of lands, and the causes as well as the immediate results of the great social and meliorative revolution which took place in the Highlands, all conspired to educe before the close of the century, a considerable, a various, and a not insecure trade. About the year 1803, its merchants had their attention turned, by convenience, and a view of the cheapness of British manufactures, to London in preference to foreign ports; and they commenced with it, as their great mart of commerce, an intercourse which has been generally prosperous, and has steadily increased. So late as twenty years ago, the town annually imported about 8,000 to 10,000 bolls of oatmeal; but since then it has gradually reversed the process, and, for a number of years past it has annually exported from 4,000 to 5,000 bolls of oats. In its custom-house district, which extends from the mouth of the Spey to the Dornoch frith, there were, in 1831, 142 vessels of aggregately 7,104 tons, and, in 1835, 160 vessels of aggregately 7,597 tons. About one-third of the vessels, and about one-half of the tonnage, belong to the town. In 1834, 6 vessels, each of about 130 tons, traded regularly with London, 5 traded with Leith, and 2 traded with Aberdeen. In 1840, steam-vessels sailed from it every ten days to London, every Friday morning to Aberdeen and Leith, and every Monday and Friday morning to Glasgow and places intermediate along the route of the Caledonian and the Crinan canals. From Inverness and its vicinity, including Beauly and Easter Ross, between 30,000 and 40,000 quarters of wheat are annually shipped for London and Leith; and within its custom-house district about 100 cargoes of mixed goods from these ports and Aberdeen are annually debarked. A great trade is conducted also along the Caledonian canal, and disgorges most of its proceeds at the basin near the town. See article Caledonian Canal.—Three harbours, all small, but good and easily accessible, have at different periods been constructed in the Ness; the lowest admitting vessels of 250 tons burden, and the others vessels of 200 tons. At the Caledonian canal wharfs, within a mile of the town, large ships may receive and deliver cargoes, and in Kessock roads they have safe and excellent anchorage. The piers, inn, and offices at Kessock ferry-station, midway between the mouth of the Ness and the sea-lock of the Caledonian canal, were erected by Sir William Fettes, the proprietor, at an expense of about £10,000. The accumulation of commerce round the peninsula enclosed by the Ness and the canal, terminating in Kessock-point, and bearing the name of Merkinch, has, within the last thirty-five years, carried up its rental value from between £70 and £80 to upwards of £600.

Inverness is well-provided with the appliances of trade, of landward communication, and of social comfort. Its inns have long been noted for their good properties; and the chief of them, the Caledonian hotel, is equal to almost any in Scotland. Its banking-offices are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen company's bank, the Commercial bank of Scotland, the National bank of Scotland, and the head-office of the Caledonian banking company. A four-horse mail-coach communicates daily with Dingwall, Tain, and Thurso on the north, and with Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and with places in general on the south; two stage-coaches communicate daily with Aberdeen along the coast-road by way of Elgin; a stage-coach communicates twice a-week, and during part of the year daily, with Perth, by the great Highland road through Badenoch; and public vehicles communicate, during part of the summer, with the district of Ross-shire called the Black isle. Some curious facts respecting the lateness of the introduction of wheeled-carriages to Inverness, the very modern acquaintance of the town with public vehicles, and the slow and progressive accession of the luxuries of a mail, are stated in our article on the Highlands: which see. The Medical society of the North, the Inverness-shire Farming society, and the Association of the Northern counties, hold their meetings in the town. The last of these is a body of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom belongs the building which we noticed for the Northern meetings, and who are associated to patronize horse-racing and fashionable amusements, and to fling, by means of these, what they conceive to be attributes of refinement over the Northern capital. The institutions of the town, literary, social, bene-

volent, and religious, additional to the goodly number we have already had occasion to notice, are a mechanics' institution, established in 1831; two public reading-rooms, to both of which strangers are politely allowed access; several subscription and circulating libraries; a large parochial library, under the management of the kirk-session; a select religious school-library; a dispensary, established by subscription in 1832; nine friendly societies; two mason-lodges; a Sabbath school society; and a Bible society. Funds for purposes of education and charity are noticed in a succeeding paragraph of this article. Inverness has several printing-presses, and stands in such literary pre-eminence among Scottish towns of its class as to possess three weekly newspapers, the Courier, published on Wednesday, and the Herald and the Journal, both published on Friday. Weekly markets for poultry-yard, farm and garden produce, are held every Tuesday and Friday. Hiring-fairs for farm-servants are held on the last Friday of April and of October. Annual fairs for cattle, for general produce, and for coarse household stuffs manufactured by the Highland women, are held on the first Wednesday after the 11th day of February, O. S., or on Wednesday of the 11th; for sheep and wool on the 2d Thursday of July, and for general produce on the first Wednesday after the 18th of the same month; for dairy produce, on the first Wednesday after the 15th of August, O. S., or, if that date be a Wednesday, on the 26th, N. S.; and for general produce, on the first Wednesday after the 11th of November, O. S. These fairs, excepting that of July, are only vestiges of the great commercial gatherings, the vast provincial trysts, for the exchange of all sorts of commodities with the produce of the whole North Highlands, which often drew together a prodigious and most motley population, and were sometimes continued during successive weeks. The establishment of shops throughout the interior of the country, and of cattle-trysts in various competing localities, have reduced the fairs to the mere skeleton of their former bulk; and they are now restricted as to time of continuance between the forenoon of Wednesday and the afternoon of the following Friday, or between the forenoon of Thursday and the afternoon of the following Saturday. But at the July wool and sheep fair the principal sheep-farmers throughout the north of Scotland are met by the sheep dealers of southern counties, and by wool-staplers and agents from England, and sell to them annually sheep and wool to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000 —Inverness, it is expected, will fully share in the vast advantages of the railway-system. The Northern and the Caledonian railway will open two great lines of communication with England on the east and on the west, which, avoiding the interruption of the Forth and of the Tay, will be extended to the north by Stirling and Perth: and turning eastward to Dundee, and taking advantage of the already constructed railroad to Arbroath, and Friockheim, will be farther extended, with branch-lines to Forfar and Montrose, to Stonehaven on the east coast, and onwards to Aberdeen, from which it is proposed to carry the communication as far as Inverness: thus making a continuous communication by railroad from London to Inverness, a distance of between 600 and 700 miles, which may yet be travelled in one day.

Inverness, such as we have described it, exhibits, in almost every feature, marks of recent and entirely renovating transition. Only about forty years have elapsed since its streets were a continuous nuisance, altogether unwitting of a single appliance or process of cleanliness. In September 1709, the town-clerk "paid an officer 4s. 6d. Scots, to buy a cart of peats to be burnt in the tolbooth to remove the bad scent;" and, in December, 1737, the magistrates ordered the town-clerk to purchase "an iron spade, to be given to the hangman for cleaning the tolbooth." In the year 1740, harness and saddlery of all sorts continued to be so little in requisition, but were beginning to be just so much appreciated, that the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the town. Prior to about the year 1775, when the first bookseller's shop was opened in the burgh, the few persons in the town, and throughout the great extent of country, dependent on its market, who were able and had occasion to make use of writing materials, were supplied with stationery by the post-master. About the middle of last century, a hat had not graced any head in the north except that of a landed proprietor or a minister; and when it was first assumed by a burgher, in the person of the deacon of the weavers, the father of the late Bailie Young, it excited the highest ridicule of the blue-bonneted multitude, and drew from them such constant twitting and raillery, as only the stoutest pertinacity, and the sturdiest independence, could have enabled the worthy deacon to resist. At a comparatively late date, intemperate drinking is understood to have been practised, even among the most polished classes, with such horrific defiance of all moral obligation and all social decency, that a guest would be thought discourteous, or perhaps insulting to his entertainer, who did not drink till he became insensible and actionless, and had to be carried away like a mass of carrion from the presence of the living. About ninety years ago, a leg of mutton, a neck of veal, and a gallon of ale, are said, by tradition, to have been purchaseable for a shilling; and even yet, butcher-meat, poultry, fish, and ale, sell at much lower prices than in the southern towns.* At the middle of last century, the universal costume was Celtic and primitive; and, to this hour, it varies in a sufficient number of instances and particulars from that of the inhabitants of the southern towns, to impress upon a Lowland visiter an instant conviction that he is among a peculiar race, whose habits and notions still differ considerably from his own. The young women of the lower classes appear at market or church without any head-dress, and the married women without bonnets; and, in the rest of their attire, they exhibit rather a passion for simple and gaudy finery, than a taste indicative of much advance from the rude notions of bygone times. Men of the lower classes, in some instances, and the landward peasantry in general, wear coarse home-spun blue short coats, small blue bonnets, stockings of the kind called "rig-and-fur," and very often some relic or pendicle of the old Highland costume. Yet the population as a whole is, as to social manners and character, certainly the most rapidly, and perhaps the most materially, improved of any in Scotland. Games of foot-ball, shintie, bowls, and throwing the stone and hammer, which formerly were common among adults of the lower orders, are now entirely abandoned, or practised only by school-boys and apprentices on gala days. Appliances of fashionable folly, the theatre, the ball-room, the turf, and kindred means of killing the time and squandering the moral energies of the upper classes, have not half the prominence or attraction in Inverness as in several Scottish towns which are very far behind it in the resources of wealth and aristocracy. Knowledge and general intellectual attainment distinguish the higher orders, and are swelling upward with steady tidal flow in every recess and crevice of society. Gaelic, though not long ago the prevailing language, is wholly unknown to many of the rising generation, even among the poorer

* See a preceding Note.

classes; and though still spoken by some, and understood by most, is rapidly becoming extinct. The Inverness dialect, or pronunciation of English, has long been, and is still, justly noted for its intrinsic purity, and for its being but little, if at all, affected by such broad Doric provincialisms as are everywhere impressed on the varieties of the Lowland dialect. This comparatively correct and elegant English—purer by far than that of most parts of England itself—is generally ascribed to the modelling influence of the soldiers of the Commonwealth during the years of their occupying Cromwell's fort; but it seems rather to have arisen, and to be even yet occasionally arising, from the circumstance of English being acquired, not by the lessons of imitation, but by the process of translating from the Erse,—a circumstance which conducts, not to a corrupted spoken language, but directly to the pure English of literature. Ireland exhibits along the debateable ground in the far west between the strictly aboriginal or Erse district, and the Anglo-Irish territories, just such a phenomenon as Scotland has in Inverness, and there pours forth, from the lips of her peasantry, an English so untainted by brogue and provincialism as would delight the ears of a master of orthoepy.

Inverness, viewed in connection with its environs, is perhaps the most delightful town-retreat in Scotland; and were it situated farther to the south, or not so remote and difficult of access, would speedily become the adopted home of numerous classes of annuitants. Its gorgeous encircling natural panorama,—its pure and salubrious air,—its rich resources of school and library,—its charming promenade of the Ness islands,—and its vicinity to a profusion of objects which demolish ennui and delight the taste,—render it almost the paragon of provincial towns. The grounds of Muirtown, embosoming in wood ¾ of a mile north-west of the town a handsome and tasteful mansion, and stretching away in the embellishments of lawn, and glade, and forest, to the base of the romantic Craig-Phadric, form a constant haven, a nook of repose to the eye, after its bold and far-away rovings athwart the general landscape. Other mansions and their grounds, particularly the houses of Culloden, Raigmore, Darrochville, and Leys, adorn the immediate neighbourhood. Associations connected with the curious little hill of Tomnahurich, rising abruptly from the plain, ¾ of a mile south-west of the town, like the inverted hull of an enormous ship, feathered all over with trees, peopled by the dreams of ancient superstition with colonies of fairies, regarded by many as the sepulchral mound, the stupendous grave, of Thomas the Rhymer, and used in the olden time as a ward hill for noting the approach of unfriendly clans,—associations connected with this picturesque object may allure a saunterer into many a pleasing reverie; and walks all around its base, and along the banks of the tree-fringed Ness—that river which is alike "noble, broad, clear, and strong,"—may both minister to health, and daily draw a well-toned mind into holy meditation. Other objects and places, which interest the feelings, and are accessible by short walks or easy drives, are the rocky eminences and the columnar monument above Clachnaharry, 1½ mile north-west; the high gravelly ridge called Tor-a'-Bhean, and partly encircled with ditches and ramparts, a little west of Tomnahurich; the Ord Hill of Kessock, the site of a vitrified fort, 2 miles north; the Druidical temple of Leys, 2½ miles south; the famous battle-field of Culloden moor, 5½ miles south-east; Castle-Stewart, 6 miles east; the stone monuments at Clava, 7 miles south-east; Loch-Ness, and the Roman station at Bona, 7 miles south-west; the Aird or vale of the Beauly, from 3 to 16 miles west; Castle-Dalcross, Fort-George, and Cawdor-castle, respectively 8, 12½, and 15 miles east; Glen Urquhart and Castle, from 15 to 20 miles south-west; the Falls of Kilmorack, from 12 to 15 miles west; and the Fall of Foyers, 18 miles south-west.

Inverness is a burgh of great antiquity. There are on record four charters granted in its favour by King William the Lion. By the first of these, the king granted "burgensibus de Moravia" the usual burgal privilege "ut nullus eorum namum capiat pro alicujus debito nisi pro eorum debito propris." By the second, the burgesses of Inverness were declared free "a tolneo et omni consuetudine per totam terram regis:" it prohibited "ne quis emat aut vendat in burgo illo aut in vicecomitatu illo extra burgum aliquam mercaturam exerceat nisi fuerit burgensis aut stallarius;" and it granted to the burgesses "ad sustentamentum burgi, terram illam quæ est extra burgum quæ vocatur Burghalew." In consideration of these grants, the burgesses undertook to erect and maintain a good palisade over a fosse to be constructed by the king. The third charter of William granted to the burgesses of Inverness "perpetuam libertatum quod nunquam inter eos bellum habebunt, nec aliquis alius burgensis aut aliquis alius homo de toto regno super eosdem burgenses de Moravia nec super heredes eorum bellum habebunt nisi tantum juramentum;" and further, "ut dimidiam juramentum et dimidiam forisfacturam faciant quod ceteri burgenses faciunt in toto regno." The fourth charter of the same king—which is still preserved in the archives of the burgh—granted to the burgh the privilege of a weekly market, and ratified in its favour some of the remarkable privileges conferred on burghs by the statutes of David, the king's grandfather. A charter of Alexander II. granted to the burgesses the land of Markynch. Alexander III. confirmed the privilege contained in the first charter of William, and enjoined all sheriffs north of the Munth to distrain for payment those "qui debita burgensibus debuerint quod rationabiliter probare potuerint, ad eadem debita eis juste et sine dilatione reddenda." Robert I., in the 19th year of his reign, directed a precept to the sheriff of Inverness to do full and speedy justice, at the suit of the burgesses of Inverness, against all invading their privileges by buying or selling in prejudice of them and of the liberties of the burgh. David II. conferred the privilege, or declared the right of the burgesses that no justiciar nor other officer of the crown—except the chamberlain, whose office it is—sit or take cognizance upon the correction or punishment of the weights and measures of the burgesses; and the same king granted to the burgesses and community the burgh, with the land of Drekes, and with toll and petty custom of the burgh. James II., in ratifying certain grants of his ancestors to the church of St. Duthac and to the inhabitants of Tayne, in 1457, declared that they should not prejudice the right of the burgh and burgesses of Inverness to the great and small customs granted to them by his ancestors; and further confirmed the rights, privileges, liberties, and infeftments of the burgh and burgesses of Inverness; from which it would appear that the exclusive privilege of merchandise within the sheriffdom, conferred by the second charter of William the Lion, actually extended over the earldom of Ross, then part of the sheriffdom of Inverness. Queen Mary, on the 3d of May, 1546, granted under the great seal a ratification of an act and ordinance of the provost, bailies, council, and community of Inverness, dated the 19th March, 1545. In the narrative there is set forth "the great hurt and skaith lang time by-gane used through indrawing of outlandish men of great clans not able nor qualified to use merchandize, nor make daily residence nor

policy, nor no manner of bigging within the burgh, but allenarly to bruick the profit of the common tacks and steadings of the burgh to be spended and used outwith the said burgh,—which has happened from the widows within the burgh bruiking the tacks and steadings of their husbands after their decease, and by reason of the interest of the outlandish men of great clans with the said widows." In consequence, it is "ordained that no widow should bruik any tack or steading within burgh by reason of the decease of her husband, after the old manner, but the same to be bruiked by the heirs male of the bodies of the possessors; providing alway that they be thought qualified by the provost and bailies and their council to scot, lot, walk and ward, with the laif of the neighbours of the said burgh, and make continual and daily residence for the most part of the year within the same; failing of which heirs, the provost, &c., to dispone to other neighbours worthy and qualified." There are, in the reign of James VI., two charters,—the one granting new, and the other confirming the ancient rights. The first is dated the 6th March, 1588, by which the king approved of the destruction of a mill built on the water of Ness, to the south of the castle; and granted to the burgesses the astricted and dry multures belonging to that mill for payment of six merks yearly. The second ratifies the ancient charters in favour of the burgh granted by William, Alexander, David, James I., James IV., and Mary. This charter contains a detail of the lands and other rights of property then appertaining to the burgh, of which the following may be deemed the most important:—"The lands of Drakes, and forest of the same; Markhinch, with the common pasturage anciently called the Burghhaugh, Wood Park, Burnhills, Claypots, Milnfield, the Carse, Carn Laws, as particularly bounded, the common muir of the burgh, the water of Ness, and both sides of the same between the stone called Clachnahagyag and the sea, with the fishings; the fishing of the Red Pool, on the east of the ferry of Kessock, with the privilege of three kists within the water wrak, as use is; the ferry of Kessock, the King's mills, the astricted and dry multures of the Castle lands, and of the other lands which of old pertained to the mills built on the Ness to the south of the Castle, called Kannak-hill mills, destroyed."

A large part of the landed property of the burgh has been alienated at different times, so that this portion of its funds is now comparatively small. The property* of the burgh of Inverness was returned, in 1832, as consisting of:—

Feu-duties, . . . Estimated value,	£2,583	14	2
Casualties of superiority, ...	1,117	15	0
River Ness fishings, ...	300	0	0
Burgh lands, ...	7,684	6	0
—— houses and shops, ...	870	4	0
Town-hall, and subjects not yielding a pecuniary annual return, ...	2,000	0	0
Estimated value of heritable property, but not taking into account gaol, court-house, church, and bleaching-greens, . .	14,555	19	2
Inverness gas and water company, . .	500	0	0
New bridge of Inverness, . . .	1,856	15	10
New harbour of Inverness, ...	3,365	1	1
Arrears of revenue due, . . .	506	19	5
Thomas Ross, burgh chamberlain, . .	26	18	5
	6,255	14	9
Estimated value of heritable property brought down, ...	14,555	19	2
Estimated amount of property,	£20,811	13	11

* This enumeration and estimate, it was stated, included only such property as was deemed capable of being sold, transferred, or made over in security. In consequence, the principal church in Inverness is not included, although built at the expense of the burgh, and yielding from seat-rents an annual revenue of £146 13s. 3d. Nor, in making the estimate, have the proceeds of the old anchorage and shore-dues, customs, old bridge-toll, burgess and apprentice-dues, been taken into calculation. But the town-hall, the bridge, and harbour, and the other subjects of a similar nature, must likewise be excluded, which, by occasioning a deduction of £7,221 16s. 11d., will reduce the amount of available property to £13,589 17s.—*Municipal Corporations Report.*

The annual revenue of the burgh, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1832, was as follows:—

Feu-duties, ...	£129	3	8
Casualties of superiority, ...	40	5	7
River Ness fishings, ...	20	0	0
Land rents, ...	280	18	0
House, shop, &c., rents, ...	60	8	0
Dividends from gas and water company, . .	11	5	0
New bridge, interest on debt, . . .	83	18	11
New harbour do.	168	4	10
Church-seat rents, ...	146	13	2
Stent or burgh-cess, ...	196	12	2
Lamp-money, ...	201	11	8
Anchorage and shore-dues, ...	332	0	0
Petty customs, toll of old bridge, &c., . .	357	0	0
Burgess and apprentice dues, . . .	21	13	4
Streets cleaning, sales of manure, . .	186	0	0
Miscellanies, ...	1	2	0
Total revenue for 1831–2, .	2,256	16	4
But, supposing that the stent or burgh-cess and lamp-money, being destined for specific purposes, should not be included as items of general revenue,—if so, deduct . . .	398	3	10
Revenue 1831–2, so restricted,	£1,838	12	6

The abstract of the annual expenditure of the burgh for the year 1831–2, was,—

Interest and annuities on debt, . . .	£387	17	3
Education and schools, ...	110	0	0
Church establishment, ...	64	10	0
Stent or burgh-cess, ...	196	0	0
Other public burdens and taxes, . . .	36	9	11
Street-lighting, ...	223	4	3
Street-sweeping, ...	268	11	3
Gaol, ...	222	11	6
General police, ...	216	5	0
Improvements, repairs, furnishings, . .	117	14	6
General management and miscellanies, . .	215	14	0
Total expenditure, 1831–2, .	2,058	17	8
But, supposing that the stent or burgh-cess and the street-lighting should not, for the reasons stated under the head of revenue, be included as items of general expenditure,—if so, deduct	419	4	3
Expenditure 1831–2, so restricted,	£1,639	13	5

The abstract of the debts of the burgh was as follows, at Michaelmas, 1833:—

1. To the guildry corporation of Inverness,	£1,350	0	0
2. To the Northern Infirmary of Inverness,	3,000	0	0
3. To Jonathan Anderson's fund, . .	3,100	0	0
4. To Inverness lesser charitable mortifications,	717	5	0
5. To Mrs. Low and Miss Grant, value of annuities, ...	85	7	10
6. To Campbell Mackintosh, town-clerk, .	753	7	8
7. To receiver-general of land-tax, . .	156	0	0
8. To Roderick Reach, solicitor and accountant,	78	2	0
9. To road and street-trustees of Inverness, .	500	0	0
10. To D. F. Mackenzie, procurator-fiscal, .	32	12	8
11. To Robert Smith, solicitor, . . .	5	10	10
12. To Inverness Journal, ...	6	10	0
Amount of debts, . .	10,684	16	0
Thus classified:—			
Heritable, . . . £156 0 0			
Moveable, . £9,567 5 0			
On annuity, 85 7 10			
Disputed claim, 679 8 2			
Open accounts, 196 15 0			
10,528 16 0			
10,684 16 0			
Which being deducted from the amount of available property, as before stated, . .	13,589	17	0
Leaves a balance, in favour of the burgh, of	£2,905	1	0

The corporation-revenue in 1838–9, was £1,985 13s. 1½d.

The affairs of the burgh are, under the superintendence of the magistrates and council—21 in number—managed by the town-clerk, chamberlain, and accountant. The first of these officers performs the ordinary duty of legal adviser and law-agent. The duties of the second are to receive the revenues of

the burgh, and to make all payments. The duties of the accountant are those of the ordinary professional nature.—There is nothing peculiar in the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Inverness. The jurisdiction of the magistrates includes the ancient royalty, and the royalty as extended by the statute of 1808. There are no subordinate or dependent territories; but it is important to remark that, on one side, the royalty extends beyond the parliamentary boundaries a considerable way into the country; and that, on the other side, it is much within the parliamentary boundaries, and does not include a considerable portion of the town. The jurisdiction is exercised by the magistrates directly. The courts held practically are, first, a burgh-court, by one or more of the magistrates; and, secondly, a dean-of-guild court, by the dean-of-guild and his council. That council is composed of certain members of the town-council, annually chosen by the dean-of-guild, and subject to the approval of the magistrates and town-council. Both civil and criminal causes are tried by the burgh-court. The jurisdiction is of the same extent as, and cumulative with, that of the sheriff. The dean-of-guild's jurisdiction is of the ordinary nature and extent. The magistrates have no regular assessor, but the town-clerk acts in that capacity without any additional fees or salary. The election of magistrates and council at Michaelmas 1817 was set aside by the court-of-session in December 1818, and the burgh consequently disfranchised. In virtue of a warrant by the Privy council, dated the 9th of August, 1822, a new election of the magistrates and council took place by the persons who composed the magistracy and town-council for the year ending Michaelmas 1817, and that in terms of the usual constitution, sett, and custom of the burgh, which was thus restored. The mode of election was:—The provost, bailies, dean-of-guild, and treasurer, continued councillors for the year after they went out of office, and could not be any of the five merchant councillors turned off. The town-council chose five new merchant councillors, and removed five of the old; so that 13 merchant councillors continued without election. The six incorporated trades chose each one deacon, and those deacons elected a convener, who was, *ex officio*, a councillor; out of the remaining deacons the town-council elected 2 trades councillors, in all 21. The five old merchant councillors having been removed, the council, out of their own number, chose the magistrates. The burgh has no church-patronage; this article is therefore limited to the patronage of civil offices. But along with the ministers of Inverness, and with the concurrence of the moderator of the presbytery, they have the patronage of the following bursaries. By bequest, dated the 30th of September, 1730, of James Fraser, LL.D., treasurer of Chelsea hospital, a sum of £220 was left to King's college, Aberdeen, for two bursaries or exhibitions towards the maintenance in that college of two students from Inverness, both to be of the sirname of Fraser; one to be a student of divinity, the other of philosophy. After some temporary arrangements, it was recently agreed upon, between the patrons and the Senatus Academicus of King's college, that out of the said fund there should be two philosophy bursaries of £15 each, and two divinity ones of £11 each.

The sums mortified for the purposes of education, and placed under the management of the magistrates and council, are large, amounting to nearly £34,000. Of these, the Mackintosh endowment is the most important. This institution was endowed conformably to the testament of Captain William Mackintosh, of the Hindostan East Indiaman, who died on the 12th of May, 1803. The object is for educating, in the Inverness academy, boys of the name of Mackintosh, and of the families of Farr, Holm, Dalmigavie, and Kyllachy. The amount of the original bequest was £10,000, but it is now nearly three times that amount. The subsequent accumulation appears to have been created by the excess of income above expenditure, arising from the limited number who could be benefited by the institution. —The mortification next in importance is "Bell's endowment." The testator was the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, of Westminster. The purpose was the maintenance of a school, at Inverness, for the instruction of children on the Madras system. The donation was one-twelfth share of £60,000, 3 per cent. consolidated annuities; and one-twelfth of £60,000, 3 per cent. reduced annuities, under deduction of one-twelfth of £2,500, set apart for costs. —Jonathan Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, by bequest of 29th August, 1804, left a sum for the distribution of the annual proceeds, according to the discretion of the magistrates of Inverness, to decayed members of the guildry and poor householders of Inverness, in sums not exceeding £5. The amount of this fund, in 1832, was £3,836 11s. 5d. Frederick Klien of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, by bequest dated September 1823, left a sum amounting, in 1832, to £897; the proceeds of which are to be distributed in money, clothing, or fuel, in sums or value not less than 5s., nor more than 20s. to each person, under the direction of the provost, bailies, dean-of-guild, and council of Inverness. There are several smaller charity funds.

The town is the seat of the courts of assize for the Northern counties; of the courts of the sheriff of Inverness-shire; and of monthly justice-of-peace small debt courts. Inverness unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 475. Population, in 1831, 9,663; in 1841, 11,575.

The history of Inverness has so freely mixed with various sections of our description, that but little of it remains to be told. The town is invested with a fictitious interest, and assigned an origin at least 60 years before the Christian era, by Boethius and Buchanan connecting it with one of their apocryphal kings. Yet it probably was a seat of population, and, at all events, it occupies a site in the centre of what certainly was a closely peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts. Scottish antiquaries, however, have raised so many and such conflicting speculations respecting it, while they have no documents, and but few monuments to guide them, that they may be allowed a monopoly of dealing out a history of it in ages for which no history exists. Columba, the apostle of Scotland, as stated by his biographer and successor Adamnan, went, "ad ostiam Nessiæ," to the residence at that locality of Bridei or Brudeus, king of the Picts; and remained there sufficiently long to be the instrument of converting the monarch, and to hold several conferences, and make some missionary arrangements with the Scandinavian chief of the Orkney Islands. "Ostia Nessiæ" means very nearly in Latin what "Inverness" does in Gaelic; or, understood even rigidly, it designates the mouth of the river on which the town stands, and points either to the town's precise site, or to some spot in its immediate vicinity. Inverness is hence believed to have been the original seat of the Pictish monarchs; and is supposed, even after Abernethy and Forteviot became a sort of Pictish capitals, to have retained its pre-eminence, and not altogether lost it till the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns. Malcolm Canmore, in the face of the fact that royal burghs did not exist till several ages later, is fabled to have

granted it its first charter, erecting it into a royal burgh. In the reign of David I., it figures as a king's burgh, was made the seat of a sheriff whose authority extended over all the north of Scotland, and is designated in a legislative enactment, one of the chief places of the whole kingdom,—"Loca capitalia per totum regnum." It was thus one of the earliest free towns of the kingdom, and inferior to none in the dignity with which it greets the view at the epoch of record. William the Lion—as we have seen—granted it four charters, appointing it a regular magistracy, exempting it from many burdens, and conferring upon it various privileges as to manufactures. In 1217, and 1237, additional charters and grants of land were given to it by Alexander II. During the whole period on which history throws light previous to the invasion of Scotland by Edward I., the Scottish kings occasionally visited or resided in Inverness, and were at rapid intervals required to repel from it the incursions of the Danes, and the northern Vikingr, or to quell the insurrections of the reckless inhabitants and the turbulent chiefs of the adjacent country. In 1229, a powerful Highland savage, named Gillespick M'Scourlane, attempted an usurpation, levied a war of rebellion, burnt the town, spoiled the adjacent Crown-lands, and put to the sword all persons who would not acknowledge him as their sovereign; but he was defeated, captured, and ignominiously beheaded. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stuarts till near the Union, Inverness was frequently oppressed by the constables of its own castle, and constantly exposed to the predatory visits of the Islesmen and the Highland clans; so that its annals abound with accounts of burnings, pillagings, ransackings, skirmishes between assailants and its inhabitants, stratagems of skill and prowess against foes, and pecuniary levies, and other expedients for purchasing the forbearance or averting the menaces of truculent and rapacious neighbours. An incident which occurred in 1400, will exemplify the prominent events and illustrate the social condition of the period: Donald, Lord of the Isles, having approached at the head of a small army to the north side of Kessock-ferry, and sent a message menacing the town with destruction if a large ransom were not paid for its safety, the provost affected to agree to the terms dictated, and sent a large quantity of whiskey as a present to the chief and his followers; and, when the Islesmen, delighted with their fiery beverage, and emulating one another in dissipation, and generally actionless with intoxication, the provost, followed and zealously aided by his burgesses, pounced upon them like the eagle on his quarry, and devoted them, with the exception of one man, to indiscriminate destruction. Attacks upon the town were more frequent and unrelenting, that few of the wealthy burgesses were Highlandmen, and most were a community of foreign merchants, or merchants of foreign extraction, connected with Holland, and with the continental seaboard northward thence to the Baltic. In 1280, the town was visited by a French Count as a suitable place for building a ship to replace one which he had lost in the Orkneys; and from that time—as is indicated by the Flemish and Saxon names of its ancient inhabitants—it became increasingly the resort and the adopted home of the children of commerce,—persons differing more in habits than even in extraction from the wild native septs who restlessly scoured the heathy recesses of the north. The nurturing of such a commercial community was unvaryingly and happily regarded by the Scottish kings as a wise policy for at once promoting the general interests of the country, rearing a class of peaceful and loyal subjects, checking the exorbitant power of the barons, and exhibiting a convincing example of the prosperous tendencies of arts which were despised or held in small esteem by the clans; but, by provoking the envy, and tempting the cupidity of the marauding chiefs and their followers, and occasionally giving body to the filmy and nearly impalpable pretexts which were urged for the rancorous quarrels and conflicts almost constantly existing among the clans, it obliged the sovereigns to be often on the spot, discharging the offices of chief magistrates of justiciary and police. To tell of the extraordinary as well as ordinary interferences of the Crown to punish sedition and pillage, of citation to chieftain-culprits by the king's summons to attend at the market-cross of the burgh, and of executions of the convicted on the Gallow's-hill, as well as of military executions in the melée of mimic civil war, would only be a disgusting repetition of the most revolting and least instructive elements of history. One of the last royal visits to the town was that—already glanced at in our notice of the castle—of Queen Mary to quell an insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. Mary is said to have formed during her visit a strong attachment to Inverness; she kept, while there, a small squadron in the harbour to insure her safety; she was sedulously attended by the greater part of the Highland chiefs; and she had soon the satisfaction—or the appropriate feeling, be it what it might, which such an event could impart—of hunting down the Earl of Huntly, and putting him to death in a fair field fight. James VI., who laboured much to quiet the turbulence of the northern Highlands, was particularly friendly to the burgh. The Invernessians distinguished themselves after the Revolution by enthusiastic and bold attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. In 1691, when a presbyterian minister was for the first time after the abolition of Episcopacy appointed to the vacant parish-church, armed men were, by the magistrates, stationed at the doors to prevent his admission; they repulsed Duncan Forbes of Culloden, father of the famous Lord-President Forbes, in an attempt to force him into the interior; and they did not eventually give way till a regiment marched up by order of Government, and lifted the presentee into the pulpit on a couch of bayonets. At the same period, and for years afterwards, the magistrates used every means to support or forward the Jacobitical cause; and, at the accession of George I. to the throne, they openly opposed and endeavoured to prevent his proclamation, and roused the populace to a riot. During the rebellion of 1745–6, and especially amid the stir which preceded and followed its closing-scene in the neighbouring field of Culloden, the town had the harassing distinction, and reaped the bitter awards of being the virtual capital of the losing party in that trial of the dreadful game of war; and, among other characters of lugubriousness and horror which it was obliged to wear, it was the scene of the public execution of 36 of Prince Charles Edward's men. Up to the period of the disarming act, its inhabitants stood constantly accoutred, or at least prepared for war; but, since 1746, they have witnessed an uninterrupted peace, and have learned to regard the stirring and sanguinary history of their town as belonging to a state of things which has entirely and for ever passed away, and have moved silently and fleetly along the delightful path of social amelioration and intellectual and moral improvement. No modern event of note has occurred except the earthquake on the night of the 16th of August, 1816, when the ground was sensibly and alarmingly tremulous, the chimney-tops of many houses were projected into the streets, the bells were set-a-ringing, and many animals were strongly affected with terror.

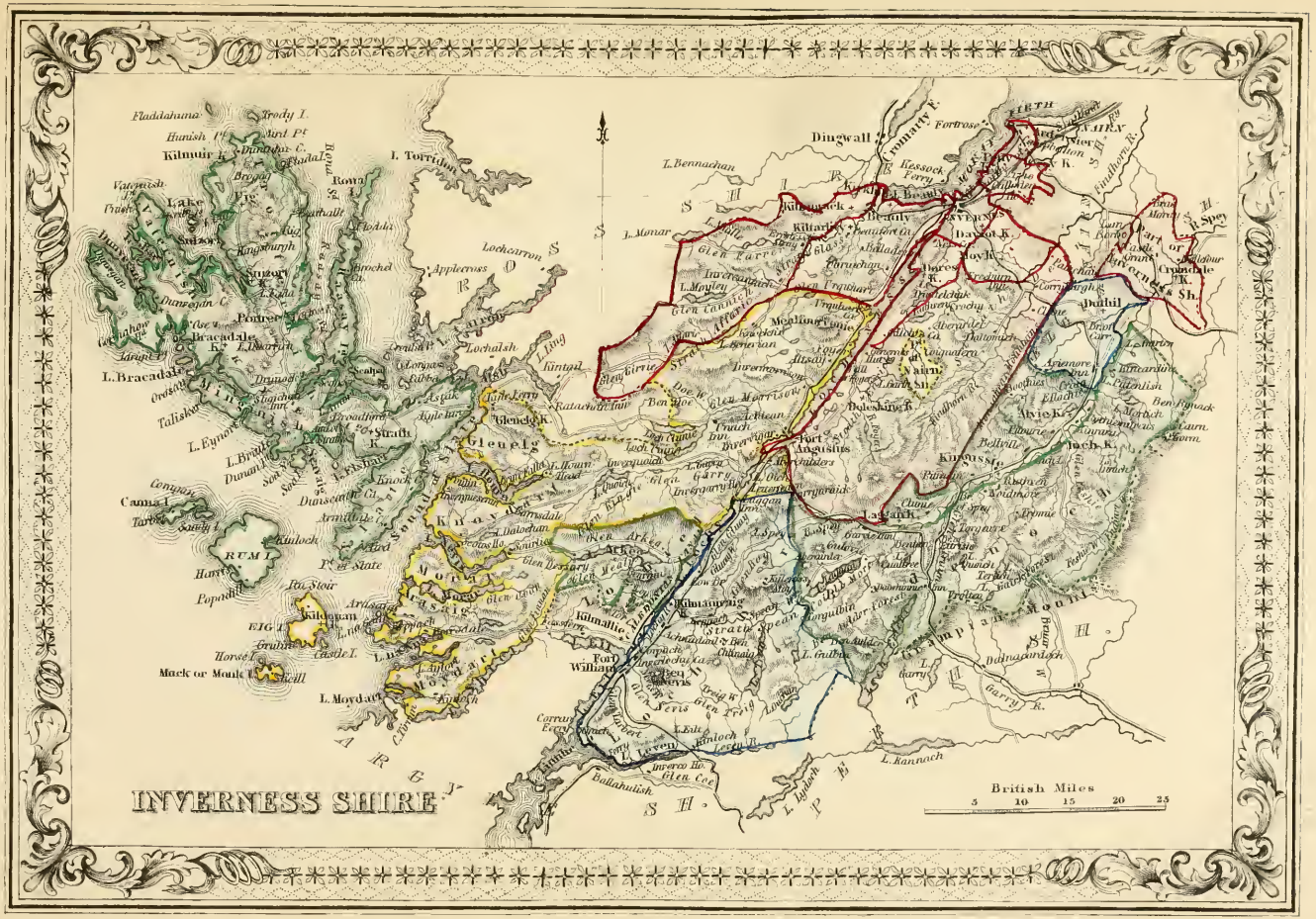
INVERNESS-SHIRE, one of the most extensive counties, and by far the most mountainous, in Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Ross-shire, and part of the Moray frith; on the east by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the south by Perth and Argyle; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. A small insulated district, between the shires of Banff and Moray, containing Cromdale and Inverallen, is annexed to it; and several of the Hebrides are politically attached to this county. The mainland extends in length from the point of Arasaig on the west, to the point of Ardersier on the east, where Fort-George is built, about 92 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the ferry of Ballachulish to the boundary of Strathglass, is nearly 80 miles.

Playfair estimates the superficies of the continental part of this county at 2,904 square miles, or 1,858,560 acres; while Robertson estimates the superficies of this part at 7,200 square miles, or 4,608,000 acres; and that of the islands at one-half more. The former admeasurement—though an approximation only—is doubtless nearest the truth; but to it must be added 132 square miles, or 84,480 acres for the lakes. The surface of the islands attached to this county is equal to 1,150 square miles, to which we may add 59 square miles of lakes,—making in all 1,209 square miles, or 773,760 acres. Inverness-shire contained, in 1801, including its islands, 74,292; in 1811, 78,336 inhabitants. In 1821, the population was 90,157; in 1831, it amounted to 94,797; whereof 44,510 were males, and 50,287 females. The number of families employed in agriculture, in 1831, was 9,892; in trade and manufactures, 2,753. The number of inhabited houses 17,312; the total number of families 19,046. In 1841, the total population was returned at 97,799; of whom 55,618 were on the mainland, and 42,181 on the islands. Of this total number, 86,738 were born in the county. The number of inhabited houses, in 1841, was as follows: on mainland, 11,496; on the islands, 7,698. The total number of uninhabited houses was 585. The number of persons returned as of independent means, belonging to this county, in 1841, was 2,044; of paupers, 1,194; of farmers, 2,952; of land-labourers, 9,727; of domestic servants, 6,990; of labourers, 962; of crofters, 814; of boot and shoemakers, 619; of tailors, 603; of carpenters, 583; of fishermen, 495; of weavers, 489; of masons, 400; of teachers, 259; of sawyers, 245; of woollen manufacturers, 102. The valued rent, as stated in the county-books, is £3,188 9s. Scots. The valuation of real property on which the land-tax is assessed, £6,198 17s. 5d.; and the rate per £100 sterling at which this tax is assessed, £13 5s. 10d.; and the real land-rent was estimated, in 1811, at £70,530 sterling. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £185,565, of which the proportion under entail was nearly one-half. The return of the annual value of real property within the county assessed to the property-tax for the year ending April 1843, was £181,292 6s. 6d.—The shire comprises 37 parishes, and 8 *quoad sacra* parishes. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 34, attended by 2,639 children; and the total salaries and emoluments of the teachers amounted to £1,335 15s. 11d. The number of schools not parochial was 122, attended by 6,667 children.

The divisions of this county are chiefly determined by natural boundaries. Lochaber comprehends that tract of country whose waters are discharged into the Western ocean at Fort-William. Moydart, Arasaig, South and North Morar, and Knoydart, seem to belong, in an extensive acceptation, to Lochaber, because these districts are amenable to the sheriff-court established in that country. Glengarry is accounted a division; and Glenelg, Glenmoriston, Urquhart, Strathglass, and Aird, the vicinity of Inverness, the lordship of Petty, Ardersier, Stratherrick, the braes of Strathnairn and of Strathdearn, and the lordship of Badenoch, are all accounted separate divisions of the county of Inverness. These divisions are generally marked by the different valleys watered by a river peculiar to each, and comprehended within parallel ranges of opposite hills. The divisions of high land and low land can scarcely be applied in this county; unless the Aird, the vicinity of Inverness, Ardersier, and the lordship of Petty, be accounted the low-land division; which indeed it is in relation to the rest, being all bounded on one side by the sea-shore, and by mountains on the other. The reader will find separate articles on most of these divisions inserted in their respective alphabetical order in our pages: at the same time we shall here insert a general sketch of the topography of Inverness-shire from Dr. Robertson's 'Agricultural Survey.' London: 1808, 8vo.

Unless one were to enter Inverness-shire by the coast of the German ocean, its aspect from any other line of approach is rudely grand and forbidding. The dark blue mountains piled upon one another,—and stretching away in immense chains, with hardly a pass or an opening to afford access from the south or west,—form a barrier which requires a certain degree of fortitude to attempt. The frequent sight of poles set up by the side of the public road in these defiles, as beacons to guide the weary traveller in exploring his way, when the fog is so thick that he cannot see, or the snow so deep that the proper path is concealed from view, is a proof of the danger which is sometimes to be encountered in entering this part of the kingdom. These mountains stretch across the island, and lie parallel to every valley,—rising like immense walls on both its sides, while the inhabited country sinks deep between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre.

There are two Highland roads into Inverness-shire. Going from the county of Perth to Fort-William, a part of Argyleshire must be passed through, between Tyndrum and Ballachulish. In this ride—which is an ordinary day's journey—the Black-mount, the inn called the King's house, and the valley of Glencoe, are objects which arrest a traveller's attention. The Black-mount has been covered—at least all round the base—with a forest of natural firs. The remains of this wood are still growing at Inveroran. The soil is a crust of moss, formed by the deciduous parts or the leaves of fir and heath, upon a subsoil of gravel or deep peat earth. On the south are high hills affording good pasture for sheep; on the north, a boundless flat of deep moss, reaching from Glenlyon and Rannoch on the east, to the braes of Badenoch on the north, and westward to the confines of Lochaber at Lochtreig. There is little doubt of this being the most extensive field of moss in Britain. Numberless little lakes are interspersed throughout its entire extent, and in some of these are islands with tufts of trees. On approaching King's house inn, that steep ascent, with its manifold traverses, called the Devil's Staircase, appears in full view in the west. This path is now deserted; and the public road is turned towards the left, down the valley of Glencoe, which forms a long circuitous line to Fort-William: See GLENCOE. After travelling some miles down the glen, the eye is refreshed by the beauties of Invercoe, and the glen all of a sudden assumes a pleasant aspect. A few miles below Invercoe, on the left side of Loch-Leven, that arm of the sea narrows into a strait, named *Calas ic Phatric*, —'the Strait of the Son of Patrick,'—which is the ferry from the county of Argyle into that of Inverness.



A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

At a short distance on the road to Fort-William, there is another narrow ferry on the left, into Ardgower, called CORRAN: which see. Beyond Corran the country is little else than lofty mountains, rising from this branch of the sea, whose base in several places hardly affords room for the public road,—an appearance which is frequently presented to a traveller in the West Highlands of Scotland. At Fort-William, however, the eye is gratified by the view of a town in which the houses are covered with slate, and form a regular street.

To catch the leading features, and form some conception of this western part of the county of Inverness, one must suppose a deep valley beginning at Fort-William, and stretching across the whole county, nearly in the middle, from south-west to north-east. This valley [see articles CALEDONIAN CANAL and GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN] has a range of lofty mountains on both sides, which, at the north-east extremity, sink down into the sandstone strata of Nairnshire. The rivers, flowing between the openings of these parallel mountains, meet one another, and discharge their streams into the bottom of the valley, as a common reservoir, and feed LOCH-LOCHY, which falls westward, and LOCH-OICH and LOCH-NESS, which fall north-east: See these articles. But after we penetrate back through these parallel ranges of mountains for several miles, either to the right or to the left hand, we find other rivers, which flow in a direction opposite to the former, and take their course away from the great valley of the canal. This range of mountainous ground between the Great valley and the Atlantic, is the highest and wildest throughout all the forbidding surface of this county, and has got the name of 'the rough bounds.' It extends from the head of Moydart, which joins the county of Argyle, to Glensheil in Ross-shire,—a distance of 70 miles or more. There descend from this general range of elevated land, five or six lines of lower but very rugged ground, which penetrate into the Atlantic, and form so many bold promontories on that shore. Loch-Eil, on whose eastern shore Fort-William and its village are set down, penetrates 12 miles west, in addition to the distance of 10 miles north from Corran to that village. From the head of Loch-Eil, the waters flow 3 miles eastward into that arm of the sea. Going down the valley of Arasaig, you pass the end of Loch-Sheil, which falls southward into Morven, is 12 miles long, and divides Ardgower from Moydart. Into Moydart there runs an arm of the sea, called LOCH-MOYDART: which see. On the north of Moydart a narrow lake of fresh water stretches 6 miles along the public road, which is called Loch-Ailt; and the river flowing from it, after a course of 6 miles, is lost in Loch-Aynort, an arm of the sea. Then succeeds Loch-Nanua,—a beautiful bay; and turning northward to the ferry of Arasaig on the sea-coast, the branch of salt water is called Loch-na-gaul. This line of communication from Lochaber to Arasaig is all black with gloomy heath, except on the margin of the waters, until the road descend towards Arasaig, where the hills are generally green on the north, but studded with rock in such constant succession, from the bottom of the valley to their summit, that their aspect puts one in mind of the fine freckled sky which generally covers the aerial vault of heaven, in the evening of a serene day. The mountains of Moydart, on the south, are more heathy and barren, but less rocky: See ARASAIG.

The next valley to Arasaig, northward, which penetrates into the rough bounds from the mountains bordering on the tract of the canal, commences at Achnacarry, and stretches westward by LOCH-ARKAIG: See that article. Between the mouth of this lake and Loch-Lochy, into which its contents are discharged, the distance is hardly 2 miles. From the west end of Loch-Arkaig there is a glen of 6 miles more, stretching forward to the highest summit of the rising ground, which is called Glenpean,—a beautiful green grazing. It is a singular feature in the complexion of this country, that the lower grounds are in many places covered with barren heath growing on a poor soil; while the tops of the mountains, to their summit, are clad with a rich carpet of green grass, springing from a fertile mellow earth. From this station, at the head of Glenpean, a noble landscape is presented to view. In front is a wide expanse of sea sprinkled with islands, at different distances and of different magnitude. Skye, the chief of these, appears on the right, with Rum, Egg, and Canna; and in the distant horizon the long train of the Hebrides appears like a dark cloud resting on the bosom of the ocean. Turning to objects more at hand, Loch-Morar, a fresh-water lake, whose length is 10½ miles, is beheld at the foot of the tableland on which we suppose our spectator placed; while on the north, Glendessary stretches away in a direct line 4 miles. At the head of this glen is the pass named Maam-Chlach-Ard,* which leads down to Loch-Nevis, an arm of the sea 12 miles in length, having North-Morar on the left and Knoydart on the right. Both sides of Loch-Nevis are very rocky; but the side next Knoydart has more green ground than the other: See LOCH-NEVIS.

The next valley of consequence, whose waters fall at right angles into the line of the Great canal, is Glengarry, which is distinguished by the rude magnificence of its old castle in ruins, situated on a rock on the west side of Loch-Oich, and surrounded with venerable old trees. The present family-mansion is a modern house, built at a small distance northward. Four miles up this glen you meet Loch-Garry, which is 4 miles long, closely wooded with natural firs on the south side, and birch and alder on the north. The river flowing into the head of Loch-Garry, reaches to the south end of Glenqueich, which stretches northward, and to Glenkingie, which runs southward. In the former is a fresh-water lake 7 miles long. The ascent from the head of these glens is 3 miles, immediately above Loch-Hourn,—a deep gloomy branch of the sea, with high rocky banks. In all this stretch, from Invergarry, the house of Glengarry, on the east, to Loch-Hourn on the west, the lower ground is generally clad with heath, but the higher mountains are covered with green rich pasture: See articles GLENQUEICH, LOCH-GARRY, and LOCH-HOURN.

Glenmoriston is the succeeding entrance into the rugged country which leads from the great valley to the Atlantic. This glen may be entered by a *Maam*,—or pass between the shoulders of two hills,—in an oblique direction from Fort-Augustus, which points north-west, and is 7 miles long; or by another road, from Invermoriston, in the direct line of the river. The latter is the easiest ascent; but the former is the military road, and forms a much shorter communication between Fort-Augustus and the military post at Bernera in Glenelg. These two roads meet a little below a place called Anoch. About 8 miles from Anoch is a small lake called LOCH-CLUANY: which see. To the east end of Glenshiel,—where the waters separate, some running east into Loch-Ness, and some into the Western ocean,—is 6 miles more. This point also forms the boundary betwixt the counties of Inverness and Ross, and is the northern extremity of that mountainous and ele-

* 'The Pass of the high stones.'

vated ridge of country which stretches from Morvan to this place. From Glenshiel, which is 12 miles long, the road returns to Inverness-shire, by a pass called Maam-Raitachan, into Glenelg, which is 8 miles long, and is the richest spot, both in grass and corn, hitherto mentioned in the Highlands of this county: See GLENELG, and GLENMORISTON.

FORT-AUGUSTUS [which see], one of the most pleasant spots in the Highlands, is situated on a smooth green hill at the west end of Loch-Ness, having a river on each side, which washes the base of that hill, and flows gently into the lake. Travelling down the north side of Loch-Ness, a person of any taste must be struck with the beauty of the noble sheet of water, nearly 2 miles broad, which stretches away before him for a distance of nearly 24 miles. The sides present a continued line of bold rocky ground, rising immediately from the lake to the height of mountains, without any opening on either hand, except at Invermoriston, at Urquhart, and at Foyers. These lofty banks consist of shelves of earth incumbent upon rock, and afford nourishment for copse of various kinds. Where the rock is covered with soil,—hazel, oak, and alder abound, and there is also a number of aged weeping birches. The thickness of their fretted indented bark indicates their age; and the pendulous ringlets of these venerable birches frequently overhang the face of rocks, and reach down to the ground. Rocks, rivulets, trees, and mountains are reflected in the smooth mirror below, with an effect which neither description in words can accomplish, nor delineation by the pencil produce: See LOCH-NESS. Passing over a ridge of high bleak moor, and descending by a northerly direction into Urquhart, the scene is reversed. In place of the lofty barriers of Loch-Ness, — which present nothing but barrenness and the rude grandeur of Nature,—in Urquhart, a bottom of about 2 miles in diameter, and flat as a bowling-green, is beautifully diversified with wood and water and enclosed fields. Urquhart narrows into a glen, in a westerly direction, going up to Corrimony, which is more or less confined in different places, but very much beautified by neat houses, well-dressed fields, and plenty of wood, chiefly ash, beech, and birch. Here cultivation reaches an altitude of 800 or 900 feet above sea-level.

Crossing westwards over a small barren moor into Strathglass, which is the most northerly valley of the county of Inverness, the face of the country presents a very singular appearance. In the bottom of this strath the land is almost a dead narrow flat, in which some meadow and arable land, and several small lagoons and marshes are interspersed. The sides of the strath are precipitous, and in most places are strewed with fragments of broken rock. The river Glas has in many places the appearance of a narrow lake, by reason of the slowness of its motion, which in most places is scarcely perceptible, occasioned by the difficulty it meets with in discharging its waters at its confluence with the Farra. In the head of Strathglass there is much green pasture, and an extensive fir-wood; and the lower parts of the valley, in the approach to the castle of Chisholm of Chisholm, abound with alder on both banks of the river. The scenery is uncommonly engaging from the castle of Erchless to the Aird: a majestic river winding its course through a bottom of considerable breadth abounding with wood, and the mountains retiring on either side as you advance, and indicating approach to the low country: See articles ARDMEANACH, THE BEAULY, and KILMORACK. Between the Aird and Urquhart, in the mountains towards the east end of Loch-Ness, whose summit is tolerably level, the vestiges of ridges are very distinctly seen in the heath,—that in the furrow being uniformly shortest for want of soil. Culloden stands conspicuous a few miles east from the county-town. The moor, so fatal to the Jacobites in 1746, extends from near Nairn to the foot of Strath-errick, and from the river of Strathnairn to the Murray frith: see CULLODEN. Fort-George is a beautiful place, situated on the extremity of a low promontory or tongue of land, which penetrates far into the Murray frith, and opposite to a similar head-land in the county of Ross: see article FORT-GEORGE. In the division of the county of Inverness which lies east from the Great canal, there are six valleys of various degrees of sinuosity, which send all their waters to the German ocean. Strathglass has been already taken notice of. The tract of Loch-Ness has also been mentioned. Strath-errick is situated on the south side of Loch-Ness, and is supposed to be 400 feet above the surface of the lake. The river Errick, which flows through this strath, and gives its name to the country, is singularly romantic, both in its origin and termination. The small lake which is its source is surrounded with a circle of rocks through which there is hardly a possibility of descending into a plat of land called Killin,—the most beautiful, rich, and verdant, that can be conceived. This fairy-ground is a mile long, and half as broad, and lies in the centre of mountains the wildest perhaps in the kingdom: See KILLIN.

Leaving Strathnairn, and the Murray frith, on coming southward, we emerge into the heart of the Grampians,—bleak, bare, black, and barren. At length the valley of Moy makes its appearance, where the eye is refreshed by the view of a rich extensive plain of arable and meadow land. At a little distance southward, the traveller arrives at Freeburn-inn; from which place all the waters of this mountainous region are seen flowing from the north, the west, and south, in their several glens, to meet below in a point, from which the united stream of Strathdearn holds its course through a narrow chasm eastward to Findhorn, where it is lost in the German ocean. The next place worthy of notice is Sloch-mhuic-dhu,—'the Black boar's den,'—which forms the entrance, in this direction, from the north into Strathspey. The road over this defile has undergone great repairs. From hence there is little variety all the way to Grantown. Extensive fields of dark-brown heath, studded by stocks of fir-trees, with some spots of corn and green ground on the sides of rivulets, form the prospect for several miles. On the opposite side of Strathspey, the dark-blue mountain of Tullochgorm, and his associates in the distant horizon beyond the Spey, studded with perennial patches of snow, rear their heads to the clouds. From the church of Duthil, the country lays aside much of its gloomy appearance. The Dulnain, a branch of the Spey, has some good land on its banks, which increases in fertility and extent as it approaches the bottom of the strath. By and by the Spey, the monarch of this vale, comes in full view, winding his majestic course within green banks to which the heath dares not approach. The farms are now more frequent; patches of turnips and fields of potatoes appear on either hand; and lime is wrought for sale. From Castle-Grant to Aviemore, along the side of the Spey, the face of the country is very much diversified. The natural fir-woods of Rothiemurchus are the most extensive in the county, or probably in the island. At a short distance above this place, and on the opposite side of the Spey, Kinrara is happily set down. The vale, in which the river flows, is narrowed considerably at Kinrara. The banks on both sides are richly wooded by a variety

of trees, whose green foliage far up the acclivity of the hills gratifies the eye, while the sweet fragrance of the birch embalms the air. Between Kinrara and Kingussie the aspect of the country is considerably changed from what it had been below the former place. There are fewer black moors of low ground contiguous to the river; the plains are all green, of considerable extent, and elevated but a few feet above the tract of the Spey. Wherever there are hollow basins in this flat land, water stagnates when the river has subsided after an inundation. This occasions marshes and lagoons of greater or less extent in proportion to these inequalities of the surface. The alders and willows, and other useless shrubs which grow upon this swampy ground, disfigure the country of Badenoch. The ravages of the Spey in the whole of Badenoch, especially in this upper part of the district, are a great hinderance, or rather an entire obstruction, to the success of agriculture within the reach of its inundations. Where the mountains on both sides of the country are so high, and reach so far back, every brook occasionally becomes a torrent; and where there is no reservoir in any part of this long strath, to receive the water from these numerous torrents, the river must swell suddenly, become furious, and in a mighty stream, both broad and deep, sweep all before it that comes within its reach. To the north of LOCH-LAGGAN [which see] we arrive at high ground, where the waters separate in the same manner as at Laggan-achdrom on the side of the Caledonian canal, partly holding their course to the Atlantic, and partly to the German ocean. The rivers Pattack and Massie run almost parallel to each other for the space of 2 miles; and yet the former, after joining the Spean, is discharged into the Western sea; while the latter, uniting its waters with the Spey, flows eastward into the German ocean. The inn of Garviemore in this neighbourhood, announces the extremity of the long vale of Strathspey and Badenoch, and the head of the Spey which derives its source from a small lake of the same name in the northern mountains. Seven miles beyond Garviemore, the military road which leads from Perth to Fort-Augustus, by Corryarrick, being confined between a deep ravine on the one hand, and a chain of rock on the other, ascends by no fewer than seventeen traverses, mounting zigzag, to the summit of Mona-lia—or 'the Gray mountain,'—so called because the surface is mostly grey rock and moss, the soil having been worn off by the storms: see CORRYARRICK. The descent on the north side of this bold and tremendous pass, is by the western bank of the Tarf, which holds a winding course, through thick groves of large trees to the head of Loch-Ness. The county of Inverness is everywhere intersected by numerous rapid currents, which uniting form several large rivers. The most noted of these are the SPEY, the NESS, the LOCHY, the GARRY, the GLASS, &c., [see these articles,] which, with the lakes—of most of which mention has already been made—abound with trout and salmon. The western shores, particularly of the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea—called lochs—which might be rendered excellent fishing-stations. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of natural wood, —evident remains of much larger forests. The fir woods of GLENMORE and STRATHSPEY [see these articles] are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together.

The climate of the county of Inverness is, in one respect, similar to that of all the rest of Scotland. On the west coast, the rains are heavy, and of long continuance; but the winters are mild; and when snow falls, it soon disappears, owing to the genial influence of the sea-breeze, unless the wind be northerly. On the east coast the heaviest rains are from the German ocean; but the climate, upon the whole, is not so rainy as in those districts which are adjacent to the Atlantic. In the notes taken by Dr. Robertson from one gentlemen's communications, it is stated, that Fort-William, Inverary, and Greenock, are the most subject to rain of any towns in Scotland; and Dr. Robertson thinks "there is little doubt of the truth of this remark, as applicable to that coast in general, when the wind is westerly." In the New Statistical Account it is stated that the annual number of rainy days at the Inverness end of the Great glen is about 60 less than at Fort-William at the other extremity of the glen. At Inverness, and along the sea-coast, the harvest is said to be early. A variety of causes concur to produce this effect. The soil, in general, is of a light texture, and therefore easily stimulated to bring forth its fruits,—skilful management is applied in this district, which is aided by the quickening energy of lime,—more dry weather than any other district of Inverness-shire is favoured with,—and the strong reflection of the sunbeams from the surrounding mountains,—all concur to produce a rapid vegetation. In the county of Inverness, a very great proportion of the surface is covered with heath. When Dr. Robertson wrote, some persons were of opinion, that 39 parts out of 40 of the surface of this county were clad with its russet hues. The dominion of the heath is, however, daily losing ground before the progress of agriculture and the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable tract of the surface is under wood; much of it is rock; and nearly as much is covered with water. Clay, in a pure state, is but a small proportion of the soil in the county of Inverness. Along the river Beauly, near its confluence with the sea, and on the side of the frith of that name, there is a certain extent of a rich blue clay, producing the different crops peculiar to such soil in the southern counties. About Inverness, and down the border of the Murray frith, where creeks and bays abound in which the tide ebbs and flows very gently, some small fields of a clay soil present themselves: nevertheless the proportion which this species of soil bears to the general extent of the county is very inconsiderable. Haugh is more frequently to be met with, and the fields of it are far more extensive, than any other valuable soil in the county. In the whole lordship of Badenoch, from Kinrara on the east, to the place where the Spey descends from the hill of Corryarrick,—a tract of more than 20 miles,—haugh abounds almost without interruption, on both sides of the river. The whole district consists of a parallel range of lofty mountains, whose skirts have a great declination; and a dead flat spreads out below in the bottom of the valley, reaching in general to the bases of the opposite mountains. This flat, in which the river flows, is a deep, rich, water-formed soil, except where the current is strong, and beds of gravel are accumulated. The head of every loch or arm of the sea, on the west coast, where they receive their respective brooks from the valleys behind, have less or more of this kind of soil, all the way from Moydart to Glenelg. Along the course of the river Moriston are various spots of this soil. In the bottom of Urquhart, by the sides of the river, but more especially on the south side, soil of this description is frequent, and abundantly productive; that next to Loch-Ness is the richest. Strathglass is similar to Badenoch in various respects, besides being all either hill or a dead flat of land formed by

water. Its valley, however, is much narrower, and the hills more abrupt and barren. The Glass has a slower current than the Spey, which prevents its devastating the banks, and the formation of beds of gravel. In the Aird there are few haughs. On the banks of the Ness there is some soil of this complexion; but that river issuing pure from Loch-Ness, carries down stones, gravel, and sand, rather than fine earth; the weight, however, of its water, which flows with a magnificent and powerful stream, under a bridge of no fewer than seven arches, has forced such a quantity of these materials into the Murray frith, in a transverse direction, that a bar has been formed nearly three-fourths across this arm of the sea at the ferry of Kessock. The tide-way above the strait, is called the frith of Beauly; that below, the Murray frith. Dr. Robertson predicts that "this growing headland will, in future ages, approach so near the opposite shore as to allow no more water to escape than what is brought into the frith of Beauly from the higher grounds around it, and the frith itself will become a lake, first of brackish, and afterwards of fresh water." Strather-rick has little of this soil, except some patches on the sides of the lakes of that district. Along the Nairn there are small haughs in different places, all the way from the head of that strath to Cantray, where it joins the county of Nairn. Loam, properly so called, is very rare in the county of Inverness.—Sand and gravel form a part of the soil of Inverness-shire in a great variety of places. Strathnairn, and particularly Strathdearn—so far as they are within this county—abound with this light free soil: a great proportion also of Strathspey and of Badenoch is of this complexion.—Till, next to a sandy or gravelly soil, is the most common in this county; and, if the mountains are taken into account, the proportion of till exceeds all the other kinds taken together.—Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons—as already noticed—covers two-thirds of the shire of Inverness. If one-fortieth only be arable land, there are probably twenty-six of the remaining parts covered with heath incumbent on moss or a till bottom. Heath generally produces a crust of moss on the surface, whatever be the soil below. The land occupied now or formerly by natural firs assumes the same appearance, because they seldom grow so closely, or shade the ground so completely, as to destroy the heath. The higher mountains are not covered with heath to the summit; nor are the mountains in all the districts of this county equally gloomy and forbidding. The hills of Lochaber present a good mixed pasture of grass and heath interspersed. Glennevis is of this description, though it forms the skirts of the highest mountain in Britain; the hills of Arasaig, freckled as they are with rocks, —those of Glendessary,—of Glenpean,—of Glenqueich,—those on the north of Glenpean,—those of Glenroy,—those on both sides of Loch-Lochy, particularly at Lowbridge, where the hills in general are as green as a meadow,—those on the sides of Loch-Oich, to its northern extremity, where the dark brown heath begins on the west, —those in both Glenelgs,—those at the head of Strathglass, and on the braes of Badenoch,—all are more or less of the same hue, and yield most plentiful pasture. But on the confines of Strathspey the aspect of the mountains is very different. At the head of Strathdearn and of Strathnairn,—in Stratherrick on both sides of Loch-Ness, —from behind the head of Urquhart, and across Glenmoriston to the source of the Oich,—and in several other districts,—the mountains are gloomy, black, and sterile to such a degree, that in a distance of 12 or 14 miles, hardly any verdure is to be seen, except where a solitary rivulet, by its occasional flooding, produces some green ground in part of its course, to relieve the eye. In all the mosses, the roots of fir-trees stick up, which are dug out and dried for fuel: so plenteous are they, and so singular in their appearance, that there have been seen in Strathspey three tier of fir-stocks in the moss; indicating no doubt that wood had there thrice come to maturity, after every former growth had, by its destruction, formed a soil capable of nourishing the succeeding forest. Almost all the deep mosses of this country are situated on land which is more or less elevated above the general level of the valleys, and lie on gravel, or stones, or till. None of these fields of moss—except a patch at Corpach, and a very few more—are in the bottom of a valley, like the famous Flanders moss of the county of Perth; nor, like it, have they in any case a bottom of rich clay. Limestone is found in every district of the county, and in many places approaches to the nature of marble. Near the ferry of Ballachulish, in Lochaber, there is a fine rock of an ash-coloured marble, beautifully speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore which is rich in silver. In the parish of Kilmalie. near Fort-William, in the bed of the Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering like needle-work, or rather resembling the frosting upon a window, penetrating the whole vein. Most of the mountains are composed of a reddish granite, which, according to Williams, the mineralogist, is the most beautiful of any in the world. In the parish of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success; in other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron-ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Skye there are several valuable minerals: see Skye. The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses impenetrable to man; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant.

Inverness-shire contains one royal burgh, viz. Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the language of the people on the northern, western, and southern borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better sort use the English language, which, it is said, is here pronounced with as great propriety as in any part of Scotland. We have adverted to this subject in the preceding article. While the feudal system yet existed in the Highlands, and any factious chief had it in his power to embroil the neighbourhood in war—as had been proved in 1715 and 1745—it became necessary to erect military stations to keep the Highlanders in subjection. Accordingly, in the tract of the great vale or Glenmore, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, were erected, as a chain of forts across the island. By means of Fort-George on the east all entrance up the Moray frith to Inverness was prevented; Fort-Augustus curbed the inhabitants midway; and Fort-William was a check to any attempts on the west. Detachments were sent from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bernera, opposite to the isle of Skye, and to Castle-Douart in the isle of Mull. The English garrisons which necessarily occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads gave access, undoubtedly induced gentler and more polished manners, and assisted in banishing those exclusive privileges and partialities which had acquired such a withering strength under the system of clanship. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade,

never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. They are executed with the utmost industry and labour, and lead over mountains and through mosses and morasses which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. The military roads maintained in repair in the extensive county of Inverness are: 1st, the Badenoch road, from Inverness through Badenoch to Dalwhinnie, and further to the borders of Perthshire, reckoned at 52 miles;* 2d, the Boleskine road, from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, 33 miles; where a road, 30 miles in extent, turning to the left over Corryarrick, reaches Dalwhinnie, and joining the Badenoch road enters Perthshire by a road originally military, at present under repair as a turnpike road; 3d, the road from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, and farther to Ballachulish ferry, reckoned at 45 miles; 4th, from Inverness another military road passes along the shore to the entrance of the Beauly frith at Fort-George, and with its offset-roads to the eastward is reckoned at 16 miles.—The magistrates of Inverness have recently memorialized the Lords of the Treasury for a survey and investigation of the most practicable lines of railway to Inverness. They say: "Your memorialists, from their general knowledge of the features of the country, are led to believe that such an extension is not only practicable, but admits of being carried into effect, with immediate benefit, as far as Inverness, the capital of the Highlands. They are of opinion that a line of railway communicating with the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway at Falkirk, midway between these cities; extending, by Stirling, through the valley of the Allan, and down the valley of the Earn, towards Perth; thence through Strathmore, by Forfar and Brechin, to Aberdeen; from that city, through the centre of the agricultural district of Buchan, perhaps by the valley of the Ythan, to Banff; and thence along the coast, by Fochabers, Elgin, and Forres, to Inverness,—would form the main trunk of communication between the Northern and Southern counties; there being already lines of railway from Strathmore to Dundee and Arbroath, and one contemplated to Montrose, which, with those now projected through Fifeshire, and other subsidiary branches and offsets, would form a series of collateral accessories, each contributing its quota of traffic, and securing, to every available point, the general advantages of a most direct and speedy intercourse with the best markets. That your memorialists have reason to believe that some such line, as here sketched out, passing as it does, for so great an extent, through a comparatively level country, and nowhere presenting acclivities that cannot be surmounted by gradients of sufficient ease for every practical purpose of communication, could be carried into effect at a much more moderate expense, both as regards the execution of the work, and the value of the land to be required, than has hitherto attended the construction of similar undertakings in the southern parts of the kingdom. That such a line, independently of its bringing the northern and central part of Scotland into immediate connection with the southern part of Scotland, and with England, would, moreover, while it avoided the inconvenient interruption of ferries, effectually unite and connect together the breeding districts of the North, the feeding counties of Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Forfar, and the great commercial and manufacturing cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen; while it would cut through the centre of the most fertile agricultural portions of Scotland, from north to south; thus facilitating, in so extraordinary a degree, that mutual relation and interchange between each prominent class of interests, upon which so much of the internal prosperity and wealth of the country essentially depends." By the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of this populous county, the commerce and industry of the inhabitants have also of late been greatly increased; and to facilitate the communication with the more remote parts, roads and bridges have been formed, under the direction of the Parliamentary commissioners, through every district of this extensive shire. See our general article THE HIGHLANDS. The principal inhabitants of Inverness-shire are the clans of Forbes, Macintosh, Macpherson, Fraser, Grant, and Macdonald. Many of the proprietors possess elegant seats on the Moray frith, the banks of the lakes, and near the western coasts.

The weights and measures of this shire, previous to the act of equalization, were very inaccurate and discrepant. Dutch weight was used for meal, reckoning 9 lb to the stone. Tron weight was used for wool, butter, cheese, and butcher-meat—the stone being 21 lb. Dutch, and 24 lb. Avoirdupois; and the lb. equal to 21 oz. Dutch. Avoirdupois was used for groceries and flour. A pewter pint jug, marked 1652, kept at Inverness, was the standard of measures of capacity, both for things liquid and dry. It has on the inside a plouk, and a little above the plouk a hole drilled through, which was stopped up when they wanted to fill the jug to the brim. The jug filled to the plouk regulated the firlot for wheat, &c., and contained 104.7903 cubic inches; 24 of these pints made the firlot for wheat, pease, beans, rye, rye-grass seed; and contained 2514.967 cubic inches. The jug filled to the hole regulated the firlot for barley and oats, which contained 3519.225 cubic inches, being 37.232 per cent. above standard. A boll of oats in this county was reckoned what would yield a boll of meal, and might sometimes contain 6 or more firlots, but generally 5. The jug filled to the brim contained 115.1613 cubic inches, and was the standard for liquid measures, fish oil, Scots spirits, ale, &c., with the common subdivisions. An ell of 38 inches was in use for coarse linen and woollen. The stone of hay was 16 lbs. of 21 oz. each.

The following extract from the article INVERNESS, in Nicholas Carlisle's 'Topographical Gazetteer of Scotland,' is curious and valuable, and may interest many readers, though we demur to some of the views and doctrines propounded in it:—"In the earlier periods of the history of Scotland, its monarchs appear to have had a very slight and doubtful authority over the northern and western parts of the realm. The isles of Orkney and Shetland, and even the province of Caithness, were possessed by Norwegian princes, while the Hebrides, and even the adjacent shores of the Mainland, were entirely under the sway of the Lords of the Isles. The neighbouring mountainous country was inhabited by rude and barbarous tribes, who had never been reduced under regular authority or government. The divisions of the North, therefore, or sheriffdoms, we ought only to consider as comprehending the low country, and that part, in particular, in the immediate neighbourhood of the county-town. Indeed, unless taken in this point of view, the limits anciently assigned to the shire of Inverness entitle it to be considered rather as a sort of vice-royalty, than as one of the secondary divisions of the kingdom. The earliest notice of the existence of the office of sheriff is in the acts of David I., about the middle of the 12th century. It appears that the sheriffdom of Inverness comprehended, at

* Strictly speaking, part of the Badenoch road (13 miles) between Freeburn and Aviemore, is in Morayshire; but this is compensated by the same extent of road, (north and south of Grantown,) which though really in Inverness-shire, is usually ascribed to Morayshire.

that time, the whole of the kingdom to the north of the Grampians. An act which allows any man accused of theft a certain period to produce the person from whom he might allege that the goods had been bought, runs in this style:—'Aif ane dwellis bezond Drum-Albin, in Moray, Ross, Caithness, Argyle, or in Kintyre, he sall have fyfteen daies and eke ane month, to produce his warrand before the schiref; and gif he goes for his warrand dwelland in Moray, Ross, or in any of the steids or places pertaining to Moray, and can nocht find nor apprehend his warrand, he shall pass to the schiref of Innerness, wha sall,' &c.—['Reg. Majes. 1. 16.'] The names Moray, Ross, &c., are indeed sufficiently ancient, as applied to certain districts of the country, but their signification is vague and indefinite. We may suppose, however, that the 'steids' appertaining to Moray, refer to the limits of the bishopric, Moray being the only existing see north of Spey, previous to the reign of David I. The shire of Moray appears to have been disjoined from Inverness as early as the year 1263, when Gilbert de Rule, knight, is mentioned in a deed in the chartulary of Moray, as sheriff of Elgin. It may, indeed, be reasonably doubted whether his jurisdiction extended over the whole county of Moray in the modern acceptation of the term: in fact, the title of sheriff of Moray does not occur till near a century after this; the office being first created in the person of Alexander Dunbar, son to the last James Dunbar, Earl of Moray. Even about this time, however, we find the sheriff of Inverness continued to exercise some jurisdiction within the county of Moray or Elgin: for, in a question respecting the multures of the lands of Quarrywood, near Elgin, Robert Hay, sheriff of Inverness, gave judgment along with 'the honourable and potent Lord Archibald Douglas, knight,' who must have been the Earl Archibald, and not merely the sheriff, as the author of the History of Moray supposes. The shires of Forres, and Nairn, and of Crombath or Cromarty, appear to have been erected as early as that of Elgin: we find them mentioned in the regulations adopted for the government of Scotland by Edward I., in 1304. The regulations being little known, an extract—from Rymer's 'Fœdera'—is here made of a part of them, which throws much light on the division of Scotland at that period:—

Likewise it is agreed, that the viscounts [sheriffs] who shall dwell in the land, be people born of the country of Scotland, or English, and be appointed and removed by the king's lieutenant and by the chamberlain, according to their discretion. These sheriffs perform every thing relating to escheats, as the sheriffs were wont to do; and that they who shall be appointed sheriffs be the most sufficient, the fittest, and most profitable that can be found, for the king, for the people, and for keeping and maintaining the peace; and for the present, the roll of sheriffs to be as follows:—

1. That the chamberlain, who shall have the keeping of the castle of Berwick, appoint under him such a one as he can answer for, to be sheriff of Berwick.
2. Of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow, . . Ive de Adeburgh, sheriff.
3. Of Peebles, . . Robert Hastings '*valett*,' sheriff.
4. Of Selkirk, . . . 'He who has it in Fief,' viz. The heritable sheriff.
5. Of Dumfries, . . Richard Siward.
6. Of Wigton, . . . Thomas MacCulloch.
7. Of Ayr, . . . Godefroi de Ros.
8. Of Lanark, . . . Henri de St. Clair.
9. Of Dunbarton, . . John de Montieth, sheriff and constable, *i. e.* of the castle.
10. Of Stirling, . . . William Bissett, sheriff and constable.
11. Of Clackmannan, . Malcolm de Innerpeffer.
12. Of Anchterarder and Kinroas, 'He who has it in Fief,' viz. The heritable sheriff.
13. Of Fife, . . Constantine de Lochore.
14. Of Perth, . . John de Inchmartyn.
15. Of Forfar, . . . William de Airth.
16. Of Kincardine, . . Richard de Dunmore.
17. Of Aberdeen, . . Norman de Leslie.
18. Of Banff, . . Walter de Barclay.
19. Of Elgin, . . . William Wiseman.
20. Of Forres and Innernairn, Alexander Wiseman.
21. Of Inverness, . . John de Stirling.
22. Of Cromarty, . . William de Urquhart, of Urquhart, who is heritable sheriff.'

In this list, we may observe Elgin is distinct from Forres and Nairn; no notice is taken of Renfrew, which was probably included in Lanark, nor of Kirkcudbright; Argyle, Caithness, and Sutherland, could hardly be subdued, or with Ross may have been included in Inverness. It does not appear that Edward removed any of those persons who held their offices by charter, since we find the heritable sheriffs of Kinross, Selkirk, and Cromarty, are mentioned: the name of the last is much disfigured by successive transcribers, but we are still able to discover that the Urquharts of Cromarty had a separate jurisdiction in this small tract, while most of the north of Scotland was comprehended in the shire of Inverness. This system of hereditary jurisdiction,—which we see had already begun,—extended by degrees over the greater part, if not the whole, of Scotland. It was in many instances of the most pernicious effect, in obstructing or defeating the purposes of justice and national polity, while, to accommodate the prejudices of feudal times, some singular annexations and subdivisions were made in the different counties. The abolition of this system, in 1748, is therefore considered, with justice, as one of the greatest national benefits that Scotland ever received,—of greater importance to her prosperity and welfare than even the Union of the kingdom. But the act of 1748, though well-intended, did not do enough; for, although these annexed lands were by that act made subject to the sheriff-courts of that shire in which they are locally situate, or to which they are more immediately adjacent, yet in all other cases, whether of police, taxation, military service, or elective franchise, they remain in the same circumstances as before. Whether the ancient sheriff is to be considered as a civil or a military officer, is not determined. Besides his office as a judge, he had the power of calling out the militia and presiding at 'Weapon-shawings,' though this probably only extended to the freeholders or tenants *in capite*. It would appear, however, that there was no sheriff but in the stations where royal fortresses existed. This was, at least, the case at Elgin, Forres, Nairn, and Inverness, to the north of which last mentioned place there does not appear that any royal fortress ever existed. The sheriff also appears to have been *ex officio* keeper or constable of the castle. We see that this is particularly mentioned with respect to the important fortresses of Stirling and Dumbarton under Edward; and we shall find it the case likewise in Nairn. Justice was at that time more frequently administered in the halls of the baron, or by the decision of the church, than in the court of the sheriff, and hence we may account for the influence which the clergy had in regulating the bounds of counties. The erection of the sheriffdom of Moray, properly so called, took place in the reign of James II., and was, perhaps, the first material dismemberment of the shire of Inverness. In tracing its history, it appears that Thomas Randolph had been created Earl of Moray with very extensive powers by Robert Bruce. His jurisdiction comprehended the whole country from Spey to the Western ocean; and was bounded on the north by the river Forna or Beauly. This earldom, after two generations, reverted, by the failure of male heirs, to the Crown. John Dunbar, descended from the Randolphs by the female line, having married a daughter of Robert II., was created Earl of Moray, with the exception of Badenoch, Lochaber, and some other districts. His descendant Alexander being accounted illegitimate, was deprived of the earldom in the mi-

nority of James II., but was however knighted, and made heritable sheriff of Moray; he is the first of whom mention is made, and the office remained with his heirs until after the Union, in 1707. It is, therefore, probable that the sheriffdom comprehended only the lands annexed to the earldom after its restoration to the Dunbars, while Badenoch, Lochaber, and the other districts, upon reverting to the Crown, fell again under the jurisdiction of the sheriffs of Inverness. In 1405, Donald, thane of Calder, was seized sheriff and constable of Nairn: his grandson William procured, in 1476, those parts of his estate which were situate in Inverness or Forres, to be annexed to the shire of Nairn. Hence the estate of Ferintosh in the present shire of Ross, that of Dunmaglas in Stratherrick, and that of Easter Moy near Forres, form a part of the shire of Nairn; as does also a small field on the east side of Academy-street in the town and burgh-lands of Inverness. With respect to roads, &c., the district of Dunmaglas is usually exchanged for that of Budzeat, a part of Inverness, which is nearly as much insulated in the shire of Nairn. The next idea of dismembering Inverness occurs in the beginning of the 15th century, it being proposed by an act of the 6th parliament of James IV., dated the 11th of March, 1503, to make a sheriff of Ross, and one of Caithness, including Sutherland, 'because there has been great lacke and fault of justice in the north parts, as Caithness and Rosse, for fault of division of the schirefedome of Innernes, quhilk is over greate, and thay parts are sa far distant fra the said burgh of Innerness,' &c.—The defeat of Haco, King of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in the middle of the 13th century, had destroyed the power of the Norwegian monarchs over the Western isles. Yet, under the Lords of the Isles, they continued independent, even in name of the Crown of Scotland, till after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. Donald of the Isles having a right to the earldom of Ross, raised an army of his countrymen, in order to take possession of it. Not contented with that, he also marched forward and laid waste the country as far as the shire of Aberdeen: being met at length by the Earl of Marr, at Harlaw, he was defeated with great slaughter, and thereupon immediately retreated to the Isles. He was, however, by no means subdued, but continued a very powerful and dangerous neighbour during the greater part of that century: See article HEBRIDES. His influence seems also to have been considerable even on the mainland; for many families in the shire of Inverness held their lands by charter from the Lords of the Isles. In the beginning of 1476, John of the Isles was proscribed by act of parliament; and a powerful fleet and army being collected with a view to reduce him, he was persuaded to make his submission, surrendering the earldom of Ross, which was then declared to be unalienable from the Crown, and consenting to hold his insular possessions of the King in future. Although the independence of this chieftain was thus destroyed, it does not appear that Argyle, Lochaber, or the Isles, were included in any sheriffdom until the beginning of the 16th century. For, at the same time with the act concerning Ross and Caithness, we have another, stating the great want of justice in the North and South isles, 'wherethrow the people are almost gane wilde;' accordingly the act provides, that justices shall be appointed: 'Those of the North isles to have their seat and place of justice in Inverness or Dingwall, as the matter occurris to be decerned by the said justices. In like manner, another justice and schireffe to be made for the South isles, to have his place in the Tarbat of Loch Kinkerrane,' i. e. Campbelltown, in Kintyre. Again, in the acts of James IV., it is stated, that there are parts between Badenoch and Lochaber, 'which have been out of use to cum to justice-aires' (assizes), wherefore it is provided, that 'the lands called Dowart and Glen-Dowart, and also the lordship of Lorne, cum and answer and underly the law at the justice-aires of Perth, Mawmore Lochaber aforesaid to cum to the aire of Inverness, Ergyle, when it pleases the King, sall cum to Perth,' &c.—Yet, notwithstanding these statutes, the proposed regulations seem either to have been forgotten or very imperfectly executed,—a thing by no means wonderful in a wild and inaccessible country. James V. undertook an expedition to the Isles, in 1539. Setting sail from Leith, he visited the Orkneys, Lewis, Skye, and the Western coasts of the mainland, obliging the several chieftains to submit to his authority. A particular account of this expedition is still extant, and affords a tolerable idea of the progress of the Scots in navigation.* The bearings and distances of most of the remarkable objects on the voyage are noticed. It is the first time that we are accurately informed of the names of the several clans by our historians, and it may be considered as the first time that the Western parts of the kingdom were reduced into subjection. James seems to have been aware of the importance of this part of his dominions in a commercial point of view, and took considerable pains in endeavouring to introduce the arts of civilization into the Isles. For this purpose, a company having been formed, a colony of settlers—drawn chiefly from the coast of Fife—was established at Stornoway in the Lewis, and various others were projected. They had, however, to maintain their ground in Lewis by force of arms, and suffered so much annoyance from the jealous and hostile disposition of the natives, that at last they were forced to come into terms with them, and entirely abandon the establishment. The task of reducing the island of Lewis was at length accomplished by the Mackenzies, Lords of Kintail; they succeeded partly by force, and partly by fomenting the divisions of the petty chieftains, until the descendants of the principal family were completely extirpated. The manuscript histories of the family of Mackenzie describe the inhabitants, as a race of 'pirates worse than those of Algiers,' prone to commit the most atrocious crimes. But, with mingled pride and satisfaction, we now draw the singular contrast to the manners of the inhabitants of this part of the empire, among whom, from Shetland to the Mull of Cantyre, a capital crime has not been known for many years. Nothing had been done towards the division of the shire of Inverness, so late as the year 1633. In the 1st parliament of Charles I. we find an act against the Clan Gregor, at that time under proscription, wherein 'the sheriffs of Perth, Dumbartane, Angus, Mearns, Sterling, and the stewarts of the stewartries of Stratherne, Menteithe, Banffe, Invernesse, Elgyn, and Forres, and their deputes, the sheriff of Cromarty and his deputes, with the provost and baillies of the burghs there, the Earls of Errol, Moray, &c., are nominated justices for trying the said rebels,' &c. No notice is taken of Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Nairn, nor Argyle. The shire of Sutherland was first erected during this Parliament, by an act in favour of the Earl of Sutherland; it comprehended the districts of Sutherland Proper, Assynt, Strath-Naver, and Fairmatoftan alias Cleipholes. It does not appear, whether Caithness Proper, or the present shire, was at that time a separate jurisdiction or not; but, at any rate, the erection of Sutherland necessarily disjoined it from Inverness. At the Restoration, in 1660, the counties of Argyle, Ross,

* It has been reprinted in the 3d volume of the Miscellanea Scotica.' Glasgow, 1820.

Sutherland, Caithness, and Nairn, were all distinct from Inverness, as appears by an act of assessment, in which commissioners of supply are appointed for the several counties in order. The boundaries of Ross, however, were not finally settled until the year 1661; since which time, excepting the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, there is no material alteration in the limits of the shire of Inverness."

INVERNETTIE, a small harbour, and an estate situated about a mile south of the town of Peterhead. The harbour is in the immediate vicinity of an extensive and excellent brick and tile work established about 40 years ago. The bed of clay is worked to a depth of between 30 and 40 feet. This place is now within the parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Peterhead.

INVERSNAID, a small hamlet, a mile east of Loch-Lomond, and 3½ miles geographically north of the summit of Ben-Lomond; in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It stands on the road from Stirling, by Aberfoil, to the ferry near the head of Loch-Lomond, and at the confluence of Inversnaid burn, coming down in a brief course of 2 miles from the north, with a stream bringing westward the superfluent waters of Loch-Arclet: which see. A barrack-station was formed here early in the 18th century, to repress the depredations of certain turbulent Highlanders in the vicinity, especially the Macgregors; and it continued to be garrisoned during the reign of George II., but has long been utterly disused. Some interest attaches to it from its having been for some time the quarters of General Wolfe when a subaltern. From the fort south-westward to Loch-Lomond, Inversnaid burn pursues a romantic course, and, near its fall into the loch, makes a fine cascade. At its mouth a ferry communicates across the lake—here reduced to a stripe of ¾ of a mile wide—with the Dumbartonshire shore.

INVERUGIE, a small village in the parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ugie. Near it are the ruins of Inverugie castle, where the celebrated Field-marshal Keith was born. See Fergus (St.).

INVERUGLAS, a hamlet in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is 4 miles north-west of Luss; at the confluence of the river Douglas with Loch-Lomond, over which there is a ferry here.

INVERURY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Chapel-Garioch on the north and west; Keithhall on the east; and Kemnay and Kintore on the south; but surrounded by the river Urie on the north and east; and by the Don and another of its tributaries on the west and south; the parish thus forming a peninsula by the junction of the Urie with the Don, across which rivers, near their junction, there are two substantial modern bridges. The parish is upwards of 4 miles in length from east to west, by 2 in breadth: square area about 4,000 acres. Houses 260. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,052. Population, in 1801, 783; in 1831, 1,419. On the banks of the rivers the soil is fertile, yielding abundant crops; but the western hilly part is chiefly pastoral. The land rises gradually to the skirts of Benochie, a mountain situated about a mile westward from the boundary in the parish of Oyne. Lime and coals are conveyed from Aberdeen by the Inverury canal which terminates here, and slates, timber, grain, &c., are returned through the same channel, which has thus been of much advantage to the agriculturists and others in this quarter, though it has yielded no profit to the capitalists at whose expense it was made. The principal crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips: numerous sheep and black cattle are also pastured. Half the parish belongs to the Earl of Kintore.—In the south-western part of the parish, on the northern bank of the Don, stands the building, occupied from 1799 till 1829, as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties, in which 27 young gentlemen were educated according to the doctrines of their church: the building is handsome, and beautifully situated; but the college has been removed to Blairs in the county of Kincardine. The mansion of Braco is in this parish; and the Bass of Inverury:—see that article; see also the Don.—The parish is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend £257 11s. 6d.; glebe £15. Church built in 1775; sittings 400.—Here are an Independent congregation, with a chapel, built in 1822; sittings 360: a Wesleyan Methodist, with a chapel built in 1819; sittings 200: and a Roman Catholic, with a small chapel, a portion of the old seminary now belonging to the college of Blairs.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £35 fees, and other emoluments. There are six private schools in the parish.

The royal burgh of Inverury, in the above parish, is a straggling village, with none of the characteristics of a town. It is situated in the angle formed by the confluence of the Don and the Urie, about 15 miles north-west of Aberdeen,—the road from which is carried across the Don by one of the bridges above noticed, which was erected in 1791. The Inverury canal terminates close to this bridge. The oldest existing charter of Inverury is one granted by Queen Mary, of date 22d June, 1558; but it is traditionally said to have been erected into a royal burgh by Robert Bruce, on occasion of a great victory obtained by him here over Cumming of Badenoch. Previous to the date of the 3° and 4° William IV., c. 76, the old council of the burgh, consisting of 9 persons, including the magistrates, chose the new magistrates for the ensuing year. The newly elected magistrates, with the old council, then chose the new council. The council now consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and three common councillors. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty; but it has been very little exercised. Petty delinquencies are tried, and diligence granted on bills of exchange against debtors within the territory. Courts are also held for granting warrant of removing before Whitsunday. The burgh is bounded by the natural line of the Urie on the east of the town with a like space on the west: the Urie also bounds it on the north, and a straight line across the Don from the Urie bridge constitutes the southern boundary. The revenue of the burgh, in 1832, amounted to £143 3s. 7¾d., of which £96 9s. 7¾d. arose from rent for customs and feu-duties. expenditure £84 17s. 10½d.; debt, in 1833, £659 16s. 4d. The revenue, in 1838–9, was £185.* The municipal constituency, in 1839, was 89. The burgh joins with the Elgin district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 94. —Inverury does not appear ever to have been a place of great trade: its prosperity was long retarded by its peninsular situation, which rendered it inaccessible on all sides but one, except by boats, until its bridges were built; and when the Don was in flood, even that form of conveyance was impracticable. Its cattle-markets are large, and well-fre-

* "The funds of the burgh," observes the municipal commissioner, "if well managed, are sufficient to keep it in excellent order:" but the management is said to have been very objectionable. Amongst various curious statements in the commissioner's report, it is said, that one of the resident chief magistrates "was in the practice of marrying persons coming before him by fining them on their confession of an irregular marriage, on which occasions he received a fee to himself! On this account he was indicted by the Lord-Advocate of Scotland, and incurred an expense of £84 in preparing for his trial before the court of justiciary, which was paid, by order of the council, from the funds of the burgh!"

quented: they are held once a-month in summer, and every fortnight in winter. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore.

IONA, Icolmkill, or I-columb-kill, or I,* a small but celebrated Hebridean island,—a gem in the ocean, 'the Star of the Western sea,' 'the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion,'

> "Isle of Columba's cell,
> Where Christian piety's soul-cheering spark
> (Kindled from Heaven between the light and dark
> Of time) shone like the morning-star,"—

situated off the south-west extremity of Mull, in the parish of Kilfinichen, Argyleshire. It is 9 miles south-west of Staffa, and about 36 miles west of the nearest part of the district of Morven, or of the mainland of Scotland. A strait, called the sound of I, or of Icolmkill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, and 3 miles long, deep enough for the passage of the largest ships, but dangerous from sunken rocks, separates it from Mull. Islets and rocks—the most conspicuous of which is Soa on the south-west—are numerously sprinkled round one-half of its coast. A heavy swell of the sea, but not such as to imperil navigation, usually rolls toward it from the north. The scenery around it is, in general, desolate in its aspect and cold in its tints, requiring the aids of the burnished or tempestuated sea, the fleecy or careering clouds, and above all, the tranquil or the stirring associations of history, to render it interesting or grand. Icolmkill has the attractions neither of pastoral beauty and simplicity, nor of highland wildness and sublimity; it utterly wants both the fertile and cultivated loveliness of Lismore, and the dark and savage magnificence of Mull; and, though relieved by some green panoramic views of Coll, Tiree, and other islands, it would seem to a person ignorant of its history and antiquities, an altogether tame and frigid expanse of treeless sward and low-browed rock. Its length is about 3 miles, stretching from north-east to south-west; its breadth is about a mile; and its superficial area is conjectured to be about 1,300 Scottish acres. All round, it has a waving outline, approaching on the whole to the form of an oval, but exhibiting an almost constant alternation of projection of land and indentation of sea. Its recesses, however, though termed bays by a topographist, would, in general, be refused the name by navigators, and afford no harbour, nor, in boisterous weather, even a tolerable landing-place. The bay of Martyrs, on the north-east side, is merely a little creek; yet it both forms the chief modern succedaneum for a harbour, and was anciently, as tradition reports, the place of debarkation for funeral parties coming hither to inter the illustrious dead. Port-na-Currach, 'the Bay of the boat,' on the south-west side, is a still more inconsiderable creek, lined with perpendicular rocks of serpentine marble; and derives both its name and all its importance from a tradition of its having been the landing-place of the currach, the hide and timber boat of St. Columba. On the shore of this creek are some irregular heaps of pebbles, thrown up apparently by the sea, but represented by legendary gossip to be—in the case of one heap which is about 50 feet long—a memorial and an exact model of St. Columba's boat, and, in the case of the other heaps, results and monuments of acts of penance performed by the monks. The surface of the island consists of small, pleasant, fertile plains, in most places along the shore, and of rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, and an intermixture of dry and of boggy moorland in the interior. At the southern extremity, excepting a low sandy tract near a creek called Bloody bay, it is merely a vexed and broken expanse of rocks. The highest ground is near the northern extremity, and rises only about 400 feet above sea-level. Numerous though small springs afford an ample supply of pure water; and several of them combine their treasures to send a pleasant rill past the ruins of the ancient nunnery. Adjoining the gardens of the abbey, and surrounded by little hillocks, extends a morass, the remnant of an artificial lake of several acres, anciently traversed through the middle by a broad green terrace, and fringed round the edge with agreeable walks. At one side of it are traces of a sluice, and ruins of a corn mill. The pasture of the uplands or little hills consists, during three-fourths of the year, of a fine verdure, and is celebrated among the surrounding islands for its excellence. About 500 Scottish acres, or five-thirteenths of the whole area, are arable. A light sandy soil prevails along the shore, excepting where cultivation and abundance of manures have converted it into a dark loam. The land was formerly held in run-rig, but is now disposed into regular lots, and many places produces good crops of barley and oats. Fuel can be obtained only from Mull, and in the form of peat, and is procured at great hazard and expense. Minerals are various, and cumulatively rich. The Port-na-Currach stone has its name from the bay or creek in the vicinity of which it is found, and possesses fame both as a gem much coveted by modern virtuosi, and an amulet superstitiously invested with miraculous virtues by the addle-headed mob of the Middle ages. The stone is a fluor or crystallized homogeneous substance, somewhat resembling quartz, formed in the veins of serpentine rock, and dislodged from them by the waves, and found in nodules from the size of a pea to that of a large apple, along the shore. It is semi-pellucid and green, sometimes clouded with white and yellow opaque spots, and diminishes in brightness as it increases in size. Specimens free from blemish, and of good colour and transparency, are extremely beautiful when polished, and are highly valued by jewellers and lapidaries; but, in consequence of the great demand for them, they are annually increasing in scarcity. The marble of Icolmkill is white and semi-pellucid, composed of small irregular, laminous masses, the laminæ being plain, parallel, and resplendent. It breaks with a shining plain surface, strikes fire with steel, cuts freely, receives a fine polish, exhibits, by its micaceous particles and laminous masses, a glittering exterior, and, in its finest specimens, will remain for centuries exposed in the open air without exhibiting other change than a mellowing of its whiteness. Icolmkill hieracites, or hawkstone, resembles in its hues the plumage of a Hebridean hawk, but is known only as having formed the thick slates with which the monastery was roofed, and possibly occurs nowhere on the island except among the ruins. Serpentine—probably the most beautiful stone which is found in large quantities in Scotland—may be quarried to any extent in Icolmkill. Sienite or red granite, nearly as hard as the granite of Mull, occurs in extensive rocks in the south-west, and may be cut in any form, and of all dimensions. Spotted

* I, pronounced Ee, and sometimes written Hi, Hii, or Hy, means 'the Island,' and is the name commonly in use by the natives and other Hebrideans, the place being, among the Ebudean archipelago, the island par excellence. But when necessity is felt to speak distinctively, the name used is I-columb-kill, or abbreviatedly, I-colmkill, 'the Island of the cell of Columba,' the saint to whom the place owes all its importance, the patron-saint of the Hebrides, and long the patron-saint of all Scotland. The name Iona is either I-thonna, 'the Island of the waves;' or, I-shonna, 'the Holy or Blessed island;' most probably the former, and, in that sense, quite descriptive of its appearance in a storm. This name is sometimes written Hy-ona; and is used by historians, poets, and st angers,—commending itself to them by its euphoniousness.

schistus, difficult to be worked, and too coarse for slates, is the chief stone on the north-east. The whole island is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and yields a rental of only about £300.

On the bay of Martyrs, near the ruins which constitute the grand attraction and the glory of the place, stands the village of Threld,—a collection of miserable huts, and the scene of general squalidness, poverty, and filth. In common with the rest of the island, it was long left to thrive or starve for the future world upon its dim and malodorous traditions of the moral influences which once bathed all its neighbourhood in beauty; for though it received a visit some four times a-year from the minister of Kilfinichen, it was utterly destitute of every substantial means of either education or religious instruction. Now, however, it is the seat both of a neat *quoad sacra* parish-church, and of a schoolhouse. Both the minister and the schoolmaster are maintained by the Society, in Scotland, for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The inhabitants of the village constitute very nearly the whole population of the island, and are in a rude semibarbarous condition. Besides conducting a poor trade in fish and kelp, they live, to some extent, on the gullibility and vanity of visiters. Aware how much the gems of the island are in request, young and old run in a mass to the beach on the arrival of a vessel, and obstreperously vie with one another in palming upon strangers, for twopence, for fourpence, for sixpence, or for whatever they can obtain, anything that is likely to be received by a self-conceited starer at the world's lions as a precious stone. Wordsworth, alluding to the part taken in this traffic by children, and fixing the warm gaze of a Christian upon the means of religious instruction which they now enjoy, says,

> "How sad a welcome! To each voyager
> Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
> Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
> Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
> Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.
> Yet is yon neat trim church a grateful speck
> Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
> Strewn far and wide. Think, proud philosopher!
> Fallen though she be, this Glory of the West,
> Still on her sons the beams of mercy shine;
> And 'hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright than thine,
> A grace, by thee unsought and unpossess'd,
> A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine,
> Shall gild their passage to eternal rest.'"

The inhabitants—though credulous to excess in whatever legendary lore or romancing tradition has said about Columba, and though enthusiastic enough to join chorus in corroborating the money-moving stories of the cicerones of the ruins, and other noticeable objects around them—are a simple and hardy race, not more remarkable for their poverty, than for the thrift and the content with which their large numbers secure a sustenance on so narrow and niggard an arena. By the rearing of cattle on their little crofts, and selling them in Mull, and by their unimportant tiny trade in other matters, they procure a small importation of oatmeal, and then, for every other necessary of life, depend on their own little island and its encincturing sea.

Icolmkill was probably uninhabited, or at best but occasionally visited by the people of Mull, previous to the time of Columba, and, at all events, comes first into notice as a quiet retreat gifted over to the saint for the uses of his missionary establishment. His having been accosted upon his landing by some Druids in the habits of monks, who, pretending to have also come to preach the gospel, requested him and his followers to seek out some other asylum, and who, on his detection of their imposture, made a speedy and complete departure, is either one of the idle legends with which his biographers barbarously embellished their accounts of his life, or points to some conspiracy formed among the heathen ecclesiastics on their getting bruit of his purpose to attempt an inroad on their territory. Columba was a native of Ireland, descended by his father from the king of that country, and by his mother from the king of Scotland; and, after having travelled in many countries, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety, he concocted a scheme of missionary enterprise, with Scotland and Ireland for its field, which, at once in the Christian heroism of its spirit, and the far-sightedness of its views, and the brilliance of its immediate success, has had no parallel or even distant imitation in the missionary movements of any subsequent age. He wished to apply to Scotland and to Ireland a moral lever which should lift them up in the altitude of excellence, and bring them acquainted with the moral glories of heaven; and he sought a spot on which he might rest the fulcrum of the simple but mighty instrument he designed to wield. What he wanted was, not an arena crowded with population, or a vantage-ground of political influence over the rude tribes whom he wished to be the instrument of converting,—for, in that case, he would have remained in his fatherland, or taken a place in the kingly courts to which his birth gave him access; but it was a secluded nook where he could lubricate his own energies for the agile yet herculean labours which he had proposed to himself as his task, and where he could train and habituate a numerous body of youths to the hardy moral gymnastics which should fit them for acting with equal nimbleness and strength against the battle-array of the idolatries and barbarity of united nations. In 563, or, according to Bede, in 565, when he was 42 years of age, he left Ireland, accompanied by a chosen band who were akin to him in character and the companions of his councils, whom a grateful but incipiently-papisticated posterity canonized, as they did himself, and asserted to be more than mortal, and whom the usages of Columba's successors pronounced to be 12 in number, after the example of the 12 apostles of the Redeemer, though the recorded list of their names shows them to have been 13, and, the beautiful simplicity of Columba's character might have demonstrated them to amount to just as many as could be made to appreciate and reciprocate the motives of moral grandeur which impelled his movement,—accompanied by this band, the saint, since we must call him so, or rather the energetic missionary, ran in among the Hebrides as a territory common, in a sense, to Ireland and Scotland, and offering fair promise of the retreat which he sought. Oronsay, lying only 60 or 65 miles from the mouth of Loch-Foyle, the grand outlet of Ireland on the north, and both nearly of the same size as Icolmkill, and similarly situated with relation to Colonsay as Icolmkill is with relation to Mull, was first tried, and became, as is said, the seat of such commencing operations as afforded some promise of stability. But *I*—the island par excellence—was destined speedily and permanently to receive the bold and apostolic missionary. Either while his tent was fixed at Oronsay, or after having made a passing visit to Icolmkill, he went into the eastern parts of Scotland, or the territories of the Picts, and was the instrument—with the aid of miracles, say his romancing biographers—of converting Brude or Bridei, the Pictish king, whose reign terminated in 587. From either this monarch, or more probably from Conal, king of the Scots—or, as Dr. Jamieson conjectures, from both, the frontiers of their respective kingdoms not being well-ascertained—he received a grant of either whole or part of the island which was henceforth to be rendered illus-

trious by the association of his name. He now erected on Icolmkill a mission-establishment, whence emanated for centuries such streams of illumination over Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, and even places more distant, as shone brilliantly in contrast to the midnight darkness which had settled down on the rest of Europe, corruscating through the sky and beautifully tinting the whole range of upward vision, like the play of the Northern lights when a long night has set in upon the world. But the establishment was very far from being monastic, and cannot, as to its external appliances, be traced in any of the existing ruins which possess so strong attractions for antiquaries and the curious. Columba and his companions were strangers to all the three vows which unite to constitute monkery; and made a brilliant exhibition of the social spirit, the far-stretching activity, the travelling and untiring regard for the diffusion of the gospel, the enlightened respect for every art which could improve and embellish human society, and the freedom from mummery and religious mountebankism, which monks are as little acquainted with as the red Indians who scour the American prairies are with polite literature or the refinements of a king's drawing-room. Columba, for some time, took up his residence with king Brude at Inverness, and, while there, met with a petty prince of the Orkneys, and found an opportunity, by his means, of settling Cormac, one of his disciples, in the extreme north, and introducing Christianity to the Ultima Thule of the known world. He also made a voyage in his currach to the north seas, and spent twelve days in adopting such preparatory measures as gave his companions and successors an inlet to the northern parts of continental Europe. Constantine, a quondam king of Cornwall, who had renounced his throne that he might co-operate as a missionary with the saint, founded a religious establishment in imitation of Columba's at Govan on the Clyde, and, after diffusing a knowledge of the gospel in the peninsula of Kintyre, passed away from the world through the golden gate of martyrdom. Other members of the Icolmkill fraternity—their leader guiding the way in every movement—traversed the dominions of the Picts, the Scots, and the Irish, and speedily numbered most of the first, and many of the second and third of these nations among their followers. The Irish annalists state, in round numbers, that Columba had 300 churches under his inspection; and, adopting the language and ideas of a later and corrupted age, they add that he also superintended 100 monasteries. Their figures, as well as their words, are probably in fault. Yet, even making large allowances, the number of missionary stations modelled after the parent one of Iona, and mistakenly called 'monasteries,' and the number of fully organized and self-sustained congregations, which seem to be indicated by the word 'churches,' must have been surprisingly great to be, in any sense, estimated at respectively 100 and 300. Columba's personal influence, too, and the bright and far-seen star of fame which, from very nearly the commencement of his enterprise, stood over Icolmkill, are evidence of the striking greatness of his missionary success. Aidan, the most renowned of the Scottish kings, having to contest the crown with his cousin Duncha, did not, even after the complete discomfiture of his opponents, think his title to royalty secure till inaugurated by Columba according to the ceremonial of the Liber Vitreus; and, in all his great enterprises, he was prayed for in a special meeting of the brotherhood of Iona. So numerous were the missionaries, both in Columba's own day and afterwards, who went out from the island,—so wide was the range of their movements, and so eminent was their success, indicated in their being popularly canonized,—that, throughout France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, all the saints of unknown origin were, at a later period, reputed to be Scottish or Irish.

The Culdees, 'servants of God,' as the fraternity of Iona and the communities connected with them were called, seem to have had no connexion whatever with the corrupt, pompous, usurping, and multitudinous sect which, from an early period in the 4th century, claimed the alliance of the state, arrogated to itself the title of 'the Catholic church,' and was already far advanced, all indeed but completely matured, in the foul innovations of Romanism. Columba acted, to all appearance, in the same independent manner as the founders of some eight or ten considerable sects in Africa, Italy, and the East, who, in various degrees of purity, maintained soundness of doctrine and approximations to apostolic simplicity of church-order long after these were utterly lost in what are usually called the Latin and the Greek churches, and who—but for the two circumstances of their records having been destroyed during the inquisitorial persecutions of the dark ages, and of the fountain-heads and all the main streams of ecclesiastical history lying within the territories of parties who regarded dissenter and heretic as synonymous terms—would figure illustriously in the religious annals of the Christian dispensation. From causes which are not explained, but probably from acquaintance on his travels with the obscure, because persecuted, dissenting bodies on the continent, and from devout and unjaundiced study of the divine word, aided by the advantages of his position beyond the territories of 'the Catholics,' and by an acquaintance with the recorded usages of primitive times, Columba set up a species of church-order, which had a a close resemblance to what Campbell, Mosheim, Lord King, and other impartial writers, agree to have prevailed early in the 2d century,—a species which was removed by but one degree of innovation or corruption from the beautifully simple frame-work set up for the churches by the apostles. An Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, and an Independent, if keener to gather laurels for his party than to obtain an impartial view of facts, will each, and not without plausibility, but under decided mistake, claim the Culdees, as brethren in creed. Columba is represented as 'the arch-abbot of all Ireland,' and is known to have wielded supreme ecclesiastical influence over Scotland; yet he seems to have acted rather on principles of advice than on those of authority, and in the character, not of an office-bearer of any description, much less of a prelate, but simply of the founder and guide of a great Christian mission. He never renounced the humble office of a presbyter; nor ever held higher office than the abbotcy, as it was termed, or first and governing function, of the college or ecclesiastical community of Iona. Mission-establishments, or 'monasteries' as history improperly designates them, formed by colonization from the parent one, or under its sanction, usually had each 12 presbyters, and a superior or 'abbot;' the conceit becoming generally adopted that Columba modelled his college with reference to the 12 apostles presided over by the Saviour. But the presbyters who continued in the colleges, and are called 'monks,' and also the presbyters who went abroad in charge of congregations and wore the name of 'bishops,' were all on a footing of equality among themselves, and all acknowledged the authority of the superior or 'abbot.' Nor does the college of Iona seem to have differed from its offshoots in authority, or in any particular whatever except in its being the prolific hive whence succes-

sive swarms of industrious and honeyed missionaries went off to raise accumulations of sweets in the various nooks of the moral wilderness. Even 'the abbot' does not appear to have been, in all respects, the superior of the other members of a college; for he ranked only as a presbyter or 'a monk;' and, in particular, he acted strictly in common with the others in cases of ordination. The fraternity of Iona stood so high in general esteem that they enjoyed, by their advice and influence, a pre-eminence in the civil government of the people. Though they lived under a somewhat strict rule drawn up by Columba, and still extant; yet they were altogether free from asceticism, and exerted their main strength for the training of ministers and missionaries, in a style of cheerful temperance, and liberal regard to the useful and the fine arts, which exhibited a happy medium between the leaden dulness of a popish Maynooth, and the pompous glitter of an aristocratic Oxford. While, like the primitive Christians, they enjoyed many things in common, they divided their property, according to the allodial notions of the period, among their wives and children, and even made partitions of the voluntary offerings or contributions of the people. They knew nothing either of tithes or of first-fruits; and exalted matrimony to the place assigned it in the divine word. At first they had their families around them; but, afterwards, they so far pandered to the prevailing cry on behalf of clerical celibacy, as to assign to their wives separate abodes. They were sober, charitable, and contemptuous of worldly grandeur,—"modest and unassuming," says Bede, "distinguished for the simplicity of their manners, diligent observers of the works of piety and chastity, which they had learned from the prophetic and apostolic writings." They despised the ceremonies of a costly ritual, the pageantry of the choir, and the tricks and gambollings of priestcraft. They guarded, to a degree, against the innovations attempted by the wily emissaries of Rome; and, considering the circumstances of the period, made a comparatively long resistance to the influences of degeneracy which had already precipitated the most of Europe into gilded barbarism and antichristian superstition. They occasionally occupied many successive days, and even spent intervening nights, in studying the sacred volume; and, sedulously searching out its meaning, and bowing to its supreme authority; and regarding it as the sole final appeal for every point of faith or morals, they were strangers to the foolery of searching for their creed in the writings of the fathers, or enslaving their consciences to the dictation of those tools of the Christian emperors and the popes of Rome, called General councils. Their doctrines probably were tinged, or even highly coloured, with Pelagianism; yet, when compared with those of the great body of contemporary Christians, and when seen in the rich fruits of moral worth which they produced, they may be suspected to have leaned toward error more in words than in reality.

Iona was the retreat of science and literature, and of the fine and useful arts, almost as conspicuously as of religion. Columba himself excelled in all secular learning, was a proficient in the knowledge of medicine and the practice of eloquence, and laboriously instructed the barbarians in agriculture, gardening, and other arts of civilized life. Not a few of the members of his community, in successive generations, were eminently skilled in rhetoric, poetry, music, astronomy, mathematics, and general philosophy and science. About the beginning of the 8th century, learning of every sort, in fact—with the exception of some poor remains of philosophy and the arts in Italy—was hunted out of every part of Continental Europe, and concentrated its energies and its glories on the little arena of Icolmkill. Even Ireland, which was at the time brilliant in distinct literary establishments, concurred with the general voice of the civilized world, in pronouncing Iona the pre-eminent seat of learning, in acknowledging the paramount influence of its college, and in awarding to its abbot the designation of Principatus. The arts and sciences which formed the curriculum were writing, arithmetic, the computation of time, geometry, astronomy, jurisprudence, and music. So much was the last of these valued at the period, that heaven was believed to have bestowed musical powers only on its favourites. At first, it allured the barbarians to the Christian modes of worship; and was attended to simply in a degree proportioned to its subordinate importance; but eventually it acquired a predominating influence, far too largely engaged the attention, retarded the progress of deeper studies, and contributed not a little to produce a general deterioration which at length became submerged by the influx of popery.

Only a rapid and interrupted outline of the history of Iona can be here attempted. A continuous list of abbots is preserved from Buithan, who succeeded Columba, and died in 600, to Caoin Chomrach, who died in 945. Another and succeeding list has perplexed antiquaries, but distinctly exhibits four more abbots, beginning in 1004, and terminating with Duncan, in 1099. Under Buithan, St. Giles, a graduate of Iona, introduced Culdeeism to Switzerland, was the instrument of converting several thousands of the inhabitants, rejected the bishopric of Constance, held out as a bribe to lure him from his simple creed, and planted an establishment whose superiors, in after ages, were less proof than he to the blandishments of civil greatness, and came to be ranked as considerable princes of the empire. Under Ferguan, who died in 622, and who was considerable in piety and learning, the scientific and literary interests of Iona had to struggle with difficulties, but went through unscathed. Under Cumin, who died in 658, and who was distinguished for his scholarship, the seminary, though sending out fewer missionaries than formerly to Switzerland, Germany, and other continental countries, continued its assiduity in training men in the arts and sciences. About this time, Aidan and some other alumni, in compliance with an invitation of Oswald, king of Northumbria, who had been discipled to Christianity when in exile among the Scots and Picts, introduced a knowledge of Christianity among the Northumbrian Saxons, and planted the scions of Christian excellence and literary renown among that people, from the northern limits of their territory along the Forth, to their southern limits in the centre of England. Aidan is said to have in seven days baptized 15,000 converts; he commended his cause by great moderation, meekness, and piety; but in common with many others who went from Iona to England, he cared little to retain the simple ecclesiastical discipline of Culdeeism; and he was appointed the first bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island. Eata, one of those who accompanied Aidan from Iona, after labouring for a season in Northumbria, became the apostle of the tribes who inhabited the basin of the upper Tweed, and laid the foundation, and was the first superior of the Culdee establishment of Melrose, which for centuries occupied the place of the greatly more celebrated, but comparatively the utterly worthless popish abbey. During nearly the same period as that of Aidan and Eata's activity, all the other principalities or kingdoms of England, excepting Kent and Wessex, and the little state of Sussex, were traversed by missionaries from Iona, and received from them their chief initial instruction, or their revival from

total declension, not only in Christianity, but also in the arts and sciences. No institution, either of its own age or of any which intervened till after the Reformation, did so much as that of Iona, at this time, to diffuse over a benighted world the lights of literature, science, and the Christian faith. But as the 7th century drew toward a close, its glory became visibly on the wane, and began to assume sickly tints of remote assimilation to Romanism, or more properly, of substituting frivolous external observances for the spirit and energy of simple truth. A celebrated, but very stupid dispute, at Whitby, in Yorkshire, between Colman, one of its alumni, and Wilifred, a Romanist, on the precious questions as to when Easter or the passover should be celebrated, and with what kind of tonsure the hair of a professed religieuse should be cut, conducted on the one side by an appeal to the traditional authority of John the apostle, and on the other to the interpolated dictum of Peter, the alleged janitor of heaven, and supported on the part of Colman with all the zeal and influence of his Culdee brethren, ended, as it deserved to do, in the total discomfiture of the people of Iona, who totally forgot the moral dignity of their creed both by the jejuneness of the questions debated, and by the monstrous folly of appealing to the verdict of the Northumbrian prince Oswi, a diademed ninny, who "determined on no account to disregard the institutions of Peter who kept the keys of the kingdom of heaven,"—this dispute gave a virtual death-blow to Culdeeism, and the influence of Icolmkill in England, and even paved the way for the march of the vanguard of popery upon the delightful institutions both of the island itself, and of the far-extending territory over which its moral influence presided. Colman, with a whole regiment of his clerical brethren, retreated upon Scotland, and left the sunnier clime of the south in possession of the corrupted and corrupting Romanists. Under Adamnan, who died in 703, Iona proclaimed to the world its having commenced a career of apostacy, and invited the multitudinous communities who looked to it as the standard-bearer of their creed, to follow in its steps. The ecclesiastics of the island put some trappings of finery upon their originally simple form of church government; they fraternized with the Romanists on the subject of keeping Easter; they preached the celibacy of superior clerks and professed monks,—prohibited the celebration of marriage on any day except Sabbath,—prayed for the dead,—enjoined immoderate fastings,—and distinguished sin into various classes; and they, in general, yielded themselves, with a surprising degree of freedom, to the power of fanatical zeal and superstitious credulity. Though still far from being as corrupt as the Romanists, and though continuing to maintain the island's literary fame, they very seriously defiled the essential purity of Christian faith and devotion.

Icolmkill underwent, in the course of divine providence, frequent scourgings for its spiritual declension, and henceforth was conspicuous, not more for the loss of its purity, than for the destruction of its peace. In 714, the ecclesiastics, or the monks—as they may now, with some show of reason, be called—were temporarily expelled by Nectan, king of the Picts. In 797, and again in 801, the establishment was burnt by the northern pirates. In 805, the pirates a third time made a descent upon it, and put no fewer than 68 of its monks to the sword. Next year the inhabitants of the island built a new town; in 814, they went in a body to Tarach to curse the king of Scotland, who had incensed them by his vices; and in 818, their abbot, Diarmid, alarmed by new menaces from the pirates, bundled up some saintly relics to aid in averting perils, and ploughed the seas for two years in making a retreat to Ireland. In 985, the abbot of the period, and 15 monks, or 'doctors,' were killed, and the whole establishment dispersed. In 1069, the buildings, after having been re-edified, were once more destroyed by fire. The place had long before bidden farewell to its pristine glory, and now loomed dimly in the increasing gloom of its evening twilight; and, at last, in 1203, it was formally mantled in the sable dress of night, and became the seat of a new and regular monastery, tenanted by the cowled and mass-saying priests of Rome. —The Culdee monks, with the decline of their religious excellence, grew in earthliness of spirit, and though they originally held little communication with powerful barons except to aid their spiritual well-being, and would not accept from them any donation of land, yet they eventually made no scruple to send their fame to the money-market, and to accumulate whatever possessions were ceded by popular and opulent credulity or admiration. They received numerous and large donations of churches and their pertinents, and of landed property, from the lords o. Galloway, and are said to have obtained 13 islands from the Scottish kings. No tolerable estimate can now be made of the amount of their wealth, nor even a certain catalogue exhibited of their islands. Raasay, Canna, Inchkenneth, Soa, and Eorsa, seem certainly to have belonged to them; Tiree, Colonsay, Staffa, and the Treshinish isles, were probably theirs; and the three Shiant isles, the three Garveloch isles, and the isle of St. Cormack, Dr. M'Culloch thinks, are awarded them by the evidence of the ruined cells and other antiquities. In 1180, all the revenues derived from Galloway, and other quarters, were taken away, and granted to the abbey of Holyrood. The Romish monks who succeeded the Culdees, inherited from them little or no property, except the island of Iona, and were left to make what accumulations they could from the fame of the place, and the trickeries of their own craft.

Iona thus concentrates most of the teeming interest of its renowned name within the period of about 150 years succeeding the landing of Columba; and is seen in its real moral sublimity when the doubtful or positively fabulous story of its having been originally an island of the Druids, and the associations of its monkery and its existing ruins of popish edifices, either are entirely forgotten, or are employed only in the limnings of poetry as foils to the grand features of the scene. Regarded as the source of Christian enlightenment to the whole British isles, and as the fountain-head of civilization, and literature, and science, to all Europe, at a period when the vast territory of the Roman empire, and nearly all the scenes which had been lit up by primeval Christianity were turned into wilderness by barbarism and superstition, it excites holier and more thrilling thoughts by far than the most magnificent of the thousand rich landscapes of Scotland, than even the warmest in the colourings of its objects, and the most stirring in its antiquarian or historical associations. "We were now treading that illustrious island," says Dr. Johnson, in a passage familiar to almost every Scotchman, "which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses,—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been

dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue! That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." "We approached Iona," says a lively tourist, who contributes his sketch to a modern periodical, "We approached it on a lovely afternoon in summer. The steam-boat had left Oban crowded with tourists—some from America, two Germans, and a whole legion of 'the Sassenach.' The quiet beauty of the scene subdued the whole into silence—even the Americans, who had bored us about their magnificent rivers, and steam-boats sailing twenty-five miles an hour. The sea was literally like a sheet of molten gold or silver. Not a breath agitated its surface, as we surveyed it from beneath a temporary awning, thrown up on the quarter-deck. The only live objects that caught the eye were an occasional wild fowl or porpoise. As the vessel moved on among the silent rocky islands, the scene constantly shifting, yet always bearing a stern, solemn, and primitive aspect, it was impossible not to feel that we could not have approached Iona under more favourable circumstances. * * * Iona! There is something magical in the name. Whether its etymology be I-thonna, the Island of the Waves, or I-shonna, the Blessed or Holy Isle, we care not. The combination of letters is most musical, and harmonizes completely with the associations called up by the venerable spot. Some places we admire for their rural or pastoral beauty and simplicity—others for their naked grandeur and sublimity. Iona belongs to neither of these classes; * * * yet undoubtedly in interest it surpasses them all. As the seat of learning and religion when all around was dark and barbarous—as the burial-place of kings, saints, and heroes—solitary and in ruins—inhabited by a few poor and primitive people—and washed by the ever-murmuring Atlantic, Iona possesses most of the elements of romance and moral beauty. Its natural disadvantages would have been counted as attractions by Columba and his pious votaries, when, some twelve centuries ago, they first steered their skiff across the ocean to plant the tree of life and sow the seeds of knowledge on its desert and barbarous shores. The greater the sacrifice, the higher the virtue; and from this solitary spot Columba sent forth disciples to civilize and enlighten other regions, till the fame of Iona and its saints extended over the kingdom, subdued savage ferocity, and made princes bow down before its influence and authority. Here kings and chiefs were proud to send votive altars, crosses, and offerings, and to mingle their dust with its canonized earth—here Christian temples rose in the midst of Pagan gloom—knowledge was disseminated—and Iona shone like the morning star after a long night of darkness! The whole seems like a wild confused dream of romance, as we look on that low, rugged island, with its straggling patches of corn-lands, its miserable huts, and poor inhabitants." Wordsworth has dedicated three memorial sonnets to Iona; and Blackwood's Delta has penned the following lines on this far-famed islet, and its surrounding scenery:—

"How beautiful, beneath the morning-sky,
The level sea outstretches like a lake
Serene, when not a zephyr is awake
To curl the gilded pendant gliding by!
Within a bow-shot, Druid Icolmkill
Presents its time-worn ruins, hoar and grey,
A monument of eld remaining still
Lonely, when all its brethren are away.
Dumb things may be our teachers; is it strange
That aught of death is perishing! Come forth
Like rainbows, show diversity of change,
And fade away—Aurora of the North!
Where altars rose, and choral virgins sung,
And victims bled, the sea-bird rears her young."

Mr. Heneage Jesse thus expresses the emotions he experienced on visiting Iona:—

"Ye who have sail'd among the thousand isles,
Where proud Iona rears its giant piles,
Perchance have linger'd at that sacred spot,
To muse on men and ages half-forgot:
Though spoil'd by time, their mould'ring walls avow
A calm that e'en the sceptic might allow;
Here, where the waves these time-worn caverns beat
The early Christian fix'd his rude retreat;
Here first the symbol of his creed unfurl'd,
And spread religion o'er a darken'd world.
Here, as I kneel beside this moss-grown fane,
The moon sublimely holds her noiseless reign;
Through roofless piles the stars serenely gleam,
And light these arches with their yellow beam;
While the lone heart, amid the cloister'd gloom,
Indulges thoughts that soar beyond the tomb.
All-beauteous night! how lovely is each ray,
That e'en can add a splendour to decay!
For lo! where saints have heaved the pious sigh,
The dusky owl sends forth his fearful cry!
Here, too, we mark, where yon pale beam is shed,
The scatter'd relics of the mighty dead;
The great of old—the meteors of an age—
The sceptred monarch, and the mitred sage:
What are they now?—the victims of decay—
The very worm hath left its noisome prey;
And yet, blest shades! if such a night as this
Can tempt your spirits from yon isles of bliss,
Perchance ye now are floating through the air,
And breathe the stillness which I seem to share."

If any relics of the Culdees exist on the island, they must, to all appearance, be sought only among the oldest of the tomb-stones, defaced, without inscriptions, mere blocks of stone, which cannot now be identified with any age, or twisted into connection with any individuals or events. The ruins of buildings are extensive, but all posterior in date to the invasion of popery. Whatever structures were erected by Columba or his successors, are contended, successfully, we think, by Dr. M'Culloch, to have been comparatively rude, and probably composed of wicker-work or timber;* and even had they been elegant and of solid masonry, must have been destroyed by the frequent devastations of the northern pirates. When Ceallach, the leader of the Romish invaders, took possession in 1203, he could scarcely have failed to appropriate an ecclesiastical edifice, had one existed, or even to have renovated or re-edified any ruins which could have been made available for housing his monks, yet he built a monastery of his own. Even Ceallach's edifice, soon after its erection, was pulled down by a body of Irish, sanctioned by an act of formal condemnation on the part of a synod of their clergy, who still sided with the Culdees, and resisted Romanism. St. Oran's chapel, the oldest existing ruin, is probably the work of the Norwegians, and, were it not confronted with historical proofs which raise very strong doubts of its dating higher than near or toward the year 1300, it might have been esteemed as prior to the 11th century. The building is in the Norman style, rude, only 60 feet by 22, and now unroofed, but otherwise entire. Excepting that the chevron moulding is, in the usual manner, repeated many times on the soffit of the arch, it is quite without ornament; and, even in the poor decorations which it possesses, it displays meanness of style and clumsiness of execution. In the interior, and along the pavement, are some tombs, and many carved stones,—one of the latter ornamented in a very unusual manner, with balls. A tomb pointed out as St. Oran's, but more probably

* Dr. M'Culloch's reasons may be seen in his 'Highlands and Western Isles.' We add to them, in reference to England, the following from Somner's 'Antiquities of Canterbury:'—"Indeed it is to be observed, that before the Roman advent, most of our monasteries and church buildings were all of wood,—'All the monasteries of my realm,' saith King Edgar, in his charter to the abbey of Malmsbury, dated in the year of Christ 974, 'to the sight are nothing but worm-eaten, and rotten timber and boards,'—and that upon the Norman conquest, such timber fabrics grew out of use, and gave place to stone buildings raised upon arches."

belonging to a sea-warrior, and very evidently of a more modern date than the chapel, lies under a canopy of three pointed arches, and possesses more elegance than most of the relics of the island. On the south side of the chapel, and adjacent to it, is an enclosure called Relig Oran, 'the burying-place of Oran.' This was the grand cemetery of Iona, the cherished and far-famed spot whither, for ages, funeral parties voyaged from a distance to inter the illustrious dead. According to Donald Munro, Dean of the Isles, who visited the place in the 16th century, and to the historian Buchanan, and a thousand other writers who copied the Dean, or copied one another, there stood within this area three tombs, formed like little chapels, bearing on their ends or gables the inscriptions "Tumulus Regum Scotiæ," "Tumulus Regum Hyberniæ," and "Tumulus Regum Norwegiæ," and enclosing the ashes respectively of 48 kings of Scotland, 4 kings of Ireland, and 8 kings of Norway. The tombs, if ever they existed,—and they almost to a certainty never did—have utterly disappeared. King Duncan, says Shakspeare, was

> "Carried to Colm's kill,
> The sacred store-house of his predecessors,
> And guardian of their bones."

But though Duncan of Scotland, and also Neill Frassach, the son of Fergal of Ireland, who died in 778, actually were buried here, some of the other kings pleaded for were fabulous, some died prior to the date of Columba's landing on the island, some are known to have been interred at Dunfermline or Arbroath, and the small remainder may or may not, for anything either documents or monuments say on the subject, have been, as Munro says, "eirded in this very fair kirkzaird, weil biggit about with staine and lyme." A lump of red granite is pointed out as the tomb of a French king; but may have been the monumental stone of a person nearly as nameless as itself. Yet the grave-stones of the place are so very numerous, and have collectively so imposing an appearance as to impress a visiter with a much stronger conviction of the former grandeur and reputed sanctity of the island, than is conveyed by the contemplation of its ruined structures. They seem to lie in rows in a north and south direction, but, on the whole, are huddled together in a manner rather confused than orderly or tasteful. While the greater proportion are plain, the rest are, in many instances, finely carved with knots and sculptured imitations of vegetables with figures of recumbent warriors, and with other emblems and devices, and seem to be monumental of the chiefs of the isles, Norwegian sea-kings, influential ecclesiastics, and other persons of considerable station or note. None of the entire collection exhibit certain or intrinsic evidence of high antiquity. Some with Runic sculptures may be as old as the 9th century, the date of the commencement of the Danish invasion, but may, on the other hand, be just as probably more modern. Two, with mutilated Erse or Irish inscriptions—one of them commemorative of a certain Donald Longshanks—appear to be among the most ancient. One commemorates a Macdonald, and another the Angus Og who was with Bruce at Bannockburn. Many statues and monuments, additional to the profuse mass which previously lay exposed, were, in 1830, discovered and laid bare in a search conducted by Mr. Rae Wilson; and they possibly, though not very probably, suggest the concealed existence of a sufficient number of others to verify the assertion of Sacheverel, that, about the year 1600, copies were taken of the inscriptions of 300, and deposited with the family of Argyle.

The chapel of the nunnery—usually the first of the ruins shown to visiters—seems next in antiquity to the chapel of St. Oran. The nuns to whom it belonged were canonesses of St. Augustine, and were not displaced at the Reformation. Nor, while popish themselves, had they any Culdee predecessors; no monastic establishment for females having existed during the period of Columba's discipline. The building is in good preservation, about 60 feet by 20, its roof anciently vaulted and partly remaining, and its arches round, with plain fluted soffits. As the architecture is purely Norman, without a vestige or a concomitant ornament of the pointed style, it might, if judged simply by its own merits, or apart from the evidence of circumstances, be assigned a higher date than the period of the Romish influence. Though a court is shown, and also some vestiges of what is pronounced to have been a church, the other buildings belonging to the nunnery have so far disappeared that they cannot be intelligibly traced. In the interior of the chapel is the tombstone of the last prioress, with the inscription, in old British characters, round the ledge, "Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia, quondam prioressa de Iona, quæ obiit anno M. D. XImo, cujus animam Altissimo commendamus." A figure of the lady, in bas relief, in barbarous style, and in the attitude of praying to the Virgin Mary, is supported on each side by the figure of an angel, and has under its feet the address, "Sancta Maria, ora pro me." The Virgin Mary holds the Infant in her arms, and has on her head a mitre, surmounted by a sun and moon. Within the building are many other tombs, one said to be inscribed to Beatrice, daughter of Somerset, and a prioress, but none really known to have inscriptions or carvings.

The chief ruin on the island is that of the Abbey church or cathedral. Originally it seems to have sustained only the former character; but afterwards it became cathedral as well as Abbey church, the bishops of the Isles occasionally adopting Iona as the seat of their residence and the centre of their influence. The building is manifestly of two distinct periods, both difficult or impossible of fixation. That which stretches eastward of the tower is probably of the same date as the chapel of the nunnery; and the other part belongs probably to the 14th century. "At present," says Dr. M'Culloch, "its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 feet, the breadth 24, and the length of the transept 70. That of the choir is about 60 feet. The tower is about 70 feet high, divided into three stories. It is lighted on one side, above, by a plain slab, perforated by quatre-foils, and on the other by a catherine-wheel, or marigold window, with spiral mullions. The tower stands on four cylindrical pillars of a clumsy Norman design, about 10 feet high and 3 in diameter. Similar proportions pervade the other pillars in the church; their capitals being short, and, in some part, sculptured with ill-designed and grotesque figures, still very sharp and well-preserved; among which that of an angel weighing souls (as it is called by Pennant), while the devil depresses one scale with his claw, is always pointed out with great glee. This sculpture, however, represents an angel weighing the good deeds of a man against his evil ones. It is not an uncommon feature in similar buildings, and occurs, among other places, at Montvilliers; where also the devil, who is at the opposite scale, tries to depress it with his fork, as is done elsewhere with his claw. The same allegory is found in detail in the legends; and it may also be seen in some of the works of the Dutch and Flemish painters. The arches are pointed, with a curvature intermediate between those of the first and second styles, or the sharp and the ornamented, the two

most beautiful periods of Gothic architecture; their soffits being fluted with plain and rude moulding. The corded moulding separates the shaft from the capital of the pillars, and is often prolonged through the walls at the same level. The larger windows vary in form, but are everywhere inelegant. There is a second, which is here the clerestory tier; the windows sometimes terminating in a circular arch, at others in trefoil bends; the whole being surmounted by a corbel table." ['Highlands and Western Isles,' vol. iv. p. 155. London: 1824.] This church or cathedral was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The altar-piece, situated at the upper end of the chancel, formed of Iona marble, exhibiting one of the richest specimens of that fossil, 6 feet long and 4 broad, had the doubtful and mischievous fame of affording, by a splinter from it, preservation from shipwreck, fire, murder, and other evils, and, though seen in its last fragments by Pennant, has by piece-meal demolition utterly disappeared. The font and pavement are still entire. On the north side of the site of the altar, is the monument of the abbot Macfingon, or Mackinnon, formed of mica-slate, containing hornblende, standing on four feet, exhibiting a fine recumbent figure of the priest in a high relief with his vestments and crosier, having four lions at the angles, and bearing the inscription: "Hic jacet Johannes Macfingone, Abbas de Ii, qui obiit anno M. D. cujus animo propicietur Altissimus. Amen." "Here lies John Mackinnon, abbot of Iona, who died A.D. 1500, to whose soul may the Most High be merciful." Opposite this monument, on the south side of the choir, is another, apparently of an older date, executed in a similar manner with episcopal ornaments, but consisting of freestone, and almost obliterated in its sculpture, commemorative of the abbot Kenneth, who was a Mackenzie or a Seaforth. In front of the site of the altar, and in the middle of the choir, lies a fine monumental stone of basaltes, cut in relievo into the figure of a man in armour, representative, as is said, of one of the Macleans of Dowart, who were for many ages the lords of Mull, and having a sculptured shell by its side to denote his maritime claims. Adjoining the south wall of the choir, but on the outside, is the tomb-stone of Lochlan Macfingon, the father of the abbot whose sumptuous monument we have just noticed: it is a plain slab, with the inscription: "Hæc est crux Lacolani M'Fingone et ejus filii Johannis Abbatis de Y facta anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIX." "This is the cross of Lachlan M'Kinnon, and of his son John, abbot of Iona, erected in the year of the Lord 1489."

Other ruins and relics are either very much dilapidated, or of inconsiderable importance. Various parts of the abbey may be traced; but they are uninteresting and without ornament. Four arches of the cloister are distinct; three walls exist of what was probably the refectory. The remains of the bishop's house, also, are clearly traceable, but do not deserve notice. Various little clusters of stone and fragments of wall are supposed to have been chapels. Buchanan says that there were on the island several chapels founded by kings of Scotland and chiefs of the Isles; but, as he joins the romancers respecting the tombs of the kings and other subjects, he fails to command unhesitating belief. A causeway called Main-street, ran between the cathedral and the nunnery, and was joined by two others, called Martyr-street and Royal-street, which are said to have communicated with the beach. The remains of the causeway are, in some places, sufficiently perfect; but, in others, they have, like the removeable stones of the buildings, been carried off by the inhabitants for the erection of cottages and enclosures. A current story says that there were, at one time, 360 crosses on the island, and that, after the Reformation, the synod of Argyle ordered 60 of them to be thrown into the sea. Whatever may have been the real number, traces now exist of only 4. Pennant says that the cross of Campbelltown was one of the Iona crosses; but he is believed to have been mistaken. As to the 296 which remain to be accounted for, and even as to the 60 which are alleged to have been submerged, they very probably had never an existence. Had the synod of Argyle been such zealous exterminators of the relics of exterior Romanism as is pretended, they would most likely have ordered the destruction of *all* the crosses, and might likewise have tried to beat down the cruciform cathedral, and would almost certainly have stripped its interior of some of its unequivocally popish garniture. Of the crosses which remain, one is beautifully carved, this and another are very perfect, a third has been broken off at the height of about 10 feet, and a fourth exhibits only its stump in a little earthen mound. Various fragments, converted into grave-stones, appear, from the devices and inscriptions which they bear, to have certainly been votive. Among the ruins of the abbey were certain black stones, no longer to be found, and fondly believed by many persons to lie concealed somewhere on the island, which are proverbial for the solemnity of oaths sworn upon them, and are spoken of as if they possessed a talismanic power of giving a conscience to an assassin or a traitor. Those who ascribe all knowledge to the Druids, and so regard it as no romance that Iona was once of nearly as great fame with them as afterwards with the Culdees, make small scruple to put foul insult upon both the followers of Columba and those of the Pope, and suppose the stones to have been a relic of Druidical superstition, and the original oath with which they were associated to have been taken on the sacred stone of a temple. If asked authority for their conjecture, they will perhaps find it quite as easily as they can find the stones themselves. Another stone in Iona is romanced to have had such properties, that whatever helmsman stretched his arm three times over it, in the name of the Blessed Trinity, would never err in his steerage. Could this also have been Druidical? Numerous spots on the island, slightly marked in some cases by natural and in others by artificial features, are identified in various ways with Columba, and, for the most part, pointed out, as scenes of prodigies and saintly exploits. Even Columba's own successors, Cumin and Adamnan, men who wrote within about a century after his death, and were at the head of the Iona establishment at the period of its greatest glory, betrayed, to a very surprising degree, the weakness of magnifying the remarkable events of his life, and even such an ordinary matter as his sowing grain on the island, and seeing it in due season become a crop of barley, into occurrences superhuman, and miraculous. The cowled dotards of Rome who succeeded them belonged to a fraternity who are noted for their covering nearly all the parchment, and even many rescripts of the Middle ages, with dreaming legends of saints, quite as wild as the most absurd romances; and, set down amid such gorgeous materials as those of Iona, with the example before them of the well-meaning but mistaking Culdee biographers of Columba, they could scarcely fail to be carried round in such a whirl of creativeness, as would prevent their getting a steady or correct view of any one matter which they related to visiters or sent down the current of tradition. The destruction or irrecoverable dispersion of an alleged great library of Iona, ascribed to the execution of an act

of the Convention of Estates in 1561, and usually spoken of with mingled lugubriousness and indignation, as if it occasioned the irretrievable loss of valuable books, and was an act more Gothic than any ever perpetrated by Goths, has probably done little else than relieve sober inquirers into facts from a thousand perplexities additional to those of the traditions current on the island, and almost certainly made away with no book worth possessing which was not elsewhere preserved. Population of the island, in 1808. 386; in 1831, 350; in 1841, 500.

IRONGRAY. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

IRVINE (THE), a river in Ayrshire, forming, from a short distance beneath its source, to its entrance into the frith of Clyde, the boundary-line between the districts of Cunningham and Kyle. What, in the region earliest drained, bears the name of the Irvine, rises in two head-waters, the one in a moss at Meadow-head, on the eastern boundary of the parish of Loudon or of Ayrshire, and the other a mile eastward in the parish of Avondale in Lanarkshire, near the battle-field of Drumclog. The rills making a junction a mile below their respective sources, the united stream traces the boundary of Ayrshire a mile southward, and then turns westward, enters the interior of the county, and thence, till very near its embouchure, pursues a course which—with the exception of very numerous but brief and beautiful sinuosities—is uniformly due west. About 2¾ miles from the point of its entering the county, it is joined from the north by Glen water. This, in strict propriety, is the parent-stream, on account both of its length of course and its volume of water; for the stream of the Glen rises at Crosshill in Renfrewshire, a mile north of the Ayrshire frontier, and runs 6 miles southward, drinking up five rills in its progress, to the point of confluence with the Irvine. Swollen by this large tributary, the Irvine immediately passes the village of Derval on the right,—1¾ mile onward, the village of Newmills,—at 2¼ miles farther on, the village of Galston, on the left. A mile and a quarter below Galston it receives from the north Polbaith burn; ¾ of a mile lower down, it is joined from the south by Cessnock water; and 3 miles westward in a straight line—though probably double the distance along its channel, the course here being almost emulative of the lesser windings of the Forth—it passes Kilmarnock and Riccarton on opposite sides, and receives on its right bank the tributary of Kilmarnock water. Nearly 2¾ miles onward, measured in a straight line, but 4 miles or upwards along its bed, it is joined on the same bank by Carmel water; and 2½ miles farther on, it receives still on the same bank, the tribute of the Annack. The river now runs 1½ mile in a direction west of north, passing through the town of Irvine at about mid-distance; it then suddenly bends round in a fine sweep till it assumes a southerly direction; and opposite the town of Irvine—at 3 furlongs' distance from its channel—when running southward, abruptly expands into a basin ¾ of a mile broad, which receives Garnock river at its north-west extremity, and communicates by a narrow mouth or strait with the frith of Clyde. The parishes which come down on the river's south bank are Galston, Riccarton, and Dundonald; and those which it washes on its north side are Loudon, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Dreghorn, and Irvine. If the beauty of the stream, gliding slowly on its pebbled bed, the richness and verdure of its haughs, the openness of its course, the quality of the adjacent soil, the progress of agriculture along its banks, the array of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats looking down upon its meanderings, the crowded population and the displays of industry and wealth which salute it in its progress, are taken into view, the Irvine will be pronounced, if not one of the thrillingly attractive rivers of Scotland, at least one of the most pleasing, and one on whose scenery combined patriotism and taste will fix a more satisfied eye than on that of streams which have drawn music from an hundred harps, and poesy from clusters of men gifted with the powers of description and literary painting. The mansions of note situated near the river demand notice in crowds, and must be disposed of in simple enumeration. Loudon-castle and Cessnock-house, both the residence of noble owners, Lanfine, Holms, Kilmarnock-house, Peel-house, Caprington, Fairly-house, Craig-house, Newfield, Auchens, Shewalton, some of them the homes of men distinguished by title or important influence in their country,—these mansions and others, besides many handsome villages, overlook the river. On the banks of its tributaries, too, are similar adornings,—such as Crawfordland and Dean-castle on the Kilmarnock, Rowallan, Kilmaurs, and Busby castles on the Carmel, and Lainshaw, Annack, Lodge, and Bourtreehill on the Annack.

IRVINE, a parish in the south part of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Kilwinning; on the north-east by Stewarton; on the east and south-east by Dreghorn; on the south by Dundonald; and on the west by Stevenston. On all sides, except the north-east, its boundary is traced by rivers,—on the east and south-east by the Annack,—on the south by the Irvine,—on the south-west by the Garnock, —and on the north-west and north by the Lugton. Its greatest length, from the Garnock on the south-west, to the boundary with Stewarton on the north-east, is about 4½ miles; and its greatest breadth, between a bend in the Annack on the east and the confluence of the Garnock and the Lugton on the west, is 3½ miles; but its average breadth is only about 2 miles. A small district on the left bank of the river Irvine, on which stands the large suburb of the burgh called Halfway, was formerly viewed as belonging to the parish; but in 1824 it was decided by the court-of-session to be comprehended in Dundonald. The south-western division of the parish is low and sandy; but in some parts it consists of a light loam; and—with the exception of a sandy common of about 300 acres north-west of the town—it all produces heavy crops of all sorts of corn and grass. The north-eastern division, especially toward the extremity, is more elevated, though not strictly hilly, and has a soil of stiffish clay. In this district, the burgh possesses a considerable tract of land which, half-a-century ago, yielded a revenue of about £500 a-year. The face of the country is greatly beautified by circular clumps of plantation on most of the eminences. Most of the farm-houses are large, neat, and indicative, both in their own aspect and in that of the offices and the extensive farms which surround them, of prosperity and opulence. Bourtreehill, on the Annack, about 1¼ mile from the town, is the only gentleman's seat. But the beautiful and finely-wooded policy of EGLINTON CASTLE [which see] stretches far into the interior, and comes down into conterminousness with the townlands of the burgh. From some of the rising grounds toward the north-east, fascinating views are obtained of the rich carpeting of the lower part of the parish and of adjacent districts on the foreground, and of the brilliant scenery of the frith of Clyde and the far-expanding bay of Ayr in the distance.—Near Bourtreehill, on the Annack, is an old castellated structure, called Stone-castle, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, which is said to be the remains of an ancient nunnery, where there were a chapel, a cemetery, and a small village. The parish is traversed

for about a mile between the Garnock and the Irvine south-west the parallel of the town by the Glasgow and Ayr railway; and it is cut northward, north-eastward, and eastward, by great lines of road from the town respectively to Kilwinning, Glasgow, and Kilmarnock. Population, in 1801, 4,584; in 1831, 5,200. Houses 673. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,690.—Irvine is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £280 9s. 3d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £137 5s. 8d. The parish-church and other places of worship are all situated in the town. The dissenting chapels are United Secession, Relief, and Baptist, one each. There was formerly one belonging to the United Brethren; but though still called 'the Moravian kirk,' it was converted some years ago into a weaver's workshop. There are 9 schools, conducted by 13 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 695 scholars. One of the schools is a classical and English academy, conducted by three teachers, each of whom has £30 salary, besides fees; two are boarding schools, and one is a private classical academy.—The church of Irvine anciently belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. In 1516, the produce, or value of its property, was annually 39 bolls of meal, 9 bolls and 2 firlots of bear, "4 huggates of wine," and £17 6s. 8d. for a leased portion of its tithes. Before the Reformation the church had several altars, one of which appears to have been dedicated to St. Peter.—On the bank of the river, near the church, stood a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in 1451, Alicia Campbell, Lady Loudon, granted four tenements in the town, and an annual rent of 5 merks from another tenement, to maintain a chaplain for its altar. To a chapel in the town—but whether this or another does not appear—the provost of the collegiate church of Corstorphine granted, in 1540, extensive possessions within the burgh, such as yield a considerable revenue.—At the south corner of the present churchyard stood a convent of Carmelite or White friars, founded in the 14th century by Fullarton of Fullarton. In 1399, Reynald Fullarton of Crosby and Dreghorn, granted to the friars an annual rent of 6 merks and 10 shillings from his lands. In 1572, the houses and revenues of the friars, with the property of all chapels, altarages, prebends or colleges within the royalty, were granted by James VI. to the burgh, to be applied to a foundation bearing the name of "The king's foundation of the school of Irvine."—The parish was the birth-place of the extinct but remarkable fanatical sect called Buchanites. Its principal tenets were, that there should be a community of goods and bodies, and that true believers had no occasion to die, but might all pass into heaven, as Elijah did, in an embodied state. Its founder was a woman of the name of Simpson, or Mrs. Buchan, who, having been captivated by the preaching of Mr. Whyte, the Relief minister of Irvine, at a sacrament in the vicinity of Glasgow, insinuated herself into favour with himself and some influential members of his congregation, and soon began to draw rivetted and wondering attention in the burgh. She possessed a most persuasive eloquence, and, among her converts, or enthusiastic adherents, numbered a lieutenant of marines, an old lawyer, and Mr. Whyte the minister. But her ravings became so wild as to arouse popular indignation, and draw down upon the place of her nocturnal assemblies, mobbings and assaults which only magisterial interference was able to quell. In May 1784, the magistrates thought it prudent to dismiss her from the town, and, in order to protect her from insult, accompanied her about a mile beyond the royalty; yet they could not prevent the mob from pushing her into ditches, and otherwise inflicting upon her contempt and maltreatment. She lodged for the night with some of her followers at Kilmaurs; and being joined in the morning by Mr. Whyte and others from Irvine, the whole company, about forty in number, marched onward to Mauchline and Cumnock, and thence to Closeburn in Dumfries-shire, singing as they went, and saying that they were going to the New Jerusalem. But though the bubble soon burst, it occasioned a great sensation for several years, and even yet is talked of by elderly persons in the districts whence it arose, and on which it fell as a display of human folly, in mixing its own vagaries with the solemn religious truths, surpassingly strange in the airiness of its flight and the insubstantiality of its character.—The Rev. George Hutchison, the author of an Exposition of Job and some of the minor prophets,—the Rev. Mr. Dickson, the author of several well-known works,—and the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, the author of Expositions on Ecclesiastes and the Epistles of Peter,—were all ministers of Irvine. "There were many learned, grave, and pious ministers," says Mr Warner, in his preface to one of Nisbet's Expositions, "who, in suffering times, being put from their own charges, came and resided in this place, especially during the times of Messrs. Hutchison's and Stirling's ministry here."

IRVINE, a royal burgh and a sea-port, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Irvine, ¾ of a mile east from the basin, but 2 miles from it along the channel of the river, and a mile in a direct line north-east of the nearest point of the frith of Clyde. The town is 11 miles north of Ayr; 25 south-south-west of Glasgow; 34 south of Greenock, 3 south of Kilwinning; 7 south-east of Saltcoats; 6½ west of Kilmarnock; and 67 distant from Edinburgh. The site of the main body of the town is a rising ground, of a sandy soil, stretching parallel with the river. At a point ¼ of a mile north of Annack water, and the same distance east of Irvine water, is the Townhead or commencement of the Main-street. This thoroughfare stretches from end to end of the town, running about 600 yards in a direction north of west, and then over a further distance of about 500 yards, assuming a more northerly direction. Over its whole length, excepting a small part in the centre mid-distance, it is spacious and airy, and wears an appearance superior to that of the principal street of most Scottish towns of its size Expanding southward of it, and partly lying between the first 450 yards of it and Irvine river, are the Golf-fields, traced or studded northward on the western side, or the river's bank, by the minister's glebe, the washing-house, the powder-house, chapel wall, or the site of the quondam chapel of St. Mary, and finally, on a swell of the ground, the parish-church. The last of these objects is an oblong edifice 80 feet by 60, built in 1774, surmounted at the north-west end by a very beautiful spire, commodiously fitted up in the interior, and, in all respects, highly creditable to the town. Three hundred yards from the commencement of the Main-street one thoroughfare of very brief length leads off into the Golf-fields, and another 400 yards long, called Cotton-street, leads off in the opposite direction. At the further extremity of the latter street stand the Gas works, and one of the dissenting meeting-houses Nearly 200 yards down from the debouch of Cotton-street, the Main-street, having already sent off a briefer thoroughfare to the church, sends off one of 220 yards in length to the river; and immediately after it is itself bisected into two thoroughfares by the town-hall and the jail. These buildings are plain and substantial, bearing a marked resemblance

to the town-hall of Annan; and, owing to the spaciousness of the street, do not offer by any means such an obstruction to the carriage-way as their very obtrusive position would seem to threaten. About 80 yards below them, the Main-street reaches what may be esteemed the centre of the town. From this point a street of great burghal importance goes off, over a distance of 200 yards, to a bridge communicating across Irvine river with the suburbs and the harbour; and another little built upon, yet having on its north side near its exit the office of Ayr bank, goes off in an opposite direction, pointing the way to Glasgow, and at a distance of 530 yards passing the Gas works, and receiving at an acute angle the termination of Cotton-street. Three other streets complete the grouping of the burgh,—one nearly parallel with Main-street on its east side, but very partially edificed,—another parallel to it on its west side, but compactly edificed over only a brief distance,—and a third, going off from it at a point 200 yards below the centre of the town, diverging at an angle of about 45 degrees, and going down over a distance of 220 yards to the Slaughter-house. All the three dissenting places of worship are neat edifices. A little west of the northern termination of Main-street stands the Academy, built in 1814, at a cost of £2,250, both an honour and an ornament to the town. The town has an excellent news-room and subscription library; branch-offices of the Ayr bank, the Ayrshire bank, and the British Linen company's bank; and several mills whose appearance and machinery surpass those of any others in the county. The bridge which connects the town with its suburbs was built in 1826, and is the most spacious and handsome in Ayrshire. These suburbs consist chiefly of two streets, straight and uniformly edificed,—the one, called Halfway, leading right across the isthmus, formed by the elongated horse-shoe bend of the river, to the harbour of the town, —and the other, called Fullarton, running up at a right angle from the bridge, or parallel with the river, and pointing the way to Ayr. These suburbs, though not within the royalty, are comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries; and they were recently erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, and have a neat new church, with between 800 and 1,000 sittings. On a line with the west end of Halfway, where the river, just before expanding into its basin or estuary, suddenly bends from a southerly to a westerly course, is the pier or harbour,—lined, for about 220 yards, with buildings, and sending out a pierhead upwards of 500 yards into the basin. North of the west end of Halfway is a building-yard, where ship-architecture is conducted to a noticeable extent.

The burgh commissioners report very laconically respecting Irvine:—"It has no trade excepting that of coal, which is not increasing. There are many respectable inhabitants in the town, and some villas round it." Yet, so far back as the year 1790, the port had, in strict connection with the town, 51 vessels, aggregately of 3,682 tons, and navigated by 305 sailors, besides other vessels nominally belonging to it, but properly connected with Saltcoats and Largs. In 1837, the vessels had increased in number to 106, aggregately of 11,535 tons. So prosperous, too, have recently been the affairs of the harbour, that though the trustees were empowered to levy additional rates from vessels, and a pontage from vehicles to compensate the costs of repairing the harbour and rebuilding the bridge, they had no need to use their new powers as regarded the harbour, but found the old rates sufficient to defray all expenses. Irvine being the nearest port to Kilmarnock, has shared the results of that town's increase in manufacturing productiveness and importance. Besides shipping vast quantities of coals both coastwise and for Ireland, the town, with its dependencies, exports very largely carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, and tree plants, and also, on a smaller scale, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, herrings, sheep-skins tawed, and other articles; and it imports from Ireland oats, butter, orchard produce, feathers, untanned hides, linen cloth, quilts, limestone, and other articles, and from America timber, staves, and spars, as well as exports to the latter market carpeting, woollen cloth, and articles of leather manufacture. The harbour has a regular custom-house establishment. Across the mouth of the basin—as at the mouth of the river Ayr —is a bar which long very seriously impeded navigation, and which even yet prevents the entrance of vessels of any considerable burden. The depth of water from the quay to the bar is generally from 9 to 11 feet at spring tides; and in high storms, with the wind from the south or south-west, it is sometimes 16 feet. Vessels of larger size than 80 or 100 tons are obliged to take in or deliver part of their cargoes on the outer side of the bar. The dues levied at the port during the 5 years preceding 1832, averaged about £450 a-year. The want of a separate police for the harbour is frequently felt as a great inconvenience.

The manufactures of the town are far from being either on the decline or unworthy of notice. About the year 1790, hand-sewing was introduced by a Glasgow manufacturing house, and, at the end of 3 years, employed only about 70 young women; but it has so greatly increased, that of late years one agent alone has repeatedly paid away £8,000 in wages The weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks, employs many individuals. In 1838, the number of hand-looms alone was 580. The earnings by hand-sewing vary with the fashion of the goods, from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per day. The average clear wages for weaving is 7s. per week. The best paid work in Irvine is book-muslins; 4 ells of a certain fineness of which, paid at 6¼d. per ell, may be worked per day of 14 hours. The weavers of the town, as to their average condition, are on a par with shoemakers and labourers. Many persons are employed in carting coals from the collieries to the harbour; and most of the population of Halfway and Fullarton—amounting, in 1836, to 2,571—are connected with the port either as seamen, as ship-carpenters, or in other capacities. In consequence of a fall in the prices procured for coals in Ireland, a reduction of about 7s. 6d. per month was made, not long ago, on the wages of the seamen. The town has manufactories in rope-making, tanning and dressing leather, constructing anchors and cables, distilling whisky, making magnesia, and fabricating various articles of artisanship.

The affairs of the burgh are managed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. Municipal constituency in 1840, 178. The corporation-property is considerable—including among other items, 422 acres of arable land, the town's mills, the town-house, with its shops, the public meal-market, shambles and washing-houses—and yielded, in 1832, with town's customs and market-dues, a revenue of £1,497 19s. 7d. The ordinary expenditure is, in general, so much less than the amount of revenue, as to admit of extensive repairs upon the burgh-property, and occasionally of the purchase of additions to the common good. The jurisdiction of the magistrates does not extend to the suburbs; and their patronage is limited to the election of their officers, who draw salaries to the aggregate amount of £115 14s. a-year. The burgh court is the only one in which they preside; but, no sheriff-court being held in the town, it has very im

portant jurisdiction. Affairs of police are managed by the magistrates, and maintained at the cost of the burgh fund. The jail is in use, not only for Irvine itself, and for the populous towns of Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Largs, and the adjacent country, but for the large manufacturing town of Kilmarnock,—in fact, for nearly all the district of Cunningham; and it is extremely incommodious and inconvenient. Though Irvine has both burgesses and guild-brethren, the magistrates are not rigid in compelling strangers to enter, and usually allow them to become domesticated before they demand entry dues. In 1832, there were 225 guild-brethren, and 72 burgesses. There are 6 incorporated trades, — shoemakers, coopers, tailors, weavers, hammermen, and squaremen; but they have acknowledged the inutility of their privileges, or demonstrated their impolicy and injurious consequences, more than kindred bodies in most of the towns of Scotland.—Fullarton, or about one-third of the suburban appendage of Irvine, is a burgh-of-barony, and claims a separate jurisdiction of its own, but has no resident magistrate. As the burghal authorities have no power to impose any police-assessment, it is neither lighted, watched, nor cleaned like the rest of the town; and lying in a direct line between the burgh and the harbour, it becomes an easy retreat to delinquents for evading the pursuit or awards of justice.—Irvine unites with Ayr, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbelltown in returning a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 244. The town has weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday, and annual fairs in January, May, and August. Population, in 1831, 7,034. Of these, 4,518 were within the old royalty, and 2,516 were in Fullarton and Halfway.

Irvine is a very ancient royal burgh. A charter of the supposed date of 1308 is still extant, granted by King Robert Bruce in consequence of the services of the inhabitants in the wars of the succession. Twelve renewals and confirmations of their rights by successive monarchs, evince the importance which the burgh continued to maintain down to 1641, when all their immunities were formally ratified by parliament. From a charter granted by Robert II., it appears to have once had jurisdiction over the whole of Cunningham; but it could not long maintain its ascendency against encroachments on the part of neighbouring barons. Its armorial bearings are a lion rampant-guardant, having a sword in one of his forepaws, and a sceptre in the other, with the motto, "Tandem bona causa triumphat;" and these are sculptured over the entry to the council-chamber in the town-hall.—In August, 1839, Irvine became temporarily crowded with an influx of strangers, pouring in from sea and highway to witness the fooleries of the Eglinton tournament.—The town is distinguished as the birth-place of James Montgomery, the poet, and Galt, the novelist. Montgomery's father long officiated as minister in the little chapel, still known as 'the Moravian kirk;' and the poet was born in a house near it, on the north side of the entrance to an alley, called Braid close. Galt's natal spot was a neat two-story house, on the south side of the Main-street, near its northern termination. Burns' name, too—how different in its moral associations from the odoriferous one of Montgomery!—is connected in a degree with the town; for here—though in what precise locality is disputed—the bard tried to establish himself as a flax-dresser, and suffered a severe reverse in the burning of his shop.—Irvine, at one time, gave the title of Viscount, in the Scottish peerage, to an English family who had no property in its vicinity. The first Viscount Irvine, was Henry, the eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newsom, near Leeds, and received the title in 1661. Charles, the 9th and last Viscount, died in 1778.

IRVING, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire. It takes its name from a very ancient and respectable family which, in former times, enjoyed large possessions in this part of the country. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

ISAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in West Loch Tarbert.

ISHOL, a small island of Argyle-shire, in Loch Linnhe.

ISHOL, an island on the south-west coast of Islay.

ISLA (THE), a river of Forfarshire and Perthshire, giving the name of Glenisla to a district and parish in the former. It rises among the highest summit-range of the Forfarshire Grampians, near the point where that county and the shires of Perth and Aberdeen meet. Combining, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles due east from that point, two head-waters, each of which had flowed 2 miles, it flows due south to the base of Mount Blair, over a distance of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles, receiving numerous mountain-torrents in its progress,—the chief of which are the Brighty, the Cally, and the Fergus, giving their names to the glens which they traverse. Driven off the straight line by Mount Blair, the stream runs first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, and next 1 mile eastward to the church of Glenisla, and then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to Nied, on the boundary between Glenisla and Lintrathen. It now, for 3 miles southward, and westward traces that boundary, receives on its right bank a tributary of 4 miles length of course, and, for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles eastward divides Lintrathen on the north from Alyth on the south. At this point it is joined by a small tributary which had run nearly parallel to it from the west, and, on the opposite bank by the large tributary of Back water,—for a notice of which see LINTRATHEN. Flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile due south between the parishes of Airly and Alyth respectively in Forfarshire and Perthshire, it touches the parish of Ruthven, flows round it $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward and south-eastward, dividing it from Alyth, and receiving from the west the tribute of Alyth burn, and then bisects Ruthven $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward, and, after a farther course of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-westward between Airly and Alyth, takes leave of Forfarshire. At the point of entering Perthshire it is swelled by the confluence with it from the east of Dean water, and 3 miles lower down in a straight line, though about double that distance along its channel, it is greatly increased in volume by Ericht river coming in upon it from the north-west. Its course in Perthshire abounds in sinuosities, but uniformly maintains a general south-westerly direction, and extends $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles geographically, and about 16 or 17 miles along its windings. The parishes here upon its left bank, are Meigle, Cupar-Angus, and Cargill; and those upon its right bank are Alyth, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, and Caputh. The Isla disembogues itself into the Tay nearly opposite Kinclavin, and greatly increases the body of its water. In the upper part of its course it flows along a rocky bed, between bold and steep banks, covered in many places with natural woods, and affording some very romantic scenery. Below the narrow vale of Glenisla, it forms a cascade, called the Reeky linn, a fall of 70 or 80 feet in depth, over several ridges of broken rock. After passing the linn, it forms a pool called the Corral, probably a corruption of Quarry-hole, there appearing to have been at some remote period a quarry on its east side. This pool is deep and broad, but becomes more shallow toward the south, and ends in a broad ford which is famous in the an-

nals of "black fishing." On leaving the ford, the river forks into two branches, forming an islet, called Stanner Island, containing about 6 acres; and afterwards—now careering in rapid currents, and now gently moving in slow meanderings—it flows generally through level and fertile fields till its confluence with the Tay. In winter, the low grounds and rich haughs on its banks, are greatly injured by its shifting its course, carrying away alluvial soil, and making deposits of barren sand and gravel. The river is well-stocked with trout and salmon, and in the months of October and November, when the salmon are "black," or foul, is the scene of many exploits of "black fishing." The black fishers wielding spears composed of 5 barbed prongs, fixed upon a strong shaft, sally forth under night, and wade up and down the shallows, preceded by a flambeau, consisting of dried broom, or fir-tops fastened round a pole. By this light, the fish are soon discovered, and, being at the time semi-torpid, are easily transfixed. Both from the unwholesomeness of the condition of the food obtained, and from extreme exposure to cold and damp in procuring it, the practice of black fishing is highly injurious to health; and it often entails upon its perpetrators, in the diseases which it originates, and in the drunkenness and debauch with which it is frequently associated, very ample punishment for their poaching delinquencies. The Isla's whole length of course is about 41 miles.

ISLA (The), is also the name of a river in Banffshire. See Grange.

ISLAY, or Ilay, one of the Hebrides, lying to the west of the peninsula of Kintyre, and belonging to the county of Argyle. It is 25 miles long from north to south; and 20 broad from east to west; and contains about 154,000 acres, of which 22,000 are arable. On the east side the surface is hilly, and in some places wooded to the water's edge; the mountains here attain an elevation of 1,500 feet; but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. The coast is, in general, bounded by low rocks, or by flat shores and sandy bays. There are some remarkable caves on the north-west side, about Saneg; and at the Mull of Oe, the eastern horn of Lochindaal, the cliffs rise to a great height. At Lochindaal is a harbour for ships of considerable burden, with a quay at the village of Bowmore: see articles Bowmore and Lochindaal. Portnahaven [which see] is a good fishing-village, on the point of Islay nearest to Ireland,—the distance being about 7 leagues: see that article. Port-Charlotte [which see] is a thriving village of 400 inhabitants. At the north-east extremity is Port-Askaig [which see] whence there is a good road to the village of Bridge-end, at the head of Lochindaal on the south-west. From Bridge-end a good road of 14¾ miles in length, conducts to Portnahaven. Loch Gruinart [which see], a prolonged but shallow indenture on the north-west, appears to have been formerly connected with Lochindaal. The land is still encroaching on this loch, and a considerable extent of ground has been reclaimed here by an embankment. There are several small lakes in the island, which is also well-watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are the Sorn and the Laggan, abounding with trout and salmon. Near the centre of the island is Loch-Finlaggan, about 3 miles in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle. Here the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, resided in all the pomp of royalty, and the picturesque ruins of their castle still exist here. Near the island of Finlaggan is another little isle, called *Eilan-na-corlle*, or 'the Island of council,' where a body of judges constantly sat to decide differences between the subjects of the Macdonalds, and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the contested affair. In the first island were buried the wives and children of the lords of the isles, but their own persons were deposited in the more sacred ground of Iona. Besides the castle on this island, these powerful lords had a castle on an island in Loch-Guirm to the west of Lochindaal; and another on Freuch isle in the sound. There are also numerous vestiges of duns or Danish forts, and the ruins of several chapels, scattered over the island. After their expulsion from the isle of Man, in 1304, the Lords of the Isles made this island their chief place of residence. There is a tradition, that even while the isle of Man was part of their domain, the rents and feus were paid to the Lords of the Isles in Islay; and this tradition is rendered probable from the names of two rocks which lie opposite to each other, at the bottom of a harbour on the south side of the island: one rock is still called *Craig-a-neone*, or 'the Rock of the silver rent;' the other, *Craig-a-nairgid*, 'the Rock of the rent in kind.' The names of Macdonald and Maclean are still the most common in this island.

The island of Islay is divided into the parishes of Kilchoman, Kilarrow or Bowmore, Kilmeny, and Kildalton: see these articles. In Islay agricultural improvements have proceeded with astonishing rapidity; the land has been enclosed and drained, a great many roads made and bridges built, and a new system of husbandry adopted. It now produces good crops of barley, oats, peas, flax, some wheat, and excellent crops of potatoes. The shores afford abundance of wreck-ware and shell-sand for manure. Formerly, during winter, the cattle were almost starved; now hay is produced in great abundance, and turnips and other green crops cultivated to a considerable extent, sufficient to support the stock in winter: see article Hebrides. A few years ago there were no fewer than fourteen distilleries on this island. The whisky is considered of very superior quality, and is mostly sent to Glasgow. The spinning of yarn was at one period extensively conducted here, and formed a staple of Islay, no less than £10,000 worth has been exported in a year; but this trade has been annihilated by the Glasgow manufactories, and spinning is now limited in Islay to domestic consumption. But the great staple article of exportation is black cattle, of which nearly 3,000 head are sold yearly. The climate is moist; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably healthy, and there are many instances of longevity. The quadrupeds enumerated by Mr. Pennant, besides the domestic animals, are weasels, otters, and hares,—the latter dark-coloured, small, and bad runners. The birds are eagles, peregrine-falcons, moor-fowl, ptarmigans, red-breasted gooseanders, wild geese and ducks, herons, &c. The fish are cod, herrings, plaise, smeardab, large dabs, mullets, ballens, lumpfish, &c. Islay abounds with mines of lead and copper, which are very rich and have been long wrought. There are also vast quantities of that ore of iron called bog-ore, of the concrete kind; and below it, large strata of vitriolic mundic. Near the veins of lead are found specimens of barytes and excellent emery. A small quantity of quicksilver has been obtained in the moors, and it is probable that a careful search would discover more of that valuable mineral. Limestone and marl are abundant.—The inhabitants of Islay are remarkable for their honesty and humanity. Gaelic is the general language of the common people; yet English is well-understood, and taught in all the schools.

History affords few records of the ancient state and of the revolutions of Islay. Before it became the seat of government for the Lords of the Isles, it

appears to have been under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, as there are many duns and castles, evidently of Danish origin, besides, many places which have Danish names; as Kennibus, Assibus, Torrisdale, Torribolse, and the like. It continued under the Lords of the Isles till the reign of James III.; and, when their powers were abolished, their descendants, the Macdonalds, were proprietors holding directly of the Crown: see article HEBRIDES. James VI. resumed the grant to the Macdonalds made by his predecessors, and transferred the lands of Islay, Jura, Scarba, and Muckairn, in Argyleshire, to Sir John Campbell of Calder—then a great favourite at court—for an annual feu-duty, of which the proportion was £500 sterling for Islay. Calder sold all these lands again to Campbell of Shawfield for £12,000, which is now little more than the income from them. The islands of Jura and Scarba were afterwards sold for a larger sum than that paid originally for the whole. Islay still continues in the same family. Islay contained, in 1801, 6,821; in 1821, 11,008; and in 1831, 14,982. There is a post four times, and steam-conveyance twice a-week to Islay. The passage from Tarbert to Port-Askaig is usually made in four hours.

ISLAY SOUND, the narrow channel betwixt Islay and Jura. It is little more than a mile in width, but its navigation is very dangerous from the rapidity of its tides and the cross and short seas which occur here. The shores are abrupt but not high, rarely exceeding 100 feet.

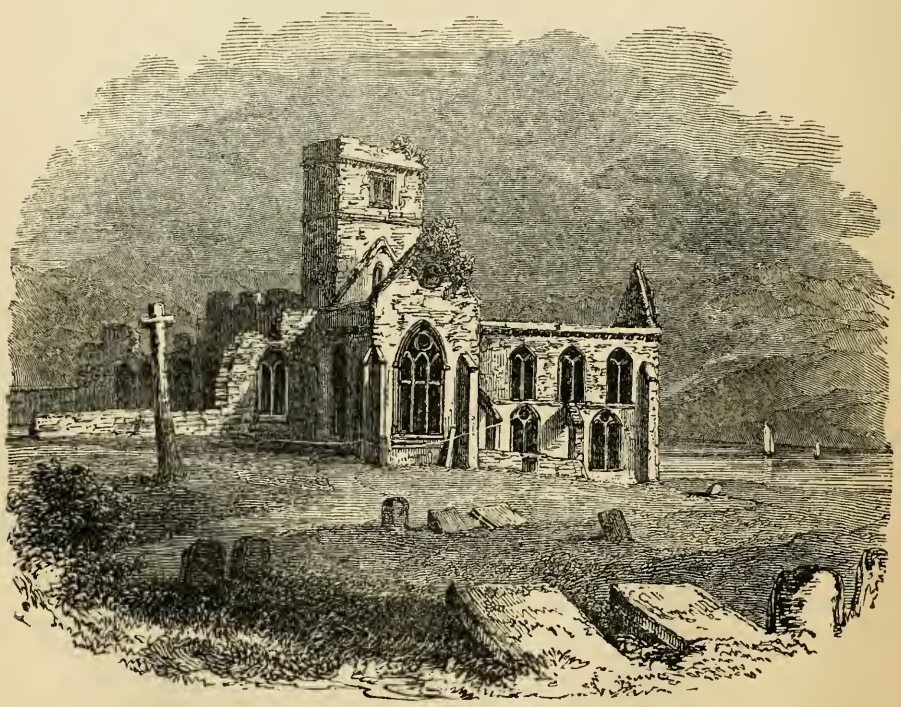
ISLE-MARTIN, a fishing-station in Loch-Broom, on the west coast of Ross-shire, 5 miles north of Ullapool.

ISLE-TANERA, a fishing-station and village in Ross-shire, 3 miles north of Isle-Martin.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a village and small seaport in the parish of Whithorn, on the east coast of Wigtonshire; 2 miles north of the promontory of Burgh-head, and 3 miles south-east of the burgh of Whithorn. It stands at the head of a small bay, which is almost land-locked by an islet ½ a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, lying across its mouth. The harbour is, in consequence, well-sheltered and safe, and possesses internal capaciousness and external advantages of position which might apparently be turned to patriotic and lucrative account. A pier, erected about half-a-century ago by the aid of the Convention of Royal Burghs, offers accommodation to the few vessels which the unimportant commerce of the district keeps employed. The Galloway steamer occasionally touches here on her way to and from Liverpool; and small vessels sail weekly hence to Whitehaven, and other English ports, engaged principally in the importation of coals. The little port communicates by good public roads with Whithorn, Wigton, and Garlieston. On the shore at the village are vestiges of an ancient chapel or church of small size, which the learned author of Caledonia says is traditionally reported to have been the earliest place of Christian worship in Scotland. Near the village is a weak chalybeate spring, whose waters are sufficiently celebrious to draw to the place invalid visiters. Population, in 1840, about 420.

ISSURT, a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

ITHAN. See YTHAN.



IONA.

J

JAMES'S (St.), an ancient parish now included in the parish of Kelso. It lies between the rivers Teviot and Tweed. The church was situate near to Roxburgh castle, and on the very spot where the greatest fair in this country, as well as one of the most ancient, called St. James's fair, is now holden on the 5th of August. This church was dedicated in the year 1134. No part of it now remains above ground, but the place where it stood is perfectly visible. The Duke of Roxburgh employed labourers to trace the foundation. While prosecuting their researches they dug up a tomb-stone which, besides some elegant sculpture, had the following inscription in Saxon characters: "Hic jacet Johanna Bullock. quæ obiit anno 1371. Orate pro anima ejus." Historians mention a William Bullock, a favourite with Edward Baliol, and generally styled 'the King's beloved Clerk.' As this name is seldom found in Scotland, it is probable that Johanna Bullock was his daughter, or a near relation, especially as he frequently resided at Roxburgh castle. There was also discovered a considerable quantity of wheat and barley in a charred state, scattered on a tiled pavement, as also several pieces of glass and brick, which showed obvious marks of fire. All these circumstances render it probable that this church was burnt down in some of the Border wars. At a short distance stood a convent of mendicants of the order of St. Francis, on the north bank of the Teviot, a little above its confluence with the Tweed. Within these fifty years a fine arch of their church remained, and other parts of the building, which are now wholly obliterated. This monastery was consecrated by William, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1235. Adam Blunt was superior in 1296: See Kelso.

JAMESTOWN, a small village pleasantly situated on Meggot water, in the northern part of the parish of Westerkirk, about 9 miles north-west of the town of Langholm, in Dumfries-shire. It was built about the year 1790, to accommodate 40 miners and their families, in consequence of the discovery of a mine of antimony a little to the eastward of its site. This mine, the only one of its class in Britain, produced, from 1793 to 1798, 100 tons of regulus of antimony, valued aggregately at £8,400 sterling, besides a proportionate quantity of sulphurated antimony of less value. A company, one-half of whose shares was retained by Sir James Johnstone of Glendinning, the proprietor of the soil, made very spirited exertions at the commencement of their enterprise. The village was provided with grazing-grounds, a store, and other appliances of convenience and comfort; the miners were expected to work only 6 hours a-day, and were provided with a library for their own use, and a school-house for their children; a smelting-house and all requisite apparatus was furnished at the mine; and an excellent road, with 4 bridges in its course, was constructed down the vale of the Meggot to connect the village with the main lines of communication through the country. Yet, from some cause which seems not well-explained, mining operations were suspended about the close of the century, and have not since been resumed. The village, half-abandoned to solitude, still has a schoolmaster during winter to attend to the children of its sequestered population.

JANETOWN, a thriving village in the parish of Lochcarron in Ross-shire, containing a population of about 500. The great parliamentary road from Dingwall to the western coast passes through this village, from which a district road extends about 15 miles to the village and loch of Shildaig.

JED (The), a beautiful and picturesque river of Roxburghshire. It rises on the south-west side of Curlin-Tooth, one of the Cheviot mountains, in the upper part of the parish of Southdean, at a spot $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of the summit of Peel-fell or the boundary-line with England; and to Chester-church, or the parish-church of Southdean, a distance of 5 miles, it pursues a southerly direction, and receives in its progress the waters of Black-burn and Carter-burn. Debouching at Chester-church, it flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, and then resumes its southward course. Over the last mile, and likewise over $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further, it divides Southdean on its left bank from the upper part of Jedburgh on its right. It now runs across a small wing of the latter, and then flowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Groundiesnook, it washes Upper Jedburgh and Southdean on its left bank, and Oxnam and Lower Jedburgh on its right. At Groundiesnook it enters the lower division of Jedburgh, and thence to the Teviot a little below Boonjedward, bisects it lengthwise from south to north through the middle, cutting it into two not very unequal parts, and flowing joyously past the town of Jedburgh. Its entire length of course, exclusive of its numerous little sinuosities, is about 17 miles. Its tributaries, though numerous, are all tiny. The beauties of the Jed fired the poetic musings of Thomson and Burns, and fix the attention of every person of taste who travels up its romantic vale, on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, over Carter-fell. To a tourist approaching from the south, who, after being chilled with narrow and pent-up views of heathy and rocky desolation, over a weary and slow ascent of 23 miles, attains the summit of the Fell, and suddenly discries Scotland, the landscape which stretches away from beneath his eye is gorgeous in the tints of beauty beyond the power of a literary painter to depict; and contributions to its detailed attractions and its general effect are made in no niggard style by the mazy and tufted vale of the Jed. When the vale is entered and followed in its windings, it is too narrow, indeed, to exhibit anywhere the brilliance of the Teviot or the magnificence of the Tweed, but it surprises and delights by its constantly changeful and very various displays of attractiveness. At almost every one of its continual turnings, a tourist sees novelty of feature, or new and thrilling combinations of features already exhibited; and within the brief distance of 2 or 3 miles—especially in the parts immediately above the town of Jedburgh—he will survey, though on a small scale, more of the elements of landscape than during a whole day's ride even in the Highlands. The rocky character of the river's bed, the trotting briskness of its current, the crystal pureness of its waters, and, above all, the endless combinations of slope and precipice, of scaur and grassy knoll and mimic haugh, with shrubs and tuftings of oak and beech and weeping birch on its richly sylvan banks produce many a scene of picturesqueness and romance. To its other attractions it adds that of being an excellent trouting-stream.

JEDBURGH, a parish in the southern division of Roxburghshire. It consists of two detached parts, lying a mile asunder, and both stretching lengthwise from south to north. The southern division, though the smaller, is the original Jedburgh; and it is bounded on the north-east and east by Oxnam; on the south by Northumberland; and on the west by Southdean. Its form is nearly a circle of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in diameter, with a projection northward of irregular outline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in average breadth. Its surface rapidly descends from the summit range or water-shedding line of the Cheviots on its southern boundary to an undulating plain, shooting up occasionally in beautiful, and in some instances high, green conical hills, and ploughed toward the north by the narrow vale of the Jed. The northern and larger division has the outline of an irregular pentagon, with a small oblong figure projecting at a wide angle and from a brief line of attachment on the east; and it is bounded on the north by Ancrum and Crailing; on the north-east by Eckford; on the east by Hounam and Oxnam; on the south by Southdean; and on the west by Bedrule. In extreme length, from north to south, it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, in average length, about $5\frac{1}{4}$; and, in extreme breadth, exclusive of the eastward projection, it measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and in average breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$. The projecting part stretches northwest and south-east, and measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$. From the deep, and, in some places, furrow-like vale of the Jed, the surface rises undulating on both sides, in an enchanting variety of form, to the height of about 300 feet above the level of the stream, cut by numerous ravines, and exceedingly varied in the outline of its knolls and hillocks. But on its west side, first along the boundary from the southern end onward, and next in the interior, it rises into the regularly ascending and elongated Dunian, and at the site and in the vicinity of the town sends off the roots of that lofty hill almost from the very edge of the Jed, leaving hardly sufficient space for a convenient street arrangement of the burgh: See the article DUNIAN. Behind the northern part of the hill, or along the southern frontier, the surface is a level and luxuriant haugh, watered by the Teviot, which here forms, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the boundary-line, and spreads freely around it the wealth and the mirthfulness of soil and landscape which distinguish the lower and longer part of its course. On the east Oxnam-water, flowing northward to the Teviot, forms for a mile the boundary-line, and, for another mile, runs across the connecting part or neck of the projecting district. —The whole extent of the parish, in both of its sections, and also a large portion of the conterminous country, was anciently wooded with what is known in history as Jed forest. About 100 years ago a large expanse of the forest continued to spread its umbrageous carpeting upon the soil; but during the course of last century it was almost all peddlingly and remorselessly cut down. A few patches of it, consisting principally of birch trees, still exist at Fernihirst, in the vale of the Jed, near the southern extremity of the northern division; and two venerable representatives of it, called 'the King of the wood,' and, 'the Capon-tree,' arrest attention lower down the vale, about a mile from the burgh. One of the trees—the monarch one—has a retinue of younger and less noble trees, and rises to the height of about 100 feet, with a girth near the ground of 14 feet; and the other stands solitarily in a haugh, abounds in the number, fantastic twistings, and far-stretching length of its boughs, and has a girth near the ground of 21 feet. But though the old forest has so generally fallen before the axe, trees which have sprung up from its old stocks, and others which have been raised by planting, are sufficiently numerous to give the parish a sheltered and ornate appearance.—Iron ore, 3 feet thick in stratum, occurs near the town. White and red sandstone, of excellent quality, abounds, and is wrought in several quarries. Limestone of excellent quality is abundant at Carterfell, on the boundary with England, and occurs at Hunthill 2 miles south-east of the burgh; but, owing to the dearth of fuel, it has not, for some time, been worked. Coal seems in one or two localities to be indicated, and even appears to have been at one time found on the Hunthill property; but it has more than once, in recent times, eluded expensive and laborious search. Two chalybeate springs well up near Jedburgh, and others seem to exist in other localities. One of the former, called Tudhope well, has been successfully tried for scorbutic and rheumatic disorders. Cultivation has been rapidly and remarkably extended, and has achieved results which everywhere impose on the district a rich and smiling aspect. Fifty years ago not more than a fifth or a sixth part of the area was arable ground, while all the rest was pastoral; but now the proportion of lands in tillage, in pasture, and under wood, is nearly in the proportion respectively of 29, 15, and 5. The farm buildings are neat, and, in some instances, almost elegant; the enclosures are tasteful and sheltering; the sides of the Dunian and of other lofty hills are frilled and beautified with enclosure and culture a considerable way up their ascent; and almost all the land which modern methods of improvement could reclaim have been subjected to the plough. The soil, over so extensive and diversified a district, is necessarily various; it is, in some places, a toughish clay,—in others, a mixture of clay with sand or gravel,—and in the lower parts of the vale of the Jed, as well as in the valley of the Teviot, a rich and fertile loam. The prevailing husbandry is a course of two white and three green crops. The higher parts of the Dunian, and especially the uplands along the boundary with England, are the sheep-walk of the famed Cheviot breed,—browsing here, as in coterminous districts, on their proper or original grounds. The climate of some parts of the parish, especially in the vale of the Jed, at the part where the town stands, is famed for its salubriousness. Environed with the high banks of the Jed on the south and east, and with the gigantic bulwark of the Dunian on the west, the town has often a mildness of temperature when the air, at a mile or two's distance, is sharp and cold; and it suffers little from epidemics compared with the neighbouring towns of Kelso and Hawick, and was a stranger to cholera at the period of their bleeding beneath its scourge. Instances of longevity are so frequent that the minister who lived at the date of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account, reported "many" to have lived to upwards of 90 years of age during the period of his incumbency. The mansions of the parish are, in the vale of the Jed, Edgerston, Mossburnford, Langlee, Hundalee, Stewarthield, and Boonjedward, and, in other localities, Hunthill, Lintalee, and Glenburnhall. There are six corn-mills on the Jed water, two of them at the burgh. Besides the town of Jedburgh and the village of LANTON [which see], there are two hamlets,—Bonjedward, at the intersection of the Newcastle and Edinburgh, and the Berwick and Carlisle roads, 2 miles below Jedburgh,—and Ulsten, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of the former, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Jedburgh. The Berwick and Carlisle road runs along the southern part of the parish, in the vale of the Teviot, at a brief distance from the river. The Edinburgh and Newcastle road, for a mile after entering on the north, is identical with the former, as it has to debouch round the north

end of the Dunian; and afterwards, from Bonjedward onward, it runs up the vale of the Jed till within 2¾ miles of England, where the vale diverges westward, and leaves the road to climb its unassisted way up the acclivity of the Cheviots. On account of the height of the ascent here, this line of road has hitherto been greatly less frequented than the Coldstream and Berwick lines: but being the shortest, and having recently been much improved, it must soon draw more favour. Nothing but the height and the broad base of the obstructing Cheviots could have permitted a doubt as to the line of this road being incomparably the best for a railway between Edinburgh and Newcastle. Jedburgh claims, either as natives or as residents, a considerable number of eminent men. Various distinguished persons were connected, in ancient times, with its ecclesiastical establishments. Dr. Macknight, the well-known critical commentator, and Dr. Somerville, the historian of Queen Anne, were incumbents in modern times,—the former during 3 years, and the latter during a period of 57 years, from 1773, furnishing, in his own person, an example of the longevity instances of which he had reported in the Statistical Account. John Rutherford, principal of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews,—Andrew Young, regent of philosophy in the University of Edinburgh,—John Ainslie, the eminent land-surveyor,—and Sir David Brewster, the distinguished living philosopher, are all claimed by the parish as natives. Samuel Rutherford, the pious and eminent principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, and Thomson the poet, whose father was minister of the conterminous parish of Southdean, are believed to have been educated at the grammar-school of the town.

The civil history and the antiquities of this parish are interesting. The name of the river whence the district has its designation, having been anciently written God and Gad, a conjecture is generally entertained that the ancient town, if one existed, was the capital, or that at least the district was the principal seat of the Gadeni, a British tribe who inhabited the whole tract of country lying between Northumberland and the Teviot. Its position on the Borders, its forming often a debateable territory between conflicting powers, its facilities of fortification and intrenchment, the shelter of its forest and the seclusion of its glens, occasioned it to be the rendezvous of armies, the arena of baronial gatherings and feuds, and the scene of conflicts both national and predatory, from the earliest period of authentic Scottish history down to an epoch immediately succeeding the Reformation.—The last onslaughter on its soil, though little else than the hasty squabble of irascible men at a Border tryst, was followed by consequences of pacification which invest it with interest and importance. On the 7th of July, 1575, some Scotsmen, resenting the unprovoked or unjustifiable slaughter of one of their countrymen, made a vengeful attack on the offenders, and were repulsed. But meeting in their flight a body of the men of Jedburgh who joined them, they wheeled round on their pursuers, completely routed them, killed Sir George Heron, an eminent Northumbrian, and carried prisoners to Dalkeith, Sir John Forster, the warden, and some considerable persons, his attendants. Elizabeth of England being enraged at the event, the Earl of Huntington as her envoy, and the Regent Morton on the part of Scotland, met at Foulden in Berwickshire, and arranged a general pacification. The scene of the conflict was the Reid Swire, one of the Cheviot hills on the boundary with England,—the word 'swire' meaning 'a neck,' and being used in the nomenclature of Scottish topography to denote the neck of a hill. The skirmish has supplied the Border minstrels with a subject for song, entitled 'the Raid of the Red Swire.'—Besides antiquities which occur to be noticed in the description of the town, others, of various classes, challenge attention throughout the parish. At Fernihurst, on the east bank of the Jed, about 2 miles above the burgh, the gray turrets of Fernihurst castle, look out from the surface of a grove of tall and aged trees which embosom it. The present pile was built in 1598, on the site of a predecessor, the stronghold of the ancestors of the Marquis of Lothian. In 1523 the original castle was captured by Surrey; in 1549 it was, after a severe struggle, retaken by the Scots, with the aid of French auxiliaries then stationed at the burgh; in 1569 it sheltered the Earl of Westmoreland from the vengeance of Elizabeth; and, in 1570, in revenge of an incursion which its chief and other Border leaders made into Northumberland, it was captured and demolished by the Earl of Sussex and Sir John Foster.—The parish appears to have been at one time thickly dotted with peels, and towers, and minor strengths, —several of which were massive and formidable; but all, except a tower at the village of Lanton, and the ruins of a stronghold at Timpan, in the vicinity of Lanton, have disappeared. Vestiges of artificial caves exist on the banks of the Jed, particularly of two large ones excavated in rock at Hundalee and Lintalee. They recede in such a manner from the face of precipices as to be now inaccessible; but they were described to Dr. Somerville by aged persons who had entered them when a degree of access existed, as consisting of three apartments, one on each side of the entrance, and another of larger dimensions behind; and they seem, without a doubt, to have been used as hiding-places or strongholds in cases of emergency from invasion.—On the summit of the bank above the Lintalee cave, are the remains of a famous camp, which Douglas formed for the defence of the Borders during Bruce's absence in Ireland, and which is described in Barbour's Bruce. Richmond, the English warden, having crossed the Border at the head of 10,000 men provided with hatchets to destroy Jed forest, fell, in a personal rencounter with Douglas, in the vicinity of the camp. Near Monklaw is a Roman camp, which seems to have been about 160 yards square. At Scarsburgh is a well-defined circular camp, about 180 feet in diameter, with ramparts nearly 20 feet in height. At Fernihirst, Howdean, Camptown, and Swinnie, are vestiges of other camps which have been greatly defaced. An ancient military road passes over the Dunian from Ancrum bridge toward the town. The Roman causeway passes along the north-eastern district at the distance of 2 miles from the burgh, and is here paved with whinstone, and almost entire. —At Old Jedworth, on the Jed, 4 miles above the town, and at the northern extremity of the southern section of the parish, are situated, amidst a little grove, the ruins, or rather vestiges, of a chapel founded by Ecgred, bishop of Lindisfarn, who died in the year 845. Verdant mounds and carpetings of rank grass respectively indicate the position of the chapel walls, and almost conceal from view the tomb-stones of the cemetery. Flint arrow-heads are sometimes found in various localities. Ancient coins and medals—particularly the former—have been found in almost incredible numbers. At Stewartfield, at Bongate, at Swinnie, and in other localities, but especially at a place on the side of the Jed near the burgh, where deposits were made of rubbish from the town and its Abbey, coins have been picked up of the reigns of Canute, Edred, Edwy, Ethelred, Edward I., Edward III., and of later monarchs both Scottish and English.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 3,834; in 1831

5,647. Houses 752. Assessed property, in 1815, £20,591.

Jedburgh gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £296 17s. 4d.; glebe £48 13s. Unappropriated teinds £2,100 5s. 1d. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Jedburgh, Old Jedburgh, and Upper Crailing. Old Jedburgh is the southern section of the parish, and Upper Crailing is what we have described as the eastern wing of the northern section. Old Jedburgh, containing, in 1836, a population of 283, was recently, with districts in the adjacent parishes of Southdean and Oxnam, erected into a parish *quoad sacra*. The church of the new parish is situated at Rink, and was built in 1838. The incumbent of the *quoad civilia* parish has an assistant, and, with his aid, maintains a preaching-station at Lanton, and extra services in the burgh. The *quoad civilia* parish-church is in the old Abbey of the burgh, and was fitted about the year 1793, and repaired and enlarged in 1834. Sittings 910. From a calculation of the minister in 1836, founded by a survey of the examinable parishioners, the population was distributed into 2,451 churchmen and 3,196 dissenters. There are in the parish 4 dissenting congregations,—all whose places of worship are situated in the burgh.—The First United Secession congregation was established in 1738, and their present meeting-house built in 1818. Sittings 1,200. Outlay on building and repairing church, manse, offices, and garden wall, from 1790 to 1836, £4,281. Stipend £190 with manse, offices, and garden worth from £25 to £30, and £10 sacramental expenses. The congregation has a library of upwards of 1,000 volumes.—The Second United Secession congregation was established in 1765. Sittings in their meeting-house, 400. Stipend £92, with a manse and garden.—The Relief congregation was established in 1757. Their present place of worship was built, in 1818, at a cost of £2,700. Sittings 1,100. Stipend £190.—The Independent congregation was established in 1840, and assembles in a hall. Sittings about 200.—There are in the parish three parochial schools, conducted by five teachers, and attended by a maximum of 332 scholars and a minimum of 272; and twelve non-parochial schools, conducted by thirteen teachers, and attended by 618 scholars. One of the parochial schools is situated in the burgh, and united to a grammar school. Aggregate salary £42 3s., with about £150 school-fees, and a house and garden worth £15. The other parochial schools are so far private that, while salaried by the heritors, they are kept in repair and otherwise provided for by voluntary subscription; and they are situated respectively at Lanton and at Rink.—The two Jedworths* are the earliest parishes in Scotland of which there is distinct historical notice. So early as the record of the year 882, they are mentioned by Hoveden; and two centuries later, Eadulfus, a younger son of one of the Earls of Northumberland, is recorded by both Simeon and Hoveden to have been buried in the church of Jedworth,—a fact which shows how early these powerful Earls had connection with the manor of Jedburgh. As appears from the charters of David I., one of the Earls, amid the darkness which preceded the dawn of record, laid out on and around the site of the present burgh, a manor on which were built a castle, a church, and a mill. When David I. founded the monastery of Jedburgh, he gave its monks the churches of the two parishes, and also a chapel which then existed at Scarsburgh, in a recess of the forest east of the Jed. In 1147, Gospatrick, the "vicecomes," granted to the same monks the tithes of the church of Upper Crailing.—In 1754, the Relief denomination of dissenters originated in Jedburgh under Mr. Boston. A curious manuscript prepared by the kirk-session of the epoch, and narrating the rise of the new sect, is in the possession of a bookseller in the burgh.

JEDBURGH, a royal burgh, and the county-town of Roxburghshire, occupies a romantic and very beautiful site on the river Jed; 10 miles west of Kelso; 10 east of Hawick; 46 by way of Lauder, south of Edinburgh; and 12 north of the English border. A correct idea of the town cannot be conveyed but through the medium of a previous idea of its site. The Jed, in approaching it, has a due north direction; and after running alongside of it for 230 yards, it bends round, flows 250 yards due east, again bends and flows 800 yards due north and about 660 yards north-east, and, now resuming its northerly course, takes leave of the town and its suburbs. The east or right bank of the river, while traversing this aggregate distance, is remarkably varied and picturesque in appearance; but, in general, may be described as a glen or narrow vale, with a scaured and richly-wooded back-ground of rising bank or undulating hill. The west or left bank may be compared to a stupendous wedge, with its hither edge rounded off, laid close along the margin of the early part of the river, the head or thick end being on the south, and the point, or end which subsides into a level, lying about two-third's way down the river's long northerly stretch of 800 yards. What the figure of the wedge illustrates is a spur or projection of the Dunian: but the main body of this vast though beautiful hill swells up at an average distance of about ¼ of a mile from the river, along the whole extent of the town, and over a considerable distance both above and below it, and forms a gigantic natural screen in its rear, adorned as it recedes with hanging gardens and orchards. A quarter of a mile east of the southern termination of the town or of its suburb, stands the elegant mansion of Stewartfield in the midst of a little grove; and leading up to it north-eastward from a bridge opposite the middle of the town, is a wooded avenue, whose trees, as well as those around the mansion, are of great age and dimensions, and might almost vie with the sylvan constituents of the vast American forest. The disclosures northward and southward of the superb scenery of the winding vale of the Jed, though not extensive, are singularly picturesque. Altogether, the site and the environs of the burgh are as exquisitely attractive as they are singularly peculiar.

At the south end or highest ground of the town, at the distance of only about 110 yards from the river, stands the castle, afterwards to be described, appearing, from its size and its position, like the head of the scorpion-formed streets and back lanes which stretch away from it down the hill to the plain, and, owing to the elevation of its site, presenting a conspicuous appearance from every point of view whence the burgh is visible. Close to the castle, on the north-west side, comes down the turnpike, from Hawick, after surmounting the Dunian at a point 2 miles distant, and making a rapid slanting descent on its hither side. Immediately in front of the castle commences the town, in the street called Townhead. This street runs almost due north-east down the hill, over a distance of 370 yards to the cross; and has, in general, especially

* Jedworth, or Gedworth, is the ancient name, and is formed by affixing to the name of the river the Saxon *weorth*, the term for a hamlet, which occurs in the termination of so many names of places in England. Not the plebeian and popular "Jedart" of local usage, therefore, but the polite and now authorized "Jedburgh," is the corruption of the original and real name.

in its upper part, a dingy, antiquate , and plebeian appearance. On its south-east side, or side next the river, stands the meeting-house of the Second United Secession congregation, an edifice differing little in aspect from a barn, except for being bored, on the side fronting the street, with two ungainly goggle-eyed looking windows. At the cross is an open area, extensive enough to give the core of the town an airy and pleasant appearance, and edificed both in itself, and in the parts of concentric thoroughfares adjacent to it, with many good houses, some of which have neat shops on the ground story, while others exhibit over their whole form that dowdy tastelessness in architecture for which the older towns of Scotland, and the old parts of modern towns, are remarkable. From the south-east corner of the area at the cross a thoroughfare goes off, running 120 yards south-eastward, and about the same distance southward to a bridge across the Jed, where the river has an easterly direction, and there it points the way up the vale of the parish toward Newcastle. This thoroughfare, over most of the way before reaching the bridge, is only partially edificed; but it has on the west side the superb ruin of Jedburgh abbey, and commands in the finest perspective the views along the Jed; and, both in itself and in the walks it offers round the Abbey and down to the river side, it is exquisite lounging-ground for enjoying the mingled delights of landscape, and venerable architecture, and antiquarian reminiscence. From the north-east corner of the area at the cross, a street called Canongate runs down 260 yards eastward to a very ancient and curious bridge of three semicircular ribbed arches, across the Jed. Spanning the roadway of the bridge at its centre, was formerly a gateway which some modern Goths who happened to have authority in the burgh caused to be destroyed. On the north-west side of the area at the cross, at a point directly opposite the commencement of Canongate, a street 110 yards in length files off north-westward leading up to an acclivitous roadway over the Dunian to the village of Lanton. Bisecting this short street nearly at its middle, is a streamlet, called Larkhall burn, which, though only about a mile in length of course, comes down through a wooded vista, and, flowing parallel to the main street line of the town over its whole length, greatly enriches the orchard scenery with which it is flanked. Continuous of Townhead, and nearly on a line with it, the High-street runs down the hill north-eastward over a distance of 360 yards, and, having gained the plain, leads over a few additional yards eastward to the Townfoot-bridge, a new and neat erection pointing the way to Kelso and Edinburgh. A street of 250 yards in length, only partially edificed, goes off at right angles from the north side of Canongate, and, running parallel with the Jed, joins the High-street at a very acute angle about 100 yards above its termination. A little above their point of junction, the Relief meeting-house, a handsome and tasteful edifice, stretches between them, presenting its front to the High-street. Nearly opposite, but a little lower down in High-street, stands in a recess the meeting-house of the First United Secession congregation, with its attendant manse and garden, presenting an aspect highly ornamental to the burgh. The entire length of the town, along Townhead and High-street, is almost exactly half-a-mile; and its greatest breadth from Canongate bridge upward is about 380 yards, or something less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. The general or aggregate aspect of its streets combines cleanness and spaciousness with a struggle between dinginess and antiquated loutishness on the one hand, and incipient smartness and modern neatness on the other. Two inconsiderable suburbs stand on the right bank of the Jed; one diverging in three brief lines from near the end of Canongate bridge; and the other called Bongate, straggling upwards of 500 yards alongside of the turnpike to Edinburgh and Kelso, from near the east end of Townfoot-bridge to a point where, by another bridge, the turnpike passes to the left bank of the river. At one end of this suburb is a large stone, sculptured with figures of animals and some indistinct characters, which seems to be part of an ancient obelisk, probably the cross of the suburb.

An air of modernization, and of fraternizing with the British tastes of the 19th century, may be seen even more in the moral than in the physical aspect of Jedburgh. We noticed the Townhead in particular, as antiquated in its architecture; and we quote as a foil to the redeeming features of improvement and neatness which it now at intervals presents, a whimsical and no doubt somewhat caricatured description which the author of the 'Picture of Scotland' gives of its condition at a comparatively very recent appearance. "The same appearance of entire antiquity," says he, "which so strongly marks the Abbey-wynd or close, prevails in a larger district of the town in a situation resembling the castle-hill of Edinburgh, and denominated 'the Town-heid.' The Town-heid is composed solely of very old houses, which seem to have never either needed or received any of that species of mutilation, called by antiquaries ruin, and by tradesmen repair. The secret is, that the inhabitants of the Town-heid all possess their own houses, and being a quiet unambitious kind of people, not overmuch given to tormenting themselves for the sake of comfort, or killing themselves with cleaning and trimming, just suffer their tenements to descend peaceably from father to son, as they are, have been, and will be. The houses, therefore, are venerable enough in all conscience; but it is impossible for them to be more old-fashioned than the people who live in them. The 'Town-heid folk,' for such is their common appellation, are in fact a sort of problem even to the other people of Jedburgh. They are a kind of 'knitters in the sun;' a race who exercise, from the morning to the evening of life, a set of humble trades which do not obtain in other parts of the town. For instance, one would not be surprised to find that the Town-heid boasts of possessing an ingenious artisan, who can make cuckoo clocks, and mend broken china. And the trades of the Town-heid, not less than the houses thereof, are hereditary, even unto the rule of primogeniture. A Town-heid tailor, for example, would as soon expect his eldest son to become chancellor of Great Britain, as he would form the ambitious wish of making him a haberdasher in the lower part of the town. There was once a barber in the Town-heid, who lived seventy-one years without ever being more than two miles from Jedburgh on any occasion except one, and that was a call to Oxnam, (three miles,) which he was only induced to attend to because it was a case, not of life and death, but of death itself; being to shave a dead man. There have not been more instances of Town-heid folk descending to the lower part of Jedburgh, than of Town-fit folk ascending to the Town-heid. The cause is plain. There is never such a thing in the Town-heid as a house to be let. The Town-heid is a place completely built, and completely peopled; no change can ever take place in it; fire alone could diminish the number of its houses, and the gates of life and death are the only avenues by which people can enter or go out of it."

On the site of the present castle stood a very ancient and famous castellated edifice. Jedburgh

castle, built no one knows by whom, and figuring in the earliest records of the country, was occasionally a royal residence, and for centuries a place of great strength, and an object of sharp contest between antagonist kingdoms. In 1165, Malcolm IV., who had adopted it as his favourite home, died within its walls. During the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II., it was frequently honoured with the royal presence. In 1263, it was the birth-place of a son of Alexander III., and, several years later, the scene of that bereaved monarch's festive rejoicings on occasion of his marriage to Jolande, the daughter of the Count de Dreux. After the battle of Durham, it passed into the possession of the English; and in 1409 it was captured and laboriously demolished by the Scots. Of so great importance did the Scottish court esteem the demolition of a strength which was liable to be seized by the enemy, and powerfully used by them in purposes of mischief, that it proposed, for the complete accomplishment of the object, the imposition of a tax of two pennies upon every hearth in Scotland. Such few and slight vestiges of it as remained till modern times, were all removed, a few years ago, at the erection of the present jail and bridewell. What is now called the castle, owes its name partly to its occupying the site of the ancient stronghold, and partly to its possessing that castellated architectural character which lately has so much prevailed in public buildings. The jail and the bridewell themselves are capacious and neat erections; but they have attached to them spacious courts for ventilation and exercise, and are surrounded by high walls surmounted by chevaux de frise. The massiveness of the encompassing wall, and the air of comfort and of something resembling baronial splendour which, as seen from vantage-ground higher up the Dunian, is possessed by the enclosed area and erections, suggest ideas widely different from the real moral associations of the place; and the contrast is singularly heightened by the magnificence, and the hundred shadings of minute beauty, which emblazon the landscape beheld from the great gateway or place of public execution. The apartments of both jail and bridewell are kept in a superior style of cleanliness and comfort. Though the system of day-rooms, where a number of prisoners are allowed to congregate during the day, and also the arrangement or position of the cells, are not such as, at any period, to insure silence and non-communication among the prisoners; yet the prison appears undoubtedly to be maintained in the best order of which its construction, and the views of discipline which guided the details of its erection, will admit.—The county-hall, a neat modern edifice, occupies a site between the Abbey and the lower end of Townhead, very near the area at the cross.

After the demolition of the ancient castle, the town was defended by six bastel-houses or towers. The Earl of Surrey, writing to his master, Henry VIII., says respecting it: "There was two times more houses therein than Berwick, and well-builded with many honest and fair houses in garrison, and six good towers therein." The towers, however, have all disappeared. Both the ruins of the Abbots' tower, on the site of which now stands the dispensary, and a tower which was used as the jail, and which stood in the middle of the street near the cross, were destroyed in the course of the last century. The other towers probably were demolished, or at least much injured when, just before writing his account of it to Henry, the Earl of Surrey set fire to the town. A house, however, in which Queen Mary lodged and spent a period of sickness after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage castle [see article CASTLETOWN] still stands entire. It is a large building, situated in a back street, has small windows and very thick walls, with a sort of turret behind, and resembles a mansion-house of the reign of Charles II. The apartment occupied by the Queen is a small two-windowed room on the third story, reached from the second floor by a narrow winding stair, and thither from the ground by a broad stone stair. The house is called, in the record of the privy council, "the house of the Lord Compositor," and, till recently, was in the possession of the family of Scott of Ancrum. Some of the tapestry which anciently adorned its rooms is still preserved. "With its screen of dull trees in front," says the author of the Picture of Scotland, "the house has a somewhat lugubrious appearance, as if conscious of connexion with the most melancholy tale that ever occupied the page of history." In an adjoining orchard is a group of pear trees, sprung up from the inhumed branches of a tree which is traditionally reported to have been blown down on the night of James VI.'s entering England to assume the crown.

A Maison Dieu anciently existed in the town, but has left no vestiges. A convent of Carmelites was, in 1513, founded in the town by the inhabitants; but it also has utterly disappeared. In this convent, lived and died the writer of a History of Scotland from remote antiquity to the year 1535,—Adam Bell, the author of 'Rota Temporum.' The existence of other ecclesiastical institutions, and the entire ascendency of ecclesiastical influence, are indicated by the names of various localities in the town. In a garden behind the north-west side of High-street, which is designated in some old documents 'Temple Garden,' the lower works of ancient buildings have been found at a considerable depth beneath the surface; and here, about 25 years ago, was dug up a stone sarcophagus, containing a large urn, three small urns, and fragments of human skulls and bones.

But the grand antiquity of Jedburgh, and, to the present hour, its prime architectural ornament, is the ruin of its ancient abbey. The description given of this magnificent pile by the Rev. John Purves, the amiable and excellent minister of the parish, in his report in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, [No. V. p. 9., Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh, 1835,] is singularly complete and happy. "This venerable structure," says he, "stands on the south side of the town on the declining bank of the river, which winds past it in front, washing some remnants of its outworks. The chapter-house, cloisters, and other appendages have perished; and nothing remains but the church, which, in the form of a cross, extends from east to west 230 feet. The choir is much dilapidated, bearing marks of great antiquity. The two lower stories consist of massive pillars and semicircular arches, with the diagonal or zigzag mouldings of Saxon architecture, whilst the upper windows and some other parts are Gothic, evidently added at a more recent period. The north transept is entire, presenting traceried Gothic windows, especially one of great size and beauty. The south transept has disappeared. Above the intersection of the transepts, with the nave and choir, a large square tower rises on four pillars to the height of 100 feet, surmounted by a projecting battlement, and crowned with turrets and pinnacles. The nave, measuring 130 feet long, presents on each side three tiers of arches; the first opening into the aisle consists of pointed arches, deeply recessed, and richly moulded; supported by clustered columns, with sculptured capitals; the second, which opened into the galleries, consists of beautifully moulded semicircular arches, with two pointed arches inserted in

each; and the third, of elegant pointed windows. The lofty western gable possesses a Norman door of uncommon beauty, the archway exhibiting a profusion of ornamented mouldings, supported by slender pillars to the depth of 7½ feet. Above it is a large window, with a semicircular arch flanked by small blank pointed arches, in long slender shafts, and this is surmounted by a beautiful St. Catherine's wheel. On the south side of the choir, there is a chapel which was once appropriated to the use of the grammar-school * * But the chief object of architectural interest in this abbey is the Norman door, which formed the southern entrance to the church from the cloisters. This, for the elegance of its workmanship, and the symmetry of its proportions, is unrivalled in Scotland. Its sculptured mouldings springing from slender shafts, with capitals richly wreathed, exhibit the representations of flowers, men, and various animals, executed with surprising minuteness and delicacy. 'This venerable pile,' says the late Archibald Elliot, architect, in his report to the heritors respecting some of its projected repairs, 'in my opinion, is the most perfect and beautiful example of the Saxon and early Gothic in Scotland.' Its grand appearance is imposing, and admirably accords with the scenery of the romantic valley in which it is situated."—St. Kennoch is reported to have been Abbot of Jedburgh in the year 1000, and to have laboriously but effectually exerted his influence, during a considerable period, for the conservation of the international peace. The traditional history respecting him, and the apparently high antiquity of the remains of the choir, would seem to dictate that the abbey had a very early existence. But the Melrose Chronicle, under the year 1174, has the entry, "Obiit Osbertus *primus* abbas de Jeddewrtha;" and, on this and other grounds, the abbey is perhaps regarded correctly, by the author of Caledonia, and other writers, as having been, not re-edified or extended, but originally founded in the year 1147, by David I. Its monks were canons-regular, brought, in the first instance, from Beauvais. The abbey was endowed, by its royal founder, with the tithes of the two Jedworths of Langton, of Nisbet, and of Crailing, and with other important property; by Malcolm IV., with the churches of Brandon and Grendon in Northamptonshire, and with some lands and a fishery on the Tweed; by Ranulph de Soulis, with the church of Dodington, near Brandon, and the church in the vale of the Liddel; and by William the Lion, and various barons, with many other churches and lands. During 20 years from the commencement of the 13th century, the abbot was embroiled with the bishop of Glasgow, fighting a stiffly contested battle for the prerogatives of the mitre and the crosier; and he was eventually compelled to acknowledge more of the bishop's authority than comported with the loftiness of his own pretensions. During the early wars of the succession, the abbot and his canons were involved in ruin,—their house becoming so unsafe that they could not inhabit it, and their possessions so wasted that they could not enjoy them; and, at the end of the year 1300, they threw themselves on the bounty of Edward I., and were billeted by him on some religious houses in England. Robert I. tried to restore by his generosity what the hostility of his antagonist had destroyed, and granted to the canons the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Rutherford, and apparently also the priories of Restenet in Forfarshire and Canobie in Dumfriesshire. The canons, at all events, possessed these priories during the best days of their prosperity, sent off some of their number to occupy their cells, and used that of Restenet as a place of custody for their records and other valuable documents against the depredations of the Border marauders. During the long succession of international conflicts which followed the peace of Northampton in 1328, the abbey rocked under the violent rush of invasion and repulse, and underwent many a desolating change. In 1523, it was pillaged and partly burnt by the Earl of Surrey; and, in 1545, it was extensively dilapidated and converted into ruin by the Earl of Hertford. Even in very recent times, portions of it have been demolished by worthies such as those who destroyed the surpassingly fine cross of Edinburgh, or the gateway on the ancient bridge of Jedburgh,—wiseacres who sagaciously calculate the worth and beauty of an old ornate building by the number of shillings which they can procure for its stones. But now a better taste prevails, and, not contented with averting further dilapidations, has busied itself in making such repairs as promise to extend the duration of what remains of the pile. After the Reformation, the abbey became vested in the Crown by annexation. As the Kers of Fernihurst had long been the bailies of Jed Forest, they, after a while, became bailies of the canons of Jedburgh. In March, 1587, Sir Andrew Ker obtained from James VI. a grant of the bailiary of the lands and baronies of the abbey; and—the transition being easy in those times from connexion of any sort with ecclesiastical property to entire possession of it—he afterwards obtained a charter converting the whole into a lordship, by the title of Lord Jedburgh.

The town, proportionately to its size, makes a conspicuous figure in manufacture. Its staple produce is in woollens, akin to that of Hawick and Galashiels, with a trifling addition in linens. The principal fabrics are checked woollens for trowsers and for shepherds' plaids,—woollen shawls with fringe, coarse and large check pattern,—a fine tartan,—coarse Scotch blankets,—coarse white plaiding for drawers,—carpets,—druggets, and hosiery. There are three large factories, all worked by water-power, and belonging respectively to Messrs. Hillson, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Ewing. The number of hand-looms, in 1828, was 20; and, in 1838, had increased to 75. The looms are kept in full trim at the expense of the masters. The average nett weekly wages earned by good workmen when fully employed are, for linen, 8s. 7d.,—for blankets, 10s. 6d.,—for plaiding and for trowser-checks, 12s.,—for shepherds' plaids, 13s.,—and for shawls, 16s. Mr. Hope, the inventor and patentee of a particular description of printing-presses, employs about 20 persons in an establishment for producing his useful article. An iron and brass foundery, some business in the dressing of leather, and various artisanships which minister to the every-day wants of society, contribute, with the greater manufactures, to swell the aggregate number of in-door workmen in the burgh to about 550. But bread, which is sent hence in considerable quantities to the north of England, and is in much request for the excellence of its quality, may be viewed as an additional manufacture; and the produce of the orchard, which is raised and sold in greater quantities here than in any district of Scotland except Clydesdale, must be regarded as an important article of commerce. The ecclesiastics of the abbey appear to have been fully aware of the peculiar adaptation of the soil and site of Jedburgh to the growth and luxuriancy of fruit-trees, and to have introduced at various periods such species as their deep practical insight into the pleasures of the palate pointed out as most grateful. A peculiarly fine species of apple, and not a few kinds of luscious pears, are plentifully grown in the very numerous private orchards and

gardens of the inhabitants. Many of the existing pear-trees are supposed to be three centuries old; and individuals of them have occasionally produced, in one year, from 50 to 60 imperial bushels.

Connected with literature, Jedburgh has 2 public reading-rooms,—a large and valuable public collection of books, called 'the Company's library,'—2 smaller libraries,—a circulating library,—5 itinerating libraries, of 50 volumes each,—3 congregational libraries,—and a reading-society for the purchase of new publications. Among its religious, charitable, and patriotic institutions, it numbers a society for the promotion of education,—a dispensary, established in 1807, principally by aid from the Marquis of Lothian, and provided, in 1822, by that nobleman with a commodious house and baths for the reception and use of patients,—a savings' bank,—a farmers' club for promoting improvement in agriculture and in the breed of stock,—and the Roxburghshire Horticultural Society, for promoting the cultivation of the orchard and the garden. In mercantile and kindred matters it has branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, and the National bank of Scotland,—a weekly market on Tuesday, when much grain is sold, and another on Friday,—4 annual fairs for horses and cattle, on the first Tuesday after Whitsunday, on the second Tuesday of August, O. S., on the 25th of September, if not a Saturday, a Sabbath, or a Monday, and, if otherwise, on the first Tuesday after, and, finally, on the first Tuesday of November, O. S.,—monthly markets for sheep and cattle on the third Saturday of every month from January till May,—and hiring-markets for servants at Whitsunday and Martinmas. In matters of civil authority it has, in addition to its own burgh-courts, afterwards to be noticed, justice-of-peace courts, held at regular intervals,—the sheriff-courts for Roxburghshire,—and twice a-year, in spring and autumn, the circuit courts of justiciary. The jurisdiction of the last of these, extends over the four counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, and Peebles, and occasions an influx of witnesses, juries, and legal gentlemen from the whole basin of the Tweed and its tributaries; yet—so peaceful and pastoral is the district, and so contrasted in character to the utter lawlessness which once distinguished it—that the judges have sometimes hardly a case to try. The opening of the circuit-court is always an occasion of puff and pomp in the burgh. Certain antiquated observances are maintained in the getting up and conducting of a procession in honour of the judges, which are so quaintly comical as to seem like a tax upon all the acquired self-restraint of these grave gentlemen.

Jedburgh is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 18 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1839, 168. The property of the burgh consists of lands, houses, and principally mills, yielding aggregately £498 18s. a-year. The revenue from other sources arises chiefly from custom and market-dues, and from casualties, and, together with the rental of property, amounted, in 1833, to £650 14s. 9d. The expenditure in the same year was £599 4s. 2¾d.; and there was then a debt of £5,223 18s. 4d. The revenue in 1838–9 was £644 1s. 4d. The magistrates have no power to make local assessments. During 30 years preceding 1832, they assessed the inhabitants, by sworn stent-masters, for water and lighting; but resistance being made to the exaction of money for lighting, the assessment was then discontinued. The taxation for poor's-money is comparatively heavy, having, in 1832, amounted to £433 upon a real rental of £3,106, or 14 per cent. The incorporated trades consist of smiths, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, wrights, fleshers, and glovers. All the corporations are rigid in exacting entrance-dues,—which, in some instances, amount to £10; and they possess, and wield what are called their privileges, with no advantage to themselves, and with much injury to the community. The magistrates, besides exercising the ordinary jurisdiction within burgh, claim the right of exercising it over a tract of ground adjoining their mills. By a singular custom, also, they exercise jurisdiction over the great fair of St. James, held close to Kelso. How this right arose, cannot be ascertained; but it has subsisted from time immemorial, and is said to be tenaciously regarded by the inhabitants, as giving them some influence and respectability. Yet, like many a questionable honour, it occasions cost. While the magistrates hold a court at the fair to take cognizance of petty irregularities, and are accompanied by a full inquest of burgesses, draining usually from £10 to £15 from the funds, the burgh-tacksman draws only £2 of customs. Both bailie and dean-of-guild courts are occasionally held in the burgh. Since the small debt, justice-of-peace, and sheriff-courts, were established, the cases in the burgh-courts have gradually decreased. The magistrates possess no other patronage than the appointing of their officers, and a joint voice with the landward heritors in making appointments to the grammar school. Jedburgh unites with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1840, 226. The parliamentary boundaries exclude some uninhabited fields within the royalty, but include the suburbs on the right bank of the Jed. Population within these boundaries, in 1831, 3,709.

The council-records of Jedburgh, extending back to only 1619, and all the ancient charters having been destroyed during the wars with England, neither the date of the origin of the town, nor that of its erection into a burgh, can be ascertained. All earlier charters were renewed and confirmed by Queen Mary, in 1556. A fac-simile of a charter granted by William the Lion, in 1165, to the abbot and monks of the town, was published at Edinburgh in 1771. The town—in connection with its castle and its abbey, the courts of the kings of Scotland, and the influence of a very wealthy fraternity of priests—must, so early as the 12th century, have become a place of very great consequence. During the festal scenes which occurred in its castle, in 1285, on occasion of Alexander III.'s second marriage, a masker dressed so as to resemble the skeleton figure of Death, glided among the dancers at the ball, and struck such terror into the queen and the other revellers, that they fled to their retirements. Though this monstrous piece of masquerading foolery was intended by the blockhead who practised it to be a joke, it excited a sensation throughout the kingdom, and was afterwards—with a wisdom quite akin to that which suggested the getting of it up—gravely regarded as an omen of the king's childlessness and early death, and of the consequent disasters which accrued to the country. After the close of the 15th century, Jedburgh figures prominently in the history of the international wars; and partly after, partly before that date, is said to have been seven times burnt, and to have as often risen like a phœnix from the flames. In 1523, the Earl of Surrey, at the head of 6,000 men, marched against the town, and was so obstinately resisted by the inhabitants in his attempts to take it, that, in hostile guerdon of their bravery, he no sooner got it under his power than he gave it up to plunder and the faggot. In the civil contentions which followed the expulsion of Mary from the throne, the people of Jedburgh espoused the cause of the infant James,

in opposition to their powerful neighbour, Ker of Fairnihirst, the ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, who declared for the captive queen; and when a pursuivant was sent to them to proclaim the nullity of all proceedings against her while she was in Loch-Leven castle, they publicly inflicted on him some acts of contempt scarcely more ignominious and insulting to his person, than outrageously offensive to private modesty and public decency. Ker of Fairnihirst, in revenge, captured and hanged ten of the burghers, and destroyed by fire the whole stock of provisions laid up by the inhabitants for a winter's consumption. During the rebellion of 1745, the Pretender and his army of Highlanders created an alarm in the town, which was remembered and feelingly depicted by some aged inhabitants very recently deceased. Though the town is now eminently prosperous—or prosperous beyond most towns of its class—in the achievements and wealth bearing results of peaceful industry, it threatened, within the recollection of the present generation, to pine away to ruin. After the age of marauding, and of cattle-lifting and forays passed away, the inhabitants availed themselves of the unequal taxation of England and Scotland, to drive a quiet and very advantageous contraband trade. Into England, they carried salts, skins, and malt, which, till the Union, paid no duties in Scotland; and from England they imported wool, to be shipped, at a great profit, from the frith of Forth to France. But the commingling of the legislatures of the two kingdoms drove the ladder from the feet of the contraband Border trader, and left him dangling perilously in the air. "The vestiges of 40 malt barns and kilns," says Dr. Somerville, in the Old Statistical Account, "are now to be seen in the town of Jedburgh, while at present there are only 3 in actual occupation; and the corporation of skinners and glovers, formerly the most wealthy in the town, have, since the Union, greatly diminished, both in regard to opulence and number." In 1833, the corporation of glovers had become reduced to *two* members.

Such renown as expertness in the art of destroying human life, and foiling the efforts of pretended adepts in that art, is fitted to give, belongs in no stinted degree to the inhabitants of Jedburgh during Scotland's fighting period. The proud war-cry of the burghers, "Jeddart's here!" and their recorded dexterity in wielding a dangerous tool of strife which earned the designation of "the Jeddart staff," are no mean evidences of their general prowess. Their bravery is believed to have decided in favour of Scotland the last, though comparatively unimportant feat of arms which she tried with England,—the skirmish mentioned in our notice of the parish as bearing the name of 'the Raid of the Reid Swire.' "I assure your grace," says the Earl of Surrey, in his letter to Henry VIII. respecting his attack on Jedburgh, "that I found the Scots at this time the boldest men and the hottest that ever I saw in any nation, and all the journey. Upon all parts of the army, they kept up with such continued skirmishes, that I never beheld the like. If they could assemble 40,000 as good men as the 1,500, or 2,000 I saw, it would be hard to encounter them." The "Jeddart staff," still proverbial in Teviotdale, is thus described by Mair:—"Ferrum chalybeum quatuor pedes longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardiensis." The corporation of shoemakers still possess a trophy taken from the English at the battle of Newburn; while the weavers, loftier alike in the fame of their own achievements in quiet and useful manufacture, and in the fame of their predecessors in the showy but substantially inglorious achievements of war, possess two trophies, carried off from the celebrated fields of Bannockburn and Killiecrankie. "Jeddart justice," a phrase familiar throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, means the summary execution of a criminal previous to his trial, and is supposed to have been originally and solely practised by the reckless and tyrannical Dunbar, in his lording it over the Jedburgh courts of justice. [See 'Border Minstrelsy, vol. i. p. 50.] But the phrase, even legitimately rendered, and seen in the light of equitable modern administration, appears rapidly to be losing all meaning. Scarcely a town in quiet and loyal Scotland is so exemplarily peaceful as Jedburgh, or environed far and wide with so well-toned and tranquilly industrious a country.

JOCK'S LODGE, or PIERSHILL, a beautiful and interesting locality on the southern boundary-line of the parish of South Leith, on the mail-road between Edinburgh and London, 1½ mile east of the Edinburgh post-office, and 1 mile west of the town of Portobello, Edinburghshire. The locality is on the plain immediately beneath the north-east base of Arthur's Seat, scarcely a mile from the shore of the frith of Forth, and, independently of its buildings, is rich in such attractions of scenery as comport well with the near vicinity of the magnificent metropolis of Scotland. The principal architecture of the spot is a neat and spacious military barracks, occupying three sides of a large quadrangle, and presenting a wall, perforated with a high gateway, to the line of the turnpike. This barracks was built in 1793, and called Piershill in honour of Colonel Piers, who occupied a villa on the spot in the reign of George II., and at the same time commanded a regiment of cavalry stationed in Edinburgh. The name Jock's Lodge—which is the popular one—occurs as early as the time of Cromwell, and is of uncertain and debated origin. On the south side of the road toward Portobello are several neat villas. But the whole face of the district lying immediately round the barracks, is studded and dotted with buildings, and has only so far subsided from the urban character of the outskirts of Edinburgh, as to acquire to its edifices, whether villa or cottage, the graceful accompaniments of garden or of hedged enclosure. A stroll from the beautiful city to Piershill, when the musical bands of the barracks are striving to drown the soft and carolling melodies of the little songsters on the hedges and trees at the subsession of Arthur's Seat, and when the frith with its many-tinted canopy of clouds, and its picturesque display of islets and steamers, and little sailing boats, on the bosom of its waters, vies with the exulting and luxuriant landscape on its hither shore to win the award due to beauty, is indescribably delightful.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, a small cottage which existed several ages ago, upon one of the most northerly points of the mainland of Scotland. The accredited site of this famed domicile is still pointed out, on the flat downy shore of the Pentland frith, in the parish of Canisbay, about 1½ mile to the west of Duncansbay-head; but not a fragment of the building remains, except a few of the lower stones of the foundation, or, if Dr. Macculloch is to be credited, not even that, unless "a piece of green turf, as flat and as bare as the back of one's hand, was John O'Groat's house." John O'Groat's house is said to have been founded under the following circumstances:—During the reign of James IV., a Lowlander of the name of Groat—or, according to some versions of the legend, a Dutchman of the name of John de Groot—along with his brother, arrived in Caithness, bearing a letter from the king, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of

Groat had increased to the amount of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterized them was unfortunately interrupted. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose as to who had the best right to sit at the head of the table next the door; high words ensued, and the ruin of the whole family, by their injudicious dissension, seemed at hand. In this emergency, however, one of them, named John, rose, and having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them that at their next meeting he would settle the point at issue to the satisfaction of all. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next family festival was held, he desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The perfect equality of this arrangement satisfied all, and the former good humour of the fraternity was restored. There are many different versions of the above story, but all bearing a resemblance to the well-known fable of the knights of the round table. One version of the story represents John, the ingenious deviser of the octagonal house, to have been the ferryman from Canisbay to Orkney. Perhaps, as Dr. Macculloch suggests, the others were ferrymen also, and Rabelais may have had the story in view when he says, " Tous les chevaliers de la table ronde estoient pauvres gaigne-derniers, tirans la rame pour passer les rivieres de Cocyte, Phlegeton, Styx, Acheron, et Lethe, quand messieurs les diables se veulent ebattre sur l'eau." John O'Groat's name has been bequeathed to certain small shells which are here found on the beautiful beach, and are called Johnny Groat's buckies.

JOHN'S CLACHAN (St.), the original name, now entirely disused, of the village of Dalry, in the cognominal parish, Kirkcudbrightshire: See Dalry.

JOHN'S-HAVEN, a sea-port village in the parish of Benholme, Kincardineshire; 4 miles south by west of Bervie; 9 north by east of Montrose; and 29 south-west of Aberdeen. This was formerly of more importance as a fishing-station than it now is; the fish caught are principally haddocks, cod, ling, and turbot. A few small vessels, averaging 50 tons burthen, belong to the port; but the harbour is a very small one, but capable of being considerably improved to the advantage of John's-haven. The manufacture of linen for the Dundee merchants is now superseding the fishing trade. There is a Secession meeting-house in the village. The coast in this vicinity is rocky and desolate. The population of John's-haven appears to have been long stationary; in 1793, it was estimated at 1,019; in 1821, at 1,020; and in 1831, at 1,027.

JOHNSTONE, a parish in the upper part of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick-Juxta; on the east by Wamphray and Applegarth; on the south by Lochmaben; and on the south-west and west by Kirkmichael. The parish approaches in outline the isosceles triangle, the short side being presented to the north and the apex to the south; but it has the former indented to the depth of nearly 2 miles by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and the latter so cut away as to exhibit a southern termination of fully 1¼ mile in breadth. It is 7½ miles in extreme length from north to south, and averages 3 in breadth, and contains an area of 20 square miles, or nearly 13,000 imperial acres. Along the whole of its eastern boundary flows the river Annan, rich in yellow and sea trout, common and spotted eels, roches, pars, and salmon of from 30 to 40 pounds' weight, and sometimes coming down in a prodigal wealth and expenditure of waters which menace the low lands adjoining its banks with the invasions and inflictions of an irresistible tyrant. On the north the two sides of the indentation upon it of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, are traced respectively by the Kinnel on the east, and the Duff-Kinnel on the west; and, the former swallowing up the latter, runs 2½ miles through the interior, and then, for 1½ mile, traces the south-western boundary. Along the Annan stretches a belt of level land, carpeted with loam and gravel. Thence the surface gradually rises till it attains a height of 700 or 800 feet, and then it slowly subsides toward the Kinnel, forming a broad-based hilly ridge between the rivers. Westward of the Kinnel are between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, which ascend from its banks till, at Mallin's hill and Deer-edge, on the extremity of the parish, they attain the height of probably 1,300 or 1,400 feet. Across the Kinnel, about a mile after it enters the interior, stretches St. Ann's bridge, commanding nearly as delightful a view of glen and sylvan scenery as any which is exhibited by the profusely rich and endlessly varied landscapes of Scotland. Three quarters of a mile north of this bridge, a little west of the river, stands the magnificent mansion of Raehills, one of the most princely in the kingdom, the seat of J. J. Hope, Esq. of Annandale, the present representative of Dumfries-shire in parliament, exulting in the opulence of the garden-grounds and scenic displays which immediately surround it, and sending off a wide expanse of richly wooded and diversified demesne. Mr. Johnstone counts ancestors who were proprietors of his own estates and of others in Dumfries-shire up to the epoch of record, and who, as the leaders of a border-clan, waged constant warfare, during the 15th and 16th centuries, with the Douglasses and the Maxwells. The whole parish, with the exception of a small patch, is his property, and partakes kindred results of culture to those which are so conspicuous on the grounds immediately adjoining his seat. Only the general poverty of the soil, or the difficulty of keeping up its fertility when reclaimed, seems to have prevented the district from affording an eminent instance of agricultural improvement. About 1,500 acres are under natural and planted wood; about 700 or 800 are waste lands, chiefly mosses; and the remaining 10,700 or 10,800 acres are very nearly distributed in moieties of arable land and tillage. Much of the wood is oak and ash, very ancient, and exhibiting specimens of great girth and height. The mosses have all a substratum or ramified under-bed of timber, principally oak, and seem to have grown up, like some more notable mosses in the country, from the wreck of the Caledonian forest. The arable grounds, except in a few instances, are not powerful enough to yield a remunerating produce in wheat, and are laid out chiefly for oats and barley. The pastures—with a small exception in favour of the Cheviot breed of sheep—are browsed by probably the finest imported specimen of the Galloway breed of black cattle in Scotland. Considerable and successful attention is paid to the department of bacon, —that article of produce for which, in its best quality, England now looks so interestedly to Dumfries-shire. Sandstone abounds at the southern verge of the parish, but is very scantily worked. A vein of lead ore has been expensively but vainly sought for at the cost of Mr. Johnstone.—Three-quarters of a mile from the northern boundary, and mid-way between the Annan and the Kinnel, at a mile's distance from each, stand the ruins of Lochwood's 'lofty towers, where dwelt the lords of Annandale.' Lochwood castle is said to have been built in the 14th century. It commands a very extensive prospect, especially toward the south, and has a retinue

of ancient forest trees, one of which, an oak, measures 17½ feet in circumference. The castle is immediately environed with almost impassable bogs and marshes; and, both from the nature of its position and the enormous thickness of its walls, must have been a place of great strength. James VI., alluding to its inaccessibility and capacities of resistance, said that "the man who built Lochwood, though outwardly honest, must have been a knave in his heart." About the year 1593 Robert, the natural brother of Lord John Maxwell, fired the castle, exclaiming, when it began to belch aloft the flames, "I'll give Dame Johnstone light enough to show her to set her silken hood." In revenge of the deed the Johnstones inflicted the fearfully sanguinary castigation on the Maxwells at Dryfe-sands, which is noticed in our article DRYFESDALE. The castle, having been fully repaired, continued to be inhabited till 1724,—three years after the death of the first Marquis of Annandale. The Glasgow and London mail-road, the Edinburgh and Dumfries turnpike by way of Moffat, and a turnpike between Moffat and Lochmaben, all traverse the parish south and north,—the first and second each 5 miles, and the third 6 miles. These roads, and their bridges, are kept in prime repair. One of the bridges spans the Annan at Johnstone mills, a little above the parish-church, in a single arch 80 feet in width. Dr. Rogerson and Dr. Matthew Halliday, successively first physicians to the Empress Catherine of Russia, were both natives of Johnstone. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the parish are Johnstones by name, and a considerable number are Hallidays. "In this very populous, rural parish," says the minister in the New Statistical Account, "we have neither public house, nor meeting-house, nor resident surgeon, nor village, nor post-office, nor prison, nor lawyer, nor beggar,—specialities, we humbly conceive not to be found united in any parish of similar dimensions in Britain,—and of which, though some may be occasionally felt as parish privations, others are daily prized by us as distinguished blessings." Population, in 1801, 740; in 1831, 1,234. Houses, 196. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,514.—Johnstone is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend £165 13s. 2d.; glebe £10. There are 3 schools, attended by a maximum of 170 scholars. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £26, with £21 10s. fees and £5 10s. other emoluments. The ancient parish was a rectory in the deanery of Annandale. The present parish comprehends the whole of the old parish, a large part of the suppressed parish of Dungree, and a small part of the ancient GARVALD: which see. The ruin of the old church of Dungree—anciently Dun-grio, signifying 'a sunny hill'—stands, with its accompanying cemetery, on the southern declivity or sunny side of a round hill or 'dun,' on the west bank of the Kinnel. This church, with its pertinents, anciently belonged to the monks of Kelso,—having been gifted to them in the 12th century by Walter de Carnock, the proprietor of the manor.

JOHNSTONE, a *quoad sacra* parish in Renfrewshire, disjoined from the Abbey parish of Paisley in July, 1835. Its greatest length is about 1 mile, and its greatest breadth less than a quarter of a mile, being chiefly confined to the village of Johnstone, which is situated on the right bank of the river Black Cart, 3½ miles from Paisley, 11 from Glasgow, and 14 from Greenock. The rapid increase of this place is not exceeded, if equalled, in Scottish statistics. Till 1781 it consisted of a small hamlet, with a population of 10 persons, near the bridge over the river, called 'the Brig o' Johnstone,' which is still the popular appellation of the town itself. In that year a large mill for the spinning of cotton was erected here, and the formation of a town was commenced, and proceeded so rapidly, that in 1792 the inhabitants amounted to 1,434; in 1811, to 3,647; and in 1831, to 5,617. The population is now (1841) upwards of 7,000. The mill was built, and the town planned and feued out by George Houstoun, Esq., the superior of the ground on which it stands, who died in 1815, after having held the estate of Johnstone for the long period of 58 years. The town is regularly built, consisting of one main street from east to west, with several other streets branching at right angles from both its sides. There are also two squares, namely, Houstoun-square in the centre of the town, which is now built up on every side, and another to the southward, partially enclosed with houses, and intended for a market-place. The houses are, for the most part, built of stone, two stories high, with garden ground attached to each. From an eminence on the Paisley road, a quarter of mile eastward, the place has a picturesque appearance. In 1839 there were in Johnstone 15 cotton-mills, employing in all 1,456 persons, exclusive of mills at other places in the immediate vicinity. With two slight exceptions the mills are all propelled by water. There are, besides, 2 brass and 2 iron foundries, on an extensive scale, with 5 machine manufactories, a public gas work, and various minor branches of industry. In the neighbourhood coal is wrought to a great extent. The place has a branch bank, several branches of insurance offices, a town school, 2 news-rooms, a subscription library, and a mechanics' institution and library, with several religious and benevolent societies. Its civil polity is managed by a committee elected annually by the feuers. A justice-of-peace court is held on the first Friday of every month. A fair for cattle is held in July, and another in October; and there is one for horses in December. The canal from Glasgow, intended to have been carried to Ardrossan, terminates at Johnstone; and the railway from Glasgow to Ayr passes the place.—About a mile to the south stands Johnstone castle, the seat of Mr. Houstoun, an elegant modern mansion surrounded by thriving plantations and pleasure-grounds.—This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The right of electing the minister is vested in the congregation. The church was built in 1793, and cost about £1,400. Sittings 995. Stipend £200, without manse or glebe. To this church a light and elegant spire was added in 1823.—The United Secession congregation was established in 1791, when their church was built at the cost of about £900. Sittings 616. Stipend £150, with £8 8s. for sacramental expenses, and £4 4s. for attendance on church courts.—The Relief congregation was established, and built a church, in 1829, which, with a session-house, afterwards erected, cost about £1,500. Sittings 810. Stipend £120, with £8 in name of sacramental expenses.—The United Methodist congregation, established in 1824, assembles in a building erected in that year, at the cost of £150. Sittings 260.

JOPPA, a modern village, on the mail-road between Edinburgh and Berwick, and on the shore of the frith of Forth, within the boundaries of the parliamentary burgh of Portobello, situated a little eastward of that town, and almost compact with it, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire. It runs about 300 yards along the highway, but has buildings on the west both close on the shore and northward of the road. Part of the village consists of very neat villas. A mineral well gives it importance with invalids, and attracts to it a share of the patronage so profusely heaped on

Portobello. Between it and the sea is a freestone quarry. About ¼ of a mile to the east are some salt-works, called Joppa-Pans.

JURA,* one of the Hebrides, lying opposite to the district of Knapdale, in Argyleshire, to which county it is politically annexed. It is 20 miles in length, from south-west to north-east; its breadth at the southern end is about 8 miles, but tapers gradually to about 2 miles at the northern extremity. Its superficies has been estimated at 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3,000 are arable. It is the most rugged of the Western isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder, —naked and incapable of cultivation, and presenting "one continued tract of brown and rocky mountain-pasture." These mountains extend in the form of a ridge from south to north, nearly in the middle of the island. Three of them rising near the south end, of an irregular conoidal form, and termed the Paps of Jura, are conspicuous at a great distance. The southern one is termed *Benachaolais*, 'the Mountain of the Sound,' as being near to the sound of Islay; the next and highest, *Benanoir*, 'the Mountain of Gold;' the third, *Benshianta*, 'the Consecrated mountain.' There are five of these conical peaks, but only three of them are distinguished as the Paps. Corrabhain, or 'the Steep peak,' is the most precipitous but lowest of the cluster. See BENANOIR. Loch-Tarbet, a long narrow arm of the sea, opening on the west coast, nearly divides the island into two. There are some small lakes in the vicinity of the Paps; and a few streams, descending from these mountains, flow into the sound of Jura. The west side of the island is wild and rugged, and intersected by numerous torrents which come rushing down from the mountains. It presents only rocky and abrupt shores; and has been deemed so inhospitable that no person chooses to fix his habitation in it. All the inhabitants live on the east side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is level; but, at a little distance from the shore, there is a gradual ascent. The whole of this side forms a pleasant scene: the coast, in several places, is indented with bays and harbours, and the arable and pasture grounds spread out on the declivity, and terminate at the base of the huge rocky mountains which form a romantic and awful back-ground. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; along the foot of the mountains there are numerous springs which render the ground spouty and unfit for cultivation. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is sea-weed; the use of lime has not been introduced, nor the practice of sowing artificial grasses, or laying out the lands in fallow or regular rotation. There are two fine harbours on the east coast of the island; that to the south is called the harbour of Small-Isles from the number of islets which shelter it; the other, a few miles to the north, is named the Lowlandman's bay; there are also some anchoring places on the west coast. At the north end of Jura are the three inhabited islands of SCARBA, LUNGA, and BALNAHUAIGH: see these articles Between Scarba and Jura is the famous gulf called CORRIEVREKIN: which see. Several kinds of red deer exist on the mountains, and there is plenty of grouse and black game. When Pennant visited this island, the number of cattle was much greater than at present; the inhabitants having banished these to make way for the numerous herds of sheep and goats which have been introduced. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the east coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishers. There are several barrows and duns in the island; and on the coast, near the harbour of Small-Isles, are the remains of a very considerable encampment. It has a triple line of defence, with regular bastions towards the land; and near the east end is a pretty large mound, seemingly formed of the earth thrown out in forming the ditches. The mountains are of white or red quartz, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other rocks of the island are a bluish coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the northern extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the west coast there is a fine kind of sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass. The climate of Jura is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. There is a ferry from Kenuachtrach, or Kinuachrach, at the northern point of the island, to Craignish-point on the mainland, a distance of 4 miles, whence a good carriage-road leads to the Kintraw and Kellmelfort roads. Gaelic is spoken in the island. Population, in 1811, 1,157; in 1831, 1,312. Houses, in 1831, 251.

JURA AND COLONSAY, a parish of Argyleshire, composed of nine islands, of which that of Jura is the largest. The islands of Colonsay and Oransay, of Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuaigh, and the three small uninhabited isles called the Gravellach or Mare islands on the north of Jura, form the rest of the district. It was originally called the united parish of Killearnadale and Kilchattan: Jura forming the former, and Colonsay the latter. The islands of Gigha and Cara were disjoined from it about the year 1729. The district of Colonsay and Oransay is under charge of an assistant-minister: see COLONSAY. Population, in 1801, 2,007; in 1831, 2,205. Houses 404. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,598. —This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £12. Church built about 1776; enlarged about 1824; sittings 249.— There are two parochial schools in Jura, the masters of which share a salary of £33 6s. 8d., with a third schoolmaster stationed in Colonsay. Besides this there were, in 1834, five private schools in Jura.

* This name is said to be, correctly, *Diura*, that is, 'a Deer.'

K

KAIL. See KALE.

KAILZIE, a suppressed parish lying on both sides of the Tweed in Peebles-shire. Two-thirds of it lying on the south bank are annexed to Traquair, and one-third lying on the north bank, is annexed to Innerleithen. The parish was suppressed in 1674. The ruins of Kailzie church stand on a streamlet which is called from it Kirkburn, and which falls into the Tweed from the south.

KAIM. See DUFFUS.

KAIMES (THE). See GREENLAW.

KALE, KAIL, or CAYLE (THE), a rivulet in Roxburghshire. It rises on the south side of Fairwood-fell, a few yards from the boundary with England, in the south-west extremity of the parish of Oxnam, and, cradled among the most alpine heights of the Cheviots, continues over most of its course to be a brawling but beautiful mountain-stream. It runs first 2 miles north-eastward; and next 11 miles northward, bisecting the parishes of Oxnam, Hounam, and Morebattle; and then it flows 5 miles westward, tracing the southern boundary of Morebattle parish, sweeping past Morebattle village, bisecting the parish of Eckford, and falling into the Teviot about a mile below Eckford village. From near its source till a short way after it takes a westerly direction, it flows through "ferny howms," along a narrow, generally a pleasing, and frequently a romantic, vale, whither come laterally down among the Cheviots delightful dells and picturesque ravines, ploughed by tributary rills. It is an excellent trouting-stream, and long gave the name of 'Kail-Water Sheep' to the peculiarly fine breed of Cheviots pastured within view of its banks. Miss Baillie, in supplementing a fine fragment of the Scottish Doric muse, which opens thus,—

"O the ewe-bughting's bonny, baith e'ening and morn,"—

in the true spirit of the original sings:—

O the sheep-herding's lightsome amang the green braes
Where Cayle wimples clear 'neath the white-blossomed slaes,—
Where the wild-thyme and meadow-queen scent the saft gale,—
And the cushat croods leesomely down in the dale!
There the lintwhite and mavis sing sweet frae the thorn,
And blithe lilts the laverock aboon the green corn,
And a' things rejoice in the simmer's glad prime—
But my heart's wi' my love in the far foreign clime!

KALLIGRAY. See CALLIGRAY.

KAMES, or KAIMES CASTLE, an ancient seat of the Bannatynes—but no longer in possession of that family—in the island of Bute, near the mouth of a low and fertile glen which stretches across the island from Kames bay, on which Port-Bannatyne is situated, on the east to Etterick bay on the west side of the island. In the neighbourhood may still be traced the ruins of Wester Kames castle, formerly belonging to the Spences. From an eminence in the middle of this glen, a fine view of the sea on both sides of Bute is obtained.—An extension church, called North Bute church, was erected in this valley in 1836; sittings 700; at the expense of the Marquis of Bute. A *quoad sacra* district has been attached to it. Stipend £150; glebe £10.

KANNOR. See CANNOR.

KATRINE* (LOCH), a well-known and often-visited lake, in the Highland district of the county of Perth, beyond the great mountain-chain or barrier which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. It is distant about 10 miles from Callander, 21 from Dumblane, and 48 from Glasgow. It is about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. In its whole extent it is surrounded by lofty mountains; and it forms a receptacle for the hundreds of streams which, after rain, foam down their rugged sides, "white as the snowy charger's tail." It discharges its waters by a stream at its eastern extremity, which runs into Loch-Achray, afterwards into Loch-Vennachoir, and ultimately into the Forth, about 3 miles above the bridge of Stirling. The scenery of Loch-Katrine was, comparatively speaking, but little known, notwithstanding its magnificence, till the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake;' but the splendid descriptions of that fine poem soon spread its fame as far as the English language is understood, and it is now visited by almost every stranger who makes the tour of Scotland. It may be approached in different directions; but the principal road, and that by which it is oftenest visited, is from the east, by the way of Callander. There is here a carriage-road which enters upon the eastern extremity of the lake, where its finest scenery is situated, and where we find the principal localities of Sir Walter's poem. As has been the case with every poem or tale from the graphic pen of this gifted man, the world has given almost a reality to the characters and incidents of 'The Lady of the Lake;' and the Highlanders now point out the scenery of this poem to strangers, as if it had formed one of the ancient traditions of their romantic father-land.

"Oh! who would think, in cheerless solitude,
Who o'er these twilight waters glided slow,
That genius, with a time-surviving glow,
These wild lone scenes so proudly hath imbued!
Or that from 'hum of men' so far remote,
Where blue waves gleam, and mountains darken round
And trees with broad boughs shed a gloom profound,
A poet here should from his tractless thought
Elysian prospects conjure up, and sing
Of bright achievements in the olden days,
When chieftain valour sued for Beauty's praise,
And magic virtues charmed St. Fillan's spring;
Until in worlds, where Chilian mountains raise
Their cloud-capt heads, admiring souls should wing
Hither their flight to wilds, whereon I gaze."

The TROSACHS—[which see]—form a main point of attraction with strangers visiting Loch-Katrine. The road from Callander passes through the Trosachs; and they are first entered upon by the traveller, about half-a-mile west of LOCH-ACHRAY · which see. The access to the lake is through a narrow pass of half-a-mile in length, where the rocks are of a stupendous height, in some places seeming to close above the traveller's head, in others, ready to fall down and bury him in their ruins. The sides of the heights are in many places covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down their venerable locks in waving ringlets, as if to cover the bare and naked rocks out of which they seem to grow. Before the present road was formed, the lake could only be approached in this direction by what was generally termed 'the Lad-

* It is usually called Loch-Katrine by the inhabitants of the Lowlands, who have adopted this spelling on the authority of Sir Walter Scott, the Minstrel of the lake; but it is pronounced *Ketturn* or *Ketturrin* by the natives of the district. The latter portion of the name, when thus pronounced, bears a near resemblance to that of many other places on the Highlands, the appearance of which is wild and savage. Thus in Inverness-shire, we have *Loch-Urn*, or *Loch-Urrin*, which signifies 'the Lake of Hell;' and in Cowal, *Glenurrin*, or 'Hell's glen.' In the map by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, published in Bleau's Atlas, 1653, the name is spelt Kennerin; and in the map prefixed to the 'Itinerarium' of Alexander Gordon, published in 1727, it is spelt in the same manner.

ders.' These consisted of steps very imperfectly cut out of a precipitous rocky bank, by means of which, and with the aid of ropes suspended from trees to be grasped by the hand, the adventurous and intrepid natives of this romantic land were accustomed to pass—often laden with considerable burdens—from the lower district of the Trosachs to its more elevated parts. The road has now been formed with incredible labour, partly by encroaching on the eastern end of the lake, and partly by blasting the solid rock, which rises to a great height, particularly in one place, where it shoots up perpendicularly from the water to a height of scarcely less than 150 feet. The traveller approaching from Callander, passes through the narrow defile of the Trosachs, where Fitz-James's

"Gallant horse exhausted fell;"

and will mark the "narrow and broken plain" where Sir Walter represents the Scottish troops under the Earls of Mar and Moray to have paused ere they entered

"The dangerous glen;"

nor will the vivid description of the scene which took place when the archers entered the defile be forgotten. No trace of a foe could at first be seen; but

"At once there rose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
Had peal'd the banner-cry of hell!
Forth from the pass in tumult driven,
Like chaff before the wind of heaven,
The archery appear;
For life! for life! their flight they ply—
And shriek, and shout, and battle-cry,
And plaids and bonnets waving high,
And broadswords flashing in the sky,
Are maddening in the rear.
Onwards they drive in dreadful race,
Pursuers and pursued."

Although this is merely the description of an imaginary fight between the Scottish troops and the men of Clan-Alpine, yet it has become so familiar to every reading mind as almost to be considered the account of a real transaction; and we believe few now pass through the Trosachs without thinking of Roderic Dhu and his Macgregors, and those days when their cliffs oft-echoed to "dying moan and dirge's wail." The first appearance of the lake at this extremity gives little promise of the wide and varied expanse to which it stretches out as the traveller proceeds. Sir Walter has indeed well-described it here as

"A narrow inlet still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim,
As served the wild duck's brood to swim."

In advancing onwards, the lake is lost for a few minutes, but it again opens with increasing grandeur, and presents new and picturesque views at almost every step as we advance. Helen's isle will immediately arrest attention. It was from this "islet rock" that, at the blast of the Knight of Snowden's bugle, started forth the little skiff which brought Helen Douglas to the "beach of pebbles bright as snow;" and on the island was the rustic retreat where Fitz-James spent the night. It was to the same island that the women and children of the Clan-Alpine are represented to have fled for refuge:—

Moray pointed with his lance,
And cried—'Behold yon isle!—
See! none are left to guard its strand
But women weak that wring the hand,
'Tis there of yore the robber-band
Their booty wont to pile;—
My purse, with bonnet-pieces store,
To him will swim a bow-shot o'er
And loose a shallop from the shore.
Lightly we'll tame the war-wolf then,
Lords of his mate, and brood and den!'
Forth from the ranks a spearman sprung,
On earth his casque and corslet rung,
He plunged into the wave.
* * * * *
He nears the isle—and lo!
His hand is on a shallop's bow.
I marked Duncraggan's widowed dame
Behind an oak I saw her stand
A naked dirk gleamed in her hand:
It darkened; but amid the moan
Of waves I heard a dying groan."

In the graphic narrative which we have here quoted from the poem of Sir Walter, we have indeed but the fictions of the poet; yet when we recollect who were the ancient inhabitants of this district, we can feel little doubt that such scenes were formerly not unfrequent during that period,

"When tooming faulds, or sweeping of a glen,
Had still been held the deeds of gallant men."

When the Clan-Gregor, or, as they were called, the Clan-Alpine, held this district, there can be no question that on this island their wives and children often sought shelter from the numerous enemies of their name; and it is said that during Cromwell's usurpation, one of his soldiers who had swam to the island, and was about to seize one of the boats, met his doom from the hand of a woman in the manner described in the poem. But, whatever be the truth of the legends connected with it, "the mighty minstrel" has "waved his visioned wand," and they have now obtained an absolute and permanent existence in the imagination; the island is visited by almost every stranger who makes Loch-Katrine a part of his tour; and the wild den of Coirnan-Uriskin is usually taken in the same water-excursion. A rustic hut has been erected on the island by the proprietor, in imitation of that described in the poem.

Having now fairly opened up the lake, we have more than 6 miles of water in length under the eye; Benvenue rises high over head to the left; and the mountains of Aroquhar terminate the prospect to the west. Gazing from some of the heights or promontories which here surround him, the stranger must, like Fitz-James, feel "raptured and amazed," and with him, may well exclaim,—

"What a scene were here
For princely pomp or churchman's pride!
On this bold brow a lordly tower,
In that soft vale a lady's bower,
On yonder meadow far away,
The turrets of a cloister grey.
How blithely might the bugle-horn
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!
How sweet at eve, the lover's lute
Chime, when the groves were still and mute!
And when the midnight-moon should lave
Her forehead on the silver wave,
How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matin's distant hum;
While the deep peal's commanding tone
Should wake in yonder islet lone,
A sainted hermit from his cell,
To drop a bead with every knell,—
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,
Should the bewildered stranger call
To friendly feast, and lighted hall!"

Whether the stranger pursues his route by the road along the northern shore of the loch, or, hiring a boat, embarks upon its placid bosom, he will continue to be delighted. Now he will behold bluff headlands, where the black rocks dip down into unfathomable water; and now deep retiring bays, their beaches covered with white sand and gravel which has been bleached for ages by the waters; rugged and stupendous cliffs rise on every hand, waving with wood which seems to grow from the solid rock,—every crevice or cavern returns its echo,—every grove is filled with the melody of birds,—and from the far heights or distant valleys is heard the melancholy bleating of the sheep, the cry of the careful shepherd

or the barking of his dog. The eagle at one time might be seen sitting in lonely majesty on some lofty rock, or sailing slowly high in the air, but he is now banished from the district; the heron, however, still stalks among the reeds in search of his prey, and the wild duck may be frequently seen gamboling on the water, or diving beneath its surface.—Benvenue, the highest mountain which rises from the lake, is situated on the southern shore near the east end. Its name signifies 'the Small mountain;' but this could only be applied in comparison with the loftier Benlomond and Benledi. Its height is said to be 3,009 feet. This is probably one of the most picturesque mountains in Great Britain. On its northern side it presents those immense masses of rocks which appear, on this as well as on all other mountains, to have been torn by some convulsion of nature from its summit, and hurled below. At one time it was finely covered for about two-thirds of its height, with alders, birches, and mountain-ashes of ancient growth, but much of these and of the wooding of the Trosachs was cut down about 26 years ago,—a most lamentable outrage on the scenery of this fairy and classic region.—The celebrated Coir-nan-Uriskin, or 'Cave of the Goblins,' which has been rendered venerable from Highland tradition and superstition, is situated at the base of Benvenue, where it overhangs the lake in solemn grandeur. It is a deep circular amphitheatre or hollow in the mountain, about 600 yards in diameter at the top, but narrowing towards the bottom, surrounded on all sides with stupendous rocks, and overshadowed with birch trees, which render it impenetrable to the rays of the sun. On the south and west, it is bounded by the precipitous shoulder of the mountain, to the height of 500 feet; and towards the east the rock appears to have tumbled down, strewing the whole slope with immense fragments, which now give shelter to foxes, wild cats, and badgers. The Urisks, from whom this cave derives its name, were supposed to be dispersed over the Highlands, each in his own wild recess; but the solemn stated meetings of the order were regularly held in this cave or den. These beings were, according to Dr. Graham, "a sort of lubberly supernaturals, who, like the Brownies, could be gained over, by kind attention, to perform the drudgery of the farm, and it was believed that many of the families in the Highlands had one of the order attached to it." The name literally means 'the Den of the wild or shaggy men;' and Mr. Alexander Campbell conjectures that it may have originally only implied its being the haunt of ferocious banditti, at one time too common in the Highlands. "But," says Sir Walter Scott, "tradition has ascribed to the Urisks a figure between a goat and a man; in short, however much the classical reader may be startled, precisely that of the Grecian satyr." Farther up the mountain than Coir-nan-Uriskin is BEALOCH-NAM-BO: which see.

As already mentioned, the only carriage-road to Loch-Katrine is by Callander, and through the Trosachs, to the east end of the lake. Pedestrians, however, often visit it by a different route. Leaving Loch-Lomond at Inversnaid, and passing the old fort of that name, they approach Loch-Katrine near its western extremity; they then cross the loch, and walk down its northern shore or take a boat, till they arrive at the east end, where they enter the Trosachs. The first sight of the lake is obtained by the traveller, who comes by this road from Loch-Lomond, at a place called Colbarn, and sometimes the Garrow of Stronalachar, 2 or 3 miles from the head of the lake. From this point of view, Loch-Katrine does not present the picturesque or romantic interest which attaches to the scenery towards its eastern end;—but there is a rude grandeur,—a lonely sublimity about it,—which at least inspires awe, and fills the mind with pleasing melancholy, though it may fail to realize the images associated with its name in our fancy. When we look upon the utter desolateness which spreads around,—the bluff headlands which project their weather-beaten fronts into the water,—the noble outline of the lofty mountains,—the bare and rugged rocks with which they are covered,—the deep ravines that form the beds of the innumerable streams which flow down their sides,—the heath-covered muirs that intervene,—and the contrasted stillness and purity of the transparent lake,—we feel that it is altogether highly characteristic Highland scenery. This upper end of the loch is within that extensive district which was anciently the country of the Macgregors; but from the greater portion of which they were, from time to time, dispossessed by their more crafty neighbours. In the fastnesses at the head of Loch-Katrine they often sought refuge from oppression; and to these they usually retired after those predatory excursions into the lowlands, to which they were prompted alike by necessity and the desire of vengeance. The well-known Rob Roy, about the year 1708, confined Graham of Killearn for three days on an island near the head of Loch-Katrine. The Duke of Montrose had, by the forfeiture of a wadset, obtained a right to dispossess Rob Roy of his property of Inversnaid and Craigrostan. In this it does not appear that there was any harshness on the part of his Grace; but Killearn, his chamberlain, had recourse to a mode of expulsion inconsistent with the rights of humanity, and had grossly insulted Macgregor's wife in her husband's absence. Rob Roy, on his return, being informed of what had occurred, withdrew from the scene of the outrage, and vowed revenge. In order to make up for the loss of his property, he regularly seized a portion of his Grace's rent; but on Killearn he took a personal satisfaction, which certainly shows the mildness of his character when we consider the habits and mode of thinking of the Highlanders of his day. The chamberlain was collecting rents at Cappeleroch, a place in Stirlingshire, when Rob Roy came upon him with an armed force, and demanded his share of the rents. For this he gave the chamberlain a receipt: and afterwards carried the unwilling gentleman to Loch-Katrine, where he kept him in durance for three days, and then set him at liberty. —Glengyle, a lonely tract of country among the hills at the upper extremity of the loch, belonged to a family of Macgregor's, who, during the time when the name was prohibited, changed theirs to Graham. Rob Roy was of this family. He was the second son of Donald Macgregor, brother to the laird of Glengyle, and a lieutenant-colonel in the king's service, —most probably in one of the independent companies raised for the internal defence of the Highlands. The family of Glengyle were descended from a fifth son of the laird of Macgregor about the year 1430. He was named *Dugald Ciar*, or 'Dugald of the mouse colour.' Dugald had two sons, of whom the youngest, Gregor Dhu, or Black Gregor, was the founder of the family of Glengyle. Rob Roy originally possessed no patrimonial estate. His father lived on Glengyle as a tenant, and latterly was tutor to his nephew, Gregor Macgregor of Glengyle, styled, in the language of the Highlands, *Gregor-Gluine-dhu*, or 'the Black knee'd Gregor,' from a black spot on his knee. The lands of Craigrostan and Inversnaid were afterwards acquired by Rob Roy; and we find him sometimes styled Robert Macgregor of Craigrostan, and sometimes Baron of Inversnaid. The name of Mac-

gregor being proscribed, Rob Roy assumed that of Campbell, from respect to the Duke of Argyle who had often protected him.

KATRINE. See CATHERINE.

KATTERLINE, or CATTERLINE, a suppressed parish in Kincardineshire, now united to KINNEFF: which see.

KEACLOCH, a magnificent mountain in Rossshire, separating Loch-Gruinard from Little Loch-Broom. Macculloch says: "From this mountain there descends a torrent of great size, with a length of almost continuous cascades which I am afraid to name, lest you should think that I am saying the thing which is not. I will only call it two miles; for fear that if I said it was more, you would not believe me. This stream may indeed be considered an epitome of cascade landscape: if I were to call it a dictionary, it would be a more apt term. If it does not contain every species of waterfall, it at least possesses a type of every genus—to use the language of naturalists; and to describe it all, would be to write a general history of cascades. The forms of the rocks which accompany its course are bold, broad, and various; while the wild trees, the fantastical fir, with the aspen, alder, birch, oak, and ash, add variety to ornament; sometimes closing over to conceal it, at others springing solitary from the crevices of the rocks, or, hanging over the deep ravine, or else, broken by the winter storms, extending their aged trunks to form fearful bridges across the fathomless abyss. So deep is its course in some places, in the ravine which it has cut for itself, that the water is invisible; and it is only by a distant and sullen roaring that we can conjecture its presence. Pursuing the channel, a glimpse of light is sometimes seen amid the blackness of the abyss, where some unusual obstruction impedes its career; till, struggling at length towards the light, it is seen foaming and boiling among the huge fragments below, whence once more emerging into day, it resumes the more common characters of a cascade or a broken torrent. * * * In continuing the ascent, the river was soon found running along its channel, shaded with birch and alder, the sweetest of pastoral streams; and I almost forgot that I was three thousand feet above the sea, so tranquil and rural did every thing appear. But the change of scene was sudden indeed, when, taking a new course through a lateral valley, we found ourselves in the region of snow, on a brilliant frozen plain. As this snow could not have dissolved before the winter, it is probably here permanent from year to year. The summit of the mountain, extending to five or six hundred perpendicular feet above this point, is a rocky and narrow ridge, serrated into peaks, and of a very marked and picturesque character. Though formed of sandstone, as is the whole mountain from the very base, it has the general aspect of granite; resembling the summits of the Arran hills. Overtopping all the neighbouring land, it commands a wide extent of the interior country, displaying all the details of Loch-Broom and Loch-Greinord, and losing itself eastward, in a series of deep valleys, ridges, and ravines, of bare white rock, characterized by an aspect of desolation not easily exceeded. The great but desert lake, Loch-Fannich, was also hence visible; bright glittering among the rocky mountains and moors of this terrible country. Seaward, it commands the extensive group of the Summer islands; but all beyond is the boundless ocean. The effect of the valley on the west side, which separates it from Loch-Greinord, is more striking from its vacuity than if it had displayed the utmost intricacy of form. On each side it rises in one dead and flat surface; its bottom invisible from above, and prolonged without apparent beginning or termination. The sense of emptiness which was produced on looking down into it, was absolutely painful: it seemed like standing on the brink of eternity. I proceeded for some distance along the giddy ridge, in hopes of seeing its termination; but all continued vacant, desolate, silent, dazzling, and boundless. Of the height of Kea Cloch I cannot speak with precision, having forgotten to bring up the barometer. But though it seems to have been completely overlooked by mapmakers and travellers, it must be among the highest mountains of the west coast, if not of Scotland; while, as it rises immediately from the sea by as steep an acclivity as is well possible, and without competitors, its apparent altitude is greater than that of any single mountain in Scotland, excepting perhaps Ben Nevis."—['Highlands and Western Isles,' vol. ii. pp. 312, 315—317.]

KEARN. See FORBES.

KEARN. See AUCHINDOIR.

KEIG, or KEIGH, a small parish in the district of Alford, county of Aberdeen; bounded on the north by Leslie and Premney; on the east by Oyne and Monymusk; on the south by Tough and Alford; and on the west by Tullynessle and Forbes. It is skirted on the south and south-east by the river Don; on the west by a tributary to that river; and on the east by an elevated range of hills. It is nearly circular in form, and of 3 to 4 miles in diameter, consisting chiefly of hilly ground, partly pastoral and heathy, but containing a large proportion of arable and well-cultivated land, with a considerable extent of natural wood, and some thriving plantations, surrounding Castle-Forbes, the seat of Lord Forbes, which commands a beautiful view of the valley of Alford, the windings of the Don for nearly 20 miles, and the neighbouring seats and plantations. Population, in 1801, 379; in 1831, 592. Houses 126. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,262.—This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 13s. 6d.; glebe £12. Schoolmaster's salary £36; fees £8, besides a share of the Dick bequest. There is a private school in the parish.

KEILLESAY, one of the Hebrides, in the shire of Inverness, and parish of Barra.

KEILLS, a fishing-village in the parish of North Knapdale, Argyleshire, upon the eastern shore of the sound of Jura. It is joined to the Argyle county road from Crinan, that terminates near it, by a road rather more than a mile in length. This is the landing-place from the Island-roads through Jura and Islay. The breadth of the ferry from Lagg, the northern extremity of Jura road, to Keills, is about 6 miles.

KEIR, a parish in the centre of the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It forms a slender oblong terminating in an angle, and stretches from north-west to south-west. On the north it is bounded by Penpont; on the north-east by Closeburn and Kirkmahoe; on the south by Dunscore; on the south-west by Glencairn; and on the north-west by Tynron. Its greatest length, from the boundary opposite Penpont village on the north-west to the confluence of the Nith and Allanton burn on the south-east, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth, from the Nith at its own church on the north-east to an angle a mile distant from Glencairn church on the south-west, is 2½ miles. But, as it dwindles to a point at the south-eastern extremity, and has not an average breadth of quite 2 miles, its superficial area is only about 11 square miles. Shinnel water, coming in from Tynron, forms for 1¾ mile the north-western boundary. Scaur water, drinking up the Shinnel, and flowing between picturesque banks, forms for 2½

miles the boundary on the north and north-east. The river Nith, devouring the Scaur, and strong in the attractions of river-beauty, traces the north-eastern boundary over 4¾ miles to the south-eastern extremity. Allanton burn rises in the interior, flows a mile southward, traces over 2½ miles the southern boundary, and then loses itself in the Nith. Six rills, each about 1½ mile in length, rise in the interior, and flow almost in parallel lines, and nearly at regular intervals, eastward or north-eastward, to the Nith and the Scaur. All the rills beautify the face of the country, and fling verdure and herbage on their banks; and one of them traverses a romantic and exquisitely wooded ravine, and forms, during its frolicsome course, a remarkably beautiful cascade. Springs are everywhere abundant; and two small lakes, both nearly drained, and converted into luxuriant meadow, spread out their treasures on the opposite side of the parish to that watered by the Nith. Along the south-western verge of the parish stretches, for 4 miles, a height called Keir hill, rising probably 800 or 900 feet above sea-level. A continuation of it, called Capenoch hill, trends a little into the interior on the north. South-east of the southern extremity of Keir hill rise the short parallel ridges of Kilbride and Blackwood hills. Along the banks of the Scaur and the Nith the surface is a rich fertile holm, and thence it ascends in a steep wooded bank, in a table land, and in a somewhat rapid acclivity to the summit of Capenoch and Keir hills. The table-land over most of the distance is of considerable breadth; and, being all of alluvial soil, appears to have been anciently the bed of a large lake, formed by the Nith before the river ploughed its way through a hilly obstruction on the south; and afterwards it glides up into the gentle slope of Kilbride hill, and finally—along with the holm and the intervening bank—becomes lost in Blackwood hill, which presses close upon the Nith. Most of the parish is thus a variegated and regular descent from a hilly summit over a base of 2½ miles to the Nith; and seen from the highway between Glasgow and Dumfries, as the road leaves the village of Thornhill, and runs down the parish of Closeburn, it presents a picture of no common beauty; and when the road closes in upon the river, and at last crosses into the parish at its southern extremity along the famed Auldgirth bridge, the scenes of picturesqueness and profuse attraction presented by Blackwood hill, and the narrowed vale of the river, and the adornings of wood and water, are singularly varied and delightful. But fine as the landscapes are which the parish exhibits, they are very second-rate both in power and in expansiveness to those which higher grounds command. Blackwood hill, in particular, lifts the eye along all the brilliant and exulting valley of the Nith from Drumlanrig castle to the Solway, giving to the view all the richest part of both upper and lower Nithsdale, screened at one extremity by the central mountain-chain of the lowlands of Scotland, and, at the other by the mountains of Cumberland. The lower grounds of the parish are abundantly tufted both with natural wood and with plantation. Sandstone and limestone are abundant; and the latter is worked in two localities. Leeches are found in a lochlet near Keirmill, and are sometimes sold to the apothecary. One-half of the parish is arable; and the other half is distributed into pasture, meadow, and woodlands. The mansions are Capenoch on the north; Blackwood on the Nith, at the base of Blackwood hill; and Barjary, 2¼ miles above the latter, and half-a-mile from the Nith. On the demesne of Barjary are two remarkable trees,—one an oak, supposed to contain upwards of 800 feet of timber,—and the other a silver fir, 10 feet in girth, upwards of 90 feet in height, and sending off pendulous branches, which form a natural arbour around its stem. Two hamlets, Keirmill and Barjary, stand in the vicinity respectively of the parish-church, and Barjary house. The road from Dumfries to Penpont runs over the whole length of the parish near the Nith and the Scaur; the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike runs for half-a-mile through its southern extremity; and the road from Penpont to Minnihive runs a mile closely within its western boundary. Population, in 1801, 771; in 1831, 1,804. Houses 183. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,675. —Keir is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £233 1s. 7d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £87 18s. 5d. The parish-church, a neat edifice, built in 1814, is situated on the Scaur, a mile from the northern boundary. Sittings, about 450. There are two parochial schools, attended by an average of 135 scholars. Salary of each schoolmaster £25 13s. 4d., with, in one case, £21 fees, and £3 15s. other emoluments; and, in the other case, £22 fees, and £2 other emoluments. A non-parochial school, attended by 22 scholars, is taught in the summer months by a female. Keir church appears anciently to have belonged to some monastery. On Kilbride hill once stood a chapel, every vestige of which has disappeared. A rankly luxuriant spot, very distinguishable from the circumjacent ground, is believed to have been the site of the cemetery.

KEISS, a *quoad sacra* parish in Caithness, composed of parts of the parishes of Wick and Canisbay, and constituted in 1833 by the General Assembly. It is above 5½ miles in length, by 5 in breadth.—Population, 1,047. Church built by the Parliamentary commissioners in 1827; sittings 338; cost £1,500; stipend £120, paid by Government. There is a small Baptist congregation in the parish.

KEITH,* a parish in the county of Banff, bounded on the north by Rathven and Deskford; on the east by Grange and Cairney; on the south by Cairney; and on the west by Botriphine and Boharm. The river Isla enters the parish on the south, and runs northwards, between the town of Keith and Fife-Keith, to an artificial cut, through which, partly, it is continued, in a more easterly direction, to its junction with the Altmore burn, which skirts the parish on the east. This parish stands in the fertile district of Strathisla, the greater part of which it comprehends; and, though situated nearly in the centre of the county, it stretches from the eastern to the western boundary, this being one of the narrowest parts of the latter. The form of the parish is elliptical, and its average diameter about 6 miles. It anciently extended from Fordyce to Malloch, comprehending all the fertile lands watered by the Isla. No parish in the north of Scotland contains a more extensive or fertile tract of arable land than is still comprised in Keith. This choice district anciently belonged to the abbots of Kinloss, to whom it was granted by William the Lion; and it yielded them a heavy rental, even in the 16th century, when it was very ill cultivated. The soil is chiefly loam and clay, with some of a lighter quality. It is almost all in a high state of cultivation, chiefly effected since the period of the revolutionary wars. There are fine plantations on the estates of some of the principal pro-

* The name of this parish is said to be derived from the Gaelic word *ghaith*, 'the wind,' pronounced somewhat similarly to Keith. The locality of the old village and kirk is peculiarly exposed to gusts of wind, and is called Arkeith, "an evident corruption of the Gaelic words *Ard Ghaith*, pronounced Ard Gui, and signifying 'high wind.' This etymology is also supported by the ancient manner of spelling the name,—in some old charters it is written *Gith*, which still more resembles the word *ghaith*."

prietors: these were principally laid out by the Earls of Fife and Seafield. Near the old village of Keith the Isla forms a fine cascade, called the 'Linn of Keith.' In this vicinity are the ruins of a castle once the seat of the family of Oliphant. Several Druidical circles have been found within the parish. Near two of these are fountains of excellent water, formerly supposed to be possessed of sanative properties, and to one of which, in the memory of individuals living at the date of the Old Statistical Account, the superstitious resorted, and made offerings, for the restoration of health. "At a place called Killiesmont, in this parish," says Chambers, "there is one of those pieces of ground sometimes found in Scotland, variously known by the name of 'the Guidman's craft,' or 'the Gi'en rig,' that is, given or appropriated [on a principle reminding one forcibly of the 'Taboo' among the New Zealand savages] "to the sole use of the Devil, in order to propitiate the good services of that malign being. This piece of land is on the southern declivity of a lofty eminence. At the upper end of the ridge there is a flat circular stone of about 8 feet in diameter, in which there are a number of holes, but for what purpose tradition is silent. Like other crofts of this description in Scotland, the present remained long uncultivated, in spite of the spread of intelligence. The first attempt to reclaim it was made not more than 50 years since, when a farmer endeavoured to improve it; but, by an accidental circumstance, it happened that no sooner had the plough entered the ground than one of the oxen dropped down dead. Taking this as an irrefragable proof of the indignation of its supernatural proprietor, the peasant desisted, and it remained untilled till it came into the possession of the present occupant, who has had the good taste to allow the large flat stone to remain, a memorial of the idle fancies of preceding generations."—There are five distinct villages or towns in this parish, namely, Old Keith, New Keith, and Fife-Keith, described under the following article, and the old and new town of Newmill. In these towns flax-dressing, weaving, bleaching, tanning, distilling, and other manufacturing operations, are carried on. There are several lime-works in the parish, and a grey variety of fluor spar, one of the rarest of our Scottish minerals, has been found associated with green antimony in calcareous spars. Population of the parish, in 1801, 3,284; in 1831, 4,464. Houses 890. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,641.—Keith is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £221 17s. 11d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £574 5s. 11d. Church built in 1819; sittings 1,650. There are also in the parish an Episcopalian congregation; chapel built in 1807; sittings 150; and two congregations of the United Secession; chapels built respectively in 1780 and 1801; sittings 450 and 480: the stipend of the first is £80, and of the last £90 per annum. There is also a Roman Catholic congregation.—Schoolmaster's salary £34; fees and other emoluments £90; besides £16 14s. derived from a school-endowment founded in 1648, and now conjoined with the parochial school; and the interest of a sum of £500, recently bequeathed by the late Dr. Simpson of Worcester. There are 21 schools not parochial. The celebrated natural philosopher James Ferguson was a native of this parish.

KEITH, a town in the above parish, divided into the three distinct villages of Old Keith, New Keith, and Fife-Keith, all situated on the banks of the Isla, surrounded by hills, and 8 miles east by south of Fochabers, 12 south of Cullen, 17 east-south-east of Elgin, and 20 south-west of Banff. Keith is one of the principal towns in the county. Old Keith is at least 500 years old; but its origin is unknown. By its trade and jurisdiction of regality, it was, at one period, superior in consequence to Banff, Cullen, and Fordyce, then the only other towns in the county. The court-of-regality sat in the church, and judged of pleas in general, civil or criminal, even including the four Crown pleas. Some of the regality barons generally assisted the bailie, as his assessors. The panels were put for trial into a window still called 'the Boss window;' and were committed, on conviction, to the steeple, as a jail. In capital convictions they were executed on the hill where New Keith has since been built. The old town appears to have corresponded in magnitude to the extent of its judicial authority, stretching along the Isla to a considerable length. Early in last century it was celebrated for 'the Summer-eve fair,' still held, but then one of the greatest fairs in Scotland, lasting a week in the middle of September, and resorted to by multitudes so great, "that the place was by no means fit to contain them, and they lay by dozens, male and female together, for miles round the whole country." Being built in a very irregular and inconvenient manner, the old town was gradually abandoned; dwindling, latterly, into a mean hamlet. During the civil wars of 1645 and 1745, Old Keith was the scene of events meriting some notice. On the 30th June, 1645, the army of Baillie occupied an advantageous position near the old church, which then stood at the south-western extremity of the town. Montrose endeavoured to draw him from this position by offering to fight 'on fair ground,' but the Covenanter declined the proposal. In 1745 Captain Glasgow, an Irishman in the French service, encountered a Government party stationed here, defeated them, and carried off 150 prisoners. The only other skirmish recorded by tradition to have occurred in this vicinity, was about a century before this period, when Peter Roy Macgregor, a Highland freebooter who infested this part of the country with an organized gang of robbers, was taken by Gordon of Glengerack, after a desperate resistance, and executed at Edinburgh.

New Keith was begun to be built about the year 1750, on the eastern declivity of a gentle eminence south-east of Old Keith, on the same side of the Isla, and then forming part of a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, consisting of five principal streets, intersected by lanes, with the market-place, a spacious square near the centre of the town. Houses, with Old Keith, 371. The court-house, situated in the market-place, was out of repair at the period of the municipal inquiry,—it is a plain building. In 1823 the Earl of Seafield, superior of the barony of Keith, erected a commodious inn, containing a large hall for the courts. The parish-church is an elegant edifice, with a tower 100 feet and upwards in height, and a clock and bell. The Episcopal chapel, the two Secession meeting-houses, and the Roman Catholic chapel, noticed above, are all in the town of New Keith,—there is also a Methodist chapel, but no minister. The Roman Catholic chapel is an elegant and much admired edifice, in the Roman Doric style of architecture, after the beautiful model of St. Maria-de-Vittoria, at Rome,—the interior is tastefully ornamented, and contains a splendid altar-piece,—subject, The Incredulity of St. Thomas,—presented, in 1828, by Charles X. of France, by whose principal artist it was painted on purpose. A subscription-library, containing an excellent and extensive collection of miscellaneous works, was established in 1810. The parochial school, situated in New Keith, is of considerable repute, having long been celebrated as an initiative seminary for youths intended for the university

Though not a burgh, Keith was visited by the municipal commissioners, who reported that "the inhabitants are generally extremely desirous to have a constitution, and a regular system of magistracy and police, which they state is the more necessary from the distance and little intercourse between Keith and the county town of Banff." The streets were not lighted, nor was water conveyed into them, and the side-streets and bye-lanes were neglected. The feuars of that part of the town situated within the barony of Keith, or Ogilvie, property of the Earl of Seafield, were bound, by their feu charters, to assist the Earl's bailie, or chamberlain, in maintaining a few simple police regulations, and to obey all the bailie-court decrees, and "keep their houses and gardens in decent repair, conform to the regulations of the royal burghs of Scotland," &c. Besides some manufactories of woollen, and others above noticed, there are also two establishments, in New Keith, for the manufacture of tobacco, and a snuff-mill,—the only one north of Aberdeen, except one at Inverness. A considerable trade in yarn and linen manufactures was carried on here, till the general introduction of the cotton manufacture. There are three branch-banks in the town, viz., the Aberdeen Commercial, the Aberdeen town and county, and the National. There is also a Savings' bank. A weekly market is held on Friday for grain and other agricultural produce; and there are four annual fairs, two of which are important cattle-markets. Summer-eve fair is still by far the greatest fair in the North for cattle and horses.*

FIFE-KEITH has risen since 1816. It is situated on the northern bank of the Isla, opposite Old Keith, and consists of a principal street, on the high road from Aberdeen to Inverness; three other streets running parallel, north and south; a neat square in the centre of the town; and a handsome crescent facing the Isla, over which there are here two bridges connecting Fife-Keith with Old Keith. The number of houses in Fife-Keith, in 1831, was 110. The number contained in the united villages of Keith and Fife-Keith was 481,—at the period of the municipal inquiry about 509; the number of inhabitants about 2,500. The number of persons then registered as voters in the county, in respect of feu tenements, was about 40, and nearly 20 more were qualified. There were about 30 tenants of houses at £10 and upwards of rent.

KEITH-HALL AND KINKELL, two united parishes in the district of Garioch, county of Aberdeen, on the north-eastern banks of the Don, and its tributary the Urie, at their junction, and bounded on the north by Bourtie and Udny; on the east by New Machar and Fintray; on the south by Fintray; and on the west by Kintore and Inverury. The parish is of an oblong form, about 6 miles in length from north to south, by 5 in breadth.† The district is hilly, though not mountainous, and the soil is various; being generally fertile on the western side, towards the rivers, but inferior towards the east. There are several extensive mosses; but some parts otherwise unfruitful are now under thriving plantations, and agriculture is in an improved state,—good crops of oats, barley, pease, turnips, and potatoes, being raised. The district has been much benefited by its vicinity to the canal between Inverury and Aberdeen. Keith-hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, and Balbithan, are adorned with plantations of considerable extent and containing some fine old trees. There are remains of Druidical temples at Balbithan, and elsewhere in the parish. Numerous cairns have been found scattered over Kinmuck-moor, and localities are still pointed out where warlike operations have occurred between the Scots and Danes, the field of battle, on one occasion, having extended over the whole parish. "The famous Johnston, next to Buchanan the best Latin poet of modern times," says the author of the Old Statistical Account, "was born at Caskiebean, which he celebrates. He mentions a curious fact, viz., that the shadow of the high mountain of Benochie, distant about 6 English miles, extends to the house of Caskiebean, at the equinox. The High Constable of Dundee, Scrimgeour, who fell at Harlaw, was buried at Kinkell, and has a Latin inscription on his monument, ill preserved. Many others, who fell in this battle, are said to have been buried at Kinkell, which was the principal church in that part of the county. Tradition also speaks of an eminent woman, 'The Lass of Patie's mill.' Her maiden name was Anderson. A great-grandson of hers, aged 89, and a number of her descendants, reside in this district, and in the parishes of Kinnellar and Dyce. Her father was proprietor of Patie's mill in Keith-hall; of Tullikearie in Fintray; and Standing-stones in the parish of Dyce. From her beauty, or fortune, or from both causes, she had many admirers; and she was an only child. One Sangster, laird of Boddom, in New Machar parish, wished to carry her off, but was discovered by his dog, and very roughly handled by her father, who was called 'black John Anderson.' In revenge he

* Keith is the point whence cattle-dealers calculate the commencement of the journey of their cattle from the North to Barnett fair, the great metropolitan market, on the Great North road, in the vicinity of London, this point being in a manner a key to the Highlands of the north of Scotland and the fertile plains of Morayshire. The journey from Keith to Barnett occupies 34 days,—the average number of miles travelled each day being 16. The cattle and horses are collected in the north of England and in Scotland, in the early part of the season. Upwards of 45 000 head of cattle, and 10,000 horses change owners at this fair. Since the introduction of steam-vessels to the northern parts of Scotland, especially the Moray frith, the transit of cattle to the metropolis has become a matter of easy accomplishment, but it will be a long period before journeys by land be superseded. It is a question if the old system be ever totally done away with, as the following description of the route and method of accomplishing it will show: besides, many of the cattle are purchased at markets in the interior of the country, and the easy progress of the animals in their journey southward improves their condition previous to their being submitted at the London market. The majority of the dealers who attend Barnett fair reside in some of the rich and fertile counties on the borders of England and Scotland, and when the opening spring and genial April showers supply a store of provision. These enterprising men proceed northwards, in some instances as far as the Kyle of Sutherland, before they commence operations. In their progress southward they visit the Muir of Ord, and collect as they proceed through the eastern parts of Inverness and Nairn, Moray, Banff, and Aberdeen shires, the small but beautiful Highland breed of cattle purchased during the previous season by the agriculturists of these districts. The markets are so excellently arranged throughout Scotland, that by the time the dealers meet at Falkirk tryst they have generally collected a very large stock. The cattle are then formed into lots of about 1,000 each, and intrusted to a number of Scottish drovers, and the dealer sees no more of them until he meets the whole at Barnett. The pay of a drover is 2s. per day, and the expense of his bed. When he crosses the Tweed he is allowed what is termed night-wages, to the amount of 1s. extra from the owner, and 1s. from the grazier who supplies food for the cattle. The amount realized by a drover, for the whole journey, is about £8, and from 10s. to 15s. for return money. The majority of the drovers return by land, in parties of 20, and accomplish the distance in 13 days, at an average expense of 1s. per day, including food and lodging. And yet one of these men, whose whole wardrobe would not fetch 4d. in Rosemary-lane, is intrusted with from £700 to £800 to pay the expenses of the food required by the cattle, and the tolls to be passed during the journey. The number of Scottish drovers visiting Barnett fair annually is about 1,500.

† The ancient name of one of the parishes was Montkeggie,—origin and etymology unknown. Kinkell retains its old name, derived from the Gaelic, and signifying 'the head or principal church,' a name appropriated from the circumstance of six inferior parishes having originally belonged to the parsonage of Kinkell. The authority for the modern name was derived from the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of kirks, who, in 1754, disjoined about one-third of the parish of Kinkell, and annexed it to Kintore. The other two-thirds they annexed to Keith-hall or Montkeggie; and they appointed that these parishes should henceforth be called the united parishes of Keith-hall and Kinkell.

wrote an ill-natured song, of which her great-grandson remembers these words:

Ye'll tell the gowk that gets her,
He gets but my auld sheen.

She was twice married; first, to a namesake of her own, who came from the south country, and is said to have composed the song, to her praise, that is so generally admired, and partakes much of the music which, at that time, abounded between the Tay and the Tweed. Her second husband was one James George,—and she had children by both. Like most other beauties, she was unfortunate. Her father killed a man in the burgh of Inverury; and was obliged to fly to Caithness, or Orkney, where his uncle was bishop. His flight, and the expense of procuring a pardon, ruined his estate." This is the tradition.—"But, perhaps," adds the same writer, "the Lass of Patie's mill may be claimed by as many parishes of Scotland as Homer's birth-place was by the cities of Greece. It is only certain that, in this district, there was a young woman, heiress of Patie's mill, who was lampooned by a disappointed lover, and praised by a successful one." The parish of Galston in Ayrshire also claims the Lass of Patie's mill.—This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Garioch. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Minister's stipend £216 17s. 11d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £42 14s. 11d.—Schoolmaster's salary £30; fees and other emoluments £40. There is a private school in the parish. Population, in 1801, 853; in 1831, 877. Houses 172. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,019.

KEITH-HUNDEBY. See Humbie.

KEITH-INCH, a promontory in the parish of Peterhead, county of Aberdeen, constituting the most eastern point of land in Scotland, and bounding the bay of Peterhead on the north. The name is given to the whole of the small island which divides the town of Peterhead from the sea; and the town itself, in the charter-of-erection by George Earl Marischall, in 1593, is named Keith Inch, alias Peterhead.

KEITH-MARSHALL. See Humbie.

KELLO WATER, a rivulet of Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north side of Torryburnrig on the boundary with Ayrshire, traces that boundary 1¼ mile northward, and then runs 4½ miles eastward, and 1½ north-eastward, between the parishes of Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, and falls into the Nith 1½ mile below the village of Kirkconnel. Over its whole course it is strictly a mountain-stream.

KELLS, a parish—the south-western one in the district of Glenkens—in the northern division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its form is not dissimilar to that of a flying kite, the triangular part elongated and pointing its terminating angle to the south-east. Its greatest length, from the boundary a little above Craig-Nilder on the north-west, to the confluence of the Dee and the Ken on the south-east, is 16½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from the confluence of the Ken and the Carsphairn on the north-east, to the confluence of the Dee and Cooran-Lane on the south-west, is 9¼ miles. Five miles before its confluence with the Dee the Ken begins to expand to a width of from ¼ to ¾ of a mile, which it maintains till it leaves the parish, and is continued southward under the name of the Dee. The expanded part of the river is called Loch-Ken: which see. In the northern division of the parish are three lakes—Loch-Harrow, Loch-Minnick, and Loch-Dungeon, the last and largest ¾ of a mile in length—which greatly abound in trout. In the south are Stroan-loch, formed by the expansion of the Dee on the boundary and Black-loch, midway between this and Loch-Ken, which, besides being stored with trout, perch, eel, and salmon, produce pike of very large size. The head of a pike caught with the rod, and weighing 57 pounds, was long preserved at Kenmuir castle; and frequently some are taken of from 20 to 30 pounds weight. "There is a fishing in this parish," says the Old Statistical Account, "claimed as no man's property, that cannot be easily estimated. I mean a pearl fishery. In dry summers great numbers of pearls are fished here; some of great size and fine water, and are sold from 1s. to £1 1s. according to their size and beauty." The flat expanse of land at the head of Loch-Ken, enriched by the overflowings of the river—which here diffuses its alluvial wealth in the manner of a mimic Nile—is probably unsurpassed in its fertility by any 'perpetual soil' in Scotland. So late as 50 years ago, when it owed comparatively little to the dressings of modern improvements in agriculture, some of it had been cropped 25 years successively without other manure than the Ken's deposits. The whole vale of the Ken, in its screen or back-ground of flanking hills, in the undulations and ravines of its slopes, in the verdant carpeting and sylvan adorning of its plain, and in the sumptuousness of its mansions and demesnes and the beauteous meanderings of its river, affords a series of scenic views abundantly rich enough to vindicate the fame which the district of Glenkens has acquired for its landscapes. Over 5 miles from the southern extremity is the fine scenery which overhangs Loch-Ken; and over another mile northward are the attractive groupings around Kenmore-Castle, and the burgh of New Galloway: See these articles. Two miles to the north a richly cultivated tract opens to the view, enclosed in the form of an amphitheatre by the circumjacent hills. On the east side of the river, in the conterminous parish, the widely expanded village of Dalry, with its verdant crofts, and its tracery of hedges and rows of trees, looking in the perspective like a town of villas sprinkled among gardens, looks down from the brow of a rising ground; and on the west side, or within Kells, are the house of Waterside, the wooded vale of Combe burn coming down to the Ken, the neat farm-stead of Glenlee seated amidst a fantastic sprinkling of trees, the picturesquely situated mill of Glenlee, and, at a small distance below, the house and ornamented grounds of Glenlee-park. Even before Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, lord-president of the court-of-session in the latter part of last century, improved and decorated his grounds, they possessed many delightful dashes of natural wild beauty; and, after passing beneath the tasteful touches of his hand, and acquiring additional feature from the enlargement of his mansion, they became one of the finest spots in the south of Scotland. These grounds rise with a very gentle slope from the Ken, waving in varied inequalities of surface, and bearing aloft crowns and wreathings of plantation on the summits or round the brows of their knolly heights. Their northern boundary is a burn of two headwaters, each 3 or 4 miles in length of course, which, in two places within the grounds, falls in fine cascades over ledges of rock. When the stream is swollen by rains the appearance of the cascades so amazes the eye, and the noise of their fall so stuns the ear, as to raise emotions of sublimity and terror. A pool which receives one of them is fancifully called by the neighbouring peasants Hell's hole, and, on account of its great depth, is fabled by them to be bottomless The banks of the stream abruptly rise, in some places, to a considerable height, and hang out umbrageous coverings of trees and underwood over the current. Three miles north of Glenlee another range of interesting scenery opens before the tourist up the Ken. The houses of Barskeech, Stran-

fasket, Knocknalling, and Earlston, with their green parks and beltings of wood, lie under the eye, all very nearly from one point; Pollharrow burn, the largest of the minor streams of the parish, comes down with wooded banks between two of these seats; the Ken, rippling along its narrow plain, has put on the attractions which draw favour upon it as it advances; and the back-ground of upland scenery recedes in the north-west into the cloud-cleaving Rhinns of Kells, the highest mountains in Galloway. North-west of this spot, but south of the Rhinns, and in the interior of the parish, are stinted remains of an ancient and very large forest, supposed to have been originally a hunting-ground of the lords of Galloway, and adopted as a royal forest by the dynasty of Bruce. Two large farms on the locality have the names of the Upper and the Nether Forest; and remaining patches of wood, and a large expanse of meadow, are still called respectively the King's forest and the King's holm. Deer anciently abounded in the forest, and were remembered to have been seen scouring the moors in flocks by persons alive toward the close of last century, but were exterminated about the year 1786.—All the surface of this extensive parish, except in the parts we have noticed, is wildly upland, and at intervals repulsively dreary in aspect,—presenting none but tameless prospects to the eye, morasses, wide tracts of heath, pervading congeries of craggy hills, here and there a rivulet, and, few and far between, chilled and desolate-looking farm-houses. On the south-west side, from the old bridge of Dee, 5 miles south-eastward to a point opposite the head of Loch-Ken, stretches a range of high hills, which press close upon the Dee, and have a breadth or base of 3 miles inland. These hills are one solid mass of granite, almost naked, but occasionally patched with heath; and on their slopes, as well as on the flat grounds at their base, for about a mile on the south-west, are detached blocks of granite, many of them 10 tons in weight, and all lying so thickly that a pedestrian might almost make his way along the surface by stepping from stone to stone. On the north-west and north sides of the parish extend for about 9 miles the Rhinns of Kells, visible at 40 miles' distance, capped with snow during eight and sometimes nine months in the year, carpeted on their lower acclivities with coarse grass, and stretching at mid-distance between the western and eastern seas of Scotland. On the side of one of these hills is a rocking-stone 8 or 10 tons in weight, so poised that the pressure of a finger may move it, and so positioned that the united force of a considerable number of men could not hurl it from its place. The stone resembles the famous one at Stonehenge, and others of less celebrity in Perthshire. Whether it is a natural curiosity formed by the scooping away of a soft stratum beneath through the attritions of the elements, or an instrument of priestcraft laboriously chiselled and elevated on its position in an age of darkness for overawing devotees, is a question which men have keenly debated.—To effect the agricultural improvement of various districts, but chiefly of Kells, in the latter part of last century, Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw, the sheriff of the county, not only encouraged the draining of Castledouglas-loch, which lies 7¼ miles distant from the confluence of the Ken and the Dee, and was surpassingly rich in its store of shell marl, but at his own expense cut a canal of 3 miles in length to the Dee, and constructed a number of flat-bottomed boats for the portation of the valuable manure. Nearly the whole improveable part of the parish began suddenly to wear a totally renovated aspect; and when marl could no longer be obtained, so aroused were the population from the slothful practices of a former age to the enterprising habits of keen improvers, that they found means, in the form of lime and other aids, to maintain a luxuriance in the arable stripes among their wild hills, which may almost compare with the fertility of the most favoured and best cultivated districts of Scotland. The great body of the parish, however, necessarily either lies waste, or affords pasture to large flocks of sheep, and to numerous herds of the celebrated Galloway breed of black cattle.—In a rocky hill near the southern extremity is abundance of iron ore; but, owing to the dearth of fuel, it is not worked. Near the northern extremity, in the hill-screen of the Ken, was formerly a quarry of excellent slate. On the Glenlee and Kenmore estates is lead ore; and near a mine which was commenced on the former, but never extensively wrought, are appearances of copper.—The turnpike from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire traverses the whole length of the parish up the vale of the Ken, and that from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart traverses 6½ miles from east to west,—the roads interseeting each other at the burgh of New Galloway. Population of the parish, in 1801, 778; in 1831, 1,728. Houses 190. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,496.—Kells is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £299 9s. 8d.; glebe £12. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £30 fees. The ancient church or rectory of Kells, situated in the archdeaconry of Galloway, was given in free alms by Robert Bruce to Gilbert of Galloway, the archdeacon, and appended to the archdeaconry; but, early in the 16th century, it was transferred by James IV. to the chapel-royal of Stirling; and it continued to be one of its prebends till the Reformation. In 1640 a large section of the ancient parish on the north was detached, and, along with a section from Dalry, erected into the parish of Carsphairn. New Galloway in Kells was the birth-place of Robert Heron, the editor of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, and the author of numerous works, carelessly written but indicative of high genius, who makes an unenviable figure in D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors. Heron was for some time a parochial schoolmaster of the neighbouring parish of Kelton.

KELLY-BURN, a small rivulet on the north-east extremity of Ayrshire, the boundary, in that quarter, betwixt it and Renfrewshire.

KELSO, a parish in the north-east division of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north by Nenthorn in Berwickshire; on the north-east by Ednam; on the east by Sprouston; on the south-east by Eckford; on the south-west by Roxburgh; and on the west by Makerston and Smailholm. Its extreme length, from a point where it is touched by Eden water on the north, to an angle a little south of West Softlaw on the south, is 4¾ miles; and its extreme breadth, from an angle on the Tweed below Sharpitlaw on the east, to an angle beyond Wester Moordean on the west, is 4¼ miles. But it is extremely irregular in outline, contracts to a point on the south, has an average breadth of not more than 2¼ miles, and measures, in superficial area, only about 4,400 imperial acres. The Tweed comes in on the west, forms for a mile the boundary with Roxburgh, makes large bends for 2 miles till it passes the town, and then goes away 1¼ mile north-eastward to the point of its leaving the parish. The Teviot, after tracing for ¾ of a mile the western boundary, comes in at a point only ¼ of a mile south of the Tweed, and, vying with it in the curving beauty of its course, and the sumptuous richness of its scenery, so coyly approaches as not to make a confluence till opposite the town, a mile below the point of entering. At

the average distance of 1¾ or 2 miles from the Tweed, and nearly parallel with it, runs the Eden; but it merely touches a projecting angle, and passes on, serving chiefly to give the northern division of the parish a peninsular character. The Tweed, in its transit, averages about 440 or 450 feet in width, and the Teviot about 200. The two rivers are sometimes simultaneously flooded, and run together in headlong and riotous confluence, combining the might of their swollen and careering waters to introduce to the generally tranquil and smiling scene the elements of sublimity and terror. Immediately below their point of junction was recently an opulently wooded islet, which lay like an emerald gem on their bosom, and contributed a feature of striking interest to a sumptuously clothed landscape; and this, in spite of the efforts of the town's people to bulwark it by rude masonry, they have at various periods torn up and dissevered, till only some tiny fragments remain, soon probably to follow the main body of the islet as trophies of the rivers' prowess. The Teviot—more subject to floods than the Tweed, and nearer the mountain-land where its waters are gathered, and occasionally liable to rise with a suddenness which in 10 or 15 minutes will increase fourfold its volume—frequently comes down in red wrath upon the quiet Tweed, drives up its pellucid waters against the north side of their common channel, and for some distance pursues a distinct course along the south side before a commingling of waters is effected. The point of confluence, with its intervening peninsula, is one of the loveliest in Scotland; but is marred in its beauty by a mill-lead carrying off from the Teviot a considerable body of its wealth, just where all its opulence is most needed, to make a suitable approach to the magnificent monarch-river to which it pays tribute. Half-a-mile south of the town, the Woodens, a rill of about a mile in length of course, joins the Tweed from the south, making at one point a tiny but very beautiful cascade, and flowing along a wooded and romantic ravine. Seen from the heights of Stitchel 3 miles to the north, the whole parish appears to be part of an extensive and picturesque strath,—a plain intersected by two rivers, and richly adorned with woods; but seen from the low grounds close upon the Tweed, near the town, it is a diversified basin,—a gently receding amphitheatre,—low where it is cut by the rivers, and cinctured in the distance by a boundary of sylvan heights. On the north side of the Tweed it slowly rises in successive wavy ridges, tier behind tier, till an inconsiderable summit-level is attained; and on the south side, while it generally makes a gradual rise, it is cut down on the west into a diverging stripe of lowland by the Teviot, ascends, in some places, in an almost acclivitous way from the banks, and sends up in the distance hilly and hard-featured elevations, which, though subject to the plough, are naturally pastoral. The whole district is surpassingly rich in the features of landscape which strictly constitute the beautiful,—unmixed with the grand, or, except in rare touches, with the romantic. The views presented from the knolly height of Roxburgh castle, and from the immediate vicinity of the Ducal mansion of Fleurs, are so luscious, so full and minute in feature, that they must be seen in order to be appreciated. The view from the bridge, a little below the confluence of the rivers, though greatly too rich to be depicted in words, and demanding consummate skill in order to be pencilled in colours, admits at least an easy enumeration of its leading features. Immediately on the north lies the town, with the majestic ruins of its ancient abbey, and the handsome fabric of Ednam-house; 1¼ mile to the north-west, rises the magnificent pile of Fleurs castle, amidst a profusion and an expanse coming down to the Tweed of wooded decorations; in front are two islets in the Tweed, and between that river and the Teviot the beautiful peninsula of Friar's or St. James' Green, with the fair green in its foreground, and the venerable and tufted ruins of Roxburgh castle, 1¼ mile distant; on the south-west, within a fine bend of the Teviot, are the mansion and demesne of Springwood, and away behind them, in far perspective, looking down the exulting vale of the Tweed, the Eildon hills lift up their triple summit; a little to the east, close upon the view, rises the fine form of Pinnacle-hill; away in the distance behind the town, rise the conspicuous ruin of Home castle, and the hills of Stitchel and Mellerstain, and, in addition, are the curvings and rippling currents of the rivers,—beltings and clumps and lines of plantation,—the steep precipices of Maxwell and Chalkheugh,—exuberant displays of agricultural wealth and social comfort,—and reminiscences, suggestible to even a tyro in history, of events in olden times which mingle delightfully in the thoughts with a contemplation of the landscape. Sir Walter Scott—who often revelled amidst this scenery in the latter years of his boyhood,—ascribes to its influence upon his mind the awakening within him of that "insatiable love of natural scenery, more especially when combined with ancient ruins or remains of our fathers' piety or splendour," which at once characterized and distinguished him as a writer, and imparted such a warmth and munificence of colouring to all his literary pictures. Leyden, too—who had around him in the vale of the Teviot, and the "dens" of its tributary rills in the immediate vicinity of his home at Denholm, quite enough to exhaust the efforts of a lesser poet—sung impassionedly the beauties of Kelso:—

> "Bosom'd in woods where mighty rivers run,
> Kelso's fair vale expands before the sun;
> Its rising downs in vernal beauty swell,
> And, fringed with hazle, winds each flowery dell;
> Green spangled plains to dimpling lawns succeed,
> And Tempe rises on the banks of Tweed:
> Blue o'er the river Kelso's shadow lies,
> And copse-clad isles amid the water rise."
>
> Scenes of Infancy.

About 19 parts in 22 of the parish are arable ground; and the rest of the surface is disposed in plantation, pasture, and the site of the town. On the banks of the rivers is a rich deep loam, on a subsoil of gravel; in the north-western division, it is a wet clay; and in the south, it is thin and wet, upon a red aluminous subsoil. Before the general manurial use of lime and marl, the district was remarkably poor, scarcely yielding to the farmer—especially on the wet soils—a compensation for his labour. So grossly was the land neglected, too, and so sluttishly were all the present meadows allowed to exist as marshes and stagnant pools, luxuriant only in reeds and flags, and the resort of the wild duck and the sea-mew, that the very climate was rendered pestilential, and laden with the fame of insalubriousness. But nowhere in Scotland does the practice of agriculture now exist in more skill, or achieve higher results proportionately to the capabilities of the soil. Farms are in general large,—a great proportion being upwards of 500 acres in extent. The cattle-stock is chiefly the short-horned or Teeswater breed.—The only village in the parish is Maxwellheugh: which see. Besides the mansions incidentally noticed, are Pinnacle-hill on the south bank of the Tweed, seated, opposite the east end of Kelso, on the summit of the precipitous eminence from which it derives its names, and sending down its attendant woods to the edge of the river,—Wooden, within whose grounds is the exquisite scenery of Wooden-burn,—and Rosebank, on the

north side of the Tweed, opposite Wooden. Turnpikes radiate in various directions from the town toward Edinburgh, Greenlaw, Leitholm, Coldstream, Sprouston, Yetholm, and Hawick,—two of these lines being part of the great road from Berwick up the Tweed and the Teviot leading onward to Carlisle. The bridges are substantial, and, in two instances, elegant. Twenty-three years ago, an act of parliament was obtained for a Kelso and Berwick railway; but, for some unexplained reason, it continues to this hour a dead letter. Among the various plans for completing a railway communication between London and Edinburgh, is Mr. Remington's inland line from Newcastle, by Morpeth, Wooler, Kelso, and Dalkeith, an actual distance to Dalkeith of 104 miles 10 chains; the equivalent being 110 miles 18 chains. This line would enter Scotland at a point 59 miles distant from Newcastle; and cross the Tweed at Kelso between the 65th and 66th mile.—Population, in 1801, 4,196; in 1831, 4,939. Houses 618. Assessed property, in 1815, £15,619.

Kelso is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £320 13s. 6d.; glebe £54 15s. According to an ecclesiastical survey in November, 1835, the population then consisted of 2,670 churchmen, 2,042 dissenters, and 376 persons not known to belong to any religious denomination,—in all 5,088. The parish-church was built in 1773, altered in 1823, and enlarged in 1833. Sittings 1,314. A new church in connexion with the Establishment was begun in 1836, and finished in 1838, at a cost of upwards of £3,000, defrayed by subscription. Sittings 800.—There are in the parish—their places of worship all situated in the town—5 dissenting congregations. The United Secession congregation was established in 1752. Their meeting-house was built in 1787–8, and, with its pertinents, is estimated in value at not less than £2,500. Sittings 955. Stipend £200, with a manse and garden worth £30.—The Relief congregation was established in 1792. Their place of worship was built in 1793, and is supposed to be now worth £1,050. Sittings 768. Stipend £160, with a manse and garden worth £45.—The Episcopalian congregation was regularly formed in 1757, but claims to have been continued from 1688. Their former chapel was built in 1763. Sittings 218; but a new and handsome chapel has recently been erected. Stipend fluctuating with the state of the funds.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation has existed for more than 55 years. Their place of worship was built about 55 years ago, and is supposed to have cost about £300. Sittings 320. Stipend £84, with a house and garden worth £16.—The Original Seceder congregation was established and their meeting-house built in 1772. Sittings between 600 and 700. Stipend variable, with a manse and garden worth £10 to £12.—There are in the parish 12 schools, conducted by 15 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 765 scholars. One is a classical school, whose teacher employs an assistant, and has £34 4s. 9½d. of salary, with £80 fees, and £10 other emoluments; one is an English school, ranked, jointly with the former, as parochial, whose teacher has £5 11s. 6d. of salary with fees; two are boarding-schools for young ladies; one is the Friendly school, whose teacher is guaranteed £40 a-year by a voluntary association, and whose scholars, all boys and 113 in number, pay each 1d. per week; and two are schools whose teachers are provided with schoolrooms and dwelling-houses, but have no other emolument than fees.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kelso or St. Mary's, Maxwell, and St. James. The first of these lay on the north side of the Tweed, and was within the diocese of St. Andrews, and the second and third lay on the south side, and were within that of Glasgow,—the river being here the boundary. David I., at his accession to the throne, witnessed the existence of St. Mary's church of Kelso; and, in 1128, with the consent of the bishop of St. Andrews, he transplanted to it the monks of Selkirk. The church became now identified with the monastery, and was henceforth called the church of St. Mary and St. John,—the Tyronensian monks being accustomed to dedicate their sacred edifices to the Virgin and the Evangelist. In the church were anciently several altars dedicated to various saints and endowed for the support of chaplains. When the Scoto-Saxon period began, the ancient parish of St. James, or of Old Roxburgh, was provided with two churches,—the one dedicated to St. James for the use of the town, and the other dedicated to St. John for the use of the castle. Malcolm IV. granted both churches and their appurtenances to Herbert, bishop of Glasgow. But the monks of Kelso—to whom David I. made mention of it in their charter—considered that of St. James as part of their property, and drew from it a considerable revenue; and, being little attentive to it except for its ministrations to their avarice, they, in 1433, received a mandate from the abbot of Dryburgh, as delegate of the Pope, commanding them to provide it with a chaplain. The parish of Maxwell, or according to its ancient orthography, Maccuswell, derived its name from the proprietor of the manor, Maccus, the son of Unwein, who witnessed many charters of David I. Herbert de Maccuswell gave the church to the monks of Kelso; and he built a chapel at Harlaw, about a mile from it, dedicated it to St. Thomas the martyr, and gave it also to the monks. —On the left bank of the Teviot stood anciently a Franciscan convent, consecrated by William, bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1235. Till near the end of last century, a fine arch of the church of the convent, and other parts of the building, were in preservation. On the right bank of the Teviot, nearly opposite to Roxburgh castle, stood a Maison Dieu, an asylum for pilgrims, and for the infirm and the aged. On the estate of Wooden were, till lately, vestiges of a Roman tumulus, consisting of vast layers of stone and moss, both of a different species from any now found in the parish; and near Wooden-burn stone-coffins were dug up which enclosed human skeletons. Roxburgh castle will be noticed in a separate article. The Castle of Floors or Fleurs has already been separately noticed. The Abbey occurs to be described in our account of the town.

Kelso, a burgh-of-barony, the largest town in the eastern border counties of Scotland, and, both in itself and in its environs, one of the most beautiful of its size in Europe, stands in 55° 36′ north latitude, and 1° 20′ west longitude from Greenwich; 42 miles south by east of Edinburgh; 23 miles west from Berwick-upon-Tweed; 10 miles north-east from Jedburgh; 9 miles south-west from Coldstream; and 4½ miles west from the boundary-line with England. It is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot, on the left bank of the former; and stretches along a plain in the centre of the gently rising and magnificent amphitheatre formed by the basin-configuration of its parish, commanding from every opening of its streets bird's-eye views of exquisitely lovely scenery, and constituting in the tracery of its own burghal landscape an object of high interest in the midst of its beautiful environs. The sumptuous architectural character of its venerable abbey,—the air of pretension worn by its public buildings,—the light-coloured stone and the blue slate roofs of its dwelling-houses,—

the graceful sweep and the tidy cleanliness with which it winds along the river,—and the airiness and generally pleasing aspect of its streets,—all impress upon it, as seen either from without or from within, a city-like character, and combine with the teeming beauty of its encincturing landscapes to vindicate, in a degree, the enthusiasm of tasteful natives who exhaust their stock of superlatives in its praise. Patten, so far back as the reign of Edward VI., described it as "a pretty market-town,"—an eulogium of no mean measure in an age when most British towns were characterizeable only by their various degrees of meanness, lumpishness, and filth.

The town, in the style of German and Dutch towns—though the comparison, but for topographical accuracy, does it high discredit—consists of a central square or market-place, and divergent streets and alleys. The square is spacious and airy, very large to exist in a provincial town, presided over on the east side by the elegant Townhouse, and edificed with neat modern houses of three stories, some of which have on the ground-floor good and even elegant shops. From the square issue four thoroughfares—Roxburgh-street, Bridge-street, Mill-wynd, and the Horse and Wood markets. Roxburgh-street goes off from the end of the Townhouse, and runs sinuously parallel with the river, sending down its back-tenements on one side to the edge of the stream. Though irregular, and not anywhere elegant in its buildings, it has a pleasing appearance, and bears the palm of both healthiness and general favour. At present, it is upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length; but formerly it reached to what is now the middle of the Duke of Roxburgh's garden, having been curtailed and demolished at the farther end to make way for improvements on the pleasure-grounds. Bridge-street goes off from the square opposite to the exit of Roxburgh-street; and though inferior to it in length, is superior in general appearance, and contains many elegant houses. This street sends off Ovan-wynd, leading to Ednam-house, and the Abbey-close, anciently the thoroughfare to the old bridge. Mill-wynd leaves the square, and pursues a course parallel with Bridge-street. The street called the Horse and Wood markets goes off in a direction at right angles with the other thoroughfares, and points the way to Coldstream and Berwick. At one time it was, over part of its extent, very narrow and inconvenient; but about twenty years ago it was widened, and made to assume an appearance in keeping with the general airiness of the town.

The Townhouse is a large edifice of two stories; the ground-floor open in piazzas; the front adorned with a pediment supported by four Ionic pillars; the summit displaying a handsome balustrade, and sending aloft a conspicuous lanthorn and cupola, surmounted by a vane.—The bridge, leading off from the end of Bridge-street to the small suburb of Maxwellheugh, and carrying across the Tweed the Berwick and Carlisle highway, was commenced in 1800, and finished in 1803, at a cost of about £18,000. Its length, including the approaches, is 494 feet; its width between the parapets is 25 feet; and its height above the bed of the river 42 feet. It consists of 5 elliptical arches, each 72 feet in span, with intervening piers each 14 feet. The bridge is built of beautiful light-coloured polished stone, exhibits on each side six sets of handsome double columns, as well as ornamented parapets, and, for general elegance and effect, whether in itself or grouped with the rich picture in the core of which it stands, is unsurpassed by any structure of its class in Scotland. The design was furnished by the late Mr. Rennie, and was afterwards repeated or adopted by that distinguished artist as the design for Waterloo-bridge at London.—The dispensary occupies a healthy and airy site near the Tweed at the upper end of the town. It was founded in 1789, enlarged and provided with baths in 1818, and annually admits from 600 to 800 patients.—The parish-church is a large octagonal edifice nearly 90 feet in diameter within the walls, and built originally with a concave or cupola roof, for the accommodation of about 3,000 persons.—The new church in connexion with the Establishment stands in an open space on the north side of the town, and, surmounted by an elegant Gothic tower, is a conspicuous and pleasing object in the burghal landscape. The ground-floor is laid out in large airy school-rooms; and a circumjacent piece of ground is disposed in shrubberies and play-ground.—The United Secession chapel is a piece of architectural patchwork; yet, with the accompaniments of its neat large manse, and a fine open area, it makes an agreeable impression.—The Episcopalian chapel, though small, is a tasteful Gothic building, snugly ensconced on the skirt of the pleasure-grounds of Ednam-house, overlooking the Tweed.—The Relief and the Reformed Presbyterian chapels are simply stone-boxes bored with holes, huddled up in near vicinity to keep each other in countenance. The Original Seceder chapel is of the same class, and, if possible, still more plain.

The grand architectural attraction of Kelso, and one which would be strongly felt and highly prized in any city, is the ruinous abbey. Viewed either as a single object or as a feature in the general landscape, the simply elegant, unique, tall, massive pile, presents an aspect too imposing and too untiringly interesting to be adequately depicted in description. Though built under the same auspices, and nearly about the same period as the abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, it totally differs from them in form and character, being in the shape of a Greek cross. "The architecture is Saxon or early Norman, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which are decidedly Gothic; and is a beautiful specimen of this particular style, being regular and uniform in its structure. * * The nave and choir are wholly demolished. The north and south aisles remain, and are each nearly 20 paces in length. False circular arches intersecting each other, ornament the walls round about. The ruins of the eastern end present part of a fine open gallery: the pillars are clustered, and the arches circular. Two sides of the central tower are still standing, to the height of about 70 feet; but they must have been originally much higher. There is an uniformity in the north and south ends each bearing two round towers, the centres of which sharpen towards the roof. The great doorway is formed by a circular arch, with several members falling in the rear of each other, and supported on fine pilasters. It is not certain when this abbey was first used as a parish-church after the Reformation; but the record informs us that it was repaired for the purpose in the year 1648, and that it is very little more than half-a-century since, on account of its dangerous state, public worship was discontinued in it.* The buildings of the abbey must at one time have occu-

* Sir Walter Scott, speaking of Thomas the Rhymer, says: "Another memorable prophecy bore that the old kirk at Kelso, constructed out of the ruins of the abbey, should fall 'when at the fullest.' At a very crowded sermon about thirty years ago, a piece of lime fell from the roof of the church. The alarm for the fulfilment of the words of the seer became universal; and happy were they who were nearest the door of the predestined edifice. The church was in consequence deserted, and has never since had an opportunity of tumbling upon a full congregation. I hope, for the sake of a beautiful piece of Saxo-Gothic architecture, that the accomplishment of this prophecy is far distant."—*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. ii. p. 275. Edit. 1802.

pied a very considerable space of ground, as not many years ago they extended as far east as the present parish-school; and, from appearance, they must originally have reached a considerable way towards the banks of the Tweed, near which it is situated. In three upper windows were hung the same number of bells, which are now removed; and when the old Townhouse was taken down, the clock was put up in another window of this building, where it remained for several years; but is now also removed, and placed on the front of the new Townhouse. The ruins of the abbey were, till lately, greatly disfigured by several modern additions; but of these, part were removed by order of the late Duke William, in 1805, and the remainder were taken down by the last Duke, James, in 1816, by which the ruins were restored to their original simplicity. By the removal of these excrescences, the noble transept, together with several windows and side-arches, which were by them hid, are now restored to view." [Haig's 'Account of the Town of Kelso.' Edin. 1825.]—The establishment was originally settled in Selkirk for monks of the order of Tyrone; but after a few years, was, in 1128, removed by David I. to its site at Kelso, in the vicinity of the royal residence of Roxburgh-castle. David, and all his successors on the throne till James V., lavished upon it royal favours. Whether in wealth, in political influence, or in ecclesiastical status, it maintained an eminence of grandeur which dazzles and bewilders a student of history and of human nature. The convent of Lesmahago, with its valuable dependencies, —33 parish-churches, with their tithes and other pertinents, in nearly every district, except Galloway and East-Lothian, south of the Clyde and the Forth, —the parish-church of Culter in Aberdeenshire,— all the forfeitures within the town and county of Berwick,—several manors and vast numbers of farms, granges, mills, fishings, and miscellaneous property athwart the Lowlands,—so swelled the revenue as to raise it above that of all the bishops in Scotland. The abbots were superiors of the regality of Kelso, Bolden, and Reverden, frequent ambassadors and special commissioners of the royal court, and the first ecclesiastics on the roll of parliament, taking precedence of all the other abbots in the kingdom. Herbert, the first abbot, was celebrated for his learning and talent, filled the office of chamberlain of Scotland, and in 1147 was removed to the see of Glasgow. Ernold or Arnold succeeded him; and in 1160, was made bishop of St. Andrews, and the following year the legate of the Pope in Scotland. In 1152, Henry, the only son of David, and the heir-apparent of the throne, died at Roxburgh-castle, and was, with pompous obsequies, interred in the abbey. In 1160, John, a canon of the monastery, was elected abbot, and, arriving in 1165 mitred from Rome, held the abbacy till his death in 1178 or 1180. Osbert, who succeeded him, and was in repute for his eloquence, was despatched at the head of several influential ecclesiastics and other parties, to negociate with the Pope in a quarrel between him and William the Lion, and succeeded in obtaining the removal of an excommunication which had been laid on the kingdom, and in procuring for the king expressions of papal favour. In 1208, a dispute between the abbeys of Kelso and Melrose respecting property, having excited sensations throughout the country, and drawn attention to the papal court, was by injunction of the Pope formally investigated and decided by the king. In 1215, the abbot Henry was summoned to Rome, along with the Scottish bishops, to attend a council held on the affairs of Scotland. In 1236, Herbert, who, a short time before, had succeeded to the abbacy, performed an act of abdication more rare by far among the wealthy wearers of mitres than among the harassed owners of diadem; and solemnly placing the insignia of his office on the great altar, he passed away into retirement. In 1253, the body of David of Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews, and lord-chancellor of Scotland, a man remarkable for his vices, was, in spite of the refusal and resistance of the monks, interred in the abbey. Edward I. of England having seized all ecclesiastical property in Scotland, received in 1296 the submission of the abbot of Kelso, and gave him letters ordering full restitution. In consequence of a treaty between Robert Bruce and Edward III., Kelso abbey shared, in 1328, mutual restitutions with the English monasteries of property which had changed owners during the international wars. In 1420, the abbots, having their right of superiority over all the other abbots of Scotland, which they had hitherto uniformly possessed, now contested by the abbots of St. Andrews, and brought to a formal adjudication before the King, were compelled to resign it, on the ground of the abbey of St. Andrews being the first established in the kingdom. In 1493, the abbot Robert was appointed by parliament one of the auditors of causes and complaints. On the night after the battle of Flodden, in 1513, an emissary of the Lord of Hume expelled the abbot, and took possession of the abbey. In 1517 and 1521, the abbot, Thomas, was a plenipotentiary to the court of England; and in 1526, he was commissioned to exchange with Henry or his commissioners ratifications of the peace of the previous year. In 1522, the English demolished the vaults of the abbey and its chapel or church of St. Mary, fired all the cells and dormitories, and unroofed all the other parts of the edifice. Other inroads of the national foe, preventing immediate repair or re-edification, the abbey, for a time, crumbled toward total decay, and the monks, reduced to comparative poverty, skulked among the neighbouring villages. From 1537 till his death in 1558, James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., nominally filled the office of abbot, and was the last who bore the title. The abbeys of Melrose, Holyrood, St. Andrews, and Coldingham, were at the same date as the abbey of Kelso, bestowed on James' illegitimate offspring, and, jointly with it, they brought the royal family an amount of revenue little inferior to that yielded by all the possessions and resources of the Crown. In 1542, under the Duke of Norfolk, and again in 1545, under the Earl of Hertford, the English renewed their spoliations on the abbey, and almost entirely destroyed it by fire. On the latter occasion, it was resolutely defended by about 300 men who had posted themselves in its interior, and was entered only after the corpses of a large proportion of them formed a rampart before its gates. In 1560, the monks were expelled in consequence of the Reformation; and both then and in 1580, the abbey was despoiled of many of its architectural decorations, and carried far down the decline of ruin. Its enormous possessions becoming now the property of the Crown, were, in 1594, distributed among the King's favourites.

Kelso is as poor in the aggregate productiveness of its manufactures, as it is showily rich in their variety and extensiveness of range. The dressing of skins, the tanning of hides, the currying of leather, the weaving of flannel, woollen cloth, and linen, the making of hats and of stockings, the distillation of whisky, and the manufacture of candles, shoes, tobacco, and other produce, all have a place in the town; but they do not jointly employ 200 workmen, and are all, with the exception of currying, stationary or declining. The number of looms in

1828 was 70, and in 1838, it had become reduced to 41. Yet the place has a very important trade in corn, and cured pork. A weekly market, crowdedly attended from Roxburghshire and parts of Berwickshire, and Northumberland, is held on Friday for the sale of corn by sample. Twelve "high markets" are annually held on the day of the weekly market, for the hiring of servants and hinds, and for the sale or exchange of horses. A monthly market is held for cattle and sheep. Fairs are held on the second Friday of May, the second Friday in July, the 5th of August, and the 2d of November. That on the 5th of August is called St. James' fair, and is the greatest in the Border-counties except that of St. Boswell's. Originally it belonged to Roxburgh, but owing to the extinction of the burgh, it counts as a fair of Kelso. It is held on the site of the old town of Roxburgh, on the beautiful tongue of the peninsula below the ruined castle, about 2 miles south of Kelso, and, for some unascertainable reason, is presided over by the magistrates of the county-town: See JEDBURGH. A great show is made of cattle and horses, for feeding on after-grass and turnips; large transactions are effected in woollen and linen manufactures; and swarms of reapers are engaged for the approaching harvest. The town has three principal inns, and branch-offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's bank, and the National Bank of Scotland. Stage-coaches run daily to Edinburgh, three times a-week to Berwick, and twice a-week to Jedburgh and Hawick; and a transit coach communicates daily with Edinburgh and Newcastle.

Kelso is distinguished much more by properties of quiet aristocracy, and snug contented competency, and tastes for literature and social refinement, than by any of the qualities which could impress upon it a commercial character. Proportionately to the bulk of its population, it is hence not a little wealthy in literary, social, patriotic, philanthropic, and religious institutions or societies. Kelso library, instituted in 1750, and comprising about 5,000 volumes, employs a salaried librarian, and occupies a handsome building on Chalk-heugh. The New library, and the Modern library, instituted respectively in 1778 and 1800, and jointly comprising about 3,500 volumes, belongs, as does also Kelso library, to limited bodies of subscribers. One news-room is enjoyed by a select society, and another by all persons who chose to subscribe. A school of arts was commenced in 1825, and during three years gave rise to interesting courses of lectures; but it eventually became inefficient and defunct. The Kelso physical and antiquarian society was instituted three or four years ago for the formation of a museum, and may probably widen its range of action, and exert its very respectable influence in some practical direction. The Kelso Mail newspaper, which originated in 1797, and the Kelso Chronicle, which originated in 1832, are published, the former twice a-week, and the latter once. A former Kelso Chronicle, started in 1783, was the earliest newspaper in the Border counties. From 1808 to 1829, existed the Kelso Weekly Journal. Kelso was the birth-place of the famous Ballantyne press, and the scene on which was printed the first edition of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; and, at various periods, it has displayed an energy and an amount of literary enterprise altogether beyond the proportion either of its population or of the advantageousness of its position. Kelso is the meeting-place and exhibition-scene of several associations for the encouragement of industry, and, in particular, of the Union Agricultural society, for the incitement and direction, by means of premiums and exhibitions, of improvements in tillage, cropping, and stock. The Dispensary—a very valuable philanthropic institution—has been already incidentally noticed. A Savings' bank was established in 1815.

Kelso is, for some months in the year, the resort of the lovers of field-sports from a wide extent of country around it, including a portion of England. Races are run in spring and autumn on a course about a mile from the town, accommodated with a stand similar to that at Doncaster; and, for a long period, they were of great celebrity, and prompted much attention to the rearing of the most approved breeds of horses; but, during several years past, they have materially lost both their fame and their attractions. The country and rivers in the neighbourhood of the town offer plentiful facilities respectively for fox-hunting and angling, and are excitedly plied both by the Kelsonians themselves, and by temporary visiters. A pack of fox-hounds is maintained by the Duke of Roxburgh; and a coursing club devotes its attention to the turf. The Royal Caledonian Hunt occasionally excites revelry among the upper classes of a week's continuance; and, once a-year the whipmen of the border, gaily attired, make sport for the population of youngsters and rustics. Games at foot-ball are a favourite amusement. A cricket-club meets once a-fortnight during summer; and a skaiting-club and parties of curlers avail themselves in winter of the freezing of the rivers. The society of the Bowmen of the Border, instituted in 1788, by a diploma from the royal company of archers of Scotland, hold eight meetings in the year. A small theatre was fitted up, at considerable expense, by the French prisoners during the last war, and, while they stayed, was conducted gratuitously by some of their own number; and, at their departure, it was left with all its appliances as an expression of delight with the Kelsonians on account of the facility with which many of them had imbibed the spirit of French levity and dissipation. But, in the aggregate, the town has of late assumed a more sedate character than belonged to it during years when it incurred some hazard of being distinguished chiefly by fashionable follies.

By a charter of James VI., dated 2d July, 1607, the abbacy of Kelso was erected into a temporal lordship and barony, called 'the lordship and barony of Halidean,' comprehending the town and lands of Kelso. The governing charter is considered to be one dated 8th November, 1634, by which the town is specially erected into a free burgh-of-barony, and the power of incorporating it is conferred on Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, and his heirs. The present government is in terms of regulations made on 3d December, 1757; and consists of a bailie named by the superior, and 15 stent-masters, popularly called the town-council, 8 of whom are nominated by the bailie, and 7 by the incorporated trades. The eight were formerly for life; but, according to the present practice, the senior one of the number annually retires. The bailie holds his office during the pleasure of the superior, and receives from him a salary of £50. A town-clerk, a procurator-fiscal, and a town-officer, are appointed by the bailie during pleasure. The office of the first yielding emoluments not exceeding £4 a-year, and that of the second no emoluments whatever, both are usually filled by one of the bailie's own clerks. The jurisdiction is that of an ordinary baron-bailie. There is no deputy; and the bailie holds a weekly court, before which both civil and criminal cases are tried. There has likewise been a practice of judging in possessory cases within burgh, and, until very lately, in sequestrations for rents owing to the vassals of the baron. The number of civil cases is annually about 52, and of criminal cases

about 26. The stent-masters, under the approving warrant of the bailie, assess the inhabitants according to the rentals, and the supposed profits of their trades and occupations. The amount of stent varies considerably from year to year, but averages about £263. The property of the burgh consists of tenements, a reservoir, a field, and an interest in the stock of the Tweed bridge-trustees. The customs and market-dues belong to the superior. The revenue of the burgh, including stent, was, in 1833, £562 9s. 8d.; and the expenditure, £670 19s. 0½d. In 1839–40, it was £574 4s. 3d., besides £301 9s. 6d., arising from shares of Kelso bridge disposed of, and old debts, and a sum of miscellaneous receipts, amounting to £14 3s. 5d.; making in all with arrears £1,015 13s. 11d. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £1,060 2s. 4d., of which £312 was paid in reduction of old debts, and £107 9s. consisted of arrears. There is no local police statute. The cleaning, lighting, paving, and supply of water, are provided for by assessment, and managed by the stent-masters. No attempt has been made toward the introduction of regular watching. During the last few years, the town has been watched one night in the week, or on particular occasions. A person, to acquire the title of acting as either a merchant or a craftsman, must pay £1 16s. 8d. for the freedom of the town, and certain dues to the corporation of his craft. The corporations, with their numbers in 1833, and the aggregate amount of the dues levied by them during forty years preceding that year, are, merchants 305, £182 15s. 4d.; shoemakers 85, £104 9s.; tailors 28, £61 14s. 8d.; hammermen 158, £245 19s.; skinners 34, £47 1s. 11; weavers 54, £79 16s. 8d.; fleshers 19, £22. A justice-of-peace court is held once a-month. The number of proprietors and tenants in 1833, whose rents were £10 or upwards, was 256,—44 of the former class being non-resident; and the number whose rents were between £5 and £10 was 81. The increase of the town in extent and population has been slow. Population, in 1833, 4,700.

Kelso was originally called, or rather had its modernized name originally written, Calchow,—a word identical in meaning with Chalkheugh, the existing designation of one of the most remarkable natural objects in its landscape. In its ancient history it figures as a rendezvous of armies, as a place of international negociation, as a scene of frequent conflict and havoc of war, and as a spot smiled upon by kings and other personages of note. Of events not identified with the history of its abbey, the earliest noticeable one on record occurred in 1209, when, on account of a Papal interdict being imposed on England, the Bishop of Rochester left his see, and took refuge in Kelso. Ten years later, William de Valoines, Lord-chamberlain of Scotland, died in the town. In 1255, Henry III. of England and his queen, during the visit which they made to their son-in-law and daughter, Alexander III. and his royal consort, at Roxburgh-castle, were introduced with great processional pomp to Kelso and its abbey, and entertained, with the chief nobility of both kingdoms, at a sumptuous royal banquet. In 1297, Edward I., at the head of his vast army of invasion, having entered Scotland, and relieved the siege of Roxburgh, passed the Tweed at Kelso, on his way to seize Berwick. Truces, in the years 1380 and 1391, were made at Kelso between the Scottish and the English kings. On the death of James II. by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh-castle, his infant son, James III., being then with his mother in the camp, was carried by the nobles, in presence of the assembled army, to the abbey, and there pompously crowned, and treated with royal honours. In 1487, commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce for the conservation of peace along the unsettled territory of the Borders, and to concoct measures preliminary to a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem—in consequence of James IV.'s death, and of the loss of the protection which his authority and presence had given—to have, in some way, temporarily enthralled the town to the Lord of Hume, and occasioned, as we have already seen, the expulsion of the abbot from his monastery,—the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of the pile. In 1515, the Duke of Albany, acting as regent, visited Kelso in the course of a progress of civil pacification, and received onerous depositions respecting the oppressive conduct of Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and other barons. In 1520, Sir James Hamilton, marching with 400 men from the Merse, to the assistance of Andrew Kerr, baron of Fernihirst, in a dispute with the Earl of Angus, was overtaken at Kelso by the baron of Cessford, then warden of the marches, and defeated and broken in a brief and ill-contested battle. In 1522, Kelso and the country between it and the German ocean, received the first lashings of the scourge of war in the angry and powerful invasion of Scotland by the army of Henry VIII. One portion of the English forces having marched into the interior from their fleet in the Forth, and having formed a junction with another portion which hung on the Border under Lord Dacres, the united forces, among other devastations, destroyed one moiety of Kelso by fire, laid bare the other moiety by plundering, and inflicted merciless havoc upon not a few parts of the abbey. So nervidly arousing were their deeds, that the men of Merse and Teviotdale came headlong on them in a mass, and showed such inclination, accompanied with not a little power, to make reprisals, that the devastators prudently retreated within their own frontier. After the rupture between James V. and Henry VIII., the Earl of Huntley, who had been appointed guardian of the marches, garrisoned Kelso and Jedburgh, and, in August 1542, set out from these towns in search of an invading force of 3,000 men, under Sir Robert Bowes, fell in with them at Haldon-Rigg, and, after a hard contest, broke down their power and captured their chief officers. A more numerous army being sent northward by Henry, under the Duke of Norfolk, and James stationing himself with a main army of defence on Fala-moor, the Earl of Huntley, received detachments which augmented his force to 10,000 men, and so checked the invaders along the marches, as to preserve the open country from devastation. In spite of his strenuous efforts, Kelso, and some villages in its vicinity, were entered, plundered, and given up to the flames; and they were eventually delivered from an exterminating rage of spoliation, only by the foe being compelled by want of provision, and the inclemency of the season, to retreat into their own territory. When Henry VIII.'s fury against Scotland became rekindled about the affair of the proposed marriage of the infant Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, an English army, in 1544, entered Scotland by the eastern marches, plundered and destroyed Kelso and Jedburgh, and ravaged and burned the villages and houses in their neighbourhood. This army having been dispersed, another, 12,000 strong, specially selected for their enterprise, and led on by the Earl of Hertford, next year trod the same path as the former invaders, and inflicted fearful devastation on Merse and Teviotdale. They plundered anew the towns of Kelso and Jedburgh, wasted their abbeys, and also those of Melrose and Jedburgh, and burnt 100 towns and villages. While Kelso was suffering the inflic-

tion of their rage, 300 men, as was mentioned in our notice of the abbey, made bold but vain resistance within the precincts of that pile. The Scottish army shortly after came up, and took post at Maxwellheugh, the suburb of Kelso, intending to retaliate; but they were spared the horrors of inflicting or enduring further bloodshed, by the retreat of the invaders. In 1553, a resolution was suggested by the Queen Regent, adopted by parliament, and backed by the appointment of a tax of £20,000, leviable in equal parts from the spiritual and the temporal state, to build a fort at Kelso for the defence of the Borders; but it appears to have been soon dropped, or not even incipiently to have been carried into effect. In 1557, the Queen-Regent having wantonly, at the instigation of the King of France, provoked a war with Elizabeth, collected a numerous army for aggression and defence on the Border. Under the Earl of Arran, the army, joined by an auxiliary force from France, marched to Kelso, and encamped at Maxwellheugh; but, having made some vain efforts to act efficiently on the offensive, was all withdrawn, except a detachment left in garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh to defend the Borders. Hostilities continuing sharp between the kingdoms, Lord James Stuart, the illegimate son of James V., built a house of defence at Kelso, and threw up some fortifications around the town. In 1557, the Lords Eure, Wharton, Huntley, Morton, and Argyle, resolving to disperse the army, met the Queen Dowager and the French general at Kelso; "and there the Dowager raged, and reprievid them of theire promises, whiche was to invade and annoye England. Theyre determnaycions to departe, and the consyderacions they tolde hir; and thereupone arguments grew great betwene them, wherewith she sorrowed, and wepp openlye; Doyce* in gret hevynes; and with high words emongest them to thes effects, they departed. Doyce wished himself in Fraunce. The duke, wyth the others, passed to Jedworthe; and kepithe the chosen men on their borders. The others of theire great nombre passed to theire countreyes." In 1558, the Scottish army stationed at Kelso, marched out to chastise an incursion, in the course of which the town of Dunse was burnt, came up with the English at Swinton, and were defeated. In 1561, Lord James Stuart was appointed by Queen Mary her lieutenant and judge for the suppression of banditti on the Borders, and brought upwards of 20 of the most daring freebooters to trial and execution; and, about the same time, he held a meeting at Kelso with Lord Gray of England, for pacificating the affairs of the Borders. In 1566, in the course of executing the magnanimous purpose of putting down by her personal presence the Border maraudings, from which she was wiled by her romantic and nearly fatal expedition to the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage-castle, Queen Mary visited Kelso on her way from Jedburgh to Berwick, spent two nights in the town, and held a council for the settlement of some dispute. In 1569, the Earl of Murray spent five or six weeks in Kelso, in attempts to pacificate the Borders, and in the course of that period, had a meeting with Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Foster, on the part of England, and made concurrently with them arrangements for the attainment of his object. In 1570 an English army entered Scotland in revenge of an incursion of the Lords of Fairnihirst and Buccleuch into England, divided itself into two co-operating sections, scoured the whole of Teviotdale, levelled fifty castles and strengths, and upwards of 300 villages, and rendezvoused at Kelso preparatory to its retreat. The Earl of Bothwell, grandson to James V., and commendator of Kelso, made the town his home during the concocting of his foul and numerous treasons, and during 10 years succeeding 1584, deeply embroiled it in the marchings and military manœuvrings of the forces with which first his partisans, and next himself, personally attempted to damage the kingdom; and he eventually ceased to be a pest and a torment to it, only when, in guerdon of his crimes, he was denuded of his vast possessions, and driven an exile from gifts which only provoked his ingratitude, and from a fatherland on which he could look with only the feelings of a patricide.

Kelso, in 1639, made a prominent figure in one of the most interesting events in Scottish history,—the repulse of the armed attempt of Charles I. to force Episcopacy upon Scotland by the army of the Covenanters under General Lesley. This army, amounting to 17,000 or 18,000 men, rendezvoused at Dunse, and marching thence, established their quarters at Kelso. The king, personally at the head of his army of prelacy, got intelligence at Birks, near Berwick, of the position of the Covenanters, and despatched the Earl of Holland, with 1,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, to try their mettle. A letter from Sir Henry, who was with the king, to the Marquis of Hamilton, who had, as his majesty's high commissioner for Scotland, made a vain attempt to effect a compromise between the Liturgy and the Covenant, will show the result:—

"My Lord,—By the dispatch Sir James Hamilton brought your lordship from his majesty's sacred pen, you were left at your liberty to commit any act of hostility upon the rebels when your lordship should find it most opportune. Since which, my Lord Holland, with 1,000 horse and 3,000 foot, marched towards Kelsey; himself advanced towards them with the horse (leaving the foot 3 miles behind), to a place called Maxwell-heugh, a height above Kelsey: which, when the rebels discovered, they instantly marched out with 150 horse, and (as my Lord Holland says) eight or ten thousand foot; five or six thousand there might have been. He thereupon sent a trumpet, commanding them to retreat, according to what they had promised by the proclamation. They asked, whose trumpet he was. He said, my Lord Hollands. Their answer was, He were best begone. And so my Lord Holland made his retreat, and waited on his majesty this night to give him this account.

"This morning advertisement is brought his majesty, that Lesley, with 12,000 men, is at Cockburnspath, that 5,000 men will be this night or to-morrow at Dunce, 6,000 at Kelsey; so his majesty's opinion is, with many of his council, to keep himself upon a defensive, and make himself here as fast as he can; for his majesty doth now clearly see, and is fully satisfied in his own judgment, that what passed in the gallery betwixt his majesty, your lordship, and myself, hath bin but too much verified on this occasion;* and therefore his majesty would not have you to begin with them, but to settle things with you in a safe and good posture, and yourself to come hither in person to consult what counsels are fit to be taken, as the affairs now hold. And so, wishing your lordship a speedy passage, I rest,

"Your lordship's
most humble servant,
and faithful friend,
"H. Vane."

"From the camp at Huntley-field,
this 4th of June, 1639."

Discordantly with the intelligence which this letter shows the king's scouts to have brought him, General Lesley concentrated his whole forces, and next day, to the surprise of the royal camp, took up his station on Dunse-hill, interposing his arms between the king and the capital, and exhibiting his strength and his menaces in full view of the English forces. The king, now fully convinced of the impracticability of his attempt on the public conscience of Scotland, held a consultation two days after with the leaders of the Covenanters, made them such concessions as effected a reconciliation, and procuring the dispersion of their army, returned peacefully to England.—The Covenanters of Scotland and the Parliamentarians of England having made common

* M. D'Oysel, the French general.

* "What passed in the gallery" was an opinion unfavourable to the invasion of Scotland by English forces, to impose a hated form of worship, at the expense of provoking antipathies and warfare.

cause against Charles I., Kelso was made, in 1644, the depot of troops for re-inforcing General Lesley's army in England. Next year the detachment under the Marquis of Douglas and Lord Ogilvie, sent by Montrose to oppose the operations of Lesley in the Merse, marched to Kelso, on their way to the battle-field at Selkirk, where they were cut down and broken by the Covenanters. Two years later, the town was the place of rendezvous to the whole Scottish army after their successes in England, and witnessed the disbandment of six regiments of cavalry after an oath having been exacted of continued fidelity to the covenant.

In 1645, Kelso was visited and ravaged by the plague intermediately between its appearance in Newcastle and in Edinburgh. In 1648, an hundred English officers arrived at Kelso and Peebles, in the expectation—which happily proved a vain one—of finding employment by the breaking out of another civil war. In 1684, the town was totally consumed by an accidental fire; and sixty years later it suffered in the same way to nearly the same extent. On the former occasion, a proclamation called upon the whole kingdom to make contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the unhoused inhabitants, and to aid the rebuilding of the town. However severe and awful the calamities were at the moment, they were the main, perhaps the sole, occasion of Kelso wearing that uniformly modern and neat aspect which so singularly distinguishes it from all other Scottish towns of its class. In 1715, the whole of the rebel forces of the Pretender, the Highlanders from the north, the Northumbrians from the south, and the men of Nithsdale and Galloway under Lord Kenmure, rendezvoused in Kelso, took full possession of the town, formally proclaimed James VIII., and remained several days making idle demonstrations till the approach of the royal troops under General Carpenter incited them to march on to Preston. In 1718, a general commission of Oyer and Terminer sat at Kelso, as in Perth, Cupar, and Dundee, for the trial of persons concerned in the rebellion; but here they had only one case; and even it they found irrelevant. So attached were the Kelsonians to the principles of the Revolution, that, though unable to make a show of resistance to the rebel occupation of their town, they, previous to that event, assembled in their church, unammously subscribed a declaration of fidelity to the existing government, and offered themselves in such numbers, as military volunteers, that a sufficient quantity of arms could not be found for their equipment. In 1745, the left of the three columns of Charles Edward's army, on their march from Edinburgh into England, —that column of nearly 4,000 men, which was headed by the Chevalier in person, spent two nights in Kelso, and, while here, suffered numerous desertions. In 1797, a flood, extraordinary both in bulk and duration, came down the Tweed and the Teviot, rose to so great a height as considerably to ascend the trees on the islet at the confluence of the rivers, and, in the view of a concourse of spectators who were attracted to gaze on its sublime movements, slowly undermined and then suddenly moved down the predecessor of the present bridge. From November, 1810, till June, 1814, Kelso was the abode of a body, never more than 230 in number, of French prisoners on parole, who, to a very noticeable degree, inoculated the place with their fashionable follies, and even, in some instances, tainted it with their laxity of morals. — Kelso counts, either as natives or as residents, very few eminent men. One of its monks called James, who lived in the 15th century, was one of the most celebrated Scottish writers of his very incelebrious age. Its prior Henry, who flourished about 1493, was the translator into Scottish verse of Palladius Rutilius on Rural Affairs, and the author of some literary performances. The chief names which have graced the town in modern times are those of Dr. Andrew Wilson, a distinguished physician, and the author of a Treatise on Morbid Sympathy, and the Rev. John Pitcairn, the Relief minister, celebrated for his eloquence, and for the arousing effects of his example in creating a general taste for some better modes of pulpit-oratory than the sing-song and mass-chaunting methods which, half-a-century ago, were so universal in Scotland.

KELTIE (The), a romantic stream in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It rises on the west side of the mountain Stuic-a-chroin, and flows first 6 miles south-eastward through the eastern division of the parish; and then 2 miles southward along the boundary with Kilmadock; and falls into the Teith $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles below the village of Callander. In its progress it is swollen by several tributary torrents. Flowing for 5 miles among wild hills, it emerges through the romantic glen and down the singular waterfall of Bracklin, [which see,] and afterwards skirts the demesne of Cambusmere, and makes its confluence with the Teith in front of Cambusmere mansion.

KELTON, a parish nearly in the centre of the southern division of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Crossmichael; on the east by Buittle; on the south by Rerwick and Kirkcudbright; and on the west, or rather north-west, by Tongueland and Balmaghie. The Dee, here an important stream, and navigable for commercial purposes by flat-bottomed boats, divides the parish $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Balmaghie and Tongueland, forms immediately after contact two considerable islets, one of which belongs to Kelton, and the other to Balmaghie, and offers, among other fish, the dark-coloured salmon which abound in its waters. Doach-burn rises on the eastern boundary a little north-east of Kelton-hill, and traces that boundary over a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Carlinwark or Castle-Douglas loch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, expands its waters near the northern extremity; and has yielded up, at the expense of diminishing its own bulk, an opulently large mass of shell marl, the aspersion of which over the face of various parishes formed an era in the history of Galloway agricultural improvements: See articles Castle-Douglas and Kells. North-westward, over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the Dee, extends a canal, traced most part of the way along the boundary with Crossmichael; and though formed for the special, perhaps sole, purpose of offering transit to the marl of the lake, it is now of considerable consequence as a navigable line of communication with the not unimportant burgh of Castle-Douglas, situated at the lake's northern extremity. Five or six rills, all except one of local origin, traverse the parish in various directions, and at once drain and enrich its soil. Toward the southern and south-eastern extremities of the parish, steep and rocky hills, chiefly clad in heath, exhibit an aspect of desolation,—the highest of them rising 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Elsewhere the surface displays a singularly knobbed or knolly appearance, sending up tumours, or abounding in little round hills. But over this oddly rolling surface, as well on the rising grounds as in the hollows, the parish, though not luxuriant, is arable. The soil is generally thin; in some places, is a fine loam; and in others, especially on the little hills, is a deep watery till; but it has everywhere been greatly enriched both by the marl from Loch-Carlinwark and by other manurial appliances. In the parish are the burgh of Castle-

Douglas, [which see,] and the village of Kelton-hill. The latter, situated 2½ miles south of Castle-Douglas, was, till of late, a place of not a little consequence. Here was annually held, on the first Tuesday after the 17th of June, O.S., probably the largest horse-fair in Scotland, frequented by horse-dealers from England, Ireland, and the Lowlands of Scotland, and attracting so large a concourse, that tents for the sale of provisions and liquors were erected by persons from Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and other towns. This fair, however, with all its advantages, has been transferred to Castle-Douglas. The parish is traversed by the great turnpike between Dumfries and Port-Patrick, and is otherwise well-provided with roads. Population, in 1801, 1,905; in 1831, 2,877. Houses 479. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,627.—Kelton is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £246 18s. 2d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £211 17s. 4d. There are three parochial schools, conducted by four teachers, and attended by a maximum of 434 scholars; and six non-parochial schools, conducted by six teachers, and attended by a maximum of 150 scholars. One of the teachers of the parochial schools is an assistant; and the other three have each £17 2s. 2d. salary, with collectively £130 fees. Five of the non-parochial schools are taught by females; and one of these five is a boarding-school.—The present parish comprehends the three old parishes of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack. Of the united parish, Kelton forms the north corner, Kirkcormack the south-west, and Gelston the south-east corner. The churches of Kelton and Kirkcormack belonged first to the monks of Icolmkill, and next to those of Holyrood; and, at the establishment of Episcopacy by Charles I., they were given to the bishop of Edinburgh. The church of Gelston belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn, and, in 1606, was given to the bishop of Galloway. Vestiges both of it and of the church of Kirkcormack still exist; and their cemeteries continue to be used.

KELTON, a small village and port on the east side of the Nith; 3½ miles south of Dumfries; and 1½ north of Glencaple, on the boundary of the parishes of Dumfries and Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire. As a port, it is strictly identified with Dumfries, being visited only by vessels employed in the trade of that burgh, and unable to proceed further up the Nith. The new quay between it and the town, Glencaple to the south, and Kelton in the centre, are simply a chain of posts to accommodate the difficult navigation of the river. Ship-building is to a small extent carried on at Kelton.

KELTY, a hamlet in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Cleish, 5 miles south of Kinross, and 10 north of Queensferry.

KELVIN (The), a river which takes its rise in the parish of Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, and, after a circuitous course, falls into the Clyde, 2 miles below Glasgow. Near its source it formerly winded in a serpentine manner through a fine valley, which it often overflowed; but it is now confined in a straight channel, with high embankments, to the great benefit of the adjacent grounds. In passing through the parish of East Kilpatrick it flows under the aqueduct-bridge of the Great canal, which is 350 feet in length, 57 feet broad, and 57 feet from the top of the parapet to the surface of the water of the river. It stands upon four arches, each 50 feet wide, and 37 high. This beautiful bridge was planned by Mr. Whitworth, and executed by Mr. Gibb, betwixt June 1787 and June 1790. The Kelvin has numerous water-falls, and drives a great deal of machinery, besides affording water to several large bleachfields. Its banks exhibit a variety of beautiful landscapes; and, in some places, are entirely covered with wood on both sides.

KEMBACK,* a parish in Fifeshire, on the south bank of the Eden. It is scarcely 3 miles in length from east to west; and in breadth, from north to south, it varies from 1 to 2 miles. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Ceres; on the east by that parish and St. Andrews; on the north by Leuchars and Dairsie; and on the west by Cupar. At the west end the surface of the parish is level, with a gentle inclination towards the Eden; but near the east end it is varied and picturesque in a high degree. Here it is intersected by Dura-den, a romantic little glen, through which flows Ceres burn to join the Eden. East of this, the surface rises into a beautifully formed and now finely wooded hill, formerly called Nydie hill, but now more generally Kemback hill. This hill runs from north to south, or at right angles to the range of hills which bound the How of Fife, and thus terminates this valley on the east. The parish contains about 1,850 Scots acres, of which the greater portion is arable, and the rest in wood. The soil exhibits every variety, clay, black loam, light sandy soil with a dry bottom, and thin gravel; and is upon the whole very fertile. The valued rent of the parish is £2,312 13s. 4d. Scots; the annual value of real property, for which it was assessed for the property tax, in 1815, was £3,441 sterling. There is, properly speaking, no village in the parish; but there are one or two hamlets, and one has been recently built in Dura-den, by David Yool, Esq., in connection with his large spinning-mill. The post and nearest market-town is Cupar, which is distant about 4 miles from the church. Population, in 1801, 626; in 1831, 651. In consequence of the erection of Mr. Yool's mill, it must have lately received a considerable increase. Houses, in 1831, 141. There are two spinning-mills in the parish: Yool-field spinning-mill, belonging to David Yool, Esq., has a water-wheel, impelled by Ceres burn, of 39 feet in diameter, 10 feet wide, and equal to between 40 and 50 horse power. Blebo mill, possessed by Messrs. Walker, is moved by a water-wheel of 14 horse power, assisted in summer by a steam-engine of 10 horse power. Kemback mills consist of a meal mill, a bone mill, and a saw mill. On the lands of Myreton, in this parish, a quantity of metallic ore, which on analysis was discovered to be rich lead ore, was discovered in 1722. A copartnery was entered into between the proprietor, John Bethune, Esq. of Blebo, and some other gentlemen, for the purpose of working the mine if proper veins should be found; and an overseer and workmen were employed, who after some labour came upon a vein which gave rich indications of lead; but, from the hardness of the rock, and expense of blasting and working, it was ultimately given up. After this a large nest of the purest lead ore was accidentally discovered, about half-a-mile to the west of that first discovered. It contained large lumps of ore, one of 24 stones weight, and several others weighing 10 and 12 stones weight; and below this a vein was found, containing a rib of metal 3 inches thick, which afterwards widened to 7 inches. In prosecuting this vein much annoyance was occasioned by water, and Mr. Bethune's partners getting tired of the expense, it was given up. The pro-

* The name of this parish—which is obviously Celtic—is probably derived from *Kempach*, 'the Field of battle;' although there is certainly no tradition to give support to the conjecture. *Kemp*, as signifying 'a battle,' or 'a warrior,' is found in both the ancient Celtic and Teutonic languages. It is the origin of our words *camp*, *champion*, and *campaign*. In some parts of Scotland the striving of reapers in the harvest-field is still called *kemping*.

prietor, in 1748, let the mine to a Captain Thyne, who began the work, and both he and his workmen considered it as exceedingly promising; but he was obliged to leave Scotland for the West Indies, and the work has never since been resumed.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. It was formerly a rectory belonging to the archbishopric, and was gifted to the College of St. Salvator on its institution by Bishop Kennedy. The United College are now the titulars of the teinds, and patrons of the church. The church of Kemback, which is an old building, is pleasantly situated on the western slope of Kemback hill. Stipend £157 7s.; glebe £24. The parish-teacher has the maximum salary, with a free house and school-house.

KEMNAY, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Inverury; on the east by Kintore; on the south by Cluny; and on the west by Monymusk and Chapel-Garioch. It is divided from Inverury, Monymusk, and Chapel Garioch by the river Don; and the ridge called the Kembs intersects it from south-east to north-west. It is between 4 and 5 miles in length from north to south, by 3 in breadth. On the banks of the Don there are rich, beautiful, and fertile haughs, but the soil is elsewhere a very stony light mould on sand. The low grounds, in general, are arable. There are two mineral springs, the Kemb well and the Spa well, at the foot of the Kembs. Kemnay-house is beautifully situated amongst plantations, parks, and tasteful pleasure-grounds, on the banks of the Don near the middle of the parish. Thomas Burnett, Esq., ancestor of the Burnetts of Kemnay, relation and intimate friend of Dr. Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Sarum, and also friend and correspondent of the celebrated Leibnitz and other learned men of his time, resided and was buried in this parish.—Population, in 1801, 583; in 1831, 616. Houses 145. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,200.—The parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Garioch. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend £158 19s. 2d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d.; fees £40, besides a share of the Dick bequest. The parochial school of Kemnay, from an article which recently appeared in that extensively diffused and powerful engine of instruction, 'Chambers's Journal,' appears to be an admirably managed seminary. A visiter thus describes it: "Our way was for some time alongside the Don. We then left the river, and passed for some miles through a country generally barren, till at length we descended upon Kemnay, which appeared to me quite as a green spot in the wilderness. I could imagine no simple rural scene possessed of greater beauty than what was presented by the little group of cottages constituting the parish-school establishment, planted as they are upon somewhat irregular ground, which for some distance around has been laid out with good taste, and exhibits a variety of fine green shrubs. A few years ago, the school and school-house were, as usual in Scotland, merely a couple of cottages in juxtaposition. Mr. Stevenson, the present teacher, has added one new building after another, till it is now a considerable place. His last addition was a pretty large school-room, which is constructed of timber, pitched on the top. One must not wonder at the new buildings not being of a very lasting kind, for not only has the teacher had to do all at his own expense, but he has done it with the certainty that all will become public property when he dies or leaves his situation. The place, nevertheless, seems sufficiently comfortable. The new erections have been made as the views of the teacher, respecting the duties of his charge, expanded, and as his boarding pupils became more numerous. After all, these are as yet only nineteen. Generally, if there is a little garden for common vegetables near a Scottish parish-school, it is all that is to be expected. Here there is a remarkably neat garden, situated on a piece of undulating ground, comprising a pretty piece of water in a serpentine form; while the ground immediately round the new school-room is laid out in shrubbery and flower-borders, with seats and arbours, the whole being in a style which might not shame a gentleman's mansion. I have never seen finer vegetables, or eaten more delicious fruit, than I did here. Judge my surprise when I was told that the whole is the result of the labours of the children, who are thus taught an useful and tasteful art, and at the same time indulged in a physical recreation highly conducive to their health. My curiosity was excited to know how their labours were conducted. The garden and ground, I understood, are divided into compartments, and so many boys are attached to each. These companies, as they are called, have each a separate set of tools, all of which are kept in the nicest order and arrangement in a small wooden house erected for the purpose. It was singular, you will allow, at a time when industrial education is only beginning to be thought of in England, to find it practised on a large scale, and under the best regulations, in a remote and barren part of the northern county of Aberdeen. I was taken from the garden to a carpentry workshop, where the boys every day exercise themselves in the ingenious trade of the joiner. They make part of the school furniture, seats for the garden and shrubbery, and many other useful articles. We were now conducted into the school-room, which I found to be a spacious apartment, fitted up with all the conveniences of black boards, &c., as in the most improved schools in Edinburgh, with the addition of something which I had never seen in any similar place, namely, a variety of musical instruments hung upon the walls. I found only the boarders present, for the day was the last of the week, and all the native pupils had been dismissed, at the usual early hour, to their homes. Mr. Stevenson, nevertheless, gave us a small specimen of a concert. Some boys took flutes, other violins, and one or two violas or violoncellos. Mr. Stevenson also took his instrument, and assumed the office of leader. I then heard several pieces of music, amongst which were some sacred pieces, performed in a manner really astonishing, when the ages of the musicians were considered. I may mention that Mr. Stevenson is himself a good musician, and even a composer. The boys are of all ages from six to nineteen, and several of them are from distant parts of the world. Many have made considerable progress in drawing, and in the copying of maps."

KEMPOCH-POINT. See Gourock.

KEN (The), a river of the district of Glenkens, Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises between Blacklarg hill and Longrigg hill on the boundary with Ayrshire, and, after a course of 1½ mile south-eastward, and of 2 miles south-westward through the northern extremity of Dalry, begins to be, over all its extent, the boundary-line between Carsphairn and Kells on the west; and Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton on the east, cutting the district of Glenkens, formed by all these parishes except the last, into two not very unequal parts. Its length of course, while dividing the parishes, is 21 miles; and over this distance it describes the figure of the segment of a circle, running, in its upper part, toward the south-west, and, in its lower part, toward the south-east. At the southern extremity of the parish of Kells, it is joined from the west by the Dee, and from that point to the sea, passes under the name of that

usurping tributary: see the DEE. The streams which flow into the Ken are very numerous; but, in general, are individually inconsiderable. But one of them, Deugh or Carsphairn water, which joins it at the point of its first touching the parish of Kells, is of longer course than itself, rising in three head-waters in Ayrshire, and draining in two main basins nearly the whole of the extensive parish of Carsphairn. The Ken, over most of its length, is singularly rich in the landscape-features, both of its immediate banks, and of its mountain-basin. See articles CARSPHAIRN, GLENKENS, and KELLS.

KEN (LOCH), an expansion of the river Ken, immediately above the point where it is joined by the Dee. It is about 5 miles long, and from ½ to ¾ of a mile broad. On its west side a range of hills comes down from the interior, terminates abruptly at its southern corner in a huge rock called Ben-in-hill, and over the central and northern part of the lake presses almost close upon its edge. Loch-Ken, approached from the south by a road leading up from Kirkcudbright along its left bank into the interior of the Glenkens, offers delightful scenery to the view. Some islets, wholly or partially covered with wood, are sprinkled on its surface. Its shores are occasionally fringed and tufted with plantation. At its head, a little westward of the river, appear Kenmure-castle, in a most picturesque situation,—and the small burgh of New Galloway,—with an intervening grove of stately elms, beeches, and pines. Between these objects and the river stretches a level tract of fine meadow and of fertile arable ground,—the holm of Kenmure. Close upon the eastern edge of the lake, embowered in wood, and finely seated, appears the ruinous house of Shermours. A re-expansion of the stream, over a length of 4½ miles, after the confluence of the Dee, is called Loch-Dee,—a name applied also to a lake of 1½ mile by ¾, in the parish of Minigaff, whence issues one of the Dee's head-waters.

KENDAR (LOCH), a beautiful sequestered sheet of water in the parish of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, fed by springs, and the mists and rains that ooze through the fissures of the gigantic Criffel. It is sometimes visited by wild swans.

KENEDAR, or KEN-EDGAR. See KING-EDWARD.

KENLOWIE (THE), a small river in Fifeshire, which, after a course of about 6 miles from near Cupar, dividing the parishes of Kingsbarns and St. Andrews, falls into St. Andrews bay a little below Byrehills. It abounds with excellent trout.

KENMORE, a parish in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. To convey an idea of its topographical figure and position, is not easy. In a general point of view, its main body may be regarded as forming the frame-work of the beautiful mirror of Loch-Tay, and as bounded on the north by Fortingall; on the east by Dull, and by detached parts of various parishes; on the south by Comrie; and on the west by Killin. But this idea of even its main body must be modified; for compact stripes of Weem and Killin, all but entirely detach a district of 6½ miles by 3 on the west; a detached part of Weem, 3 miles by 1¼, lies embosomed in the north; and parts of other parishes, either compactly or intersectingly, occupy the banks of Loch-Tay over half its extent on the south. An entirely detached part of Kenmore, 8½ miles by 6, lies between Fortingall and Killin, on the boundary with Argyleshire. Another entirely detached part, 3½ miles by 2½, lies 1¾ mile eastward of the nearest point of the main body. The greatest length of the whole parish, exclusive of intervening territories, is about 20 miles; its greatest length, measured across these territories so as to include them, is 30 miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its superficial area is 62 square miles The main body of the parish takes its tone and configuration from the river which intersects it, and which here expands into the long and surpassingly beautiful stripe of waters forming Loch-Tay. The features of its scenery are well known to fame, and attract crowds of tasteful visiters during the months of warmth and verdure. But nearly all the objects which please and delight are either identified or scenically grouped with LOCH-TAY, the river TAY, and the princely mansion and demesne of TAYMOUTH-CASTLE, and properly occur to be noticed under these heads,—which see. The Lochy rises in several head-streams in the western detached portion of the parish, and afterwards intersects a small part of the main body before uniting with the more impetuous Dochart in the haughs of Killin, at the head of Loch-Tay. That lake stretching from south-west to north-east, runs through the centre of the main body; but, at the lower end, is subtended by three or four times more breadth of surface on its south-east than on its north-west side. Tay river, emerging from Loch-Tay, a few yards above the pleasant little village of Kenmore, has a course of 2 miles within the parish, and at the point of leaving it, is joined by the Lyon, after the latter having run 1½ mile along the north-east boundary. Numerous rills or streamlets come down on both sides of the intersecting thread or stripe of water—whether lake or river—but they are all of brief course, and in no instance come from beyond the boundary. The parish is thus, with some exceptions, an elongated basin, sending up, either at or within its lateral boundaries, a water-shedding line of heights, and draining off the produce of its own springs by one central and continuous channel. At the upper end of Loch-Tay, where the still flowing waters of the Lochy come down to aid those of the Dochart in forming it, is some rich meadowland, constituting a patch of verdant holm in the centre of the glen. At the lower extremity of the lake, from the narrow efflux of Tay river, the surface gradually expands into a beautiful plain, about a mile wide, occupied by the princely mansion and domains of Taymouth-castle. At the points where the larger lateral streamlets enter Loch-Tay, are deltas or little plains, rich in their soil, and lovely in their aspect, but inconsiderable in extent. With these exceptions, the surface of the main body of the parish rises in a not very gentle ascent from both sides of the long belt of water. In most parts, it is all, for nearly a mile, either subjected to the plough, or laid out in verdant pasture or covered with plantation. Behind this green zone—this fringe-work of varied and picturesque cultivation round the lake—the surface puts on a russet-dress of heath, tartaned and chequered and striped with verdure, and undulates away upward in the curving lines of beauty, till it assumes an utterly Alpine aspect, and in one place on the north sends aloft the sublime and far-seeing summit of Benlawers 3,944 or 4,015 feet above the level of the sea: see BENLAWERS. The western detached part of the parish, besides being cut with the head-streams of the Lochy, is bounded for 5½ miles by Loch-Lyon and the main stream which it receives and disgorges, and is traversed on its north-west side by three rills tributary to the Lyon; and, being throughout a mountainous district, it exhibits a congeries of heights cloven and dissevered in very various directions by ravines and glens. The eastern detached part forms the basin of the chief and lower part of the Quaich, before its entrance into Loch-Freuchie; and, consisting of the wider portion of Glenquaich, with its screen of flanking heights, considerably resembles in the configuration of

its surface, the main body of the parish; but for upwards of a mile at its lower extremity, it exhibits, on the banks of the Quaich, a dull flat face of swamp and morass, which seems to offer defiance to the agriculturist's arts of improvement. A wide aggregate expanse of the surface of the parish, comprehending 4,500 or 5,000 acres, is covered with wood, chiefly Scotch fir, but composed also of oak, larch, lime, beech, sycamore, and perhaps 9 or 10 other species. The soil and climate seem peculiarly adapted to arboriculture; and, in positions where no invasion could be made by the plough—as on the precipitous sides, for example, of Drummond hill, and some parts of 'the Braes of Kenmore'—they produce groves of trees remarkable for their thrivingness and bulk. Agriculture, though zealously plied, is pent up within narrow limits, and claims, as the arena of its exploits, not more than one-eighth of the whole superficies. The valleys and the water-carried soils of the glens produce good crops of excellent grasses. The belt of arable land along the sides of Loch-Tay, consisting of a loamy soil washed down by the rains from the higher grounds, is well-adapted to cropping, and not a little productive of oats, beer, pulse, potatoes, and other esculents. The hilly land, carpeted chiefly with a light mossy kind of soil, is naturally not unfriendly to vegetation, but luxuriates principally in heath, bent, and coarse grasses. Agriculture can never apparently make a much farther inroad upon the district than it has already done; but must, even with the aid of the sister arts of horticulture and arboriculture, leave three-fourths of it in undisturbed possession of the cloud-piercing birds, or of browsing flocks of sheep and cattle. The parish is richly indebted to the Highland society, and the spirited efforts of the Marquis of Breadalbane, for directing the expansion of its productive capabilities, and arousing attention to the improvement and care of stock. Upwards of 12,000 sheep, chiefly the black-faced sort, and about 3,000 black cattle, principally the West Highland kind, are maintained on its pastures.—Limestone abounds, and is wrought in various quarries. Several building-stones of remarkable beauty are worked in quarries, and exhibit specimens in some of the most interesting local erections. Quartz of a pure and brilliant whiteness may be seen in the walls of Taymouth dairy, and strewn plentifully, by way of ornament, in front of the nicely white-washed cottages of Kenmore. A stone which combines the characteristics of chlorite and of talc slate, and which assumes a smooth surface from the arts of the mason, has been used in the construction of the modern or principal part of Taymouth-castle, and contributes not a little, by its texture and tintings, to the magnificence of aspect worn by that superb pile. In a quarry not far from the village of Kenmore, this stone is worked in a very wide variety of ways, from the production of the massive rude block, to that of the delicately carved architectural ornament. Appearances exist among the mountains of lead and iron and other ores. With a very unimportant exception, the whole parish belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane; and it enjoys the felicity of his personal residence, a great part of the year, at Taymouth-castle, and of his active personal promptings of its wellbeing.

The only antiquity worth notice are the ruins of a priory, founded in 1122 by Alexander I., and situated on a picturesque little fairy-looking, tree-clothed islet at the north-east end of Loch-Tay, a few yards above the bridge. "The ruins on the isle," says Sir Walter Scott, "now almost shapeless, being overgrown with wood, rose at one time into the towers and pinnacles of a priory, where slumbered the remains of Sibilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland. It was founded by Alexander, and the care of it committed to a small body of monks." But these monks appear to have been expelled, or to have found occasion for beating a retreat; for the last residents of the place, according to Sir Walter, were three nuns, distinguished by a very singular species of recluse habits. Shutting themselves professionally out from society, they periodically rushed into its embrace; and then they "seemed determined to enjoy it in its most complicated and noisy state; for they came out only once a-year, and that to a market at Kenmore. Hence that fair is still called, *Feill nam ban naomha*, 'the Market of the Holy women.' There are no precise data by which to determine the time of the existence of these nuns. It must have been subsequent to the year 1565, for that was the year when a market was for the first time held at Kenmore." [Fair Maid of Perth.] In after times this island wore another face. When the bravery of Montrose carried every thing before him in defence of the royal cause, which was nearly in its wane in England; a numerous body of Campbells, against whom the rigour of Montrose was chiefly directed, took possession of this island, where they fortified themselves among the ruins. Montrose took, and garrisoned it; and it continued in the hands of the loyalists till 1654, when Monk retook it.

The villages are three,—Sronfernan, Acharn, and Kenmore.—Sronfernan stands on the north bank of Loch-Tay, 2¾ miles above the efflux of the river Tay; and has a population of about 150. Acharn, a neat quiet-looking, tree-shadowed village, stands on the south bank of Loch-Tay, 1¾ mile above the efflux of the river; and has a population of about 90. It is celebrated for its falls, which are formed by a small burn in its course through the overhanging woods above the village, and which are, we think, quite equal to those of the Bran in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld.—Kenmore, though the least populous village of the three, possesses an hundred times the importance of the other two united. It occupies a charming site on a peninsula projecting into the north-eastern extremity of Loch-Tay, on the south side of the river, at the point of its efflux, 16 miles east-north-east of Killin, and 23 miles west-north-west of Dunkeld. The village, with its neat white cottages, its commodious inn, its parish-church, its handsome bridge of 5 arches across the new-born or at least new-named river Tay, and its close proximity to the gorgeousness of Taymouth pleasure-grounds, and the finest scenery of Loch-Tay, is well-known to tourists as one of the most beautiful in Scotland; and as going far—especially with the aid of its magnificent adjuncts—to redeem the character of our country from the scorn which our villages generally and too justly draw down from the Southron. Excepting, perhaps, the joyous Ambleside, and the gay and elegant Keswick, no village in England may be fairly pronounced to surpass Kenmore in the aggregate beauties of its aspect, as seen in the foils and adornings of lake and valley and mountain encincturing landscape; and even these, while, on the whole, they claim decided superiority, are marred by defects which have no counterpart in Kenmore. Half-way between Taymouth-castle and the village, on the north bank of the river, stands an elegant monumental erection called the Cross, exhibiting very nice and rich architectural chiselings in the beautiful species of building-stone which is quarried in the vicinity. In the neighbourhood of the village are a saw-mill driven by water-power, and a small woollen manufactory,—the latter employing about 12 persons. Kenmore has 6 annual fairs; one on the first Tuesday of March, O.S., for

horses and merchandise; one on the 28th of June, for general business; one on the 26th of July, for horses and wool; one on the 17th of September, for cattle and agricultural produce; one on the Friday before the last Doune tryst, for cattle and general business; and one on the 22d of December, for agricultural produce. Population, about 80. From the village diverge, either immediately or at a brief distance, 6 lines of communication. Three lead out from its centre,—one, the west entrance to Taymouth-castle,—another, the road along the bridge northward,—and the third, a thoroughfare of communication with the south of Scotland. The north road branches a little beyond the bridge, into a line toward the fords of Lyon, and a well-kept turnpike along the north side of Loch-Tay to Killin. The south road, soon after leaving the village, forks into three branches,—one leading up the south side of Loch-Tay to Killin,—another leading over the hills to Glenquaich, and Glenalmond,—and the third, a finely maintained turnpike, pointing the way to Aberfeldy, Logierait, and Dunkeld. Population of the parish, in 1801, 3,346; in 1831, 3,126. Houses 616. Assessed property, in 1815, £21,181.

Kenmore is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend £253 14s. 9d.; glebe £20. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, the population then consisted of 3,087 churchmen, 70 dissenters, and 1 no-religionist,—in all, 3,158. The parish-church was built in 1761–2. Sittings 686. Certain portions of the parish, though not disjoined *quoad sacra* from the parish-church, have, by authority of the presbytery, been put under the superintendence of missionaries stationed at Lawers for the north-western part of the main body of the parish,—at Ardeonaig for the south-western part of the main body,—and at Amulree for the eastern detached portion, or Glenquaich district, as well as for portions of other parishes. The western detached portion, also, or Glenlochy district, is *quoad sacra* under the superintendence of the minister of the parish of Killin. The proportion of the population under the minister of Kenmore is 1,148; under the missionary of Amulree, 149; under the missionary of Ardeonaig, 279; under the missionary of Lawers, 848; and under the minister of Killin, 734.—A small Baptist congregation, yielding an average attendance of from 30 to 40, was established in the parish in 1804. Their place of worship is a building rented from the tenant of the farm on which it is situated. Sittings 150. No stipend.—There are 10 schools,—one parochial, attended by a maximum of 76 scholars,—and 9 non-parochial, attended by a maximum of 605. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £19 12s. 10d. fees, and at least £13 10s. other emoluments. Of the non-parochial schools, 3 are endowed by the society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, 1 is under the patronage of the Dowager-marchioness of Breadalbane, and 5 are conducted by young men entirely at their own adventure.

KENMURE-CASTLE, the seat of Viscount Kenmure, occupies a delightful site at the head of Loch-Ken, about half-a-mile south of the burgh of New Galloway, in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on an insulated circular mount, which, previous to observing the rocky texture of one of its sides, an observer would suppose to be artificial; and it appears to have been anciently surrounded by a fosse, supplied with water from the Ken. The castle is approached by a beautiful avenue, and has around it a fine plantation, and forms a conspicuous and superb feature in one of the most picturesque landscapes in the south of Scotland: See articles Ken and Kells. The edifice is a conglomeration of several buildings of different ages: the older parts exhibiting the turreted character which distinguished the 15th century, and all of it having a castellated form and imposing aspect. In the interior are spacious and elegant rooms, handsomely furnished; a large and well-selected library; and a gallery which does honour to the taste of the collectors, and contains, among other remarkable pictures, one of the few extant genuine portraits of Queen Mary. When or by whom the original portion of the present pile, or rather the whole of a previous one which it must have supplanted, was built, is a matter not known. In early times, and even at a comparatively modern date, it suffered much from the ravages of war, having been burnt both in the reign of Mary and during the administration of Cromwell. Originally, it is said to have been a seat or stronghold of the Lords of Galloway. John Baliol, who succeeded to a great part of the estates of those feudal princes, is reported to have often made it his residence; and omitting to reserve it when he resigned his Scottish possessions to the English king, he had it restored to him by a special deed. Kenmure, after the triumph of the dynasty of Bruce, passed into the possession of the Douglasses; upon their forfeiture, it was granted by the Crown to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock; and in the end of the 14th century, or the beginning of the 16th, it was purchased, along with the lands of Lochinvar, by a younger brother of Sir Alexander de Gordon of Berwickshire, the ancestor of the Dukes of Gordon, and it has ever since remained in his family. The Gordons of Lochinvar or of Kenmure claim strictly the same stock as the Gordons of the north, and were originally from Normandy; and after sitting down at Kenmure, they gradually acquired, by grant, purchase, or marriage, the greater part of the lands in Kirkcudbrightshire. They were distinguished by the confidence of their sovereigns, and by such extreme hereditary attachment to their persons and fortunes, as eventually involved their house in prolonged ruin; and they, at the same time, sought to be the friends of the people, and were steady professors of the Presbyterian religion. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar was an unswerving follower of Mary, and ran serious hazards in her cause. His son and successor was one of the most distinguished Scotsmen in the court of James VI. In May 1633, Sir John Gordon, the contemporary of Charles I., was raised by that monarch to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Viscount Kenmure. This excellent nobleman singularly combined attachment to the house of Stuart with unflinching fidelity in the profession of religion; and, much as he is known for the honours conferred upon him by Charles—among the rest, the curious one of chartering a royal burgh within limits on his estate, whereas yet not a human dwelling existed [see New Galloway]—he is greatly better known for his intimacy with John Welsh and Samuel Rutherford, for the important services he did the latter, and for the tone of deep religiousness which flung its melody over the closing scenes of his life. His amiable lady, too—the third daughter of Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyle, and the sister of Lord Lorn—is intimately known to a numerous class in Scotland as the correspondent of the quaint but unctuous Rutherford. In 1715, William, the 6th Viscount, took an active part in the rebellion, and next year was beheaded on Towerhill in London, entailing upon his family the forfeiture of their title. It is said he was urged to engage in the unfortunate enterprise by the importunities of his lady; and the tradition of the Glenkens still records, that, on the ominous morning when he left Kenmure-castle, his charger—

one of the finest animals of its kind, and remarkable for its docility—thrice refused its master. The matter in itself was of no moment, and, but for what followed, would have been since forgotten. For some days, we believe, he threatened Dumfries; and he kept a body of the rebel troops on Amisfield-moor, ready for action, to the dismay of the loyal burgesses, who expected their town to be sacked, and such of their male population as were capable of bearing arms to be forthwith draughted into the Pretender's army. His descendants, inheriting his estates—which by prudent management were purchased from the Crown—endeavoured by serving in the army to make amends for their ancestor's error, and distinguished themselves by patriotic concern for the interests of their tenants, and for the general welfare; and, in 1824, they were, in the person of the forfeited Viscount's grandson, restored, by act of parliament, to their ancient honours. He who thus became the 7th Viscount, was born in 1750, and continued to enjoy his title and estates till his 91st year. His lordship is succeeded by his nephew, Adam Gordon, Esq., a lieutenant in the royal navy, now Viscount Kenmure, a brave officer, who displayed great gallantry in many severe actions on the American lakes during the late war.

KENNETHMONT, or KINNETHMONT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Gartly; on the east by Insch; on the south by Leslie and Clatt; and on the west by Rhynie. It is 6 miles long from east to west, and 3 in breadth. The surface is diversified by planted eminences and hills, and the parish is watered by several streamlets. Greater part of the land is arable and productive. Annexed to this parish is Christ's-kirk, formerly a parish, the church of which is in ruins. Here, on the green sward encircling the kirk, a fair was at one time held in the night, and by the people hence called Sleepy-market. It is contended, from these curious circumstances, that this was the scene of 'Christ's-kirk on the Green,' ascribed to James I. of Scotland. There are some Druidical remains in the parish. Population, in 1801, 784; in 1831, 1,131. Houses 224. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,451.—Kennethmont is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Alford. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leith-Hall. Stipend £195 2s. 1d.; glebe £15. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d.; fees and other emoluments £12 10s. 2d. There are four private schools in the parish.

KENNET-PANS, a village 2 miles south of the town of Clackmannan, and 1¾ west of the town of Kincardine, Clackmannanshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Forth. Kennet, or New Kennet, is a modern village, 1½ mile from Kennet-Pans, and half-a-mile from Clackmannan, neatly edificed, and situated on the estate and near the mansion of Bruce of Kennet. There is a railroad, about a mile in length, from this harbour to Kilbagie distillery.

KENNOWAY, a parish in Fifeshire. It forms an irregular parallelogram, 3½ miles in length from east to west, and rather more than 2 miles in breadth from north to south; ascending gradually from the south towards the north. The prospect from almost every part of the parish is extensive and beautiful; commanding a distinct view of the island of May, the Bass rock, Inchkeith, the shipping on the Forth, and the coast south of the Forth, from Dunbar to the west of Edinburgh, including the Lammermoor hills. From the northern or elevated part of the parish, the view embraces not only the prospect to the south just described, but almost all Fifeshire, and a great part of the counties of Angus, Perth, and Stirling, and of the Grampian mountains. The parish is bounded on the south by the parishes of Scoonie, Wemyss, and Markinch; on the east by Scoonie; on the north by the parish of Kettle; and on the west by Markinch. Of 3,750 imperial acres, being the superficies of this parish, 3,470 are arable. Coal, freestone, and whinstone, are wrought in the parish, and a considerable number of the population are employed in linen-weaving. There are three villages in the parish: 1st, Kennoway, which has a sub-post-office attached to that of Leven, and a population of 862; 2d, Star, having a population of 232; and 3d, Baneton, with a population of 125. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1,466; in 1831, 1,721. Houses 378. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,251. Valued rent £4,131 Scots. Real rent £5,000.—On the farm of Duniface, in the southern part of this parish, is a round hill called the Maiden-castle, which seems to have been the site in ancient times of a British fort. Tradition points it out as having been a castle belonging to Macduff, Earl of Fife; but this does not appear to be probable, nor is there the slightest evidence of the fact. In the village of Kennoway is an old house in which it is said Archbishop Sharp passed the night previous to his being murdered; and in the first Statistical Account the minister says that about fourteen years ago—he wrote in 1793—a woman had died, who remembered to have seen the Archbishop on that occasion, she having lived to an extreme old age.—The parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £242 17s.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £9 13s. The parish-church anciently belonged to the priory of St. Andrews. It is obviously a building of great antiquity, but the period of its erection is not known. It was thoroughly repaired in 1832; sittings 463. There is a chapel in the village of Kennoway connected with the United Associate Synod; and another chapel connected with the Original Burgher Synod.—The parochial teacher has the maximum salary, and the legal accommodation. Average number of pupils 120. There are besides two unendowed schools in the parish, one of which is a female school.

KERERA, or KERRERA, an island of Argyleshire, situated in the sound of Mull, about 5 miles from the island of Mull, and 1 mile from the mainland of the district of Lorn, where it contributes to form the excellent and romantic harbour of Oban. It is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is included in the parish of Kilmore. Its surface is very hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. Kerera possesses two good harbours, called the Ardintraive and Horse-shoe bay. There is a ferry from this island to Achnacraig in Mull. "Kerera," says an intelligent tourist, "excepting on its shores, has no features of any kind to attract attention, unless it be the inequality and confusion of the surface, which is extreme. Not only is there nothing like level ground, but the hilly parts are so steep and frequent, the valleys so deep, and the whole so intermixed, that the toil of walking over it is incredible. Its want of beauty is, however, much recompensed by the noble prospects which it affords of the bay of Oban, and of that magnificent range of mountains which encloses the Linnhe-loch, with all the islands that are scattered about its variegated sea. The southern shore of the island affords one very wild and picturesque scene, of which Gylen-castle proves the chief object. On the margin of a high cliff impending over the sea, is perched this tall grey tower; the whole bay, rude with rocks and cliffs, presenting no traces of land or of verdure,—appearing as if it had, for uncounted ages, braved the fury of the waves that break in from over the whole breadth of the inlet and far out to sea. A scene more savage and desolate, and more in character with the desert-

ed and melancholy air of this solitary dwelling that seems to shun all the haunts of man, is not easily conceived. This castle must have belonged to the Macdougalls, as it is of a date at least equal to Dunolly, and to the times when this family were lords of Lorn. It was in Kerera that Alexander II. died (July 8, 1249), when preparing to invade the Western islands, then under the supreme dominion of Norway and of Haco. The tale has something of the superstition of the times, when there was a solution for every dream in its being a warning from the land of shadows. As his majesty lay in his bed, there appeared to him three men; one of them dressed in royal garments, with a red face, squinting eyes, and a terrible aspect,—the second being very young and beautiful with a costly dress,—and a third of a larger stature than either, and of a still fiercer countenance than the first. The last personage demanded of him whether he meant to subdue the islands, and on receiving his assent, advised him to return home; which warning he neglected. The three persons were supposed to be St. Olave, St. Magnus, and St. Columba; although what interest the latter could have in taking part with the two Norwegian saints, does not appear; as the piratical invaders of that country had been early and bitter enemies to his monastery."

KERLOACK, one of the Grampian mountains in Kincardineshire, near the river Dee, rising 1,890 feet above the level of the sea.

KERNIGERG, two small islands of the Hebrides, united at low water, lying between the islands of Coll and Tiree.

KERSHOPE (The), a rivulet in the southern extremity of Roxburghshire, or on the south-east side of the parish of Castletown, or district of Liddesdale, and belonging almost equally to Scotland and England. It rises on the east side of Whiteknowe, within a few yards of one of the chief head-waters of the English Tyne, within the limits of Liddesdale; and, after flowing half-a-mile eastward, it forms over its whole remaining course of 8 miles, during which it generally runs south-westward, the boundary-line between Liddesdale on its right, and Northumberland and Cumberland on its left. It falls into the Liddel 2¾ miles below the village of Castletown, and the same distance above the point where the river leaves Roxburghshire. Like the other streams of Liddesdale, it abounds in excellent trout.—On the top of Kershope hill, in the parish of Yarrow, about 9 miles west-south-west of Selkirk, there stood a monumental stone called Tait's cross. Chalmers informs us, from a manuscript description of the shire of Selkirk by John Hodge, in 1722, "that there was then to be seen, at Tait's cross, boughted* and milked, upwards of 12,000 ewes, in the month of June, about eight o'clock at night, at one view."

KESSOCK (Wester), a ferry over Loch-Beauly to Inverness. It is in the parish of Knockbain, and is accommodated with a pier and inn.

KET (The), a streamlet of 5½ miles length of course, in Wigtonshire. It describes the figure of a semicircle, having a point a little north of Burrowhead for its centre. Rising near the sea in the parish of Glasserton, it flows through the burgh of Whithorn, and, driving a corn-mill near its mouth, enters the sea at the little bay called Port-Yarrock.

KETTINS, a parish in the south-west extremity of Forfarshire; bounded on the north-east by Newtyle; on the east by Lundie; on a small part of the west by the Forfarshire portion of Cupar-Angus; and on all other sides by Perthshire. It has nearly the figure of a hexagon, its south-east side considerably indented, two sides ragged or irregular, and each of the six measuring on the average about 2½ miles. But a detached portion, 1 mile long and ¾ of a mile broad, lies 6 miles south-west from the nearest point of the main body, surrounded by Collace, Kinnaird, Kilspindie, and St. Martins in Perthshire. The east side of the main body being bounded by the water-shedding line of the Sidlaw hills, the surface first descends the slope of these hills, and then glides gently down into the plain of Strathmore. The greater or western part is nearly level, and well cultivated and thoroughly enclosed. The lesser or upland part is partly heathy, partly covered with plantation, but chiefly disposed in pasturage. The soil, throughout the lowlands, is in general fertile; but in the uplands it is thin and light. Two rivulets—one of 6 miles length of course, which comes in from Perthshire and flows partly on the boundary and partly in the interior, and one of 4 miles length of course, which issues from a lochlet in the south-east extremity of the parish, and cuts it north-westward into two nearly equal parts—unite a few hundred yards above Cupar-Angus, or the point of their passing into Perthshire, and, in their progress, drive a considerable number of mills. A proportion of the population are employed in the weaving of linen fabrics, subordinately to the manufacturers of Dundee, and in conducting the operations of some bleachfields. Close on the western verge of the parish, but beyond its limits, and half-a-mile east of a bend of the river Isla, stands the Forfarshire portion of the town of Cupar-Angus. A mile south-east of that town, at mid-distance between the northern and the southern extremities of the parish, stands the village of Kettins, the site of the church, and the metropolis of a parish which boasts no fewer than seven villages. All the villages except Kettins, however, are at present inconsiderable hamlets; though anciently they seem to have been of more importance, and, with one exception, were the seats of chaplainries. Half-a-mile east of Kettins stands the modern mansion of Haliburton-house, situated in a plain, surrounded with stately plantations, and formerly the ordinary residence of the family whose name it bears, but now the property of the Earl of Aboyne. The family of Haliburton are well known in connection with the distinguished figure which they made in the scenes of the Scottish Reformation; and, in the 17th century, were owners of extensive lands adjacent to their mansion. A quarter of a mile south of the hamlet of Pitcur, and near 2 miles south-east of the village of Kettins, are the ruins of the castle—that of Pitcur—whence the chief branch of the family derived their title. A mile south-west of Kettins, environed by fine plantations and fertile fields, is Lintrose-house, formerly called Todderance, and once the seat of a lateral branch of the Haliburton family, one of whose offshoots had a seat in the college-of-justice, under the title of Lord Todderance. In the detached part of the parish and county are the mansion and manor of Bandirran. At the hamlet of Camp-muir, three-quarters of a mile north of Kettins, and close on the boundary with Cupar-Angus, are vestiges of a camp supposed to have been Roman. On the summit of a hill at the southern extremity of the parish stood the castle of Dores, traditionally reported to have been the residence of Macbeth. At Baldowrie, near the northern extremity, is an erect Danish monument, six feet high. The parish is traversed by the turnpike between Cupar-Angus and Dundee, by the road between Perth and Newtyle,

* *Boughted* is a verb, from the substantive *bought* or *bught*, which in the speech of shepherds means 'a fold for ewes,' while they are milked. Every one knows the old song,—

"Will ye go to the ewe-buchts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?"

and by not a few cross-roads; and recently, it has received a rich accession to its facilities of communication by the near vicinity to it of the Dundee and Newtyle railway. Population, in 1801, 1,207; in 1831, 1,193. Houses 250. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,560.—Kettins is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £225 13s. 5d.; glebe £10 Is. 4d. The church had anciently six subordinate or dependent chapels; situated respectively at Peatie, South Coston, Piteur, Muiryfaulds, Denhead, and Kettins, and most of them surrounded with cemeteries. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with £32 fees, from £10 10s. to £12 12s. other emoluments, and a dwelling-house and small piece of ground. Private schools are occasionally open.

KETTLE,* a parish in Fifeshire, occupying a portion of the valley of the Eden, on the south side of that stream, and ascending partly over the range of hills which form the southern boundary of the strath. Its extreme length from east to west is about 6½ miles; its breadth varied; and its form irregular. At the east end its breadth is nearly 2 miles; about the middle it is nearly 3 miles; and at the west end for about 2 miles it is little more than half-a-mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Markinch and Kennoway; on the east by Scoonie or Leven, Ceres, and Cults; on the north by Cults and Collessie; and on the west by the parish of Falkland.—There are five villages in the parish; the largest of which is Kettle, situated on the low ground on the south side of the Eden, and north of the turnpike-road from Cupar to Kirkcaldy, by New-Inn. Population, 527 in 1831. One of the two conflicting lines of projected railway through Fifeshire, namely that called the Eastern line, crosses in its progress this village on two high bridges. The other villages are: Holekettle or Burnside, on the public road, a short way to the south-west. Population 202. Bankton-park, to the north-west, and near the river. Population 146. Balmalcolm, about half-a mile south-east, also on the public road. Population 115; and Coalton-of-Burnturk, about a mile south-east of Balmalcolm on the high ground. Population 71. Kettle is a post-town, and the nearest market-town is Cupar. Population, in 1801, 1,889; in 1831, 2,071. Houses, in 1831, 431. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,047. Valued rent £6,965 3s. 4d. Scots. A considerable proportion of the population is employed in linen-weaving.—At the south-eastern extremity of the parish, where it borders with Scoonie and Ceres, is Clatto, the property of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. Here there are the remains of an old tower which is said to have anciently belonged to a family of the name of Seaton, of whom the tradition still is that they were very notorious robbers and murderers. The old road from Cupar to Kinghorn passed through Clatto-den, and in the face of the hill, which forms its boundary, there is alleged to be a cave, which communicated with the tower of Clatto and had another opening to the road, from which the bandits rushed out upon the unsuspecting passengers, and, dragging them into the cave, robbed and murdered them. The following is the traditional account of the discovery and punishment of these assassins. One of the Scottish kings—said to have been James IV.—happening to pass that way alone, was attacked by a son of the laird of Clatto; but the king, with one blow of his sword, cut off the right hand of the robber, with which he had seized hold of the bridle of his horse. The assailant instantly fled, and the king having taken up the severed hand, rode off with it. Next day, attended by a proper retinue, his majesty visited the tower of Clatto, and demanded to see Seaton and his sons, who were noted as hardy, enterprising men. The old man, affecting to be gratified by the king's request, conducted his family into the presence, but it was observed that one of the sons was absent; and, on inquiry being made after him, it was alleged he had been hurt by an accident, and was at the moment confined to bed. The king, however, insisted on seeing him; and, being led to his apartment, desired to feel his pulse. Whereupon the young man held out his left hand, but his majesty requesting to have the right, after many excuses, the poor wretch was obliged to confess that he had lost his right hand. The king then told him that he had a hand which was at his service if it fitted him; and the gory hand of the robber being produced, the king explained how it came into his possession, and the whole family were thereupon apprehended, tried, and executed, for the various robberies and murders they had committed. Such is the tradition as to the castle and den of Clatto; but it is necessary to mention that there is now no appearance of the cave, all trace of it having been obliterated by the breaking down of the banks of the den at this place.—West of Clatto, and on the other side of Clatto hill, is Dovan, belonging at one time to a family of the name of Boswell, cadets of Boswell of Balmuto, and now to Mr. Balfour of Balbirnie.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £223; glebe £3. The church, which was a vicarage belonging to the priory of St. Andrews, originally stood at Lathrisk; besides which there two chapels in the parish,—one at Chapel, and the other at Clatto. In 1636, the chapels having been suppressed after the Reformation, the church was removed to the village of Kettle, as more in the centre of the parish than where it had hitherto stood. The present church was built about the year 1830; sittings 1,200; cost, with the price of the ground, £3,000. It is in the pointed style of architecture, with a handsome tower, containing a clock, and terminated by ornamental pinnacles. It forms a rather fine object in the landscape of this part of the valley of the Eden. There is a chapel in the village of Kettle connected with the Relief synod.—An excellent school-house, fitted to hold 150 scholars, has been erected within the last few years, and a good dwelling-house and garden for the teacher. His salary is the maximum, and with the session and heritors' clerkship, and the school-fees, which are low, may amount to between £60 and £70 per annum.

KIL, or KILL, an adjunct of very frequent occurrence in Scottish topography. Some antiquaries derive it from the Saxon *King;* others, from the Latin *cella;* others, from the Gaelic *cill*—pronounced *keel*—which means 'a circle,' and in which some etymologists have found the radix of the Latin *cœlum.* According to the latter, all places in this country having the prefix *cill* or *kill,* originally derived their names from the proximity of a Druidical circle. It is, however, an historical fact, that when names of places begin with this adjunct, it is generally found that the place was originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name usually forms the second half of the appellation; and the presumption

* The name of this parish was anciently Lathrisk, or, as it is sometimes spelt in old charters, Lorresk, from the circumstance of the parish-church being formerly situated on the lands of that name at the west end of the parish. The church, manse, and glebe, having been removed about 1636 to the village of Kettle, the parish has from that time received the name of the village. In old deeds the name of the village is sometimes written Catul, sometimes Katul. From that portion of the lands of Kettle on which the village is situated belonging anciently to the Crown, the village as well as the parish is often called King's Kettle.

is that the word was borrowed by the Gaels from the old Monkish Latin, *cella*. In the Highland districts, *Kil* often implies 'a Burial-place,' probably from there having been originally a cell or chapel, or station of an early Christian missionary, in the neighbourhood.

KILBARCHAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded by Kilmalcolm on the north-west, and in all other directions by streams or rivulets, namely, the Locher and Bride's burn on the south-west, the Black Cart on the south and east,* and the Gryfe on the north. Its extent is about 18¾ square miles, taking the medium length from west to east at 7½, and the breadth at 2½ miles, containing about 9,200 English acres. It is of a triangular form, narrowing to a point at the north-east, where the Gryfe and the Cart unite, and where these streams form the only separation between this parish and those of Paisley, Renfrew, Inchinnan, Erskine, and Houston, all of which here closely approximate to each other. The lower district of Kilbarchan parish, towards the east, is flat, partly fertile land, and partly unreclaimed moss. Towards the west the surface becomes diversified with gentle risings, of which a great portion is cultivated. The whole abounds in beautiful scenery, and is much embellished with plantations. There are several pretty cascades on the rivulet Locher, which, after bounding the parish for a short distance, as already stated, enters it and runs nearly its whole length, finally falling into the Gryfe. Coal and limestone are wrought at several places. The low part of the parish contains excellent freestone, and the north-west *osmond stone*, which is in great request for ovens. The principal freestone quarry is one of great depth on the western declivity of an eminence called the Bar-hill or brae, adjacent to the town of Kilbarchan, on the east, and from it the houses in the town were mostly built. The stratification of the rocks in this quarry has attracted much attention, being scarcely in accordance with the prevailing theories. Over the freestone there is a stratum of coal, and above this, next the surface, there is whinstone.—On the north side of this hill there is a precipice of perpendicular trap rocks, nearly basaltic, incumbent on coal.

This parish contains some remains of antiquity, the most remarkable of which is a huge fragment of rock called 'the Clochodrick stone,' situate on an elevated plain about 2 miles west of the town. It is supposed to have formed part of a Druidical temple, and the supposition is countenanced by the name, which is apparently a corruption of the British words *Cloch-y-Drywd*, the 'Stone of the Druids,' and by the situation, which commands an extensive prospect, and is such as they usually selected for the performance of their rites. This fragment is of the same species of whinstone as the neighbouring hills, and appears to have been hewn from a rock a little to the east. It is about 22 feet long, 17 broad, and 12 high, and of a rude oval figure, extending east and west. At some distance around are seen a few large grey stones; but as the land is in tillage, it cannot be ascertained whether they once made part of a sacred enclosure, or are merely accidental. On the westward is the rivulet Bride's burn. This stone gave its name to the adjacent hamlet and lands, which are mentioned by the name of *Clochrodric*, so far back as the year 1202, in a charter by Alan, son of Walter, the Steward.†—On the top of Bar-hill are the remains of an encampment, supposed from its form to be Danish, consisting of a semicircular parapet of loose stones towards the south, and defended on the north by the precipice already mentioned.—In the north-east of the parish are the ruins of a narrow castle, called Ranfurly, or Ramphorlie, anciently the residence of the Knoxes. About 120 yards south-east of this, on an elevated rock, overtopping the castle, is a green mound, all of forced earth, named Castle-hill. It is of a quadrangular form, the sides facing the four cardinal points. A trench, dug out of the solid rock, surrounds its base on the east and part of the north and south sides; the west side rests on the edge of this steep rock. This mound is 330 feet in circumference at the base, 70 feet in diameter at the summit, and 20 feet high. The top is hollow. There has been an entrance into it on the eastern side. This may have been an outpost of the Roman camp at Paisley, distant 6 miles, of the site of which it commands a full view. The church of Kilbarchan was dedicated to St. Barchan,‡ and was a dependency of the monastery of Paisley. Of the ancient structure there are not any remains. In 1401, King Robert III. conferred an endowment made by Thomas Crawfurd of Auchinames for the support of a chaplain to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish-church of Kilbarchan, and also in a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, which had been erected by Crawfurd within the churchyard. On a farm, still called Prieston, a little to the east of the castle of Ranfurly, there was another chapel which was founded by the proprietor of the estate. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and the property called Kirklands was annexed to it.

Some ancient families have belonged to this parish. From the Knoxes of Ranfurly were descended John Knox, the Reformer, and Andrew Knox, who was appointed Bishop of the Isles on the restoration of Episcopacy, in 1606, and was transferred to the see of Raphoe in Ireland, in 1622. From them are also sprung the Irish family of Knox, Viscounts Northland, who, although not possessed of any property here, took from this place their British title of Baron Ranfurly, and their Irish one of Earl, conferred, respectively, in 1826 and 1831. The estate of Ranfurly remained in possession of the Knoxes till 1665, when it was sold to the Earl of Dundonald, from whose family it was not long afterwards acquired by the Hamiltons of Aitkenhead, now Holmhead.—Auchinames belonged to a branch of the Crawfurds from the 14th century till the 18th, when it was sold in portions to different persons. The superiority was, however, retained, in virtue of which the family—who are proprietors in Ayrshire—continue to style themselves as "of Auchinames." The old castle has been completely demolished since 1762, when it and great part of the estate were sold to John Barbour, merchant in Kilbarchan.—The lands of Waterston, anciently the property of a family of the same surname, were sold by William Waterston "of that ilk" to Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs in 1384. They now form part of the Milliken estate. The surname of Waterston, though not common, still occurs in Renfrewshire.—Another small inheritance that gave name to a family was Bruntchells (a corruption of Burntshields), which was sold by John Bruntchells, the last of his race, to Lord Sempill, in 1547.—It is usual to represent as belonging to this parish the Sem-

* In the map of Renfrewshire given in the New Statistical Account, the parish of Kilbarchan is, by an error in the colouring, represented as crossing the Black Cart, and as containing the town of Johnstone, which is in the Abbey parish of Paisley, and a strip of land, about 4 miles in length, which belongs to that parish and to those of Neilston and Lochwinnoch.

† Chartulary of the Monastery of Paisley, p. 14.

‡ The name of the parish is obviously derived from this saint, with the Celtic word *cil*, signifying a church or chapel, prefixed. St. Barchan's Feast is mentioned in the poem on Habbie Simpson, written about the beginning of the 17th century. Identical with this is a fair, still held here annually, called Barchan's day.

pills of Beltrees, in whom poetical talent was hereditary for three successive generations; but Beltrees is in the neighbouring parish of Lochwinnoch, and it was not till 1677, towards the end of the life of Francis Sempill, the last of these rhyming lairds, that the family removed from Beltrees which he sold, retaining the superiority, to a property in the parish of Kilbarchan, called Thirdpart, which he purchased. About 1758, Thirdpart was sold by Robert Sempill, grandson of Francis. Robert died at Kilbarchan in 1789, aged 102.* He was appointed a justice-of-the-peace in 1708, and at his death was probably the oldest judicial functionary of that or any other rank in the empire. Another mistake fallen into by some writers is to represent these Sempills as the "superiors" of the town of Kilbarchan; whereas they never held any such relation to the place. The principal proprietor in this parish is Sir William Milliken Napier, Baronet, direct male representative of the family of Napier. The mansion-house of Milliken, a handsome structure in the Grecian style, situate near the left bank of the Black Cart, was built in 1829. The chief part of this estate formed a barony called Johnstone, belonging to a branch of the family of Houstoun, from whom it was purchased in 1733, by the present proprietor's ancestor, who gave to it his own name of Milliken, while the name of Johnstone was transferred by the Houstouns to their estate of Easter Cochrane, on the opposite side of the river.—Blackston, with a modern mansion-house, on the left bank of the river, belongs to another branch of the family of Napier. These lands anciently belonged to the monastery of Paisley, and here the abbots had a summer-dwelling.—The estate of Craigends has belonged, for nearly four centuries, to a family named Cunningham, cadets of the noble House of Glencairn, having been granted by Alexander, Lord Kilmaurs, afterwards 1st Earl of Glencairn, to William Cunningham, one of his younger sons, in the year 1477. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated in a peninsula formed by the confluence of the Locher with the Gryfe.—South-east of this is the small estate of Clippens, long the property of a family named Cochran. Peter Cochran of Clippens, who had been head of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Board at Bengal, died in 1831, leaving an immense fortune.—The population of this parish, in 1801, was 3,751; in 1831, 4,806. Houses, in 1831, 462. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,941.—The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir William Milliken Napier, Baronet. The church was built in 1724, and has not been altered since. Sittings 670. Stipend £294 10s. 8d.; glebe £32. Unappropriated teinds £1,414 17s. 8d.—At Burntshields, about a mile south-west of the town, a church was built by the Original Burghers, in 1743, being one of the earliest belonging to the seceders from the Establishment. In 1826, the congregation built and removed to a church at Bridge-of-Weir in this parish; and in 1839 they returned to the Establishment: See Weir, Bridge of.†—A congregation of the Relief synod was established at Kilbarchan in 1786, and a church was finished two years afterwards, at the cost of upwards of £1,000. Sittings 906. Stipend, in 1838, £140, with a house and garden valued at £15.—There is a congregation of Scottish Baptists, which was established in 1810, and which meets in a flat of a house rented from year to year. Sittings 136. No stipend or emolument is received by the pastors.—The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 10s. school-fees; also £9 1s. 6d. arising from the office of session-clerk, and £10 for house and garden. There are seven other schools, with one instructor in each. In regard to the quality of the education given at the parochial school, it may be observed, that it has enabled several persons to bring themselves forward advantageously in after life. Of these, we may notice Mr. Cochran of Clippens, who has been already alluded to; and Robert John Hume, Esq., a distinguished medical officer in the service of the Duke of Wellington, both natives of this parish.

The town of Kilbarchan is pleasantly situated in the south-east of the parish, upon a declivity which terminates on a plain towards the south, through which runs a clear brook of the same name. It is sheltered on three sides by eminences finely wooded, and rising in some parts to the height of nearly 200 feet. It is distant 1 mile and 3 furlongs from Johnstone, 5½ miles from Paisley, and 13 from Glasgow. Kilbarchan was made a burgh-of-barony shortly before the year 1710, but it had no trade till 1739, when a linen-manufactory was established, and three years afterwards the manufacture of lawns, cambrics, &c., for the Dublin market, was introduced. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is now the weaving by hand-loom, of silk and cotton goods. In March, 1838, the population of the town was 2,333, of which 800 were hand-loom weavers. In 1740, the place contained only 40 families, or about 200 souls. In the centre of the town is a steeple, erected in 1755, with a school-house of later date. In a niche of the steeple there was placed, in 1822, a statue of Habbie Simpson, piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the 17th century, and on whom Robert Sempill, of Beltrees, wrote a well-known poem. The statue was cut by Mr. Archibald Robertson, of Greenock. The Piper's tombstone, much decayed, is pointed out in Kilbarchan churchyard. It bears the initials of his name, and a figure resembling, as some say, the remains of a bagpipe, or, as others think, a knife for chopping meat; tradition having handed down that he was a butcher as well as a musician. The inhabitants are imbued with a taste for literature, as is shown by their having two public libraries, one established in 1808, and another in 1823.‡ The affairs of the town are managed by a committee. In Kilbarchan there are several Friendly societies, a Masons' lodge, bearing the name of St. Barchan, instituted 1784, an Agricultural society, and a Curlers' society. Two annual fairs are held here; one on Lillia's day, the third Tuesday of July, old style: and the other on Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, old style. At the last, which was formerly a famous fair for lint and tow, there is a con-

* Sir John Sinclair, in his 'Code of Health and Longevity,' makes Robert Sempill's age 105; and in the Old Statistical Account of Kilbarchan it is made 108. We prefer the authority of William Semple, the Continuator of Crawfurd's History of Renfrewshire, who expressly states (Part II., p. 163.), that the old gentleman was "born January 1687," adding that, "on March 21st, 1782, I was in company with him, his daughter, his grand-daughter, and his great grandson, all in good health." We may here observe that William Semple, who in that work accumulated much valuable information, though expressed in a homely manner, was himself a native of this parish, having been the son of a farmer, and born on 10th May, 1747, as he has taken care to leave on record, p. 128, *note*. In the New Statistical Account of Paisley, (p. 165,) he is erroneously called "a native" of that town.

† The Rev. Alexander Brown, minister of the church at Burntshields, who died some years before 1826, left instructions that his body should be buried within that edifice, which was accordingly done. The church was afterwards sold, and converted into a byre and a barn—an act of desecration which the good man could not have contemplated.

‡ Robert Allan, weaver in Kilbarchan, wrote a number of songs, and other poetical pieces of merit, which have been published. After living to an advanced age in this his native place, he proceeded to New York, to join a son who had emigrated, but he unhappily died in that city, on 5th June, 1841 only four days after his arrival.

siderable horse-market.—Cotton-spinning is carried on at LINWOOD and BRIDGE-OF-WEIR. See our accounts of these places.

KILBERRY. See KILCALMONELL.

KILBIRNIE, a parish in the north-west part of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Renfrewshire; on the east by Beith; on the south and south-west by Dalry; and on the north and north-west by Largs. The parish stretches in length from north-west to south-east, and is bisected lengthways through the middle by Garnock-water. Routen-burn comes in from Renfrewshire, traces the north-eastern boundary over a distance of 3¼ miles, and falls into Kilbirnie-loch. Several rills rise in the western division, and flow eastward or southward to join the Garnock. Kilbirnie-loch, a beautiful sheet of water 1½ mile long and half-a-mile broad, stored with pike, perch, trout, and eel; and offering valuable facilities for the transport of coal, stretches from south-west to north-east on the boundary with BEITH: which see. Upwards of 250 acres of excellent land have been reclaimed from this ancient lake. More than a third of the parish on the north and north-west is wildly pastoral, running up to the water-shedding line of division with Renfrewshire, coming down thence in a congeries of heathy hills, separated from one another by moorland and moss, and altogether fit only for the purposes of the sportsman and the rearer of stock. About a third declines gently from the hills with a southern exposure, and presents soils of sand, clay, and earth, which are far from being infertile, and admit of transmutation into rich loam. The remaining part of the surface—considerably less than one-third—lies low along the Garnock, and is carpeted with some of the finest and most fructiferous deep moulds of earth and clay in Scotland. Except near the southern extremity, there is little or no plantation. The climate is very salubrious, and seems to resist epidemics. Coal is worked.—Kilbirnie-castle, situated toward the south, about ¾ of a mile west of the Garnock, and once pleasantly situated among fine gardens and beautiful policies, was built by the Crawford family nearly 350 years ago, and long inhabited by them as Viscounts of Garnock; but, along with a modern adjoining mansion erected about 150 years ago, and soon after being repaired and beautified by the Earl of Crawford, it was destroyed by fire, and became a roofless ruin.—The parish is traversed by the turnpike between Saltcoats and Glasgow, and enjoys the rich accession to facility of communication lately furnished by the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Population, in 1801, 959; in 1831, 1,541. Houses 207. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,133.—The village of Kilbirnie stands on the Garnock, ¾ of a mile west from Kilbirnie-loch; 62 miles from Edinburgh; 20 from Glasgow; 3 from Beith; and 3½ from Dalry. About 90 years ago it had only three houses; but before the close of the century, it counted 300 inhabitants, and in 1821 it had 800. Its progress since, though prosperous, has not been proportionally rapid. A large cotton-mill, a considerable flax-mill, and a thread-manufactory, attest its importance. In 1838 it had 80 looms, employed on cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics. In the village is a place of worship belonging to the Reformed Presbyterians; and half-a-mile south of it stands the parish-church.—Kilbirnie is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £192 12s. 10d.; glebe £18. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with fees. There is a non-parochial school. The St. Birinie or Birinar, to whom the church was dedicated, and from whom it had its name, is said to have been a bishop and confessor, who was the instrument of converting the West Saxons, and who died in the year 650. Other churches or chapels in Scotland seem to have been dedicated to him,—Kilbirnie having existed in the Boyne district of Banffshire, and in the Aird of Inverness-shire. The church of Kilbirnie belonged anciently to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. Long before a village or even a hamlet grew up here, the Earls of Eglinton, to whom the manor passed after the Reformation, procured for it the privileges of a free burgh-of-barony.

KILBRANDON, a parish in Argyleshire, to which that of Kilchattan is united. The united parishes consist of five farms on the mainland of Lorn, opposite Mull, and bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the west, and the sound of Mull on the north; and five islands, viz. LUING, SEIL, SHUNA, FORSA, and EASDALE: see these articles. The extent of the parish, including the narrow sounds which interseet the islands, is about 10½ miles, and its breadth nearly 6; superficial area about 11,500 Scots acres. The surface, hilly and mountainous, is best adapted for pasture, but there are many arable fields, which produce tolerable crops of barley and oats. The coast possesses several excellent harbours, and abounds with fish. Besides the valuable slate-quarries of Easdale and Luing, there are veins of silver and lead ore, and of iron, zinc, and copper. Population, in 1801, 2,278; in 1831, 2,833. The population of the old parish of Kilchattan, including the islands of Luing, Forsa, and Shuna, amounted, in 1831, to 1,100. A census of the united parishes, in 1836, gave the total population at 2,738, whereof 2,528 were churchmen. Houses 593. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,251.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, the Duke of Argyle, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend £173 7s. 1d.; glebe £14 10s. The church is about a century old; but was repaired about 25 years ago; sittings 585. A catechist officiates in the parish, which also enjoys the ministrations of Independent missionaries.—There are two parochial schools. The salary of one master is £34, with £26 fees, and a house and garden; of the other, £25, with £25 fees, but no other emolument. There were 4 private schools in the parish in 1834; and a school in the island of Easdale, supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge.

KILBRANDON SOUND, a narrow arm of the sea, which runs between Carradale in the peninsula of Kintyre and the isle of Arran. This is usually a good herring-fishing station.

KILBRIDE, a parish in Argyleshire, united to KILMORE: which see.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the county of Bute, and isle of Arran, extending 14 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; and comprehending the east and north-east parts of the island, from Drippin on the south to the Cock on the north. A ridge of mountains separates it on the west from the parish of Kilmorie. It varies in breadth from 2 to 4½ miles; and has a superficial area of about 42,000 imperial acres, of which about 4,000 are under cultivation. The soil is hard and stony, but, upon the whole, tolerably productive. There are two safe harbours in this district, viz. LOCH-RANZA and LAMLASH: see these articles, and the general article ARRAN. In the mountain of Goatfield, or Goatfell [see ARRAN], in this parish, are found topazes or cairngorms of a dark brown colour, beryls, and other precious stones. There are several quarries of freestone and limestone, and many places strongly indicate coal. Freestone, slate, and blind-coal, are found at the northern extremity. Barytes is quarried in GLENSANNOX·

see that article. The whole parish, with the exception of the farm of Kilmichael, belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. Population, in 1801, 2,183; in 1831, 2,656. Houses 408. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,459.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £259 3s. 4d.; glebe £20. The parish-church is in the village of Lamlash. It was built in 1773; sittings 560.—A neat extension church was opened at the village of Brodick in December 1839.—There is an unordained assistant to the two ministers of Arran at Loch-Ranza, salary £41, from mortified money, to endure as long as there are only two parish-ministers in the island.—There is an Independent chapel at Glensannox; sittings 260.—There are 4 parochial schools. The schoolmaster at Lamlash receives £19; at Brodick £16; at Currie £4; and at Loch-Ranza £6 per annum. There is an Assembly's school at Whiting bay, the teacher of which has £25 of salary. There is also a private school at Lamlash.—For general details relative to this parish see our article ARRAN.

KILBRIDE (EAST), a large parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire; bounded on the north by the parishes of Carmunnock and Cambuslang; on the east by Blantyre, Glassford, and Avondale; on the south by Loudon and Avondale; and on the west by Loudon, Eaglesham, and Carmunnock. The parish is termed East Kilbride to distinguish it from West Kilbride in Ayrshire; and comprehends the old parish of Torrans, or Torrance, which was annexed to it as an appendage before the Reformation, and afterwards legally incorporated with it in 1589, by the presbytery of Glasgow. The outline of the parish bears a partial resemblance to a sand-glass. In length it is nearly 10 miles from north to south; and from east to west it varies from 2 to 5 miles in breadth. In general it is a high-lying district. Crossbasket, the least elevated ground in the parish, is about 200 feet above the level of the sea; and the summit of Eldrig, nearly 7 miles south of Crossbasket, is computed to be, at least, 1,600 feet in height. From Crossbasket to Eldrig there is a gradual ascent, formed by a regular succession of little hills, with very little expanse of level ground between them. The moorland part of the parish commences about 2 miles to the north of Eldrig, and continues a considerable way down the south side of the ridge, where Kilbride borders with Loudon. From the extensive tracts of pasture here, great attention has all along been paid to the breed and management of milk cows; and this perseverance has been amply rewarded, for it is stated in the New Statistical Account, "that the dairy-produce, in particular, is at least four times as great as it was 40 years ago." Vast quantities of butter, butter-milk, and cheese, are supplied from it to Rutherglen and Glasgow. Excepting upon the estates of Calderwood and Torrance, planting has not proceeded to any great extent in this parish, probably from the great number of small possessions into which it is subdivided. That the soil will produce timber is readily evidenced by the number of splendid trees, which even on very exposed situations surround the dwellings of landlord and tenant; but Mr. Ure, in his history of East Kilbride, tells us that considerable attention was paid to the rearing of these ornaments of the landscape. The preparative process, which was an unusual one, and may probably be copied with advantage elsewhere, was as follows:—"The soil was prepared by draining off the water. A handful of oats was thrown into the bottom of the hole, dug for the young tree; over these about an inch of good earth was laid; upon this the roots of the plant were carefully spread, covered up with the best mould that could be got, and the plant secured from the cattle. The oats having come to a state of vegetation, raised a proper degree of heat, and thereby made the plant set forth with vigour."—[Ure's History of East Kilbride.] Notwithstanding the proximity of this parish to the great coal-fields of Hamilton, Bothwell, and the Monklands, this important mineral exists only to a limited extent in East Kilbride, and the quality is very indifferent, so much so that a great portion of the coal used by the inhabitants is brought from other districts. Limestone and freestone, however, both of excellent quality, abound in the parish, and are carried in large quantities to other places. The principal lime-works are at Thornton, Thornton-hall, Braehead, and Limekilns; and there are extensive freestone quarries at Lawmuir, Bogton, Benthall, and Torrance. There is an ironstone mine at Basket, and tile-works at Springbank and Millhouse. Roman cement is extensively found and worked in the parish. The post-office is situated in the village of Kilbride, and there are three turnpike-roads which lead through the parish. One of these is the Glasgow road to Strathaven, which passes through the village of Kilbride, and traverses the parish for 5 miles; another extends from Kilbride to Eaglesham; and a third leads between Kilbride, Busby, and Carmunnock. The parish-roads are well kept.—The village of Kilbride was erected into a burgh-of-barony in the reign of Queen Anne, and the burghers were authorized to hold a weekly-market and four fairs in the year. The market was discontinued half-a-century ago; three of the fairs have fallen into desuetude, and the fourth, which is held in June, is not regarded as of much importance to the district. In addition to the town or village of Kilbride, the parish contains six other small villages, viz., Maxwellton, Aldhouse, including Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Kittochside, and Nerston. Population, in 1801, 2,330; in 1831, 3,789. From an enumeration taken in 1836, it would appear that of the total population nearly 1,000 resided in the town of Kilbride, and nearly 300 in Maxwellton. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,363.—Kilbride is situated in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £280 8s. 5d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £1,240 19s. 9d. Hamilton of Wishaw informs us that "the tiends of Kilbryde did anciently belong to the chantor of Glasgow; they are now all mortified to the colledge of Glasgow, except twelf chalders of victuall reserved to the minister for his maintenance, which he yet enjoyes, with both the gleebs of Kilbryde and Torrence." The parish-church was built in 1744, and was extensively repaired in 1838; sittings 900. At the rebuilding of the church, that part of the old edifice which supported the belfry was allowed to remain, and now answers the purpose of a steeple. An inscription on the bell records that it was cast in 1590, by one of the most celebrated founders in Europe. It was rent, however, in 1689, from a violent ringing on a day of public rejoicing, caused by the receipt of the news of the defeat and death of Lord Dundee, or 'Clavers,' at the battle of Killicrankie. It is scarcely necessary to detail, that Lord Dundee was regarded as a most ungodly persecutor by the great mass of the people in the west of Scotland, and his fall was considered to afford good cause for a national jubilee.—A Relief congregation was established in 1791, and, in the same year, a church was built, calculated to accommodate 913 sitters. The stipend of the minister is £120 per annum, with a manse, but no glebe. A Methodist church has also been recently established.—The principal parochial school is situated at the village of Kilbride, and the salary is £34 per annum, besides the ordinary school-fees. There are

two auxiliary or side-schools, one at Jackton and the other at Aldhouse. Salary of each £8 10s. per annum, besides the school-fees. An excellent school is supported in Maxwellton by the liberality of Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, and there is also an unendowed school at Kilbride.

Previous to the reign of Robert the Bruce the greater part of this parish belonged to the powerful family of the Cummins, and the whole was forfeited at the time of the death of John Cummin, who was killed by Bruce at Dumfries. Hamilton of Wishaw says, that "this baronie and paroch was given by king Robert Bruce as ane part of the mariage portion of his daughter Marjorie, to Walter, the Great Stewart of Scotland; and heth been alwayes reckoned since as a part of the Principalitie; and the severall families therein are said to be old, yett I hear not of any writts older among them than from John Earle of Carrick, grand-child to King Robert, thereafter called Robert the third." These lands afterwards passed into the possession of Lindsay of Dunrod, whose predecessor assisted the king at the killing of the Red Cummin at Dumfries. This family, once a potent one in the district, has been for long entirely extinct, and they have left a very unenviable reputation behind them. "This family preferring the Mains to Dunrod, their ancient family-seat near Gourick, took up their residence in Kilbride. They flourished in great wealth and splendour till little more than a century ago, when the estate was sold to pay the debt which the extravagance of its owner forced him to contract. It is reported that the last proprietor in the Dunrod family greatly exceeded all his predecessors in haughtiness, oppression, and vice of every kind. He seldom went from home unless attended by 12 vassals well-mounted on white steeds. Among the instances of his cruelty it is told that, when playing on the ice, he ordered a hole to be made in it, and one of his vassals, who had inadvertently disobliged him in some trifling circumstance, immediately to be drowned. The place hath ever since been called Crawford's hole, from the name of the man who perished in it. Tradition mentions this cruel action as a cause, in the just judgment of God, that gave rise to his downfall. It is told that, having worn out the remains of a wretched life, he died in one of the tenants' barns. Such was the miserable end of one of the greatest and most opulent families in this country." [Ure's History of East Kilbride.]—The ruins of Mains castle, once the splendid residence of the Cummins and Lindsay, are still seen about a mile distant from the church.—The family of which Sir William A. Maxwell of Calderwood is the representative is a very ancient one, and has been connected with the parish since the reign of Alexander III. The mansion-house of Calderwood, which has recently received extensive additions, is a very splendid erection, and in describing it as it appeared in his own time, more than 40 years ago, the usually sedate Mr. Ure appears to have been beguiled into the regions of poetry. He says, "It is surrounded with banks through which the Calder, in a variety of beautiful meanders, takes its course. A delightful cascade formed by nature fronts the house, at the distance of about 200 yards. The fall, which is interrupted by small breaks, renders the landscape extremely agreeable. The scene, in general, being a mixture of the grand, the romantic, and the beautiful, would, in ancient poetry, have been celebrated as the enchanted abodes of the rural deities."—The family represented by Miss Stuart of Torrance, the principal proprietor in the parish, is one of the oldest in the country, and it has long also possessed the property of Mains. The oldest part of Torrance house is 500 years old, and about 100 years ago Colonel Stuart placed over the entrance a beautiful stone, having the arms of Scotland carved upon it, and which for centuries had adorned the arched gate at the chief or drawbridge entry to Mains castle.—The celebrated Mrs. Jean Cameron resided for several years previous to her death in East Kilbride. She was of an ancient and distinguished family, and her enthusiastic attachment to the cause of the exiled royal house of Stuart, with the efforts which she made to sustain its fortunes in 1745, made her name well known in Britain. She kept the farms of Blacklaw and Roddenhead in her possession, and died in 1773, and was buried amid a clump of trees, near the solitary house of Blacklaw at which she resided. The place has since been called Mount Cameron.—A peculiar interest also attaches to this parish as being the birth-place of the celebrated Hunters,—Dr. William Hunter, eminent as a physician and a scientific inquirer, and Dr. John Hunter, eminent for his medical investigations, and his munificent bequests to aid the cause of science. They were born at Long-Calderwood, a place about a mile-and-a-half north of the village of Kilbride.—In the southern division of this parish is a place called Flakefield, which gave rise to a surname which is intimately associated with the rise and progress of a branch of manufactures which contribute materially to the advancement and prosperity of the city of Glasgow.*

* The particulars of the incident alluded to in the text are as follow:—Previous to the commencement of the last century two young men of the name of Wilson, the one from Flakefield and the other from the neighbourhood, proceeded to Glasgow, and there commenced business as merchants. The similarity of the name having occasioned frequent mistakes in the way of business, one of them for the sake of distinguishing him from the other was designated by the cognomen of Flakefield, the place of his birth, and the real name soon became obsolete, both the man and his posterity being known by the surname of Flakefield, instead of Wilson. The original bearer of the new name put one of his sons to the weaving trade; but the lad, after having learned the business, enlisted about the year 1670, in the regiment of the Cameronians, and was afterwards draughted into the Scottish guards. During the wars he was sent to the Continent, where he procured a blue and white checked hankerchief, that had been woven in Germany; and at the time a thought struck Flakefield that should it be his good fortune to return to Glasgow, he would make the attempt to manufacture cloth of the same kind. He accordiogly preserved with great care a fragment sufficient for his purpose; and being disbanded in 1700, he returned to his native city, with a fixed resolution to accomplish his laudable design. A few spindles of yarn, fit for his purpose, was all that William Flakefield could at that time collect; the white was ill-bleached, and the blue not very dark, but they were nevertheless the best that could be found in Glasgow. About two dozen of handkerchiefs composed the first web, and when the half was woven he cut out the cloth, and took it to the merchants, who at that time traded in salmon, Scottish plaiding, Hollands, and other thick linens. They were pleased with the novelty of the blue and white stripes, and especially with the delicate texture of the cloth, which was *thin set* in comparison of the Hollands. The new adventurer asked no more for his web than the nett price of the materials used, and the ordinary wages for his work; and as this was readily paid him he went home rejoicing that his attempt had not been unsuccessful. This dozen of handkerchiefs—the first of the kind ever made in Britain—was disposed of in a few hours; and fresh demands poured so rapidly in upon the exulting artist that the remaining half of his little web was bespoken before it was woven. More yarn was procured with all speed; several looms were immediately filled with handkerchiefs of the same pattern; and the demand increased in proportion to the quantity of cloth that was manufactured. The English merchants who resorted to Glasgow for thick linens were highly pleased with the new manufacture, and as they carried a few with them, these rapidly sold, and the goods met with universal approbation. The number of looms daily increased, and in a few years Glasgow became celebrated for this branch of the linen trade. Variety in patterns and colours was soon introduced; the weavers in Paisley and the adjoining towns engaged in the business, and it soon became both lucrative and extensive. Manufactures having once obtained a footing in Glasgow, others of a more important kind were attracted to the spot. Checks were followed by the *blanks* or linen cloth for printing; to these were added the muslin, and finally the cotton trade, &c. which have elevated Glasgow to one of the proudest commercial and manufacturing positions in the world. It is painful to record, however, that neither William Flakefield, nor any of his descendants, ever received any reward or mark of approbation for the good ser-

KILBRIDE (West), a parish on the coast of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Largs; on the east by Dalry; on the south-east by Ardrossan; and on all other sides by the frith of Clyde. It occupies the angle formed by the recession of the coast-line on the opening or commencement of the expansive bay of Ayr on the north; and presenting one side to that bay, another to the strait or sound between the coast and the Cumbrays, and a third to the interior, is nearly of a triangular figure. Its extreme length from north to south is about 6 miles; and its extreme breadth from the promontory of Portincross eastward is about 3½ miles. The island of Little Cumbray is attached to the parish; but, having been separately noticed in the article Cumbraes, it needs not here be kept in view. A continuation of the rolling surface of hill and upland which commences at Greenock, and forms a sea-screen down the coast of Renfrewshire, comes boldly in upon the parish, especially on its eastern verge, and undulates over its whole area, softening in character as it approaches the south. Along the eastern frontier, the hills run so regularly and loftily in a ridge as to form a natural boundary, and send up one summit—that of Kame—nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. In the interior, as they deflect to the west, they are in some instances concatenated, and in others insulated; and, in general, they decline in height as they approach the frith. The hills are, in many instances, green to their summits; and, regarded as a field of heights, are ploughed by various romantic little vales, bringing down their watery tributes to the sea, and are occasionally made the screen or protecting framework of luxuriantly tinted haughs. From the summits of many of them views are obtained, in peculiarly advantageous grouping, of that magnificent landscape of far-stretching lowland-coast, luscious in the beauties of cultivation, and long expanse of bright blue sea, romantic in its islands and its land-locking boundaries, and background scenery of Highland heights, of soaring and pinnacled mountain elevations, which is descried from great multitudes of the rising grounds of Ayrshire, and the stirring and arousing appeals of which might have been expected to produce more than one 'Ayrshire bard,' and to have provoked that one to the breathing of more warmth of colouring over his efforts at description. "At one view," says the sufficiently unexcited writer in the Old Statistical Account, "the eye takes in the broken land and small sounds formed by the islands of Arran, Bute, the two Cumbrays, and the coasts of Cowal and Cantire; the extensive coast of Carrick, from Ayr to Ballentrae; a wide expanded frith, with the rock of Ailsa rising majestic in its very bosom; the stupendous rocks and peak of Goatfield in Arran; while the distant cliffs of Jura are seen just peeping over the whole, in the back ground. Such a landscape is exceedingly rare, and has always been particularly pleasing to strangers." Five rills or burns, with their tiny tributaries, all begin and end their course within the limits of the parish, and are the only streams by which it is watered, but, in rainy weather, they sometimes come down in a bulk of volume and power of current which invest them with importance. Kilbride-burn, the largest of them, rises on the west side of Glenton-hill, flows past the village of West Kilbride, and enters the frith at Sea-Mill. South Annan-burn, near the northern boundary, pursues its course through a romantic glen, and forms a series of beautiful cataracts, diminishing in depth of leap as the brook approaches the sea. At the highest and principal fall, the burn, emerging with a rapid current from between two high hills, leaps right over a rocky precipice 50 feet in height, into a deep and awful chasm, the bottom of which is a capacious sphere, smooth and regular as if hollowed out with the chisel. Over the abyss project the beetling and menacing rocks of the precipice; and around it are a zone and tuftings of natural wood, in which the oak, the hazel, and the birch vie for the pre-eminence of shade and verdure. The coast-line of the parish, owing to the advantage gained by peninsularity of form, is about 7 miles in extent. At the angle, or south-west extremity, projects the promontory of Portincross, terminating in a perpendicular wall of rock 300 feet high, called Ardneil bank, or Goldberry-head, separated from the margin of the sea only by a very narrow belt of verdant land, and extending in a straight line of about a mile in length. Natural wood, consisting of oak, hazel, ash, and hawthorn, runs in thick tuftings along the base of the precipice, and ivy, with gray and golden coloured lichens, impresses a beautiful tracery of tint and of aspect athwart its bold front. To approach the terrific summit makes even a man of firm nerve giddy; but to view it from below is to enjoy a rich feasting of the taste and the fancy. Everywhere, except at this remarkable headland, the coast of the parish is low and shelving. From the northern boundary to a point about two miles south, stretch the sands of South Annan, of half-moon form, sheltered by a curving recess in the land, measuring at their centre, when the tide is out, about a mile in breadth, rich in their beds of mussels, cockles, and other shell-fish, and offering a favourite retreat to vast flocks of various kinds of wild fowl. Limestone occurs at Ardneil, and in some other localities, but too scantily and of too poor a quality to be profitably worked. On a conspicuous hill, called the Law, are quarried millstones of a coarse sort of granite. The soil over nearly four-fifths of the whole area, or up the sides and over the summits of its almost incessant heights, is poor, mossy, and moorland, on a subsoil of coarse till, yet admitting, around the bases and on the lower sides of the heights, not a few patches of loamy and calcareous land of kindly and fertile character. About two-thirds, or a little more, of the entire area is regularly or occasionally subjected to the plough; and nearly one-third is naturally and exclusively pastoral. The district is characteristically devoted to the dairy, the arable pastures being used and esteemed for their produce in Dunlop cheese. The parish is, in general, sufficiently enclosed; but, with some small exceptions, it is destitute of plantation, and has a naked and chilled appearance. At Portincross is a small quay, offering accommodation at high water to vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden, and used in making shipments for the Clyde. The road from Greenock to Ardrossan runs along the parish, and, along with subordinate roads, gives it an aggregate length of 22 miles broad,—preserved in good repair, and suitably provided with bridges. Population, in 1801, 795; in 1831, 1,685. Houses 215. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,006.

On a ledge of rock, close upon the sea, under the bold promontory of Ardneil bank, stand the ruinous yet tolerably complete walls of the very ancient castle of Portincross. The promontory being, with the exception of the Rhinns of Galloway, the extreme western point of the Lowlands of Scotland, and lying conveniently between Edinburgh and Icolmkill, and also between Dundonald and Rothsay, the castle was probably a halting-place of the Scot-

vices rendered by him, not only to Glasgow, but to the kingdom at large. Flakefield, however, having, during his service in the army, learned to beat the drum, was in his old age promoted to the office of town-drummer, in which situation he continued till his death!

tish kings on embarking either for Bute or for the burying-place of their early ancestors. Some charters of the first and the second Stuarts purport to have received the sign-manual at "Arnele," and may possibly evince this castle—however small and incommodious—to have worn, in a limited degree, similar honours to those of the homogeneous castle of Dundonald: see DUNDONALD. A brief distance seaward from the promontory, at a spot where the depth of water is 10 fathoms, sunk a principal ship of the famous Spanish armada. Of several pieces of ordnance which, about a century ago, were brought up from her by means of a diving machine, one lies in a corroded state on the shore beside the old castle.—The most remarkable of the hills of the parish, especially those called Tarbet-hill, the Law, Auld-hill, and the Comb, or Caimb, or Kaim, were all used as signal-posts, or the arenæ of beacon-fires, during the period of the Danish invasions. On Auld-hill, are remains of a circular building, which probably was occupied as a watch-tower. On the Law, overlooking the village, are the ruinous walls of Law-castle, a stately and very ancient tower, formerly one of the seats of the Earls of Kilmarnock.—Near the fine cascade of South Annan-burn, stand the ruins of a very elegant mansion, formerly the residence of the family of Semple, and now the property of the Earl of Eglinton. The house was built in the reign of James VI. by a Lord Semple, who brought the model of it from Italy. A beautiful green hill, secondary to the Kaim, but attached to it, rises with a bold and sudden swell behind the house. Standing on its summit, a spectator looks down upon the dismantled fabric of the once-elegant mansion, hiding, as it were, the scathings of its beauty among a number of very fine old elms, beeches, and ashes, whose venerable boughs now bending to the earth indicate their age; and over the tops of the trees and the ruin, he looks abroad on an expanded sheet of water which, at full sea, seems to come in contact with them, and on an abundantly charming and finely diversified grouping of that vast and gorgeous landscape, which is seen from most of the heights of the parish,—but nowhere with more advantage of fore-ground and of general effect than from this eminence. Immediately adjoining the ruin of the Semple mansion, stands a neat modern cottage ornée. Near the coast, about 1 or 1½ mile south of Southennan, in a position which originally was a narrow and small peninsula running into a morass, stands the ancient mansion of Hunterston, now occupied as a farm-house, and sending up a square tower of apparently high antiquity. The modern mansion, a handsome new edifice, is nearer the sea.—Dr. Robert Simson, the well-known professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow and the translator and editor of Euclid, and General Robert Boyd, Lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar during the notable siege of that great fort in 1782, were natives of the parish.

The village of West Kilbride is situated in a well-sheltered hollow, ¾ of a mile from the sea; 1¾ mile from Portincross-castle; 4½ miles north-west from Ardrossan; and 7¼ miles south from Largs. On the streamlet which runs through it are two mills for grinding oats, a flax-mill, a mill for grinding tanners' bark, and a mill for pulverizing charcoal. A tannery employs 8 or 10 persons. The chief employments are weaving and hand-sewing in subordination to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. In 1838, 85 harness looms and 5 plain looms were employed on fabrics in all the three departments of cotton, silk, and woollen. The condition of the weavers, as in most other places, is painfully depressed. Near the centre of the village, on a gentle rising ground, stands the parish-church, a long narrow mean-looking edifice, low in the walls and deep-roofed. A meeting-house belonging to the United Secession, is a neat and commodious structure. In the village are three schools, one of them parochial, and the others private, and unendowed; a library, containing upwards of 400 volumes; and three Friendly societies,—one of them of considerably long standing. Population of the village, about 1,020.—West Kilbride is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £202 12s. 7d.; glebe £13 12s. 7d. Unappropriated teinds £383 18s. 2d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £27 17s. 8d., with £37 6s. 9d. fees.—The saint from whom the parish, like the other Kilbrides of Scotland, has its name, is the well-known Bridget, familiarly called Bride. The church anciently belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. In the parish there were, previous to the Reformation, several chapels. One stood on the coast, 1¼ mile south of the church, at a place to which it gave the name of Chapelton. Another stood at Southennan, in the immediate vicinity of the ancient mansion of the family of Sempell; and was built by John, Lord Sempil, in the reign of James IV., and dedicated to Saint Inan,—reported to have been a confessor at Irvine, and to have died in the year 839. A third, subordinate like the others to the parish-church, was dedicated to Saint Bege or Veg, said to have been a Scottish virgin and confessor, who died in 896, and situated in Little Cumbray. See article CUMBRAYS.

KILBUCHO, a parish on the western verge of Peebles-shire, now consolidated with BROUGHTON and GLENHOLM: See these articles. It has a triangular form, with its apex pointing to the south; and is bounded on the north by Lanarkshire, Skirling, and Broughton; on the south-east by Glenholm; and on the south-west by Lanarkshire. Its north and north-east sides are each 4½ miles, and its south-west side 3¾ miles in extent. Toward its north-west angle its boundary runs for 1¼ mile parallel with the course of the river Clyde, here a considerable stream at only about a mile's distance. Biggar-water, coming in from the north-west, traces nearly the whole of the northern boundary. Kilbucho rises on the side of Cardon-hill at the southern angle, or extremity, runs 1¼ mile due north, and thence flows north-eastward parallel with the south-east boundary, till it falls into Biggar-water. Cardon hill rises 1,400 feet above the level of the Tweed, at 3 miles' distance, still on the high ground or mountain-land of its origin. From this hill a chain runs north-eastward till it strikes Biggar-water; and over the whole distance it forms a water-shedding line, constitutes the boundary, and consists of heights whose sides and summits are covered with heath and grass. At the base of this ridge is a narrow and pleasant vale watered by the Kilbucho. Screening this vale on the north-west side, and parallel with the first ridge, is a broader and less strongly featured stretch of heights, also clothed in mingled russet and green. Beyond this ridge, a beautiful valley, comparatively broader and finely decorated with wood on the west, somewhat contracted as it advances eastward, and again expanding as it forms an angular junction with the former valley, stretches along Biggar-water.—In the north-east angle stands the church of the united parishes; and 1½ mile inward, from the southern angle is the site of the ancient church of Kilbucho. The saint from whom the parish has its name was either a female called Bega, of whom nothing is known, or, more probably, by a corruption of the orthography, the celebrated Bede. Tradition reports that a number of monks of Bede's

order settled in the parish, and that they raised some beautiful banks which still exist. A well of excellent water, also, bears the name of St. Bede's well. The parish was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Peebles. The barony of Kilbucho belonged, at the accession of Robert I., to the Grahames of Dalkeith and Abercorn; it passed, in the reign of David II., to the Douglasses; it afterwards passed successively to Lord Fleming and the Earl of Morton; and acquired, during the reign of Charles I., by John Dickson, it continues to be possessed by that gentleman's descendants.

KILCALMONELL, a parish in Argyleshire, forming the northern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is bounded on the north by the isthmus of Tarbert. For a short distance, it comprehends the whole breadth of the peninsula, from Loch-Tarbert on the west to Loch-Fyne on the east, till separated from the latter by the narrow but long parish of Skipness, whose northern extremity once formed a part of Kilcalmonell. The western side extends the whole length of West-Tarbert-loch, which is about 12 miles, and stretches 4 miles beyond it, along the coast of the Atlantic ocean. The breadth of Kilcalmonell is from 3 to 5 miles.—The district of Kilberry is of a triangular form, measuring about 7 miles on each side; bounded on the south by Loch-Tarbert, on the west by the Atlantic ocean, and on the north-east by South Knapdale. Its population, in 1831, was 993. The surface exhibits great variety of hill and vale, plains, woods, and lakes; and the soil is no less various in its qualities, consisting of sand, clay, loam, moss, and moor, which last occupies at least one-half of the parish. The arable soil is fertile, but the climate is changeable, and liable to sudden transitions. The principal crops are oats, barley, and potatoes. The parish abounds with limestone and shell marl, and the coast furnishes sea-ware in abundance. There are several harbours with fishing-villages, from which busses are sent out to the herring fishery. The entrance to Kintyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts, one at each side of the isthmus of Tarbert, and one in the centre. The principal of them, the castle of Tarbert, is a fine old ruin, surmounting the rocks at the entrance of the harbour. It is said that it was supplied with water by a submarine passage, in pipes, across the harbour. Tarbert was in the last century the seat of a sheriffdom of the same name. There are the remains of many other old forts in the parish, particularly one with vitrified walls, and another with a very thick wall of dry stones, both built on the hill of Dunskeig, which commands the opening of Loch-Tarbert. There are also numerous cairns in the parish. Partly situated in the Kilberry division of this parish is Sliabh Gaoil; or, 'the Hill of Love,' celebrated in ancient story as the scene of the death of Diarmid, the Achilles of the Fingalian heroes, and the great progenitor of the family of Campbell, who are known to this day by the name of Clann Dhiarmaid, 'the Children of Diarmid.' Population, in 1801, 2,952; in 1831, 3,488. Houses 456. Assessed property, £9,250.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £218 5s. 11d.; glebe £17 10s. There are two parish-churches, and service is performed in them alternately. Kilcalmonell church was enlarged in 1828; sittings 600. Kilberry church was built in 1821; sittings 700.—There is a mission at Tarbert; chapel built in 1775; sittings 400. Stipend £60, with £20 for manse and glebe.—There is an Independent church in the parish.—There are two parochial schools, and 7 private schools in the parish; but the minister reported, in 1834, that there were about 300 persons in the parish, above 15 years, who could not read.

KILCHATTAN. See KILBRANDON.

KILCHENZIE. See KILLEAN.

KILCHOAN. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

KILCHOMAN, a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Islay; so named, it is said, from a St. Chomanus, who was sent hither by Columba to preach the gospel. It is 14 miles long and 6 broad; and is mainly of a peninsular form, extending between Loch-Gruinard and Loch-Indaal. Around the coast the land is arable, producing good crops of corn, barley, flax, and potatoes. There is one lake which covers 100 acres of land. On it is a small island, which has been once strongly fortified. Population, in 1801, 2,050; in 1831, 4,822. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,735. Houses, in 1831, 812.—This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £12. Church built in 1825; sittings 608. An Independent chapel was built at Port-Charlotte in 1830; sittings 200.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d. There is a General Assembly's school at Gruinard, in the north part of the parish, and a Gaelic Society's school near Port-Charlotte; besides several private schools. See articles ISLAY, GRUINARD, and PORT-CHARLOTTE.

KILCHRENAN AND DALAVICH, a parish in Argyleshire. It extends 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; comprehending about 96 square miles, or 49,000 Scots acres, lying on both sides of LOCH-AWE: which see. The surface is diversified, and intersected by numerous streams descending from the hills. Heath is the general covering; but, since the introduction of sheep-farming, the pasture is more luxuriant, and the hills have assumed a greener hue. On the shores of the lake there is excellent arable land, natural pasturage, and much valuable wood. That part of the parish which lies on the south-east side of Loch-Awe, comprises the estate of Sonachan. Population, in 1801, 1,052; in 1831, 1,466. Assessed property in Dalavich £1,286; in Kilchrenan £1,114. Houses, in 1831, 189.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £170 15s.; glebe £11. There are two parish-churches, about 9 miles distant from each other, and service is performed in them on alternate Sabbaths.—There are parish-schools at Kilchrenan, Dalavich, and Ardchonnal.

KILCHRIST. See CILLIECHRIST.

KILCHURN-CASTLE, a noble relic of feudal ages, near the head of Loch-Awe, under the impending gloom of the majestic Bencruachan, which rises in rocky masses abruptly from the opposite shore of the lake. Amid the grandeur and variety which that fine lake derives from its great expanse, and the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded, it cannot be denied that Kilchurn-castle forms its leading and most picturesque object,—

> "Is paramount, and rules
> Over the pomp and beauty of a scene
> Where mountains, torrents, lakes, and woods unite
> To pay it homage."

There is no other ancient castle in the Western Highlands that can compete with it in point of magnitude; and none, even throughout Scotland at large, can be compared with it for the picturesque arrangement of its buildings, the beauty and fine effect of its varied and broken outline, or its happy appropriateness to its situation. It stands upon a projecting rocky elevation at the head of the lake, where the water of Orchy flows into it, and which is occasionally converted into an island when the river

and loch are flooded by rains. Although now connected with the shore by an extended plain, obviously of alluvial origin, and consequently forming a peninsula, it seems certain that the rocky site of the castle must have been at one time an island; and that the change has been produced partly by alluvial deposit, and partly by the lowering of the waters of the lake. Anciently it must have been a place of great strength; and its unusual size and extent attest the feudal splendour and magnificence which the knights of Glenorchy were accustomed to gather around them. But this fine relic of baronial dignity is now a ruin,—"wild yet stately,—not dismantled of turrets, nor the walls broken down, though obviously a ruin," and hastening to decay. The exterior walls are yet entire, but the mountain-blasts sweep through its roofless halls, and the thistle waves its head in the now silent court-yard.—Kilchurn, or as it ought to be written, Coalchuirn castle, is said to have been first erected by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, the ancestor of the Ducal family of Argyle. Sir Colin, who was a Knight-Templar, was absent on a crusade at the time, and for seven years the principal portion of the rents of his lands are said to have been expended in its erection by his lady. The great tower was five stories in height, the second story being entirely occupied by the baronial hall. That necessary appendage of a feudal castle, the dungeon, is on the ground-floor, and appears to have been sufficiently dark, damp, and wretched to render utterly miserable the unfortunate beings who, from time to time, were forced to tenant it. The remaining portions of the castle, which form a square enclosing the court-yard, though of considerable antiquity, are certainly not so ancient as the tower, and doubtless have been added at some more recent period. The second Sir Colin of Glenorchy, surnamed *Dubh*, or Black, son of the Knight-Templar, was proprietor of seven different castles,—a sufficient evidence of the great wealth which must have been possessed, even at that early period, by the ancestors of the now powerful family of Breadalbane. So late as 1745, Kilchurn-castle was garrisoned by the king's troops, and at a much more recent period, it was fit to be inhabited. One of the factors or overseers of the Breadalbane estates, caused the roof to be taken off, merely to obtain an easy supply of wood, to the irreparable injury of the castle, and the unavailing regret of its noble proprietor, who was then absent. The greatest care is now taken of its preservation; but open and exposed as it now is, time and the winter-storms will soon work its decay. There is a legend connected with this castle, which has its counterpart in more than one legend of feudal times, as well as in the pages of Homer; and may be worth relating here. During the long absence of Sir Colin, the Knight-Templar, he is said to have visited Rome, where he had a very singular dream. He applied to a monk for his advice, who recommended his instant return home, as a very serious domestic calamity, which could only be averted by his presence, was portended by his dream. Sir Colin immediately took his departure for Scotland, and, after much difficulty and danger, reached a place called Succoth, the residence of an old woman who had been his nurse. In the disguise of a mendicant, he craved food and shelter for the night; and was admitted to the poor woman's fireside. From a scar on his arm she recognised him as the laird; and instantly informed him of what was about to happen at the castle. It appeared that for a long period, no information had been received with regard to Sir Colin, nor had any communication from him reached his lady. On the contrary, it had been industriously circulated that he had fallen in battle in the Holy Land. Sir Colin perceived treachery on the part of some one: for he had repeatedly despatched clansmen with intelligence to his lady, and surely all of them could not have perished before reaching Scotland. His suspicions were well-founded. Baron MacCorquadale, a neighbouring laird, who had been the most busy in propagating the report of Sir Colin's death, had intercepted and murdered all the messengers. He had thus succeeded in convincing the lady of the death of her husband; and had finally won her affections, and the next day had been fixed for the marriage. Incensed at what he had just heard from the faithful nurse, Sir Colin set out early next morning for his castle of Kilchurn, where he was told his lady then resided; and, as he followed the romantic windings of the Orchy, the sound of the bagpipe, and the acclamations of his clansmen who had assembled to join the approaching festivity, were wafted to his ears. He crossed the drawbridge, and entered the gates of the castle—at this happy season open to all—undiscovered and unregarded. While he stood silently gazing on the scene of riot which now met his view, he was asked what he wanted. "To have my hunger satisfied, and my thirst quenched," said he. Food and liquor were plentifully put before him; he eat, but refused to drink, except from the hands of the lady herself. Informed of the strange request of the apparent mendicant, the lady, always charitable and benevolent, came at once and handed him a cup. Sir Colin drank to her health, and dropping a ring into the empty cup returned it to her. The lady, observant of the action, retired and examined the ring. It was her own gift to her husband when he departed on his distant expedition; it had been his talisman in the field, and had been kept sacred by him. "My husband! My husband!" she exclaimed, and rushing in, threw herself into his arms. A shout of joy from the clansmen rent the air; and the pipers made the court-yard resound with the pibroch of the Campbells. The Baron MacCorquadale was allowed to depart in safety; but Sir Colin Dubh, the son and successor of the Templar, after his father's death attacked the Baron, and overcoming him in battle, took possession of his castle and his lands.

Wordsworth has addressed some fine lines to Kilchurn-castle, concluding thus:—

> "Shade of departed power,
> Skeleton of unfleshed humanity,
> The chronicle were welcome that should call
> Into the compass of distinct regard
> The toils and struggles of thy infancy!
> Yon foaming flood seems motionless as ice;
> Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye,
> Frozen by distance; so, majestic pile,
> To the perception of this Age appear
> Thy fierce beginnings, softened and subdued,
> And quieted in character—the strife,
> The pride, the fury uncontrollable
> Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades!"

KILCONQUHAR, a parish in Fifeshire, extending from the shores of the frith of Forth, towards the north, about 9 miles in length. Its breadth at the south is 3 miles; about the middle 2; but towards the north only from 1 to ½ mile. It is bounded on the south partly by the frith of Forth, and partly by the parish of Elie; on the east by the parishes of St. Monan's and Carnbee; on the north by Cameron and Ceres; and on the west by the parishes of Newburn, Largo, and in part by Largo-bay. The surface is highly diversified. Immediately from the beach at the south-west end of the parish, Kincraig hill rises to the height of about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its southern front presents a perpendicular rugged wall of trap rock, of picturesque

appearance.* From the summit of this hill the ground gradually descends towards the north, till it becomes nearly level, and then gently ascends to Reres and Kilbrackmont, where it is 600 feet above the level of the sea. North of this it descends into a deep ravine, and from thence it again rises for two miles till it reaches its greatest elevation, about 750 feet, at Dunikeir-law. From thence it again declines for two miles, and then again ascends to Bruntshields, at the northern extremity of the parish. COLINSBURGH [which see], situated in the level portion of the southern part of the parish, is a well-built, thriving, little town. It was originally built by Colin, 3d Earl of Balcarres, who died in 1722, and is named after him. The village of Kilconquhar is situated near the church. EARLSFERRY [which see] on the sea-coast, inhabited principally by weavers and colliers, is a very ancient royal burgh. The estate of Kincraig, in the south-west extremity of the parish, belonging to Miss Gourlay, has for nearly 600 years been the property of a family of that name, previous to which it belonged to a family of the name of Bickerton. Anciently it formed a barony, and included many other lands in various counties. The original of the family was Ingelramus de Gourlay, who came from England, and settled in Scotland, during the reign of William the Lyon. Immediately east of the church and village of Kilconquhar, is Kilconquhar house, the property of Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, Bart. It is a handsome edifice, surrounded with extensive enclosures finely wooded. Kilconquhar formerly belonged to a family of the name of Carstairs, from whom it came to the ancestors of the present proprietor. Sir Henry is descended from the ancient family of the Lords Lindsay of the Byres, he was created a baronet for his distinguished services in Persia. Immediately north of Colinsburgh is BALCARRES: which see. Population, in 1801, 2,005; in 1831, 2,540. Houses 482. Assessed property £10,357. The average amount of raw agricultural produce has been estimated at £24,632; the produce of mines, in coal and lime, at £6,000. The average rent of land is £2 per acre. The valued rent of the parish is £9,546 3s. 4d. Scots. About 235 persons residing in the villages are employed in weaving linen for the manufacturers of Dundee, Kirkcaldy, and Leven; and a few of the men residing on the coast, go in July and August to the herring-fishing in the north.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Balcarres. Stipend £255 4s. 6d.; glebe £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds £396 2s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1821. It is an exceedingly handsome building in the pointed style of architecture, with a fine tower 80 feet high, situated on a small knoll which forms the churchyard, in the middle of the village of Kilconquhar. In consequence of the great distance of the northern part of the parish from the parish-church, a chapel was erected at Largoward in 1835; sittings 400. Stipend £75. There are three dissenting meeting-houses in the parish: 1st, One in connection with the Relief Synod at Colinsburgh, built about 1800; sittings 300. Another at the village of Kilconquhar, in connection with the United Associate Synod, built in 1795; sittings 270. Stipend £70; and 3d, An Independent meeting-house on the borders of the parish, near Elie, built in 1831; sittings 196. Stipend £63. There are six schools in the parish. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary, with dwelling-house, school-house, and garden.

* In these rocks are several caves, called Macduff's-cave, the Hall-cave, the Devil's-cave. Macduff is said to have lain concealed in the cave which bears his name, when flying from the jealous rage of Macbeth.

KILDA (ST.), or HIRTA, the most remote of the Scottish Western isles,

> "Whose lonely race
> Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds."

The nearest land to it is Harris, on which the Butt of Lewis bears 82 miles east of it. The Flannen islands are 37 miles distant from it. It is about 3 miles long from east to west; 2 broad from north to south; and 9½ in circumference. The whole island is fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place on the south-east; and even there the rocks are of great height, and the narrow passage to the top is so steep, that a few men armed only with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The bay is also of difficult access, as the tides and waves are so impetuous, that, except in a calm, it is extremely dangerous of approach. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four distinct summits. The highest of these, called Conachan,† was estimated by Dr. Macculloch to be 1,380 feet above the sea-level; and presents on one side a precipice of nearly this elevation. "It is a dizzy altitude," says Macculloch, "to the spectator who looks from above on the inaudible waves dashing below. There are some rocky points near the bottom of this precipice,—one of them presenting a magnificent natural arch, which, in any other situation, would be striking, but are here lost in the overpowering vicinity of the cliffs that tower above them. In proceeding, these soon become low; but at the north-western extremity, the island again rises into a hill nearly as high as Conachan, terminating all round towards the sea by formidable precipices, which are continued nearly to the south-eastern point of the bay. Here a rock, separated by a fissure from the island, displays the remains of an ancient work; whence it has derived the name of Dune."

The surface of the island is generally covered to the depth of six or eight inches with a blackish loam, on which rests a thick verdant turf, except on the tops of the hills where it is three feet deep of moss. The soil is well-adapted for corn; but the violence of the west winds restricts agricultural operations, and the natives prefer the rearing of sheep and goats, and catching of wild fowl, to the more toilsome business of husbandry, and raise only a small quantity of corn on the south-east declivity near the village. The soil, though naturally poor, is rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields so as to convert them into a sort of garden. The instruments of agriculture which they require are merely a spade, a mallet, and a rake or harrow. After turning up the ground with the spade, they rake it carefully, removing every small stone, noxious root, or weed that falls in their way; and then, with the mallet, pound down the stiff clods to dust; they then manure it with a rich compost, prepared in the manner afterwards described. The inhabitants of St. Kilda sow and reap much earlier than others in the same latitude. The heat of the sun, reflected from the high hills upon the cultivated land towards the south-east, is very great; and the climate being rainy, the corn grows fast and ripens early. Harvest is commonly over before September; and, when it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms, which, in this island, are attended with dreadful hurricanes and excessive rains. Barley and oats are sown. Of the former, about 50 bolls are generally brought every year to Harris, and the grain

† The Rev. John L. Buchanan, in his 'Travels in the Western Hebrides, from 1782 to 1794,' calls it Congara.

is said to be of superior quality. Potatoes have been introduced, and cabbages and other garden-plants.

There are several springs, which form a small burn that runs close by the village: this is situated about a quarter of a mile from the bay on the south-east, and all the inhabitants of the island live in it. The number of inhabitants, in 1764, was only 88; but they were formerly more numerous; and, under proper regulations, the island might easily support 300. Martin, who visited it in 1690, and who gives a very interesting account of its inhabitants, found, at that time, 180 persons; but, in 1730, one of the St. Kildans coming to Harris, was attacked with the small-pox, and died. Unluckily his clothes were carried to the island next year, by one of his relations, and thus, it is supposed, was the infection communicated, which made such havock, that only four grown persons were left alive. The houses are built in two pretty regular rows, facing one another, with a street running in the middle. They are nearly flat in the roof, like those of the Oriental nations; for, as the island is subject to hurricanes, if the houses were raised in the roof, the first winter-storm would infallibly blow them down. The walls are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf. In the middle of the walls are the beds—formed also of stone, and overlaid with large flag-stones—each capable of containing three persons, and having a small opening towards the house. All their houses are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family; the other, nearest the door, receives the cattle during the winter-season. The walls are raised to a greater height than is usual in the other Western islands. This is done to allow them to prepare the manure for their fields, which they do in the following manner. After having burnt a considerable quantity of dried turf, they spread the ashes over the apartment in which they eat and sleep; these ashes they cover with a rich vegetable mould or black earth; and over this bed of earth they scatter a quantity of peat-dust: this done, they water, tread, and beat the compost into a hard flour, on which they immediately kindle large fires, which they never extinguish, till they have a sufficient stock of new ashes on hand. The same operations are punctually repeated till they are ready to sow their barley, by which time the walls of their houses are sunk down, or rather their floors have risen, about four or five feet. The manure thus produced is excellent, and, scattered every year over their fields, causes the land to yield large crops. Though cleanliness is most necessary to health and longevity, yet, in spite of the practice now related, and some other equally filthy habits, the St. Kildans are as long-lived as other men. Their total want of those articles of luxury which destroy and enervate the constitution, and their moderate labours, keep the balance of life equal between them and those of a more civilized country. And though to most landsmen

> "Weary, O weary! it is to gaze
> For years on the blue main,
> Round bounded but by the bright heavens
> For which we pine in vain,"

yet none are more attached to their 'natale solum' than the primitive inhabitants of this remote islet.

Besides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells, or storehouses, scattered over the whole island. These are composed entirely of stones, and are from 12 to 18 feet in length, and little more than 7 in breadth and height. Every stone hangs above that immediately below it, not perpendicularly, but inclining towards the opposite side, so that the two upper courses are near enough to be covered with a flat stone, giving the whole the appearance of an arch. To hinder the rain from penetrating this cell, the outward part is covered with turf, which continues green and verdant for a considerable time. In these the inhabitants secure their peats, eggs, and wild fowl,—of which every St. Kildan has his share, in proportion to the rent he pays, or the extent of land he possesses. In this, as well as their ancient customs, they regard with jealousy any innovation.—The St. Kilda method of catching wild fowl is curious. The men divide themselves into fowling-parties, each of which generally consists of four persons distinguished for their agility and skill. Each party must have at least one rope about 30 fathoms long, made out of a strong raw cow-hide, salted for the purpose, and cut circularly into three thongs of equal length. These thongs, being closely twisted together, form a threefold cord, able to sustain a great weight, and durable enough to last two generations. To prevent its receiving injuries from the sharp edges of the rocks, it is covered with sheep-skins dressed in the same manner. This rope is the most valuable piece of furniture a St. Kilda man can be possessed of; it makes the first article in the testament of a father; and, if it fall to a daughter's share, she is esteemed one of the best matches in the island. By the help of these ropes, they examine the fronts of the rocks. Linked together in couples, each having the end of the cord fastened about his waist, they go down and ascend the most dreadful precipices. When one is in motion, the other plants himself on a strong shelf, and takes care to have so sure a footing that, if his fellow-adventurer should make a false step, and tumble over, he may be able to save him. When one has arrived at a safe landing-place, he seats himself firmly, while the other endeavours to follow. Mr. Buchanan says: "A man from St. Kilda told in a company where I was present, that he was one of the four men that catched four *itts*, or *pens*, being 300 each, in the whole 1,200 solan-geese, in one night. That bird, after the hard toil of the day at fishing without intermission, rising high in the air to get a full sight of the fish that he marks out for his prey before he pounces upon it, and each time devouring it before he rises above the surface, becomes so fatigued at night, that he sleeps quite sound, in company with some hundreds, who mark out some particular spot in the face of the rocks, to which they repair at night, and think themselves secure under the protection of a sentinel, who stands awake to watch their lives, and give the alarm, by *bir! bir!* in time of danger, to awaken those under his guard. The St. Kildians watch with great care on what part of the island these birds are most likely to light at night: and this they know by marking out on which side of the island the play of fish are, among which the geese are at work the whole day; because in that quarter they are ready to betake themselves to sleep at night. And when they are fairly alighted, the fowlers repair to the place with their panniers, and ropes of thirty fathoms in length, to let them down with profound silence in their neighbourhood—to try their fortunes among the unwary throng. The fowler, thus let down by one or more men, who hold the rope lest he should fall over the impending rocks into the sea, with a white towel about his breast, calmly slides over the face of the rocks till he has a full view of the sentinel; then he gently moves along on his hands and feet, creeping very silently to the spot where the sentinel stands on guard. If he cries *bir! bir!* the sign of an alarm, he stands back; but if he cries *grog! grog!* that of confidence, he advances without fear of giving an alarm, because the goose takes the fowler for one of

the straggling geese coming into the camp, and suffers him to advance. Then the fowler very gently tickles one of his legs, which he lifts and places on the palm of his hand; he then as gently tickles the other, which in like manner is lifted and placed on the hand. He then no less artfully than insensibly moves the sentinel near the first sleeping goose, which he pushes with his fingers; on which he awakes, and finding the sentinel standing above him, he immediately falls a-fighting him for his supposed insolence. This alarms the whole camp, and instead of flying off they all begin to fight through the whole company; while in the mean time the common enemy, unsuspected, begins in good earnest to twist their necks, and never gives up till the whole are left dead on the spot. This goose is almost as large as a land goose, of a white colour, except the tops of the wings, which are black, and the top of the head, which is yellow. The bill is long and sharp-pointed, extremely hard, and pierces an inch deep into wood. There is an act of parliament against the cruel manner of fastening herring on planks far out at sea, to catch these darling geese, and a severe penalty against transgressors of this inhuman act. A well-supported fact concerning the strength of this fowl, is told by one of the tacksmen of this island. Once when sailing towards St. Kilda, and entering upon a field of sea where the geese were busy darting among the fish, from on high, on each side of the large barge in which he sat, and sailing fast before the wind, the barge passed over a fish so quickly that a goose who had marked it out, and rushing so violently through the air, instead of the fish, on account of the unforseen accident, darted his strong bill quite through the barge, and was actually carried back to Harris dead, with his bill through the plank, as a testimony of the fact." ['Travels in the Western Hebrides,' pp. 122—126.]—"Swift," says Dr. Macculloch, "in his 'Tale of a Tub,' describes a land of feathers, and perhaps he drew the hint from St. Kilda. The air here is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dunghills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers. The women look like feathered Mercuries, for their shoes are made of a gannet's skin; every thing smells of feathers; and the smell pursued us over all the islands, for the captain had a sackful in the cabin."

The laird of Macleod is the proprietor of St. Kilda; and the island is visited annually by his steward, to collect the rents, which are paid in sheep, butter, and wild fowl, particularly solan-geese. The island is surrounded with several small insulated rocks, of which the principal are Soa and Borera. Spars and rock-crystals are found on the north side of the island.

"Of St. Kilda, who communicated his name to the island," says Dr. Macculloch, "nothing seems to be ascertained. At least I have searched the Irish hagiology for him in vain. In Martin's time (1690) it appears to have been known by the name of Hirt or Hirta,—a term derived from the parent of Terra, by the same inversion as our own earth. It is a remarkable instance of the zeal or influence of the early clergy, that in a spot like this three chapels should have existed. They were extant in Martin's time, and the traces of two still remain." Buchanan, the historian, writes, that in his time the inhabitants of Hirta were totally ignorant; but that the proprietor sent a priest along with his procurator yearly to baptize their children, and in the absence of the priest every one baptized his own child. In this state they continued for a hundred years after, until an ignorant fanatic impostor grossly imposed on the people, by claiming tithes; but a part of them refused to pay that tribute, alleging he was unqualified for the profession, as he could not repeat the Lord's prayer. Fifty years after his time, another dangerous impostor formed a design of raising a little spiritual empire among them; his name was Rore, and he had penetration enough to find out that ignorance was the mother of devotion. This native of Hirta, though ignorant of letters, had great natural parts, and conceived a design of enslaving the whole community, and making himself lord of their consciences, freedom, and fortunes. He pretended to have had sundry conferences with John the Baptist, and the Virgin Mary. He taught his followers that each of them had titular saints in heaven to intercede for them, whose anniversary behoved to be kept by a splendid feast, of which of course Rore himself was always participant. Private confession was his great engine, and the greatest secrecy was enjoined on all noviciates, under the pain of hell-fire. But he was at last enticed on board a vessel, and carried to Skye, where he made public confession of his crimes, and was never allowed to return to St. Kilda.—St. Kilda is generally understood to be ecclesiastically annexed to the parish of South Uist.

KILDALTON, a parish in Argyleshire, forming the south-east end of the island of Islay. It is 14 miles in length, and about 6 in breadth. There are several harbours, particularly Loch-Knock, on which is situated the small village of Kildalton, containing about 100 inhabitants. The name of Knock is taken from a high hill which rises in the figure of a sugar-loaf near the head of the bay. About 2 square miles are covered with natural wood. There are the remains of several Danish encampments, and many of the places bear Danish names. Population, in 1801, 1,990; in 1831, 3,065; in 1836, 2,222.—This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £25. The island of Texa with one family, and the inhabited islands of Ardmore and Ardelister, are attached to it. The parish-church was built about 1816; sittings 600. There are parliamentary churches at Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven.—Schoolmaster's salary £25, with about £20 fees. There are 3 other schools, one of which is a General Assembly's school, on the north-west boundary of the parish.

KILDEAN, the spot where the English army crossed the Forth to the fatal battle of Stirling; about half-a-mile above the present bridge of Stirling. Here probably stood one of those numerous cells or chapels which existed throughout Scotland before the Reformation, but of which the name alone has survived to the present day.

KILDONAN, a parish in the county of Sutherland, bounded on the north by Farr and Reay; on the east by Latheron in Caithness; on the south by Loth; and on the west by Clyne and Farr. It extends about 24 miles in length, and is about 5 miles broad at the south end, and from 12 to 17 miles at the other. It lies on each side of the river HELMSDALE [which see], and the strath of Helmsdale, or the strath of Kildonan, as it is sometimes called, compose the principal arable portion of the parish. Into the head of this strath a number of minor straths run down from the high grounds, giving to the whole parish a configuration somewhat resembling the form of a tree, of which Strath-Helmsdale forms the trunk, and the minor diverging straths the branches. The general appearance is mountainous; but on the

haughs, or low grounds, the soil is light, fertile, and productive of tolerable crops. The most elevated mountain, Bengriammore, has an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. In the upper part of the parish are several small lakes, all abounding with trout, and some of them with char. The principal of these are Lochnacuen, Lochleamnaclavan, Lochbadanloch, and Lochinruar. Red deer, grouse, ptarmigan, and blackcocks, are plentiful on the moors. The district contains numerous Pictish castles or towers; and there are said to be three subterranean passages under the Helmsdale, from fortifications on one side to fortifications on the opposite side of the river. The parish is subject to inundations from the sudden risings of the river, and has been occasionally inundated by water-spouts, one of which carried off a whole shealing or grazing, with the family and cattle. Population, in 1801, 1,440; in 1831, 257. The decrease in the population has been occasioned by converting the whole parish into six large sheep-farms. Houses, in 1831, 33. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,244.—The parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £158 5s. 2d.; glebe £40.—Schoolmaster's salary £27 13s. 4d. There are three private schools.

KILDRUMMIE,* a parish in the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Cabrach and Auchindore; on the east by Kearn and Cushnie, with Leochel; on the south by Towie; and on the west by Cabrach. It is situated on the Don, about 20 miles from its sources, and is surrounded on all sides by hills, but consists, in itself, of a level valley, between 2 and 3 miles square, with a narrow strip stretching between the north side of Auchindoir and the mountains, in an easterly direction, for 3 or 4 miles, "suggesting by its form, to a fanciful imagination,"—such as that of the author of the Statistical Account of it himself, it would appear,—"the idea of the pasteboard kite which Dr. Franklin first raised into the thunder-cloud." The soil is for the most part a rich deep gravelly loam, supposed to be amongst the most fertile in the county, and well cultivated. The hills around afford excellent pasturage. There are plantations of forest and fir trees at Clova, Brux, &c., and a considerable extent of natural birch-wood covers a bank overhanging a rivulet winding near Kildrummie-castle.—This parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Alford. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 19s. 11d.; glebe £10.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d.; fees, &c., £11 6s. 4d. There is a private school in the parish.—Population, in 1801, 430; in 1831, 678. Houses 110. Assessed property, in 1815, £840.

Kildrummie-castle stands on an eminence rising out of a level about 3 miles in length. The venerable ruins,—at first hidden by a rising ground,—as you approach them, burst at once on the view, so as to produce the finest effect. The plain, through which the Don seeks its winding course, is here dotted with knolls, some of which are covered with wood; while on every side, lofty mountains form such a barrier that the eye can discover no passage out of the strath. The ground in the vicinity is moorish and barren. There are two small defiles, denominated the north and the south glen. The brook, which issues from the latter, washes the walls of the eminence on which the castle stands. The northern side was secured by the steep banks of the brook, which had been carried round the hill, on the east and south, by artificial moats, the remains of which are still to be seen. On the western side, on the face of the eminence, the entrance to a subterraneous passage, which communicated with the interior of the fortress, is still visible, although now obstructed by rubbish. Old people in the neighbourhood, however, affirm that they have entered it; and state that it leads to apartments under the castle, so large and lofty as to admit of a man sitting upright on horseback within them. Although this passage is much above the present bed of the rivulet, it is believed that its channel was then level with the exterior opening. According to local tradition, these vaults were used as stables, cellars, and prisons. The castle covers about a Scotch acre; although three acres, supplied by a draw-well, appear to have been included within the fortification. It originally consisted, it is said, but of one great circular tower, of five stories or floors, distinguished by the appellation of 'the Snow tower,' in the western corner of the present fabric. The only tower now standing is that to the north-west. Of the Snow tower, which was situated on the south-west, the foundation only remains. The walls of the building are from 10 to 12 feet in thickness. "Among bleak hills," says Gough, "stand the magnificent ruins of Kildrummy-castle, commanding a deep glen." According to his intelligence, "the Snow tower is near 50 yards high, of seven stones [stories], each 30 feet high. In the middle story a stone bench ranges round, with doors opening to it from the wall, whence it is called the court-house. The walls," he adds, are "18 [eight?] feet thick, now fallen in. On the north side is a magnificent hall, 60 paces by 15, called Barnet's hall." The chapel stood in the centre of the fortress, 60 feet in length, and in breadth 24. Three of the windows are still entire. This, if we may credit the tradition of the country, was occupied as a magazine of forage during the noted siege by the forces of Edward I., in the year 1306. It is said that the besiegers despaired of success until a piece of red-hot iron, thrown through one of the windows of the chapel into the forage, occasioned such distraction by the conflagration, that the castle was won by surprise and storm. The remains of a burying-ground may be yet seen, on the north side of the castle, immediately under the windows of the chapel. Great quantities of bones have at different times been dug up in the neighbourhood, but scarcely any more valuable remnant of former ages. This castle at an early period was the property of the royal family. David, the brother of William the Lion, and grandson of David I., was at the same time Earl of Huntington in England, and of Garvyach or Garioch in the north of Scotland.

> This Dawy Erle was of lauch
> Of Huntyntown, and Garvyauch.
> Til Kyng Williame he wes brodyr.
> WYNTOUN'S *Cron.* viii. 6. 235.

The venerable prior of St. Serfs says, that David was "of lauch," or legally, heir of this earldom; and the magnificent castle of Kildrummie, during his time, was the capital mansion of the earldom of Garioch. With the daughter of David, it went to the family of Bruce; and from them, with the sister of Robert I., to the family of Marr, when it became the capital of Marr, as well as of Garioch. It must have been part of the royal demesnes during the reign of

* The name *Kildrummie*, it has been said, is purely Celtic, signifying 'the Little Burial mount.' It seems, indeed, to correspond with the situation, as the castle stands on a small eminence. It may be doubted, however, whether *Kildrummie* has not originally been a vulgar modification of *Kyndromy*; which might seem to have been its most ancient form, being that in which it appears, not only in the Rotuli, but in the Chartulary of Aberbrothock. According to this orthography, it might be traced to the Gaelic *ceann*, *cinn*, 'head,' and *druim*, in genitive *droma*, 'the ridge of a hill,' and might thus signify 'the head,' or 'summit of the ridge,' which had been the site of the most ancient tower erected here. In the map of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, by Gordon of Straloch, the name of the fortress is by mistake given as *Kurdrummie*, which was probably written *Kindrummie*.

Alexander II. For this prince having appointed St. Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, to be his treasurer in the north of Scotland, the latter, "dureing the space he had this office, built the castle and fortresse of Kildrume, in Marr, with seaven tours within the precinct of the said castle." What is here said can only be understood of the great additions made, by this bishop, to the original tower. The next mention we find made of this fortress refers to the period of the usurpation of Edward I. In his progress through Scotland, A.D. 1303, he was at Kyndromyn,* Oct. 8 and 9. Our accurate annalist, Lord Hailes, has remarked that, after the unfortunate slaughter of Comyn at Dumfries, Bruce "had not a single fortress at his command but the castle of Kildrummie; and that," he justly subjoins, "was at too great a distance to be serviceable." From this circumstance he infers, with great appearance of truth, that Bruce had no premeditated intention to take away the life of Comyn; and that he had formed no plans, and concerted no measures, for making his claim to the Scottish crown effectual. The writer of the Old Statistical Account has fallen into a mistake here, in supposing that Bruce himself, as well as his queen, escaped from Kildrummie during its siege by the English, A.D. 1306; for our illustrious prince did not himself seek refuge here after his defeat in the battle of Methven, but wandered among the mountains of Perthshire, with a very few adherents, among whom was his brother Edward. As winter was approaching, he sent a younger brother, Nigel, with the Earl of Athole, to conduct the Queen, and ladies in her suite, to Kildrummie, as they could neither bear the fatigue of travelling nor find sufficient sustenance. Our good old Barbour accordingly gives us the following account:—

——Thai war ay in sa hard trawaill,
Till the ladyis began to fayle,
That mycht the trawaill drey na mar.—
With that in hy to him callyt he
Thaim, that till him war mast priue:
Then amang thaim thai thocht it best,—
That the queyne, and the erle alsua,
And the ladyis, in hy suld ga,
With Nele the Bruce, till Kildromy.
For thaim thocht thai mycht sekyrly
Duell thar, quhill thai war wictaillit weile:
For swa stalwart wes the castell,
That it with strenth war hard to get,
Quhill that thar in war men and mete.
As thai ordanyt thai did in hy.
THE BRUCE, B. ii. v. 697, &c. *Edit.* 1820.

The Queen, and Lady Marjory, the daughter of Bruce by a former marriage, afterwards dreading to be besieged here, fled to the sanctuary of St. Duthac, at Tain, in Ross-shire; but the Earl of Ross violated the sanctuary, and delivered them to the English. The castle was afterwards besieged by the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford. The magazine being treacherously burnt, the garrison, deprived of provisions, surrendered at discretion. The young and handsome Nigel was condemned and executed at Berwick by the English; Christopher Seton, who had married Bruce's sister, and his brother Alexander, met with the same fate at Newcastle. The Earl of Athole received the death of a traitor at London. The King did not learn the mournful tidings till he had resided for some time in Carrick. He had his information from a lady, who was a near relation of his own.

——Scho him tauld, sichand full sar,
How that his brothyr takyn war
In the castell off Kyldromy,
And destroyit sa welauusly;
And the Erle of Athall alsua:
And how the queyne, and othyr ma,
That till his party war heldand,
War tane, and led in Ingland,
And put in feloun presoune, &c.
THE BRUCE, B. iv. p. 93.

As Perth had been taken by Edward Baliol, after the fatal battle of Dupplin, he intrusted the keeping of it to the Earl of Fife. Being retaken, a few months after by the loyalists, Fife, with his lady and children, was sent to Kildrummie, to be imprisoned there. David Comyn, Earl of Athol, having, A.D. 1335, renounced his allegiance to David Bruce, and joined himself to Edward Baliol, was, by the English faction, made governor of Scotland. He acted very insolently and tyrannically towards all the adherents of the family of Bruce; in consequence of which William, Earl of Sutherland, with the rest of the loyal nobility, appeared in arms against him. He, "understanding that the lords were assembled against him, left the siege of Kildrummie, in Mar, which then he had in hand, and with thrie thousand men he gave them battell in the forest of Kilblane. After a sharp and cruell fight, Earle David wes overthrowne" and slain. The castle of Kildrummy was at this time under the charge of Lady Christian Bruce, who was married, first, to Gratney, Earl of Marr; secondly, to Sir Christopher Seton; and thirdly, to Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell. Boethius mentions her as *præfect* of the castle of *Kildrummé*. Abercromby designs her "an heroick lady;" and Lord Hailes, in reference to the time of this siege, says that "the castle of Kildrummy" had been "hitherto the asylum of the loyalists." We find it in possession of the family of Marr, A.D. 1403. During the next year, Alexander Stewart, a natural son of the Earl of Buchan, having cast his eyes on the Countess, stormed her castle of Kildrummie, and either by violence, or by persuasion, obtained her in marriage. On the 12th of August, 1304, she made over her earldom of Marr and Garioch, with all her other lands, to the said Alexander Stewart, "and the heirs to be procreated between him and her, whom failing, to his heirs and assignees whatever." In succeeding times this castle was still considered as royal property. For, in the reign of James II., A.D. 1437, an act of Parliament having been passed, that no lands nor possessions belonging to the king be given to any man without consent of the three estates, till the king should be twenty-one years of age, it was agreed, in the year 1440, "for the good and quiet of the land, that the king should deliver up to Robert, Lord Erskine, calling himself Earl of Marr, the castle of Kildrummie, to be kept by him till the king's majority, when the said lord should come before the king, and the three estates, and show his rights and claims as far as law will. A. D. 1442, Earl Robert took a protest at Stirling, in presence of the king and council, complaining against the chancellor for refusing to retour him to the lordship of Garioch, and put him in possession of the castle of Kildrummie. He afterwards besieged and took this castle. In 1448, in consequence of a new indenture, Lord Erskine obliged himself to deliver it up." A. D. 1485–6, Alexander, 3d son of James III., had a charter, granting to him all the lands and earldoms of Marr and Garvioch, with the castle of Kildrummie. The earldom of Marr was restored to John, Lord Erskine, A.D. 1565, after the family had been deprived of it for 130 years. Kildrummie castle, we learn, "was burnt in Cromwell's wars; and the new house, built by the lords of Elphinston on the south side, by the Highlanders at the Revolution. It continued the seat of the Marr family."

Before leaving this interesting ground, it may be

* There can be no doubt that Kildrummie is here meant, as he proceeded to Kynlos, in Moray, on the 10th, and to Elgin on the 11th of the same month. This, in the 'Scala Chronicon,' is denominated Kyndronn.

proper to observe, that it exhibits some remains of antiquity, obviously far more ancient than those of the castle. About a mile to the north-east of it, in a level moor of considerable extent, a number of subterraneous habitations have from time to time been discovered, of the same kind with those, in the Orkney islands, denominated Picts' Houses. They are spread over the space of a mile or two in diameter. Between forty and fifty have already been opened. They are on a perfect level with the surrounding ground, so as to be most frequently discovered by the plough striking against some of the large stones which form the roof. The only opening to them seems to have been between two large stones, placed in a sloping direction at one end, and about 18 inches asunder, rising perhaps only a few inches above the plain, so as to be scarcely perceptible. By sliding down obliquely through this narrow opening, to the depth of 5 or 6 feet, one reaches a large vault, generally about the same height, upwards of 30 feet long, and from 8 to 9 feet wide. The walls are built of rude uncut stones, without any cement, but so closely wedged together, that the smallest of them cannot be moved from its place by the strength of the hand. They form a curve, bending inwards, so as to approach very nearly to a complete arch; large stones, 5 or 6 feet in length, being laid over the opposite walls, by way of roof. They are covered by a thin layer of earth; and are so level with the ground, that one passes over them without any suspicion that he is walking over the habitations of his ancestors. What affords a strong indication that these were inhabited only during winter, is, that, in many instances, adjoining to each of these caverns, there is a small square enclosure, of 10 or 15 paces each way, dug a foot or two deep, with the earth thrown outwards.*

KILFINAN, a parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, about 17 miles north of the island of Arran. It is nearly 17 miles in greatest length, and from 6 to 7 in greatest breadth. The surface and coast are very rugged, and the soil thin and poorly cultivated. Loch-Fyne bounds the parish on the west and north-west; on the north and north-east it is bounded by Strachur and Kilmodan parishes. The southern division is called Kerriff or Kerry, which is from a Gaelic word which signifies a quarter or fourth-part of any thing. As it is by far the most extensive division, and the parish-church is within it, the whole parish often goes by the name of Kerry. The northern division is called Otter, which is also a Gaelic word, descriptive of a shallow place over which runs a gentle current. This division of the parish is so called from a beautiful sand bank, which juts out into Loch-Fyne, in a serpentine form, near the seat of Campbell of Otter. This bank is 1,800 yards long, from water-mark to its remotest extremity at low water; and forms, with the land on the south side, an oblique, and on the north an obtuse angle. In time of spring-tides, it is entirely covered at high-water; but about three hours after the turn of the tide, the whole appears to within a few yards of its extremity. On the north side of the bank the water is very deep; on the south side—where, according to conjecture, the surface has been peeled off by the united force of storms and a strong current—it is very shallow, and ebbs a great way out in spring-tides. There are several small lakes, which abound with trout; and the district is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood, particularly ash, of which last there is a thriving plantation around the mansion-house of Otter. Cairns and duns, or rude circular ranges of stones on the tops of eminences, are of frequent occurrence in the parish.—Population, in 1801, 1,432; in 1831, 2,004. Houses, in 1831, 342. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,013.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, Lamont of Lamont. Stipend £182 3s. 4d.; glebe £8. The church is old, and was repaired in 1759; sittings 450. A missionary alternates between this parish and Toward in Dunoon parish; and a small chapel has been erected near Ascog bay.—There are two parochial, and five private schools in the parish.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVICEUEN,† a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Mull, of which it forms the south-west part. It is bounded on the east and north-east by a ridge of mountains which separates it from the parish of Torosay; on the south an arm of the Atlantic, which runs up to Lochaber, separates it from the islands of Colonsay, Jura, and Islay, and the mainland of Argyleshire; on the west, it is washed by the Atlantic; on the north, an arm of the sea called Lochrankeall, separates it from the parish of Kilninian. In Lochrankeall lie the islands of Innis, Inchkenneth and Eorsa, belonging to this parish, and the islands of Ulva and Staffa, belonging to the parish of Kilninian. From the parish of Torosay to the sound of Icolmkill—which is its greatest length—it will measure about 22 miles in a straight line, exclusive of the island of Iona, or Icolmkill. Its greatest breadth, when it meets the parish of Torosay, is about 15 measured miles. The parish is divided into four districts, viz., the island of Iona, Ross, Brolass, and Ardmeanach. The first three lie to the south of Loch-Scridain—an arm of the sea which runs 12 miles, from west to east, into this parish; the fourth district, Ardmeanach, lies north of Loch-Scridain, and parallel to Ross and Brolass. The island of Iona lies in the Atlantic, and is separated from the west point of Ross by a narrower channel called the sound of I: See article IONA. The districts of Ross and Brolass are nearly of equal extent, and separated from one another by a ridge of hills of no great height. They stretch in a line from the sound of I to the parish of Torosay, 22 miles, which, as already mentioned, is the greatest length of the parish. Their breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Ardmeanach joins Brolass at the head of Loch-Scridain, and is about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. The parish, in general, presents a very barren aspect. Part of it is flat, but the greater part of it is hilly, and only calculated for grazing. Ross is flat, except where it marches with Brolass; and the greater part of the surface is moss and heath. Brolass has a northern exposure, rising in a gentle ascent from Loch-Scridain. The soil is light and dry, and the greater part of the surface consists of heath and rocks. Ardmeanach faces the south, rising to a considerable height from Loch-Scridain. Its soil and surface are similar to Brolass. A part of this district, called Gribun, presents some good

* See Stat. Acc. xviii. 419, 420; also a very particular and accurate account of those subterraneous dwellings, communicated to the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, by John Stuart, Esq., Professor of Greek, Marischal college, Aberdeen; and published, in the Society's Transactions, vol. ii. Part. i. p. 53—55.

† Pronounced Kilvickeen.—The several parishes into which the island of Mull was divided in the times of Popery, were all united at the Reformation, and called the parish of Mull. It was then a part of the presbytery of Lorn. About the time of the Revolution, all that part of Mull north of the Tarbert or isthmus at Aros, was erected into a parish, called the parish of Kilninian. The rest of the island of Mull continued to be one parish for upwards of forty years after this period, and was called the parish of Ross. But being too extensive a charge, a new parish was erected, called the parish of Torosay. What remained was in writings called the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen, from two places of worship, the one in Ardmeanach, called Kilfinichen; and the other in Ross, called Kilviceuen; but in the country it is only known by the name of Ross, from a large district of it so called.—*Old Statistical Account.*

arable land. Adjacent to Gribun is the fertile little island of INCHKENNETH: which see. There are three inconsiderable lakes in Ross. The largest of them is not above a mile and a half in length, and about half-a-mile in breadth. There are six streams in Brolass and Ardmeanach; but they are not considerable except in time of rain. In times of rain a thousand streams fall down the rocks of Burg, and the rocks at Inimore and Carsaig. These rocks being in some places perpendicular, and in all places nearly so, and some hundreds of feet in height, the streams rushing adown them form very magnificent cascades; and when a high wind blows against them, the water is raised up in columns like smoke to the skies. The shores may be called bold and rocky throughout almost their whole extent. Upon the south side of the parish there is only one creek in Ross, called Portuisgen, where a vessel of about 30 tons may anchor, but not in safety if the weather be stormy. Upon the Ross side of the sound of I there are two creeks,—one called the Barachan, and the other Polltarve, or the Bull-pond,—where vessels of considerable burden may anchor in safety, with proper pilots. Loch-Lahich lies east of the sound of I, at the distance of about 3 miles. This loch runs about 2 miles from north to south into Ross, and is one of the safest anchorages about the island of Mull. A small arm of it running west, and called Loch-Coal, is too shallow for any vessel to anchor in. The whole of Loch-Scridain may be called a road, but the best anchoring-ground is at Kilfinichen, and another place at the head of the loch, called the Narrows, where vessels may ride in safety from all storms. The only mountains are those that divide the parish from that of Torosay. The most remarkable of these is BENMORE: which see. Population, in 1801, not returned; in 1811, 3,205; in 1831, 3,819. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,381. Houses, in 1831, 679.—The parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £180 10s. 3d.; glebe £15. There is a church in each of the united parishes. Both were built in 1804, and repaired in 1828. The church of Kilviceuen is at Bonessan, and contains 350 sittings; that of Kilfinichen has 300 sittings. There are two catechists employed in the parish. There is a small Baptist church in Kilviceuen.—There are 2 parish-schools, and 6 private schools. The salary of the 1st parish-schoolmaster is £30; of the 2d, £21 6s. 8d. Each has about £8 of fees.

KILGOUR. See FALKLAND.

KILL, COILA, or COYL (THE), a rivulet of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It rises in the parish of Dalmellington, flows 2 or 3 miles northward and north-westward, till it touches the parish of Coystoun, and thence, over a direct distance of 8 miles, first north-westward, and next westward, divides that parish on the left from the parishes of Ochiltree and Stair on the right, and then falls into the river Ayr. It receives hardly a tributary, except in the early part of its course, and is in general considerably sinuous in its movements.

KILLACHONAN. See FORTINGAL.

KILLALLAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, united with Houston in 1760. See HOUSTON and KILLALLAN.

KILLARROW, a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Islay, frequently termed Bowmore, from the name of the village in which the church is situated: See BOWMORE. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Superficial area about 49,920 imperial acres. The surface is partly low, partly hilly, and covered with heath. The parish is watered by the river Luggan, which empties itself into a bay of the same name. In this parish is the elegant residence of Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, the proprietor of the island Population, in 1801, 2,781; in 1831, 4,898. Houses, in 1831, 824. Assessed property, including Kilmeny, in 1815, £15,935.—This parish is in the presbytery of Isla and Jura. Patron, the Crown. It was separated from Kilchoman about 75 years ago, by authority of the court-of-teinds. Kilmeny was attached to it at the same time, and continued attached till lately, when it was erected into a separate parish by government. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £10. Church built in 1767, and gallery erected in 1828; sittings 831.—There is a small Independent church, and also a Baptist church, in this parish.—There are two parochial schools, and twelve private schools in the parish.

KILLASAY, one of the small Hebrides, on the west coast of Lewis.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE, an united parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Kintyre, about 18 miles in length, and 3½ in breadth; containing 26,250 Scots acres. The soil along the coast of the Atlantic ocean is sandy and sharp, but, when well manured, produces good crops of barley, oats, and potatoes; higher up, it becomes mossy; in the hills there is little green pasture, being mostly covered with heath. There are several Danish forts, some rude obelisks, and the remains of a vitrified tower in this district. One of the obelisks measures 16 feet above ground, and is 4 feet broad, and 2½ thick.—Population of the united parish, in 1801, 2,520; in 1831, 2,866. Houses 453. Assessed property, in 1815, £17,449.—The parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £178 9s.; glebe £10. There are two churches,—one in Killean, and the other in Kilchenzie, in which service is performed alternately once a-fortnight in each.—There are two parochial schools. One of the teachers has a salary of £31 6s. 6¾d.; the other has £20. There are five private schools.

KILLEAN, a beautiful secluded vale on the river Foyers, in Inverness-shire. It is encompassed on all sides by steep mountains; but at the north end there is a small lake about 1½ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, from which the river sweeps to the northward, through richly birch-clad hills. The remainder of the glen is a perfectly level tract, of the same width with the lake, and about 2½ miles in length, covered with rich herbage, and traversed by a small meandering river which flows into the lake. See FOYERS.

KILLEARN, a parish in the western division of Stirlingshire, but originally belonging to the Lennox, or Dumbartonshire. Were the parish of Strathblane incorporated with it, the two would form nearly a regular rectangle; but Strathblane, which is much the smaller of the two, and is itself somewhat rectangular, being all indented within the area on the south-east, Killearn consists of a main body stretching east and west, and of a stripe or projection running out southward from the south-west angle. The main body measures in extreme length, from east to west along the line of Endrick-water, excluding the bends and windings of the stream, 6½ miles; and, in extreme breadth from the boundary opposite the village of Balfron on the north, to the boundary a brief distance beyond Easterton on the south, 3¾ miles; and the projection southward measures 3¾ miles in extreme length by 1¼ or 1½ in average breadth. The parish is bounded on the north by Drymen and Balfron; on the east by Fintry; on the south by Strathblane and Dumbartonshire; and on the west by Drymen. Endrick-water comes in from the west, and—not reckoning its numerous bends and meanderings—forms, for nearly 5 miles,

the northern boundary-line, flows 1¾ mile south-westward through the north-west corner of the parish, traces for 1¼ the western boundary, and then, being joined by the Blane, looks westward and leaves the district. Blane-water comes in from the inner angle of Strathblane, and flows 2 miles north-westward to its point of confluence with the Endrick. Both these streams abound in salmon, pike, and eels, and, at a certain season of the year, with roaches. Several minor streamlets, particularly Carnock-burn, which comes northward along the western boundary to join the Blane a little above the junction with the Endrick, and 5 burns which rise in the interior, or near the southern boundary, and flow northward to the Endrick, also abound with trout, and combine with the two master-streams, supplied as they all are with little shoals coming up from Loch-Lomond, to render the parish one of the finest trouting districts in Scotland. Along the eastern and southern boundaries of the main body of the parish, and flanking somewhat into the interior, runs a hilly and moorland ridge of pastoral, and, in some instances, picturesque surface,—the continuation of the upland chain which commences near Stirling, and over two-thirds of the projecting part of the parish, from the southern extremity northwards, stretches a tract of similar character. Commencing on the south-west between the ends of these ranges, a valley stretches along the course of the Blane till it touches the Endrick, and thence runs up the course of the latter stream to the north-east extremity of the parish, thus possessing a semicircular form, and blending the vales of the Endrick and the Blane into a continuous semi-zone. This valley is broadest on the Blane and the lower part of the Endrick, averaging, with the gentle slopes at the base of the hills, about 1¾ mile, and becomes very considerably contracted as it ascends to the eastern boundary. Everywhere it is beautiful, and finely cultivated and wooded; and, in not a few places, it is delightfully picturesque. Seen from the heights and slopes round which it semicircularly bends, it exhibits a foreground of fertile pastures and luxuriant fields, beautified by the meanderings of a limpid stream, and the intersecting frill-work of green enclosures, and foiled by a slowly receding and very diversified back-ground in the districts westward, perpetuating in one direction its own soft and luscious character, sending up in another the bold forms of the Lomond hills, and over a various expanse carrying the eye away to where the distant mountains of Argyle and Perthshire mingle their azure-coloured summits with the clouds. On one hand, within the parish, come into view vast masses of basaltic pillars or natural colonnades running in numerous directions; and on the other, is seen a crystal stream leaping glitteringly down a delightful cascade. Here a verdant wood, in variegated windings, skirts the sides of the hills; and there a deep glen, hollowed out by the work of many ages, lays open to the view not a small part of the bowels of the earth. On Endrick-water, where it traces the western boundary, is the Pot of Gartness, a deep linn shaped like a pot or caldron, into which the river makes a tumbling and very picturesque descent over a rock of three or four times alternated precipice and ledge. On the estate of Croy, south of the Blane, and on the western verge of the parish, are two attractive objects, Dualt glen, and the waterfall of Ashdow.* The sides of the glen are very steep, and, for a long course, exhibit a great variety of trees and shrubs grouped in almost every conceivable form; and they are at last connected by a breastwork of freestone rock, which rises perpendicularly up between them to the height of 60 feet, and closes the glen, and over which the rivulet Dualt makes an unbroken leap, and forms a cascade finely in keeping with the grand and solemn beauty of the scene. Half-a-mile from the glen is Ashdow, a high rock over which the water of Carnock makes a precipitate fall, and a deep and winding passage for the stream among the rocks. The projecting or overhanging rocky banks, are wild beyond description, nearly meeting in some places at the top, widening below into beautiful and variform curvatures, and everywhere romantically adorned with a profusion of shrubs and trees overhanging the clefts.—The soil, in the lowlands, or arable grounds of the parish, is chiefly a stiff clay, which a drought bakes into great hardness, and which, for the most part, is superincumbent on a wet cold till; but, in some districts, it is a good loam, and, in all, it has been much ameliorated by georgical operations. The hilly district contains several extensive moors and mosses, and is chiefly occupied, the higher grounds in sheep-walks, and the lower declivities in the pasturage of black cattle. Much attention has been given to the improvement of stock; and sheep and black cattle of various breeds, the former about 30,000 in number, are maintained on the pastures. On the various streams are corn-mills, always well-supplied with water-power. Limestone of two kinds occurs, but not in circumstances to be largely worked. An extensive stratum of an excellent millstone grit enriches the estate of Balglass, and supplies the country to a great distance with millstones. Sandstone occurs, but of coarse grain, and not of the best quality for building. Several laborious but vain searches have been made for coal. On the banks of the Endrick have been found very numerous jaspers, brown, red, and green, intermixed in the form of blotches and ramifications, and susceptible of a fine polish and of being used as ornamental gems. Some nodules resemble the bloodstone; and others contain a considerable portion of the zoned agate.—A little south of the village stands Killearn house, anciently the seat of a cadet of the Montrose family, built in 1688, surrounded with numerous plantations, disposed in belts, clumps, and wildernesses. A mile south-west on the Blane is Croy, embosomed in plantation, and enriched with the picturesque scenery already noticed. On the Endrick stands the elegant and commodious mansion of Ballikinrain, on an estate which belonged for centuries to the family of Napier. Not far from it, and also on the Endrick, are the mansions of Boquhan and Carbeth, both embellished with encincturing plantations. On the estate of Balglass, in the north-east corner of the parish, is an antiquated castle, or large dwelling-house, said to have anciently been well-fortified, and to have, on one occasion, offered Sir William Wallace a safe retreat from danger. This place is noted for the vicinity to it of the Corries or Curries of Balglass,—natural semicircular excavations on the western extremity of the Campsie and Strathblane fells, some of them more than a mile in diameter, and in several places beautifully exhibiting the various mineral strata of which the mountains are composed.—In the immediate vicinity of the Pot of Gartness, already noticed, are the remains of a house in which John Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, resided during a considerable part of the period of his being employed in his calculations. The incessant sound of the cascade, it is said, never annoyed him, while the clattering noise of a mill in the immediate neighbourhood so tore and shattered his thoughts that he was frequently obliged to request the miller to stop its movements. Accustomed frequently to walk out in the evening in his night-gown and cap, and

* A corruption probably of *Uisk-dhu*, that is, 'the Black water.'

wearing an aspect of deep abstraction, he earned the reputation among the papisticated hobnails in his vicinity of being a warlock. At a small farm-house on the banks of the Blane, about a mile south from the church of Killearn, was born, in 1506, the illustrious George Buchanan. The farm, consisting of a plough of land, was the property of his father, and holds of the family of Drummikill from which his ancestors descended, and was sufficient, with the aids of industry and economy, to yield a competent support. In the village of Killearn, and commanding an extensive prospect, stands a monument to his memory, erected by the gentlemen of the parish and neighbourhood in 1788. It is a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base, 103 feet high, having a cavity which diminishes from 6 feet square at the ground to a point at the height of 54 feet, whence a Norway pole is continued to the top. The material is a white millstone grit found in the vicinity. In the foundation-stone was deposited a silver medal, enclosed in a hermetically sealed bottle, bearing the inscription:

In memoriam,
Georgii Buchanani,
Poetæ et Historici celeberrimi,
Accolis hujus loci, ultra conferentibus,
Hæc columna posita est, 1788.
Jacobus Craig, architect, Edinburgen.

At Blairessan Spout-head, a little north of the village, tradition reports a sanguinary battle to have been fought between the Romans and the Scots. So late as 1743, the parish was subjected to the incursions of Highland freebooters, and paid exactions of black mail.—The village of Killearn stands not far from the base of the hilly district, at nearly equal distances from the Blane on the south and the Endrick on the west and on the north, 2½ miles from Balfron, 16¾ from Glasgow, and 20 from Stirling. Its population in 1769 was 74; in 1831, 388. At its south end stands the parish-church. A cotton-mill and a printfield, both situated on the Endrick, were established in 1792; but are no longer in existence; there is, however, a small woollen factory. But the manufactures of the parish are connected less with Killearn, than with the village of Balfron, which stands only¼ of a mile north of the Endrick, and in the immediate vicinity of the factories. See Balfron. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,039; in 1831, 1,206. Houses 182. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,731.—Killearn is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend £152 4s. 9d.; glebe £12. Church built in 1826; sittings 500; cost £1,050. The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 66 scholars. Schoolmaster's salary £31, with fees, and £14 other emoluments. Three non-parochial schools are attended by a maximum of 133 scholars. The church was anciently a parsonage, and was erected, in 1429, into a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow. Its saint was Alders or Arns, a name corrupted into Earn.

KILLEARNAN, a parish in Ross-shire, extending 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; bounded on the north by Urquhart; on the east by Kilmuir-wester and Suddy; on the south by the Beauly frith; and on the west by Urray. The soil is in general favourable for cultivation. There are 2,500 acres under cultivation, and about an equal number under wood, and 2,000 in pasture. The value of property assessed, in 1815, was £2,520. There are numerous cairns and tumuli, some of which are of uncommon magnitude, in this district. The mansion-house of Redcastle has been recently repaired; but Kilcoy-castle is now a ruin. Population, in 1801, 1,131; in 1831, 1,479. Houses 293.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, MacKenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £199 16s. 7d.; glebe £9.—Schoolmaster's salary £27 11s. 5½d. There is a school supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

KILLIECRANKIE,* a celebrated mountain-pass on the river Garry; 1½ mile above the point of its confluence with the Tummel; 15 miles north of the town of Dunkeld; and on the western verge of the parish of Moulin, in the district of Athole, Perthshire. The dark lofty hills which fall abruptly or precipitously down on both sides of the narrow vale of the Garry, approach here so close that the shadow of the one range flings a perpetual night over the face of the other. From the present road, which is carried along a sloping part of the ridge on the left side of the river, the traveller looks up, on the one hand, to the bare acclivitous ascent of the hills toward their summit, and listens, on the other, to the hoarse and tumultuous roar of the Garry storming its angry way along the bottom of the deep gorge below. But the wildly romantic pass is so tufted and overhung with a profusion of birch-trees tenaciously clinging to the clefts of the rocks, that the river is, in most places, invisible, and makes its presence known only by its deafening noise; and, when it does come into view, it appears rolling headlong over a precipice, and lashing the waters of a deep pool into a little sea of foam, and expending its gigantic energies in throwing up amid the romance around it a scene of awful magnificence. The pass is between two and three miles in length, and, previous to the era of laying open the Highlands by the construction of military roads, was the most wild and perilous of all the inlets to that vast fortress of mountains, or to any of its interior retreats. A footpath, hanging over a tremendous precipice, and threatening destruction to the pedestrian as the result of the least false step, was then the only facility which it offered; but now an excellent road is carried along in such safety as to occasion no uneasy emotion to persons acquainted with even the turnpikes of Wales and of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and sends off, at the south end of the defile, another road, by a picturesque arch across the Garry, to run up the glen of the Tummel.

On some rough ground on the left bank of the river, at the north-western extremity of this pass, was fought, on the 27th July, 1689, the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie. It was on the 26th of July, 1689, that Mackay began his fatal march from Perth at the head of an army of 4,500 men. Of this force, a fair proportion consisted of cavalry. At night he encamped opposite to Dunkeld, so celebrated for the romantic grandeur of its scenery. Here, at midnight, he received an express from Lord Murray announcing that Dundee had entered Athole, in consequence of which event he informed him that he had retreated from before the castle of Blair, which he had for some time partially blockaded; and that although he had left the strait and difficult pass of Killiecrankie between him and Dundee, he had posted a guard at the further extremity to secure a free passage to Mackay's troops through the pass which he supposed Dundee had already reached. Mackay seems to have doubted the latter part of this statement, and his suspicions were in some degree confirmed by the fact, that Lieutenant-colonel Lauder, whom he despatched with a party immediately on receipt of Murray's letter, to secure the entrance into the pass from the vale of Blair, did not see a single man on his arrival there. Discouraging as this intelligence was, Mackay still determined to persevere in his march, and having despatched orders to Perth to hasten the arrival of the six troops of cavalry he had

* Perhaps *Coille-croithnuich*, or 'the Wood of Trembling.'

left behind, he put his army in motion next morning at day-break, and proceeded in the direction of the pass, the mouth of which he reached at ten o'clock in the morning. Here he halted, and allowed his men two hours to rest and refresh themselves before they entered upon the bold and hazardous enterprise of plunging themselves into a frightful chasm, out of which they might probably never return. Having received notice that the pass was clear, and that there was no appearance of Dundee, Mackay put his army again in motion, and entered the pass. The idea that no opposition would be offered to their passage through this terrific defile, which seemed to forbid approach, and to warn the unhappy soldier of the dangers which awaited him should he precipitate himself into its recesses, may have afforded some consolation to the feelings of Mackay's troops as they entered this den of desolation; but when they found themselves fairly within its gorge, their imaginations must have been appalled as they gazed, at every successive step, on the wild and terrific objects which encompassed them on every side. But unlike the Hessians who, in 1745, refused even to enter the pass, from an apprehension that it was the utmost verge of the globe, they proceeded at the command of their general, on their devious course, and finally cleared it, with the loss of a single horseman only, who, according to an Athole tradition, was shot by an intrepid adventurer, named Ian Ban Beg Mac-Ran, who had posted himself on a hill, whence with murderous aim he fired across the rivulet of the Garry and brought down his victim. A well, called in Gaelic, *Fuaran u trupar*,—*Anglicé*, 'the Horseman's well,'—is shown as the place where he fell.

As soon as the five battalions and the troop of horse which preceded the baggage had debouched from the further extremity of the pass, they halted, by command of the general, upon a corn-field, along the side of the river to await the arrival of the baggage, and of Hastings's regiment and the other troop of horse. Mackay then ordered Lieutenant-colonel Lauder to advance with his 200 fusileers and a troop of horse in the direction he supposed Dundee might be expected to appear. This conjecture was too well-founded, for Lauder had not advanced far when he discovered some parties of Dundee's forces between him and Blair. Being apprized of this, Mackay galloped off to observe the enemy's motions before making choice of the field of battle; but on arriving at the advanced post, he observed several small parties of troops, scarcely a mile distant, marching slowly along the foot of a hill in the direction of Blair, and advancing towards him. Mackay, thereupon, sent orders to Balfour to advance immediately with the foot. But these orders were no sooner despatched than he observed some bodies of Dundee s forces marching down a high hill within a quarter of a mile from the place where he stood, in consequence of which movement, he immediately galloped back to his men to countermand the order he had just issued, and to put his army in order of battle.

Dundee, who had been duly advertised of Mackay's motions, had descended from the higher district of Badenoch into Athole on the previous day, with a force of about 2,500 men, of whom about one-fifth part consisted of the Irish who had lately landed at Inverlochy under Brigadier Cannan. Some of the clans which were expected had not yet joined, as the day appointed for the general rendezvous had not then arrived; but as Dundee considered it of paramount importance to prevent Mackay from establishing himself in Athole, he did not hesitate to meet him with such an inferior force, amounting to little more than the half of that under Mackay. On his arrival at the castle of Blair, intelligence was brought Dundee that Mackay had reached the pass of Killiecrankie, which he was preparing to enter. At a council of war which was held in the castle, Dundee was strongly advised by the most of his officers to dispute the passage of the pass, as they did not consider it safe, from the great numerical disparity of the two armies, to allow Mackay to enter the Blair till the arrival of the reinforcements, which might be expected to join in two or three days. Dundee, however, was of quite a different opinion, and after appealing to the feelings of the Highlanders, whose ancestors, he said, acting upon their national maxim never to attack a foe who could not defend himself on equal terms, would have disdained to adopt the course proposed, he proceeded to give his reasons for rejecting the advice offered him, and which at once convinced them that he was right. One principal reason stated by Dundee for allowing Mackay to advance through the pass unmolested, was the great advantage they would gain by engaging him on open ground before he should be joined by his dragoons, who, from their being so formidable to the Highlanders, would, if allowed by him to come up, more than compensate any accession of force which Dundee might receive. Another reason not less important was, that in the event of Mackay sustaining a defeat, his army would probably be ruined, as he could not retreat back through the pass without the risk of evident destruction, whereas should the Highlanders suffer a defeat, they could easily retreat to the mountains. Immediately above the ground on which Mackay had halted his troops is an eminence, the access to which is steep and difficult, and covered with trees and shrubs. Alarmed lest Dundee should obtain possession of this eminence, which being within a carabine-shot from the place on which Mackay stood, would give him such a command of the ground as would enable him, by means of his fire, to force Mackay to cross the river in confusion; he immediately took possession of the eminence. Within a musket-shot of this ground is another eminence immediately above the house of Urrard, which Dundee had reached before Mackay had completed his ascent, and on which he halted. At this conjuncture, neither Hastings's regiment nor Annandale's troop of horse had yet come out of the pass, but Mackay, nevertheless, at once proceeded to arrange his men in fighting order on a plain between the edge of the eminence and the foot or commencement of the ascent to Dundee's position, which, from its extent, enabled him to form his men in one line along the eminence. In making his dispositions, Mackay divided every battalion into two parts, and, as he meant to fight three deep, he left a small distance between each of these sub-battalions. In the centre of his line, however, he left a greater interval of space behind which he placed the two troops of horse, with the design, when the Highlanders, after the fire of the line had been spent, should approach, to draw them off by this larger interval, and flank the Highlanders on either side, as occasion should offer. Mackay assigns as his reason for placing his cavalry in his rear till the fire should be exhausted on both sides, a dread he entertained of exposing them to Dundee's horse, which consisted altogether of gentlemen, reformed officers, or such as had deserted, from Dundee's regiment when in England, and with whom it could not be supposed that these newly-raised levies could cope. Hastings's regiment, which arrived after Mackay had taken up his ground, was placed, on the right, and to which, for greater security, was added a detachment of firelocks from each battalion; and on the extreme left, on a hillock covered with trees, Lieutenant-colonel Lauder was posted, with his party of 200 men, composed of the

elite of the army. Mackay having been recognised by Dundee's men busily employed riding along his line, from battalion to battalion, giving orders, was selected by some of them for a little ball practice; but although "their popping shot," which wounded some of his men, fell around him wherever he moved, he escaped unhurt. After his line had been fully formed, Mackay rode along the front, from the left wing, which he committed to the charge of Brigadier Balfour, to the right, and having ascertained that every thing was in readiness to receive the enemy, he addressed the battalions nearest him in a short speech. Whilst Mackay was thus occupied on the lower platform, his gallant rival was equally busy flying about on the eminence above, ranging his men in battle array. He was particularly distinguished amongst his officers by a favourite dun-coloured horse which he rode, and by his plated armour, which glittered in the sunbeams. Dundee, who had arrived upon the higher platform about the same time that Mackay had gained the ground he now occupied, ranged his men in one line in the following order:—On the right, he placed Sir John Maclean, with his regiment divided into two battalions. On the left, he posted the regiment of Sir Donald Macdonald, commanded by the young chief and Sir George Berkeley, and a battalion under Sir Alexander Maclean. In the centre were placed four battalions, consisting of the Camerons, the Macdonells of Glengary and Clanranald, and the Irish regiment, with a troop of horse under the command of Sir William Wallace, who had early that morning produced a commission, to the great displeasure of the Earl of Dunfermline and other officers, appointing him colonel of a horse-regiment. It may be observed, that neither Mackay nor Dundee placed any body of reserve behind their lines. Mackay himself, though an old and experienced officer, and a brave man, was not without his misgivings; and as the evening advanced without any appearance on the part of Dundee of a desire to commence the action, his uneasiness increased. Nor were his apprehensions likely to be allayed by the reply made by the second son of Lochiel, who held a commission in his own regiment of Scots fusileers, in answer to a question put to him by Mackay. "Here is your father with his wild savages," said Mackay to the young man, on seeing the standard of the Camerons, putting on at the same moment an air of confidence, "how would you like to be with him?" "It signifies little," answered the son of the chief, "what I would like, but I recommend to you to be prepared; or perhaps my father and his wild savages may be nearer to you before night than you would like." The apparent irresolution of the Highlanders to begin the battle was considered by Mackay as intentional, and he supposed that their design was to wait till nightfall, when, by descending suddenly from their position, and setting up a loud shout, according to their usual custom, they expected to frighten his men, unaccustomed to an enemy, and put them in disorder. As Mackay could not, without the utmost danger, advance up the hill and commence the action, and as the risk was equally great should he attempt to retreat down the hill and cross the river, he resolved, at all hazards, to remain in his position, "though with impatience," as he observes, till Dundee should either attack him or retire, which he had better opportunities of doing than Mackay had. To provoke the Highlanders, and to induce them to engage, he ordered three small leather field-pieces to be discharged, but they proved of little use, and the carriages being much too high, for the greater convenience of carriage, broke after the third firing.

Towards the close of the evening, some of Dundee's sharpshooters, who had kept up, during the day, an occasional fire in the direction in which they observed Mackay to move, by which they had wounded some of his men, as already stated, took possession of some houses upon the ascent which lay between the two armies, for the purpose of directing their aim with surer effect. But they were immediately dislodged by a party of musketeers despatched by Mackay's brother, who commanded the general's regiment, and chased back to their main body with some loss. This skirmish Mackay supposed would soon draw on a general engagement, and his expectations were accordingly speedily realized. It was within half-an-hour of sunset, and the moment was at hand, when, at the word of command, the Highlanders and their allies were to march down the hill, and, with sword in hand, fall upon the trembling and devoted host below, whom, like the eagle viewing his destined prey from his lofty eyry, they had so long surveyed. Having determined, as much to please his men as to gratify his own inclination, to lead the charge in person, at the head of the horse, Dundee exchanged his red coat, which he had worn during the day, and by which he had been recognised by Mackay's troops, for another of a darker colour, to conceal his rank, and thereby avoid the risk of being singled out by the enemy—a precaution justifiable by the rules of sound prudence, and quite consistent with the highest moral courage. That nothing might be wanting on his part to work up the feelings of his men to the highest pitch of heroism, he harangued them in an enthusiastic strain. A pause now ensued, and a death-like silence prevailed along the line, when, on a sudden, it appeared in motion, marching slowly down the hill. The Highlanders, who stript themselves to their shirts and doublets, and whose appearance resembled more a body of wild savages than a race of men, who, although they could not boast of the civilization of the inhabitants of the south, were nevertheless superior to them in many of the virtues which adorn humanity; advanced, according to their usual practice, with their bodies bent forward, so as to present as small a surface as possible to the fire of the enemy, the upper part of their bodies being covered by their targets. To discourage the Highlanders in their advance by keeping up a continual fire, Mackay had given instructions to his officers commanding battalions, to commence firing by platoons, at the distance of a hundred paces. This order was not attended to, as Balfour's regiment, and the half of Ramsay's, did not fire a single shot, and the other half fired very little. The Highlanders, however, met with a very brisk fire from Mackay's right, and particularly from his own battalion, in which no less than sixteen gentlemen of the Macdonells of Glengarry fell; but, undismayed by danger, they kept steadily advancing in the face of the enemy's fire, of which they received three rounds. Having now come close up to the enemy, they halted for a moment, and having levelled and discharged their pistols, which did little execution, they set up a loud shout and rushed in upon the enemy sword in hand, before they had time to screw on their bayonets to the end of their muskets.* The shock was too impetuous to be long resisted by men who, according to their own general, "behaved, with the exception of Hastings's and Leven's regiments, like the vilest cowards in nature." But even had these men been brave, as they were pusillanimous, their courage would not have availed them, as their arms were insufficient to parry off the tremendous strokes of the axes, and the broad and double-

* From this circumstance Mackay invented the present plan of fixing the bayonet.

edged swords of the Highlanders, who with a single blow, either felled their opponents to the earth or struck off a member from their bodies, and at once disabled them. While the work of death was thus going on towards the right, Dundee, at the head of the horse, made a furious charge on Mackay's own battalion, and broke through it, on which the English horse, which were stationed behind, fled without firing a single shot. Dundee, thereupon, rode off to attack the enemy's cannon, but the officer who had that morning produced his commission as colonel of the horse, did not keep pace with Dundee, who, on arriving near the enemy's cannon, found himself alone. He, therefore, gave the horse a signal to advance quickly, on which the Earl of Dunfermline, who then served only as a volunteer, overlooking the affront which had been put upon him, rode out of the ranks, followed by sixteen gentlemen, attacked the party who guarded the cannon and captured them. As soon as Mackay perceived that Dundee's grand point of attack was near the centre of his line, he immediately resolved to attack the Highlanders in flank with the two troops of horse which he had placed in the rear of his line, for which purpose he ordered Lord Belhaven to proceed round the left wing with his own troop, and attack them on their right flank, and he ordered, at the same time, the other troop to proceed in the contrary direction, and assail them on their left. Mackay himself led round Belhaven's troop, but it had scarcely got in front of the line when it got into disorder, and instead of obeying the orders to wheel for the flank of the enemy, after some confused firing it turned upon the right wing of Lord Kenmure's battalion, which it threw into disorder, and which thereupon began to give way. At this critical moment Mackay, who was instantly surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, anxious to disentangle his cavalry, so as to enable him to get them forward, called aloud to them to follow him, and putting spurs to his horse galloped through the enemy, but, with the exception of one servant, whose horse was shot under him, not a single horseman attempted to follow their general. When he had gone sufficiently far to be out of the reach of immediate danger, he turned round to observe the state of matters, and to his infinite surprise he found that both armies had disappeared. To use his own expression, "in the twinkling of an eye in a manner," his own men as well as the enemy were out of sight, having gone down pell-mell to the river where his baggage stood. The flight of his men must have been rapid indeed, for although the left wing, which had never been attacked, had begun to flee before he rode off, the right wing and centre still kept their ground. Mackay now stood in one of the most extraordinary predicaments in which the commander of an army was ever placed. His whole men had, as if by some supernatural cause, disappeared almost in an instant of time, and he found himself standing a solitary being on the mountain-side, not knowing what to do, or whither to direct his course. Whether, had they had the courage to follow him, the timid troop would have turned the tide of victory in his favour, may indeed be well doubted; but it is obvious that he adopted the only alternative which could render success probable. Judging from the ease with which he galloped through the Highlanders, who made way for him, he thinks that if he had had but fifty resolute horse such as Colchester's, he "had certainly," as he says, "by all human appearance recovered all," for although his whole line had begun to give way when he ordered the horse to follow him, the right of the enemy had not then moved from their ground. The plunder which the baggage offered was too tempting a lure for the Highlanders, whose destructive progress it at once arrested. It was in fact solely to this thirst for spoil that Mackay and the few of his men who escaped owed their safety, for had the Highlanders continued the pursuit, it is very probable that not a single individual of Mackay's army would have been left alive to relate their sad disaster.* Mackay retired across the Garry without molestation, and made a short halt to ascertain whether he was pursued. Seeing no disposition on the part of the Highlanders to follow him, he began to think of the best way of retiring out of Athole. All his officers advised him to return to Perth, through the pass of Killiecrankie, but he saw proper to reject this advice, and resolved to march several miles up Athole and cross over the hills to Stirling. It was represented to him, that if pursued by the Highlanders, his men could make no effectual resistance, and he himself admitted that the objection was well-founded; but he still adhered to his resolution, because, as he apprehended more danger from Dundee's horse than from the Highlanders, who would be too busy securing their plunder to think of pursuing him, his risk would be less by keeping upon ground inaccessible to the operations of cavalry, than by exposing himself in the open country beyond the pass. Besides, he had no certainty that the pass was not already secured, for the purpose of cutting off his retreat, and to have entered it, if seized upon, would have been throwing himself into the jaws of instant destruction. Giving orders, therefore, to his men to march, he proceeded to the west along the bank of the river, and had the satisfaction, when about 2 miles from the field of battle, to come up with a party of about 150 fugitives almost without arms, under the command of Colonel Ramsay, who was quite at a loss what direction to take. Mackay then continued his march along the edge of a rivulet which falls into the Garry, till he came to some little houses. Here he obtained, from one of the inhabitants, information as to the route he meant to follow, and having made himself acquainted, as far as he could, by an examination of his map, with the situation of the country through which he had to pass, he crossed the stream and proceeded across the hills towards Weem castle, the seat of the chief of the clan Menzies, whose son had been in the action with a company of Highlanders he had raised for the service of the Government. He reached the castle before morning after a most fatiguing journey, where he obtained some sleep and refreshment, of which he stood greatly in need, having since his departure before Dunkeld, on the morning preceding, marched about 40 miles through a tract of country, the greater part of which was beset with quagmires and precipices.

The news of Mackay's defeat had preceded his retreat; and on his march, during the following day, he found the country through which he passed in an uproar, and every person arming in favour of King James. The people of Strathtay alarmed at the approach of Mackay's men, whom they took to be Highlanders, and considering their houses and cattle in danger, set up a dreadful shout, which so frightened Mackay's men that they began to flee back to the hills under an apprehension that the Highlanders were at hand. Mackay and some of his officers on horseback, by presenting their pistols and threaten-

* In a conversation respecting the battle between General Wade and an old Highlander, who had fought at Killiecrankie, the latter is reported to have spoken lightly of Mackay as a commander, calling him a great fool, because he did not put his baggage in front of his army at Killiecrankie. Wade dissented, of course, but the old man insisted that the baggage should have been placed before the line, in which case Mackay, he observed, would have gained the battle, as the Highlanders would have first attacked the baggage, and would have thus fallen an easy prey to Mackay's army.

ing the fugitives, succeeded in rallying them, but owing to the thickness of the morning more than a hundred escaped, all of whom were killed, stripped, or taken prisoners by the country people. Mackay continued his march with very little halting all that day, being Sunday the 28th of July, and arrived late at night at Drummond castle, in which he had a garrison. Next day he reached Stirling with about 400 men. On the morning after the battle—for night had thrown its sable curtain over the horrors of the scene, before the extent of the carnage could be ascertained—the field of battle and the ground between it and the river, extending as far as the pass, presented an appalling spectacle in the vast numbers of the dead which strewed the field, and whose mutilated bodies attested the savage and unrelenting ferocity with which Mackay's men had been hewn down by the Highlanders. Here might be seen a skull which had been struck off above the ears by a stroke from a broad-sword—there a head lying near the trunk from which it had been severed—here an arm or a limb—there a corpse laid open from the head to the brisket; while interspersed among these lifeless trunks, *dejectaque membra*, were to be seen broken pikes, small-swords, and muskets, which had been snapt asunder by the athletic blows of the Lochaber axe and broad-sword.* If the importance of a victory is to be reckoned by the comparative numbers of the slain, and the brilliant achievements of the victors, the battle of Killiecrankie may well stand high in the list of military exploits. Considering the shortness of the combat, the loss on the part of Mackay was prodigious. No less than 2,000 of his men fell under the swords and axes of Dundee's Highlanders, and about 500 were made prisoners. Among the slain were Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, brother of the general, Brigadier Balfour, and several other officers. Highland tradition reports that Balfour was cut down by the Reverend Robert Stewart, a Catholic clergyman, nephew to Stewart of Ballechen, for having contemptuously refused to receive quarter when offered him by the priest. The same tradition relates that Stewart, who was a powerful muscular man, followed the enemy in their flight down to the river, and towards the pass, wielding a tremendous broad-sword, with which he cut down numbers of the fugitives, and so much did he exert himself in the use of his fatal weapon, that, at the conclusion of the carnage, his hand had swollen to such an extent, that it could only be extricated from the basket-hilt of his sword, by cutting away the network. But as the importance of a victory, however splendid in itself, or distinguished by acts of individual prowess, can only be appreciated by its results, the battle of Killiecrankie, instead of being advantageous to the cause of King James, was, by the death of the brave Dundee, the precursor of its ruin. After he had charged at the head of his horse, and driven the enemy from their cannon, he was about to proceed up the hill to bring down Sir Donald Macdonald's regiment, which appeared rather tardy in its motions, when he received a musket-shot in his right side, immediately below his armour. He attempted to ride a little, but was unable, and fell from his horse mortally wounded, and almost immediately expired. In the Viscount Dundee, King James lost the only man in Scotland possessed of all the qualifications necessary for conducting to a successful issue the great and important charge which had been committed to him by his sovereign. Educated in the strictest principles of toryism, he could never divest his mind of the abstract ideas of passive obedience and hereditary right, and to him, therefore, any attempt to resist the authority of the sovereign, no matter how far abused, appeared highly treasonable. Hence the unrelenting perseverance with which he hunted down the field conventicles, which made him the terror of the unfortunate whigs, and earned for him the unfortunate designation of the 'Bloody Clavers.' Though a thorough-paced, and, in some degree, a bigotted Protestant Episcopalian, the heresy of the successor of Charles II. as the religion of James must have appeared to him, in no respect altered his ideas of implicit fidelity to the sovereign, nor did his views undergo any change when the arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings of James seemed, to the leading men of the nation, to have solved the great political problem, when resistance should commence and obedience end. In his eyes, therefore, the revolution which drove the unfortunate James from his throne, was a great national sin, which could only be atoned for by restoring to him his crown, an object, in the accomplishment of which, he conceived all good men were bound to lend a helping hand. These ideas ingrafted upon a temperament peculiarly sanguine, made him an enthusiast in favour of hereditary right, and his appointment by the fallen monarch as the chosen one by whose instrumentality his restoration was to be effected, imparted a charm to his enthusiasm which dispelled every difficulty which appeared to obstruct the grand object of his ambition and his hopes. With an inflexibility of purpose, which no temptation could overcome, he steadily pursued the course which the duty he conceived he owed to his sovereign, and the natural inclination of his own mind directed him to follow. But Dundee had not merely the will, but what was of no less importance, the ability, had he lived, to have executed the commission intrusted to him. While as a military commander he had few equals, he stood unrivalled among his cotemporaries in the art of gaining the affections of his troops, and communicating to them a full measure of the spirit which animated himself. His death, therefore, was a fatal blow to James's prospects, and with him the cause of the Stuarts may be said to have perished. Dundee, and his friend Pitcur, who also fell in the engagement, were interred in the church of Blair-of-Athole.

KILLIGRAY. See CALLIGRAY.

KILLIN,† a large parish in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It consists of a large main body and two detached portions. One of the latter, measuring 3½ miles by 4, stretches southward from Loch-Tay at the distance of 3¼ miles from the eastern extremity of the main body; and is bounded on the east and west by portions of Kenmore; and on the south by Comrie. This district partakes uniquely and strictly of the beautiful and romantic character of the parts of Kenmore which contribute to form the basin of Loch-Tay; possessing at the edge of the lake a broad belt of gently rising arable ground, sheltered and embellished with plantation, and rising up as it recedes toward the southern boundary in

* In allusion to this battle, the author of the memoirs of Viscount Dundee, says, "Then the Highlanders fired, threw down their lusils, rushed in upon the enemy with sword, target, and pistol, who did not maintain their ground two minutes after the Highlanders were amongst them; and I dare be bold to say, that were scarce ever such strokes given in Europe as were given that day by the Highlanders. Many of General Mackay's officers and soldiers were cut down through the skull and neck to the very breast; others had skulls cut off above their ears like night-caps; some soldiers had both their bodies and cross-belts cut through at one blow; pikes and small swords were cut like willows; and whoever doubts of this, may consult the witnesses of the tragedy."

† The Rev. Patrick Stuart, the minister of the parish at the close of last century, doubted whether the word *Cill-Fhinn*, signifying 'the Burying-place of Fingal,' or *Cill-Linn*, meaning 'the Burying-place of the Pool,' and pointing to the ruins of a chapel and cemetery on the banks of the Lochy, were the original of the modern name Killin; yet he seemed to give his vote in favour of *Cill-linn*.

grand mountainous elevations: see KENMORE. The other detached portion, a square of 1½ mile deep, lies on the north side of the river Lochy, 2½ miles north of the nearest point of the main body, has Fortingall on the north; Kenmore on the east; and a part of Weem on the south and west, and partakes the general character of Glenlochy. The main body of the parish extends, in a stripe averaging about 7 miles in breadth, from the head or south-western end of Loch-Tay to the boundary of the county with Argyleshire,—a distance or extreme length of 22 miles. It is bounded on the north by detached parts of Kenmore and Weem; on the east by the main body of Kenmore, by Loch-Tay, and by a part of Weem; on the south by Comrie and Balquidder; and on the south-west, west, and north-west by Argyleshire. The district, strictly Highland in its topographical appearances, takes its configuration mainly from the course through its centre of the chief head-water of the Tay. This stream—which rises on the extreme western boundary, bears for 8 miles the name of the Fillan, expands for 3 miles into a series of lochlets which assume the general name of Loch-Dochart,* and then runs 10½ miles farther under the name of Dochart river—bisects the district through nearly the middle over its whole length, and gives it the aspect of a long glen, bearing the designation first of Strathfillan, and next of Glen-Dochart, and flanked by lofty hills, covered with grass and heath, and running up on both sides to a water-shedding line along the boundaries. But from a point 1½ mile south-west of the head of Loch-Dochart, a glen 4½ miles in length, and watered by the romantic, rock-strewn Falloch, descends south-westward toward the head of Loch-Lomond; and—with the exception of a brief part at its lower end—this, with its flanking hills, and two or three tiny later glens, also lies within the district. See articles STRATHFILLAN, DOCHART, and FALLOCH. Over a distance of 3 miles above the confluence of the Lochy and the Dochart, just before the united stream enters Loch-Tay, the district includes likewise the glen of the former river; though here it has embosomed within it a small detached part of Kenmore, stretching from the side of the Lochy to near the Dochart. Numerous rills or mountain-torrents, all, from the nature of the ground, brief in length, rise near the northern and southern boundaries, and run down to swell the bisecting central stream. Salmon and trout are the kinds of fish that abound most in the larger waters,—lake and river. High hills, few or none of them rocky, and almost all available for pasturage, run in ridges on nearly all the boundaries except the eastern, and roll down in congeries or in insulated heights as they approach the central glen. The highest is the well-known Benmore—not, of course, the Benmore of Mull, with which identity of name and similarity of interest are in risk of occasioning it to be identified. This noble-looking mountain is of a fine conical form, and, according to Stobie's map of the county of Perth, rises 3,903 feet above the level of the sea. It ascends from the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillan, on the south side of Loch-Dochart, and was, in former times, a deer-forest, but is now occupied as a sheep-walk. A considerable aggregate extent of wood, both natural and planted, decorates the parish, and, in most instances, thrives and is luxuriant. Game, of numerous kinds, abounds. The soil, at the west end of Loch-Tay, and in the bottoms of Glenlochy and Glendochart, where it suffers from frequent overflowings of the rivers, is wet and marshy; but, in other parts it is in general light and dry, and, in favourable seasons, abundantly fertile. The bottoms of the valleys are disposed chiefly in meadows and arable grounds; the hills rise with a gentle slope, and are cultivated and inhabited to a considerable height; and the summits of the hills and the heights of the mountains, in places where grass gives place to rank heath, have been extensively improved into available sheep-walks. More than half of the whole territory is the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane. Limestone abounds. Lead is worked in the vicinity of the village of Clifton. Repeated but vain search has been made for coal. Some interesting antiquarian and historical recollections are connected with STRATHFILLAN: which see. Leading lines of road traverse all the great glens of the parish. The villages are CLIFTON [which see], and Killin. The latter is beautifully and romantically situated about half-a-mile from the head of Loch-Tay, within the peninsula formed by the confluent rivers Dochart and Lochy, 15¾ miles from Kenmore, 21⅝ from Callander, 20⅝ from Inverarnan inn at the entrance of Glenfalloch, 18⅝ from Tyndrum, 27 from Crieff, and 40 from Stirling. The windings of the rivers in the plain around it,—the precipitate advance of the Dochart, over a ledgy and declivitous bed in a profusion of little cascades,—the calm and gliding movement of the gentler Lochy,—the aspect of the surrounding hills, frilled and gemmed in many places with wood,—and the long expanse of the exulting Loch-Tay, with its gently ascending and tufted and ultimately magnificent heights of flanking hills,—serve to render the site and neighbourhood of this village grandly picturesque. So pleased was Mr. Pennant with the majestic joyousness of the scenery around it, that he gave a view of it in his tour. "Killin," says Dr. M'Culloch, "is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland,—unlike everything else in the country, and perhaps on earth, and a perfect picture-gallery in itself, since you cannot move three yards without meeting a new landscape. A busy artist might here draw a month and not exhaust it. * * Fir-trees, rocks, torrents, mills, bridges, houses, these produce the great bulk of the middle landscape, under endless combinations; while the distances more constantly are found in the surrounding hills, in their varied woods, in the bright expanse of the lake, and the minute ornaments of the distant valley, in the rocks and bold summit of Craig-Cailliach, and in the lofty vision of Ben-Lawers, which towers like a huge giant in the clouds,—the monarch of the scene." A bridge which bestrides the Dochart, with five unequal arches, offers good vantage-ground for surveying some of the most striking features and groupings of the landscape. Immediately below the bridge, is a picturesque island formed by the Dochart, covered with a fine verdant sward, and richly clothed with pine-trees, in the dim centre of which is the burial-place of the Macnabs, once the potent chieftains of this district, but whose lineal representative emigrated to Canada, with a number of his clansmen. The village, though straggling and small, is a place of considerable importance; and has an excellent inn, and four annual fairs, and is the seat of the baron-bailie-courts of the family of Breadalbane. The fairs are held on the 3d Tuesday of January, the 12th day of May, the 27th day of October, and the first Tuesday, O.S., of November. Most of the villagers are tradesmen, who pay rent to the Marquis of Breadalbane for a house, a garden, and an acre of ground. In the neighbourhood of the village is a small rising ground which tradition points out as the grave of Fingal, but which on perforation half-a-century ago, afforded no evidence of having been a tomb. Population, in 1801, 2,048; in 1831, 2,002. Houses 365. Assessed property, in 1815,

* A little north of Loch-Dochart are the lochlets Essan and Maragan; and near the western boundary is Loch-Voss,—all three of inconsiderable extent.

£3,770. — Killin is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend £240 19s. 5d.; glebe £13 10s. Unappropriated teinds £566 19s. 6d. The church was built in 1744, and repaired and considerably enlarged in 1832. It is situated at the village, and has 905 sittings. The district of Strathfillan was disjoined in 1836 by the presbytery, and annexed to the new *quoad sacra* parish of STRATHFILLAN. Another portion of the parish is included in the mission of LOCH-TAY-SIDE. See these articles. But on the other hand, parts of the parishes of Weem and Kenmore have, by private arrangement, been placed under the care of the ministers of Killin. The *quoad sacra* population, corresponding with these distributions, amounted, in 1836, to 1,982,—1,082 of whom were in Killin; and 900, including 55 dissenters, were in Weem and Kenmore. The population of Killin, *quoad civilia*, was stated by the minister, in the same year, to consist of 1,952 churchmen, and 50 dissenters.—A Baptist congregation in the village was established about the year 1810, yields an attendance of from 8 to 30, and meets in a rented schoolhouse.—An Independent congregation, also in the village, was established upwards of 25 years ago, yields an attendance of from 40 to 80, and assembles in a schoolroom.—The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 80 scholars, and 9 non-parochial schools by a maximum of 351. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34, with £9 fees, and £10 other emoluments. Three of the non-parochial schools are supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, and two by the Marchioness of Breadalbane.

KILMADAN,* or KILMODAN, a parish in Argyleshire, 12 miles long, and not half-a-mile broad, being chiefly a long narrow glen surrounded by high hills. It is bounded by Kilfinnan, Inverchaolain, Dunoon, and Strachan parishes. The extent of sea-coast is about 3 miles, and the shore is flat and sandy, with sunk rocks. The river Ruel falls into the head of Loch-Ridan. The tide ebbs at the head of this loch above 2 miles. The soil is deep and fertile, excellently adapted for the culture of flax; but good crops of oats, barley, potatoes, &c., are also raised. The surrounding hills are covered with heath, and their sides are occupied by small copses of natural wood. Limestone is abundant. The celebrated mathematician, Colin Maclaurin, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, was born in this parish.—Population, in 1801, 502; in 1831, 648. Houses 105. Assessed property £4,512. —The parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £173 18s. 5d.—Schoolmaster's salary £23, with £12 fees. There are 2 private schools.

KILMADOCK—frequently named, after its kirk-town and principal village, DOUNE—a parish near the middle of the southern verge of Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by a detached part of Strowan; on the east by Dunblane and Lecropt; on the south-east by Kincardine; on the south by Stirlingshire; and on the west by a detached part of Kincardine, and by Port-of-Monteith and Callander. In extreme length, from the Bridge of Frew on the south, to the hill Valug on the north, it measures 10 miles; but it has an average breadth over ¾ of a mile of this distance, from the southern extremity, of only half-a-mile; and over 2½ miles further, of 2 or 2¼ miles; it now suddenly expands to an extreme breadth of 8 miles, but again rapidly contracts, and, over a distance of 4 miles from the northern extremity, has an average breadth of only 3½ miles. Its entire area is computed to be 64 square miles. The Forth runs in serpentine folds along the southern boundary, making a distance of 3 miles in a straight line from the point of touching to that of leaving, but probably 6 miles along its channel. The Teith runs diagonally from north-west to south-east, through nearly its broadest part, tracing the boundary ¾ of a mile before entering, and 2¼ miles before leaving, flowing 5 miles in a direct line within the boundaries, and bisecting the parish into nearly equal parts. Goodie water comes in from the west near the southern extremity, and runs 2½ miles eastward to the Forth. Keltie water comes down from the north, and runs 1¾ mile along the western boundary to the Teith. A stream rises in the northern extremity, flows 4 miles in the parish, makes a detour of 3¾ miles into Dunblane, and then flowing 2 miles, chiefly westward, falls into the Teith in the vicinity of Doune. Four other considerable streamlets, one of them about 6 miles in length of course, rise in the north, and disgorge themselves into the Teith. The smaller streams, as well as the larger, not only beautify the district, but enrich it, abounding in trouts, and furnishing valuable water-power for the driving of machinery. Springs are numerous and good; and one in the side of Uaighmor in the north, leaps out from the solid rock in the manner of a jet or spout. Three lochlets also make their contribution to the general wealth of waters,—Lochanaghaig, or 'the Lake of the level field,' in the centre of the northern division; Loch of Watstown, on the boundary, 1¼ mile south-west of Doune; and Loch-Daldurn, near the south bank of the Teith, 1¼ mile after it receives the Keltie. Nearly the whole of the district, which is immediately washed by the streams, or contributes to form their banks, is beautiful and picturesque in its scenery. The Forth is here opulent in the lusciousness of carse-landscape through which it sinuously wends, and in the views of Stirling-castle, and of the rejoicing scenes with which it is grouped toward the east. The Teith is all the way fine, and where it rolls past the ancient castle of Doune, near the village, and through the beautiful pleasure-grounds of Newton on its left bank, and along the picturesque groves of Blair-Drummond, pressing in from the parish of Kincardine, it wears a delightful and exulting dress. The Keltie, too, vies with the larger rivers, and flows most of its way, where it touches the parish, through the fine lawns of Cambusmore and Ballachallan. Both Newton and Cambusmore were the residences during some of his earlier years of Sir Walter Scott, and must have contributed, along with the general scenery of the parish, and conterminous districts, especially that of Callander, to form and sharpen his exquisite and impassioned relish for the tints and tracery of nature's depictings. Cambuswallace, Gartincaber, Coldoch, Craigh, Argaty, and other mansions, with their pleasure-grounds and their groves, add studdings of beauty to the district additional to those of the mansions already named. From almost every eminence in the parish, are seen superb views of the rich valley of the Forth, the varied aspect of a well-cultivated, well sheltered, and extensive tract of country, Stirling-castle, and the bold grand encincturing of the Lomond and other hills. The surface, for a considerable way upward from the Forth,

* The most ancient name of this parish is said to have been *Glenduisk*, signifying 'the Glen of the Blackwater.' Afterwards a battle was here fought between Merkan, son of Magnus, King of Norway, and the Gaels, wherein it is said the Norwegians were defeated and slaughtered on each side of the stream which runs through the middle of the glen; and their bodies being thrown into the river, gave the colour of blood to it. Hence the river got the name of *Ruail*, and the parish that of *Glendaruel*, or *Glenderwell*, which signifies 'the Glen of Red Blood.' After the introduction of Christianity into the country, a place of worship was here consecrated to St. Modan, and called *Cella Modani*, or Kilmadan.

is level. From a point 2 miles west of Doune, and 2½ north of the Forth, a gentle hilly ridge runs parallel with the Teith, 4 miles north-westward to the extreme western point of the parish. Parallel to this ridge, at a distance from it of 3 miles, runs another and similar ridge, quite across the parish,—the two ridges forming in their interior sides the basin of the Teith. Up the whole north corner of the parish rise the Braes of Doune, till at the boundary they send up considerable elevations. The soil exhibits every variety, from the richest carse clay on the plains of the Forth, to the poorest heath-clad moor on the hills of the north. The whole vale of the Teith, the carse-grounds on the south, and much of the other sections, are well-enclosed and highly cultivated. Various roads, ramifying and intersecting one another, traverse the southern division of the parish; two run up the vale of the Teith, one on each side of the river, leading the way from Stirling to the gorgeous scenery of the Trosachs and Loch-Katrine on the one hand, and to that of Loch-Earn and Loch-Tay on the other; but no road invites the access of a wheeled vehicle beyond the second ridge of the parish, or toward the Braes of Doune. A bridge of two arches was thrown across the Teith at Doune in 1535, by the patriotic Robert Spittal, tailor to James V. The old castle and the village of Doune are noticed in a separate article: See Doune. Three-fourths of a mile north-west of Doune are the continuous hamlets of Buchany and Burn-of-Cambus. Still nearer Doune, but on the opposite bank of the Teith, and communicating with it by a bridge, is Deanston. Here, for a long period, have been extensive cotton-works, which, half-a-century ago, employed between 200 and 300 persons, and which now give employment or support to about one-third of the large population of the parish. At Deanston has been established, also, a large iron-foundry.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 3,044; in 1831, 3,752. Houses 426. Assessed property, in 1815, £15,465.—Kilmadock is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. Stipend £288 7s. 1d.; glebe £7. Unappropriated teinds £625 2s. 9d. The parish-church is situated at the village of Doune. Its predecessor, however, or that which was in use till the year 1756, stood in a different locality,—once the residence of St. Madoc, or Madocus, and afterwards the site of the monastery of St. Madoc, which had six dependent chapels. This Madoc is the saint who gives name to the parish. In Doune are two meeting-houses, one belonging to the United Secession, and the other to the Original Burghers. The parish has a parochial school, and six unendowed schools, aggregately attended by at least 590 scholars, and has been, and still is, eminent for having well-qualified and successful teachers. Parish schoolmaster's salary not stated.

KILMAHOG, a hamlet in the parish of Callander, Perthshire, situated on the left bank of the northern head-stream of the river Teith, immediately above its point of confluence with the southern head-stream. A mile east of the hamlet is the village of Callander; and ¾ of a mile north-west of it, is the celebrated pass of Leny.

KILMALCOLM,* a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by Port-Glasgow and the river Clyde; on the east by Erskine, Houstoun, and Kilbarchan; on the south by Lochwinnoch; and on the west by Greenock, Innerkip, and Largs. This is the largest parish in Renfrewshire, being about 6 miles square, and containing 19,800 English acres. A great part, particularly on the south and west sides, is moorish land, rising to a considerable height, and very bleak and barren. On the south side of the parish is the extensive moss of Kilmalcolm.† The greatest expanse of country, of a uniform feature, is a hollow plain, shelving both from south and north, towards the Gryfe and its tributary streamlets in the centre. This is thickly scattered over with farm-hamlets; whilst the soil, which is incumbent on rotten rock, is naturally fine pasture-land. Much of it, indeed, is in cultivation, and produces good crops of grain and potatoes, besides some clover and turnips. More than 6,000 acres of this description of soil are situated in one unbroken expanse in the heart of the valley of the Gryfe. Here and there, throughout the parish, are clumps of planting, which give variety to the scenery. The parish abounds with excellent water, the principal streams being the Gryfe and the Duchal.—The extensive barony of Duchal, in this parish, was, for many ages, the chief property and place of residence of the ancient family of Lyle, Lord Lyle, which became extinct about 1556. Twelve years before that date, most part of it was sold by Lord Lyle to John Porterfield of that ilk. It now belongs to James Corbett Porterfield, Esq. The remains of the strong and romantic castle of this barony stand upon the confluence of the Duchal with another rivulet. In 1710, a mansion-house was built about a mile east from this. The present mansion was built in 1768. It stands on the right bank of the Gryfe, and is well-sheltered with wood.—The barony of Dennistoun originally belonged to a family of the same name, from whom it passed, about the end of the 14th century, to Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn, by marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Dennistoun. Finlayston, surrounded by extensive woods and plantations, on the banks of the Clyde, is the mansion-house of this estate, and was long the chief residence of the noble family of Glencairn. On the death of John, the 15th Earl, in 1796, it and the barony of Dennistoun (long better known by the name of Finlayston), devolved on Robert Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, who was son of Margaret, eldest daughter of William, the 12th Earl. In the time of that Earl of Glencairn, who was among the first of the nobility that made profession of the Protestant religion, his house of Finlayston was a place of refuge for those of that faith, and there John Knox dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The cups used upon this occasion were two candlesticks of the finest silver. The lower part or sole formed the cup, which was screwed into the upper. These cups were used in the parish-church at the dispensation of the sacrament so long as the family of Glencairn continued to reside here. They were then replaced by four copper cups, gilt, furnished by the Countess of Glencairn, who, it is said, carried along with her the venerated silver cups, which, it is also reported, are still in the possession of the relations of that family.—The greater part of the barony of Newark is in this parish, but the ancient castle is in that of Port-Glasgow. Newark also belonged to the Dennistouns. On the death of Sir Robert Dennistoun, it devolved on Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, who had married his 2d daughter, Elizabeth. It long afterwards passed to a family named Cochran, and then to the Hamiltons. It now belongs to Lady Shaw Stewart, whose father, the late Robert Farquhar, Esq., purchased it from Lord Belhaven.—Cairncurran, which anciently form-

* This name is derived from King Malcolm III., who was commemorated as a saint, and to whom the church was dedicated.

† In this district, when moss wants consistency, if dug in the usual way, it is formed into convenient pieces for fuel, and spread abroad to dry. Thus prepared, it is locally called *grule*, the *u* having the sound of the French letter.

ed part of the possessions of the noble family of Lyle, was purchased from John, Lord Lyle, in 1544, by Giles Campbell, wife of William Cunningham, of Craigends, in Kilbarchan parish, and by her disponed to their 2d son, William, to whose descendants it has since belonged.—North of this, on the right bank of the Gryfe, is Craigbet, the property of Mr. Graham.—On the side of the parish adjacent to the Clyde, are some pleasant villas.—Kilmalcolm, on the east side of the parish, is the only village it contains. It is distant about 4 miles from Port-Glasgow, which is the nearest market and post-town.—Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,100; in 1831, 1,613, of whom 367 were in the village. Houses, in 1831, 227. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,384.—Kilmalcolm is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heirs of Dr. Anderson. The church was built in 1833, and can accommodate about 1,000 persons. Stipend £246 3s. 2d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £634 8s. 11d.—Salary of parochial schoolmaster £34 2s. 8d. (out of which £3 is given yearly to the schools not parochial), and about £10 arising from school-fees. The schools not parochial are six in number, with one instructor in each.

KILMALIE, a very extensive parish in the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It is of an irregular figure, and intersected by three arms of the sea. The extreme points from north-west to south-east are 60 miles distant from each other; and its breadth from north-east to south-west is not less than 30 miles. Its superficies has been estimated at 589 square miles, or nearly 376,960 acres, measured in straight lines; but, adding the surface of hills and valleys, the extent will be at least one-third more. The greater part of the parish consists of high mountains and hills, covered with heath, but affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. Amongst the mountains is BENNEVIS: which see. In the valleys upon the banks of the Lochy and Nevis, and in several other places, there is a good deal of arable ground of different qualities; but in general the soil is shallow and sandy. On the coast the soil is fertile and early. The climate is rainy and moist, but healthy. In several of the valleys are extensive lakes, of which LOCH-ARCHAIG and LOCH-LOCHY are the chief: which see. From these two lakes issue the rivers Archaig and Lochy, which, with the Nevis, are the principal streams in the parish. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon; and the creeks of the coast afford herring and other fish in the greatest abundance. In former times, the greater part of this parish was overgrown with wood; at present about 14,000 acres are covered with plantations. FORT-WILLIAM, and the adjoining village of MARYBURGH, are situated in this parish: See these articles. There are several extensive caves, particularly one about 8 miles up the river Nevis, known by the name of 'Samuel's Cave.' It is of difficult access. In 1746, this cave afforded a safe retreat to some Highlanders who had been engaged in the Rebellion. Immediately opposite to it is a beautiful cascade, formed by a small rivulet, which, falling down the side of Bennevis, forms an uninterrupted torrent for half-a-mile, before it joins its waters to the Nevis in the bottom of the valley.—Upon the banks of the Lochy, on the top of a dreadful precipice, are the remains of an ancient castle, around which are the distinct traces of fortifications.—On the summit of a green hill, 1,200 feet in height, are the remains of a vitrified castle, long forgotten in the annals of fame, and of which even tradition has preserved nothing but its name. It is supposed to have been a sort of outwork for strengthening Inverlochy-castle, when that ancient edifice was a royal seat.—In the parish are several veins of lead ore, very rich in silver; one in particular, in the mountain of Bennevis. There are also quarries of marble, of beautiful colours; and limestone abounds. Most of the mountains are composed of porphyry; according to Williams the mineralogist, the red granite of Bennevis is the most beautiful of any in the world. There is an excellent slate-quarry on the borders of Lochiel, at the village of Ballachulish, partly in this parish, and partly in the district of Appin. Population, in 1801, 4,520; in 1831, 5,566. Assessed property £9,707. Houses 457.—This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Cameron of Lochiel. Stipend £287 15s. 8d.; glebe £68. Kilmalie and Kilmanivaig were anciently united, under the name of the parish of Lochaber, but were disjoined about two centuries ago. A portion of the parish was recently erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of BALLACHULISH: which see. The districts of Fort-William and Locharchaig, are under the charge of missionaries. Parish-church built in 1783; sittings 666.

KILMANIVAIG, a parish in Inverness-shire, about 60 miles in length, its greatest breadth being 25. Superficies 300,000 acres. Its surface is much diversified with ranges of lofty mountains, intersected by extensive glens and rapid rivers, most of which empty themselves into the LOCHY: which see. Owing to the dampness of the climate, and the irregular surface, very little corn is raised throughout this vast extent of country. In this district is the ancient castle of INVERLOCHY, and the famous parallel road of GLENROY: See these articles. Population, in 1801, 2,541; in 1831, 2,869. Assessed property, in 1815, £15,465. Houses, in 1831, 510.—This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Stipend £288 10s. 8d.; glebe £35. Unappropriated teinds £291 2s. 2d. Church built about 1812; sittings 300. The parish was formerly united to Kilmalie, under the name of Lochaber. It comprises three ancient parishes,—Kilmanivaig Proper, Killiechonile, and Kilfinan or Glengarry. Braelochaber and Glengarry are now mission-districts Of a population estimated by census in 1836 at 2,889, 1,464 were Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic congregation has existed in the Braes of Lochaber from a remote period. Their present chapel was built about 1826; sittings 400. Stipend £25.—Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10d., with about £20 fees. There are eight private schools in the parish.

KILMANY, a parish in Fifeshire. Its extreme length from west to east is about 6 miles; but from the irregularity of its form, its breadth is very varied. Towards the west it is about 3 miles broad; but it suddenly contracts towards the east, and for about nearly two-thirds of its length it is seldom more than a mile, and in some places not above half-a-mile broad. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Cupar and Logie; on the east—where it is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad—by that of Forgan; on the north by those of Forgan and Balmerino; and on the west by Creich and Moonzie. Few localities present more features of quiet rural beauty than this parish. In the west, where it is broadest, it is a succession of softly swelling hill and pleasant valley; and towards the east, where it contracts in breadth, it occupies the southern slope of a range of hills, and a portion of the bottom of a valley through which the water of Motray seeks its way to the sea.

There are two hamlets in the parish. The one, named Kilmany, is near the parish-church, towards the east of the parish; the other, Rathillet, is farther west, and not far from the house of Rathillet. Rathillet-house is situated upon the water of Motray, the grounds of which are well-enclosed. The lands

of Rathillet were the property of the Crown till the reign of Malcolm IV., when, on the marriage of Duncan, Earl of Fife, sixth in descent from Macduff, with Ada, niece of Malcolm, the crown-lands of Strathmiglo, Falkland, Kettle, and Rathillet in Fife, and of Strathbran in Perthshire, were conferred upon him by a charter, which is quoted by Sibbald. The lands of Rathillet formed a portion of the lands belonging to the Earldom at the time of the forfeiture, when of course they again reverted to the Crown. They afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Hackston or Halkerston. One of this family, David Hackston, proprietor of Rathillet, was a leading man among the Covenanters during the latter part of the 17th century; and has, in consequence of various transactions in which he was engaged, obtained a rather questionable notoriety.*

Immediately to the north of the village of Kilmany, there is a romantic den, called Goules-den, through which a stream finds its way to the Motray. This ravine seems to have been occasioned by a disruption of the trap-hills which bound the valley to the north, and has been further worn down by the stream which flows through it. Its banks have been planted with trees, and walks made through it, which render it of easy access; and assuredly, though on a small scale, it is eminently picturesque, and its little waterfalls and overhanging rocks present a variety of scenes of great interest.—North of Rathillet, and on the face of a range of hills which form the north boundary of the valley, with a fine southern exposure, is Montquhany,† the residence of David Gillespie, Esq.—The population of this parish has been for several years decreasing, owing to the enlargement of the farms, and the consequent want of employment for more than a limited number of the

* Little appears to be known concerning him, till he is found among the party who murdered Archbishop Sharp at Magus-moor, on the 3d of May, 1679. Hackston did not personally assail the Archbishop, but he certainly approved of the deed; and only objected to taking the command of the assassins on the ground of his having a private quarrel with their unhappy victim; fearing it might be said that private revenge, rather than the vindication of public justice, had led them to the commission of the deed. Being obliged to conceal himself in consequence of this murder, he retired for a time to the north, but afterwards joined the main body of the Covenanters in Lanarkshire, where a declaration was drawn up, which Hackston assisted in proclaiming at the market-cross of Rutherglen, on the anniversary of the restoration of Charles II. He fought at Drumclog, and afterwards on the 22d of June at Bothwell-bridge, where he commanded a troop of horse, and was the last to leave the field of battle: indeed, had his advice been followed on that day, the result might have been very different from what it was. He was now proclaimed a rebel, and a reward of 10,000 merks offered for his apprehension. For a time he lurked about in concealment with the remains of the party; but was finally taken prisoner at Airdsmoss by Bruce of Earlshall. He was subsequently tried at Edinburgh, condemned, and executed, with all the horrid circumstances forming the punishment of treason. His head was fixed on the Netherbow: and different portions of his dismembered body were fixed up at St. Andrews, Magus-moor, Cupar, Burntisland, Leith, and Glasgow. "Thus," says John Howie, of Lochgoin, the biographer of the 'Scots Worthies,' "fell this champion for the cause of Christ, a sacrifice to prelatic fury, to gratify the lust and ambition of wicked and bloody men. Whether his courage, constancy, or faithfulness had the pre-eminence, it is hard to determine." Hackston certainly appears to have been a man of determination and courage, and much superior to the generality of the party with which he had associated himself; but he was obviously strongly infected with their erroneous views, or he never could have allowed himself to believe that he was doing God's work—as it was impiously styled—by sanctioning the commission of murder. His heirs continued in possession of the estate of Rathillet till towards the close of last century, when it was sold by Mr. Hackston to Mr. Sweet, by whom again it was sold to the late Mr. David Caldwell, the father of the present proprietor.

† Montquhany anciently formed a part of the estates of the Earldom of Fife, and we find Duncan, the last Earl of Fife of the line of Macduff, giving the whole lands of Moulhany to Michael Balfour, his relation, in exchange for the lands of Pittencrieff, which grant was confirmed by David II. in 1353. Of this branch of the family of Balfour, Knox says, it was a house in which there was "neither fear of God nor love of virtue, farther than the present commodity persuaded them." David Balfour, son of the laird of Montquhany, was one of the murderers of Cardinal Beaton; and his elder brother, Sir James Balfour, subsequently of Pittendreich and Montquhany, joined the assassins shortly afterwards, and was taken by the French, when the castle of St. Andrews was surrendered to them in July 1547, was sent to France, and confined in the same galley with Knox. But they were not steady to their party, which is obviously the cause of Knox's dislike to the house of which they were descended. Sir James returned to Scotland in 1549, and was appointed official of Lothian. On the breaking out of hostilities between the Queen-regent and the Lords of the congregation in 1559, he at first joined the former, but latterly came over to the Lords, though only apparently for the purpose of betraying them, as a boy of his was taken with a writ, which "did open the most secret thing that was devised in the council, yea, those very things which were thought to have been known but to very few." He escaped the search of the reformers of Fife in February 1560, when the Lords of Wemyss, Seafield, and others were taken prisoners, and he was about the same time appointed to the rectory of Flisk. Shortly after the return of Queen Mary from France, he was appointed an extraordinary Lord of session, under the title of Lord Pittendreich, and about two years after (1563) he was made an ordinary lord. At the constitution of the commissary court of Edinburgh in 1564, he was named to the first place, with a salary of 400 marks, and was sworn a privy councillor in July 1565. These marks of royal favour excited the malice of his enemies, and it was intended to have hanged him, on the night of Rizzio's murder, but he made his escape. He was afterwards knighted by the Queen, and appointed Clerk-register in place of Mr. James Macgill, who was supposed to have been concerned in that murder. In 1566 he was one of the commissioners for revising and publishing the old laws, called Regiam Majestatem, &c., and the acts of parliament. But now a black page appears in the history of his life, as he is said to have been the original deviser of the murder of Darnley, to have framed the bond for mutual support entered into by the conspirators, and to have prepared the house of the Kirk-of-field, which belonged to his brother, for the reception of the intended victim, although he was not present at the murder. He was openly accused of having been accessory to it, however; and a paper of the following tenor was affixed to the door of the tolbooth of Edinburgh on the night of the 16th of February, a few days after the deed had been committed:—"I, according to the proclamation, have made inquisition for the slaughter of the king, and do find the Earl of Bothwell, Mr. James Balfour, parson of Flisk, Mr. David Chambers, and black Mr. John Spence, the principal devisers thereof, and if this be not true speir at Gilbert Balfour." He now became an active coadjutor for a time, with the enemies of the unfortunate Queen who had so honoured him; although professedly he had not joined them. Early in 1567, he was appointed deputy-governor of Edinburgh-castle under the Earl of Bothwell; and, according to the enemies of Mary, it was to him that Bothwell, after the surrender of the Queen at Carberry, sent for the casket said to contain the letters which formed the alleged evidence of her guilt. Shortly after these transactions, he surrendered the castle of Edinburgh to the Regent Murray, while the Queen was a prisoner at Lochleven; and he did so under such terms as no honest man would have been connected with. These were, 1st, a pardon for his share in the king's murder; 2d, a gift of the priory of Pittenweem, then held by the Regent *in commendam*; 3d, an heritable annuity to his son out of the rents of the Priory of St. Andrews; 4th, a gift of £500 to himself; and 5th, the delivery of the castle into the hands of his friend, Kirkaldy of Grange. These terms being fulfilled, he resigned his office of Clerk-register to please the Regent, who re-appointed Sir James Macgill; and Sir James Balfour was farther gratified by a pension of £500, and promoted to be President of the court-of-session on 6th December, 1567. He was present at the battle of Langside, and was instrumental in obtaining that decisive victory against his former benefactress. In 1568 and 1569, he was engaged busily in intrigues for Mary; and after the death of the Regent he openly joined the party of the Queen. At the time Maitland, and Kirkaldy of Grange maintained Edinburgh-castle for the Queen, he joined them, and was in consequence forfeited in August 1571. By the latter end of the following year, however, he deserted their party, made his peace with Morton, and was a chief instrument in bringing about the pacification of Perth, which left Maitland and Kirkaldy to the tender mercies of their ruthless enemy. As if to fill up the measure of his treachery to his former friends, he now informed the Regent Morton, that Kirkaldy's brother was about to land at Blackness with a supply of money from France, in consequence of which measures were taken for intercepting it. In 1573 he was obliged to make his escape into France to avoid a trial for his share in the murder of Darnley; but after James VI. had assumed the reigns of government he returned to organize a plan for the destruction of Morton, which he effected by producing, it is said, the celebrated bond signed by that nobleman and others for the support of Bothwell, and other written evidence of his guilt. The precise date of his death is not known, but it is supposed to have been about 1583. He married Margaret, daughter of Michael Balfour of Burleigh and Balgarvie, by whom he acquired these lands, and from him the Lords Balfour of Burleigh were descended. He is the reputed author of the well-known collection of decisions called 'Balfour's Practics,' though this is questionable, as appears from the observations of Lord Hailes, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Tytler; but at any rate they must have been subsequently much interpolated and added to after his time. Dr. Robertson stigmatises Sir James as "the most corrupt man of his age,"—a

labouring class. In 1801, the population was 787; in 1821, 751; and in 1831, 707. It is now understood to have still farther decreased. The cultivated land in the parish extends to about 3,550 acres, of which the soil varies very much in different situations. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,805. Total yearly value of raw produce raised, in 1835, £20,240. The average rental of arable land is about £2 5s. per acre; and the gross amount about £8,500 or £9,000. The valued rent of the parish is £5,332 10s. Scots. Houses, in 1831, 148.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend £225 7s. 11d.; glebe £30. The church stands on a rising ground near the village. The late Rev. Dr. John Cook, who was for sixteen years professor of divinity at St. Andrews, was for nine years minister of this parish. Dr. Cook was succeeded in Kilmany by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, now professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh; and in this retired parish that singular genius began first to appear, which has since shone forth in him with so much brilliance.—There is a chapel at the village of Rathillet, connected with the United Associate Synod.—The parish-school is situated at Rathillet. The teacher has the maximum salary. Besides the parish-school, there are two female schools, one at Kilmany, the other at Hazelton-wells, at the north-western extremity of the parish.

KILMARIE. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

KILMARNOCK (THE), a considerable rivulet of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Over most part of its course it is a double stream, or flows in two head-waters. Both of these rise in the south-east corner of Renfrewshire, 1½ mile beyond the limits of Ayrshire, and at points 3½ miles asunder; and they pursue a course respectively of 9 and 10 miles, in a direction west of south, gradually approaching each other as they advance, till they unite at Dean-castle. The western or shorter branch flows past Kingswell inn, and the village of Fenwick, and very generally is called Fenwick-water; and the eastern branch, after having received from the east a tributary nearly equal in length and bulk to itself, is overlooked by the fine mansion and demesne of Craufurdland. The united stream has a course of only 2 miles, flows past the town of Kilmarnock, and falls into the Irvine 3 furlongs below Riccarton.

KILMARNOCK, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Fenwick; on the east by Loudoun; on the south by the river Irvine, which divides it from Galston and Riccarton in Kyle; and on the west by Kilmaurs. It measures, in extreme length, about 9 miles; in extreme breadth, about 5 miles; and, in superficial area, about 5,900 Scottish acres. The parish is traversed in its western division by Kilmarnock water. The surface is in general flat, with a very gentle declivity to the south. The soil is deep, strong, and fertile; but runs a little into a kind of moss toward the north-east. All the area, with some trivial exceptions, is arable. Nowhere, perhaps, in Scotland, has agricultural improvement been conducted with more enterprise, or carried out into happier results. Oats, wheat, and barley, are raised nearly in the proportions to each other of 23, 5 and 1. Five or six large corn-mills are worked by the water-power of the streams of the parish, and prepare large supplies of oat-meal, both from local produce and from Irish importations for the markets of the west of Scotland. But great attention, as in other parts of Ayrshire, is paid to the dairy,—the produce in cheese alone being about equal in value to that in oats, and double the value of produce in wheat. The whole district is remarkably rich in its agricultural aspects, and has been constantly plied with the skilful assiduities of a local agricultural society, which was formed so early as 1792. Plantations occur around the mansion of Craufurdland, and in some places in the east and north-east; but, in the other and aggregately large districts, they are tamely and coldly represented by nothing better than the hedge-enclosure. The climate is very moist, but is far from being unhealthy. Coal is very extensively worked; nearly three times more being exported than what is consumed in the factories and dwellings of the very populous town and parish. A firm and beautiful white sandstone has long been wrought, and furnishes excellent building material. Fire bricks are to some extent made.—The principal land-proprietors are the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Hastings, Craufurd of Craufurdland, Blane of Grougar, Dunlop of Annanhill, and Parker of Assloss. Dean-castle, the residence of the noble but unfortunate family of Kilmarnock, stands about ½ a mile north-east of the town. It is of great but unascertained antiquity. In 1735, it was accidentally reduced to bare walls and ruin by fire; and, since that period, it has been gradually crumbling toward a total fall. The growth of an ash tree on the top of an arch, and in the centre of the dining-room, was regarded by superstitious credulity as the fulfilment of some random or alleged prediction uttered during the period of the last persecution. The ruin, as seen from the south-west, has still a magnificent appearance, and suggests the melancholy idea of fallen grandeur.—Soulis' cross, which gives name to a quarter of the town, is a stone pillar 8 or 9 feet high, placed at the south entrance of the High church, and erected in memory of Lord Soulis, an English nobleman, who is said to have been killed on the spot in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Kilmarnock. As it was mouldering to pieces in the latter part of last century, the inhabitants re-edified it by subscription, and placed a small vane upon its top with the inscription "L. Soulis, 1444."—Rowallan-castle, situated on the north-west verge of the parish, about 2½ miles from the town, consists of a very ancient tower, in which Elizabeth More, the first wife of Robert II., is believed to have been born, and of large and ornamental additions erected about the middle of the 16th century; but, in all its parts, it is hastening to decay.—Craufurdland-castle, 1½ mile north-east of Dean-castle, exhibits a tower of high antiquity, and of great thickness of wall, and a central structure of quite modern erection and of fine Gothic architecture. Besides the large town of Kilmarnock, with its numerous inhabitants, the parish has several collier villages and hamlets, containing aggregately a population of about 1,000. From the town roads, which are kept in excellent repair, radiate in every direction,—amongst others the continuation of the great line of turnpike between Glasgow and Dumfries. The Kilmarnock and Troon railway, which runs off westward from the west side of the town, is of great value for the exportation of coal, and the importation of lime, slates, timber, grain, and other commodities. The railway has a double line, each constructed of flat rails resting on blocks of hard stone,

sentence which infers no little degree of guilt in an age wherein all were so corrupt. It is confirmed, however, by Bannatyne, who says that "whenever he saw tyme he cuid wag as the buss wagged, and tak the way that myght mak him advancement, howbeit that the same were to the destruction of all honest and godlie men, and of his native country also." In the 17th century Montquhany was acquired by Mr. James Crawford, a cadet of a family of that name in the west country. About the beginning of the present century it was purchased by the late David Gillespie, Esq., of Kirkton, father of the present proprietor.

and was completed in 1812 at a cost of more than £50,000. The difference of elevation between the depots at Troon and at Kilmarnock is only 80 feet. A discouraging attempt having been made so early as 1816 to place upon it the locomotive engine, horse-power alone continues to be employed. The annual aggregate of portage is about 200,000 tons.—A branch-line to the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr railroad, was opened in March 1843. Its terminus is in Langlands-street, immediately behind the George inn; and it joins the main line at the end of the 23d mile from Glasgow; thereby rendering the distance by railroad to the latter city nearly 34 miles; the length of the branch-line being 10½ miles. Population, in 1801, 8,079; in 1831, 18,093. Houses 1,578. Assessed property, in 1815, £20,175.

Kilmarnock is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron of the *quoad civilia* parish, or of the Laigh kirk, the Duchess of Portland. There are three places of worship connected with the Establishment, two of them *quoad sacra*; and there are eight belonging to various bodies of dissenters,—all situated in the town.—The Laigh kirk was built in 1802, and altered and enlarged between 1827 and 1830. Sittings 1,457. The charge is collegiate. Stipend of the first minister, £145 3s. 7d.; glebe £20. Stipend of the second minister £148 7s. 9d.; glebe £11.—St. Marnoch's church was built in 1836, at a cost of about £5,000. Sittings 1,736. "It is intended," says the Commissioners' Report, "to apply to the presbytery to assign a parochial district to it, when an endowment is got for a minister."—The High church was built by subscription in 1732, at a cost of £1,000. Sittings 902. Stipend £150. An assistant minister has a salary of £80. This church has attached to it a *quoad sacra* urban parish, ¼ of a mile in its greatest length, less than ¼ of a mile in its greatest breadth, and containing, in 1836, according to ecclesiastical survey, a population of 1,677 churchmen, 1,325 dissenters, and 212 no-religionists,—in all 3,214 persons. Deducting these from the population of the entire *quoad civilia* parish, there remained, in 1836, according to a survey of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Laigh kirk, 8,957 churchmen, 6,119 dissenters, and 174 no-religionists,—in all 15,250 persons; making a grand total in the parish of 18,464. —A regular town-missionary preaches on the forenoon of Sabbath in the free-school, which accommodates about 150 persons; and in the afternoon in another school-room, which accommodates about 200. Salary £55.—A licentiate, very inadequately supported by subscription, preaches in an old chapel in the village of Crookedholm, 1½ mile from the town.—The first United Secession congregation was established in 1771; and their place of worship was built in 1772. Sittings 725. Stipend £140, with a house and garden worth upwards of £20, and £7 sacramental expenses.—The second United Secession congregation was established in 1774. Their present place of worship was built in 1807. Sittings 751. Stipend £120, with a house, and at each sacrament and each meeting of synod £5.—The Relief congregation was established in 1814. Their meeting-house was built in 1832, at a cost of £4,047 12s. 7d. Sittings 1,493. Stipend £210, with £21 in lieu of a manse.—The Original Burgher congregation was established in 1772, and was connected with the Associate Synod till 1814, when it joined the Original Burgher synod. Place of worship built in 1818, at an expense of upwards of £1,000. Sittings 813. Stipend £130, with a house and garden.—The Independent congregation was established in 1824. Sittings in their chapel, 600. Stipend not stated, and a house.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation was established in 1774. Their meeting-house was built in 1824, at a cost of £1,150. Sittings 730. Stipend about £100, with a house and small piece of ground, and also £10 as the rent of a former manse.—Respecting the congregation of Original Seceders, and the Wesleyan congregation, the Commissioners of Religious Instruction obtained no information.—The academy of the town is conducted by 3 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 303 scholars. The classical teacher is the parish schoolmaster, and has £34 4s. 4d. salary, with £94 15s. fees, and a house and garden. The English teacher and the teacher of writing and arithmetic have each £15 salary, with respectively about £140, and from £192 to £200 fees. Twenty-two non-parochial schools are conducted by 28 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,150 scholars.—The saint from whom the parish has its name was St. Marnock, said to have been a bishop or confessor in Scotland, and to have died in 322, and probably been interred in this parish. Yet, though he was the patron-saint of several other Scottish parishes, he is known only by vague tradition, and cannot be referred to either in evidence of the very early evangelization of the country, or as a waymark in the path of its ecclesiastical history. The church anciently belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a curate. In 1619, the patronage, then held by Archbishop Spottiswood, was transferred to Robert Boyd, the ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock; in the 18th century, it passed to the Earl of Glencairn; and about the year 1790, it was purchased from him by Miss Scott, who afterwards became Duchess of Portland. In 1641, the northern division of the old parish was detached, and erected into the separate parish of Fenwick: which see.

Kilmarnock, a parliamentary burgh, and the most important town in the west of Scotland south of Paisley, occupies a low site, amidst flat and tame though agriculturally rich scenery, on both sides of Kilmarnock water immediately above its point of confluence with the Irvine; 9½ miles from Mauchline; 6½ from Irvine; 12 from Ayr; 21 from Maybole; 32 from Girvan; 28 from Largs; 21½ from Glasgow; and 63½ by way of Glasgow from Edinburgh. In the reign of James VI., it was a mere hamlet, dependent upon the neighbouring baronial mansion, Dean-castle; and when, through the wealth of the coal-mines in the vicinity and the enterprising pursuits which they suggested and facilitated, it rose to the stature of a town, it had all the ruggedness of aspect and the filthiedness of dress indicative of the vocation of a collier. At the close of last century it consisted solely of narrow and irregular streets, and was extensively edificed with mean thatched houses. But two events concurred with the influence of the improvement-spirit of the age, to effect a rapid and beautifying change on its appearance. In 1800, a desolating fire broke out in the lower part of the town called Nethertonholm, and, aided by drought and a stiff breeze, ran rapidly along both sides of the street, and made short and full work of demolishing a long array of thatched roofs; and it cleared the way and afforded occasion for a spirited effort, by subscription, both in the town and among patriotic persons at a distance, to replace the old roofs with improved ones of slate. About the same period, commissioners appointed by an act of parliament which had been obtained by the magistrates for improving the town, unsparingly removed nuisances, planned new streets, and speedily flung over the place a renovated, airy, and neat aspect. Yet the town is still remarkable for the utter disproportion of its breadth to its length, for the shortness, numerousness, and irregularity of

the thoroughfares at its nucleus, and for the straggling and dispersed position of several of its outskirts.

At the south end of the town, on the left bank of the river Irvine, communicating with Kilmarnock by a bridge which carries over the Ayr and Glasgow turnpike, stands the small suburb of RICCARTON: which see. From the north end of the bridge, 700 yards above the confluence of Kilmarnock water with the Irvine, a street, bearing the names successively of Glencairn-street and King-street, runs due north, and in a straight line over a distance of 1,500 yards, or more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, gradually approaching Kilmarnock water over 1,100 yards, running alongside of it for 320 yards, and then, as the river makes a sudden bend, passing over it, and opening into an open and irregular area, the cross, market-place, or centre of the town. Nearly 400 yards from its southern end, this street expands into Glencairn-square, from the sides of which East Shaw-street and West Shaw-street, each about 200 yards in length, run off at right angles with Glencairn-street respectively to the rivers Irvine and Kilmarnock. Two hundred yards north of Glencairn-square, two very brief streets go off eastward and westward, the former sending off at a short distance unedificed thoroughfares to Richarland brewery, situated on the Irvine to Wellbeck-street, 320 yards eastward, and to the slaughter-house 120 yards to the north. Opposite the last of these objects, Glencairn-street sends off Douglas-street 120 yards to Kilmarnock water. A little more than 400 yards farther north, the same street, or rather the continuation of it now bearing the name of King-street, sends off a long zigzag but otherwise regular street-line 120 yards eastward, 120 southward, 320 south-eastward, and again 200 southward to Irvine water, bearing as it approaches the river the name of Wellbeck-street. All the section of the town which consists of these streets, with the exception of the north end of King-street, is quite modern, and has a neat appearance, its houses presenting fronts of polished ashler, and a building material of fine freestone; yet it is entirely destitute of the attribute of compactness which is generally associated with the idea of a town, and exhibits mainly an elongated and slightly intersected street-line running nakedly down the peninsula formed by the two rivers, and a subtending zigzag street-line drawn across the peninsula. Portland-street, 380 yards long, Wellington-street 280, and Dean-street 450, are continuations nearly due northward of the Glencairn-street and King-street line, and, with these streets, make the extreme length of the town about 2,610 yards, or very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The line, however, from King-street northward is but partially edificed, and, for some distance, is bending and rather narrow. Nowhere, too, is the town broader than 700 yards; and over a very considerable part of its length it has but a single street. From the north side of the central area, at a point eastward of the commencement of Portland-street, and slightly radiating from that thoroughfare, High-street runs along 600 yards, till it is pent up by a small bend of the river. A brief street intersects it 150 yards from its south end, and sends off northward a thoroughfare parallel with Portland-street and High-street, and running between them. From the south side of the central area go off two brief thoroughfares respectively north-eastward and south-eastward, the latter leading down to the academy situated within a curve of the river. From the north side of the area also two streets debouch. The more southerly of these runs past the Laigh kirk 220 yards, to a point near Kilmarnock house, and the depot of the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, and forms the longest side of a nearly pentagonal district of buildings which has five exterior streets, and two intersecting ones, all brief and more or less irregular, and on whose outskirts are the cattle-market and the gas-works.

The town, as a whole, has a pleasing and airy aspect, abounds in good and even elegant shops, and exhibits a fair display of public buildings. At the north end of King-street is a very broad bridge over Kilmarnock water, which not only carries across a spacious roadway, but also bears aloft on its east side the town-house and the butcher-market. The town-house, built in 1805, is a neat structure of two stories, surmounted by a belfry; and contains a court-room and public offices. The Exchange buildings, erected in 1814, are of pleasing architecture, and have a large hall, which serves both as a well-furnished news-room, and as a place of mercantile resort. A very handsome and commodious inn, erected by the merchants' society, is not a little ornamental to the town. The Ayrshire banking company's office, immediately opposite to it, is likewise a very fine edifice. The academy, the workhouse, the free-school, and five bridges over Kilmarnock water, and one over the Irvine, if not elegant structures, are at least agreeable for their utility. Kilmarnock-house arrests attention and excites musing thoughts, from its having been the mansion whence the last Earl of Kilmarnock issued to take part in the enterprise which cost him his life and the forfeiture of his title and estates. The Laigh kirk is remarkable for having spacious square staircases at the angles leading to the galleries, and still more so for the event which occasioned their peculiar conformation, as well as the re-edification of the entire structure. In 1801, while a crowded congregation were assembling on a Lord's day for public worship, the falling of a piece of plaster from the ceiling of the former church, excited a general and sudden fear in the masses who were already seated in the galleries that the roof was about to come down, and prompted a universal pell-mell rush to the stairs. A stream of persons who were in the act of ascending were met by the headlong torrent of the mass moving downward, precipitated to the bottom, and made the lowest stratum of a broad high pile of human beings vainly struggling to move off from the rush in the rear, and too numerous to be speedily extricated by the efforts of parties clearing the passages below. About 30 persons died from suffocation on the spot; and numbers more received serious and permanent damage to their health. The place of worship being now very wisely and philanthropically condemned by the heritors, its successor, the present edifice, was constructed more on the principle of securing confidence in its strength and facilities, than with a view to contribute an architectural decoration to the town. The High church aspires to be, in some degree, a counterpart of the conspicuous and very elegant church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Charing-cross, London; and, though it wants the portico, that very important part of the original, and is destitute of many of the ornaments of its model, and sends aloft a tower of only 80 feet in height, and, in general, is much curtailed in its proportions, it will pass as a decidedly fine piece of ecclesiastical architecture, and has been regarded as the most successful production of the Scottish architect, Gibb. Its roof, as to its interior ceiling, displays much taste, and is supported by two rows of very beautiful composite pillars. St. Marnoch's church is a Gothic edifice, with an imposing front and a sumptuous tower. The Relief church is probably the most pretending and the neatest of the numerous places of worship belonging to the religious denomination with which it is connected; and,

being surmounted by a lofty spire, is a conspicuous and arresting object in the scenic groupings of the town. The Independent chapel possesses neatness in the exterior, and some novelty and pleasing arrangement in the interior. Other edifices in the town, whether civil or ecclesiastical, suggest ideas rather of direct adaptation to their respective uses, than of accidental or ornate properties.

Kilmarnock is the well-known seat of very important manufactures,—chiefly in the departments of carpets, shawls, boots and shoes, bonnets and leather. Its advantages, as to position and facilities, are abundance of coal, the circumjacency of a rich agricultural district to supply it amply and cheaply with provisions, healthiness of climate, populousness of neighbourhood, and the current through it, or at its side, of two considerable streams; and these are so rich as very fully to compensate its only disadvantage, the necessity of land-carriage over a distance of 6 or 7 miles to a port, and were speedily seen in much, if not all, of their value by the clear eye of the improvement-spirit which, during last century, peregrinated athwart Scotland. Though the incorporations of the town are of long standing—the bonnet-makers having been incorporated in 1647, and the skinners in 1656, and the other bodies possessing documents which, while of later date, are ratifications of former grants—yet during many years and several generations, the manufactures were very limited as to both variety and amount. 'Kilmarnock bonnets,' and 'Kilmarnock cowls,' or those broad flat bonnets which are extensively worn by the peasantry of the Lowlands, and those red and blue striped nightcaps which still figure grotesquely on venerable or hoary heads, and have often provoked the flash of wit and the scathing of satire, were, for a long period, the only productions by which the town's manufacturing character was known or maintained an existence. About 100 years ago, three or four individuals conducted the principal trade, buying serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exporting them to Holland. The demand for woollen goods afterwards increasing, a company was formed, and laid the foundation of the modern and hitherto uniformly flourishing productiveness of the place, by the erection of a woollen factory. About the same time was introduced the trade for which Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Irvine, continue to be noted,—the making of shoes and boots. Some fifteen years before the close of the century, spinning-jennies for cotton, and a carding and spinning machine for coarse wool, were erected. In 1791, when the Old Statistical Account of the parish was written, there were annually manufactured, as to value, £21,400 carpets, £21,216 shoes and boots, £15,500 leather, £6,500 printed calicoes, £3,700 snuff and tobacco, £3,500 leather-gloves, £2,251 cotton-cloth, £2,000 cabinet-work, £1,200 milled caps and mitts, and £7,800 bonnets, coverlets, blankets, plaidings, serges, mancoes, saddlers' cloth, saddlery, knit stockings, iron, and dyers'-work. Since that date the town has boldly and rapidly advanced in all the ancient departments of its manufacture, and has made very important additions in the articles of printed shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture, and some small addition likewise in the department of silk fabrics. Almost a characteristic property of the town is boldness and blitheness of enterprise, issuing uniformly in success, or, at worst, in encouragement. In 1824, at a time when muslin-weaving was the work of an ill-fed drudge, the manufacture of worsted printed shawls was introduced to the Greenholm printfield of this town, and to Scotland, by an inventive and spirited calico-printer, Mr. William Hall, and, not only at the moment greatly relieved the muslin-weavers, by providing them with remunerating employment, but almost instantaneously grew to be one of the most important manufactures of Kilmarnock. So early as from 31st May, 1830, to 1st June, 1831, only four years after its introduction, it employed about 1,200 weavers and 200 printers, and produced no fewer than 1,128,814 shawls, aggregately worth about £200,000. In 1837, the annual aggregate value was estimated at £230,000.—The carpet-manufactory may, amidst conflicting claims, be regarded as now the staple of Kilmarnock. Even 20 or 25 years ago, it rivalled that of Kidderminster in England, and had no competitor in Scotland; and about that time, or a little later, it was greatly improved by the mechanical inventions of Mr. Thomas Morton, a citizen who gives name to a locality in the vicinity of the Gas-works, who taught his townsmen at once to save time and labour, and to achieve accuracy and an extensive variety in their patterns, and who, so early as 1826, received public demonstrations from the manufacturers of the town of the debt of obligation which they felt his genius had imposed. During the year 1830–1, upwards of 1,000 weavers were employed in producing Brussels, Venetian, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quality and patterns of which were not surpassed by any in the country. Three chief classes of carpets are manufactured, all of which are woven with harness,—Brussels carpets, of the kinds called "points" and "combers,"—Wilton carpets, woven exactly like the former except that the brass wires* are groved, and that the rib is cut open with a sharp knife after it has been fastened,—and Scotch carpets of three qualities, 9 porters, 10½, and 13¼. With the Wilton carpets Buckingham palace was furnished. Another very beautiful fabric called Persians, is woven in the town for fire-screens, the weft being tied into perpendicular warps by the hand, after the manner of making rugs. The designs are beautifully executed from patterns procured from Berlin, prepared there for ladies' work, and found to be well-adapted to this fabric, and better executed than any which can be obtained at home. The wages of the carpet and rug weavers run from 12s. to 14s. per week nett, and occasionally higher. The yearly value of the carpet manufacture was estimated, in 1837, at £150,000. The total number of hand-looms in the town, in the various departments of woollen, cotton, and silk, was, in 1828, 1,150, and, in 1838, 1,892; and in the latter year, 1,800 of the number were harness-looms. The carpet-factories are six in number, and recently have all been either rebuilt or very much enlarged. Six mills, five of them on Kilmarnock water, and the 6th and the largest on the Irvine, are employed principally in spinning woollen or worsted yarn for the carpet factories and bonnet-makers. The annual manufacture of bonnets now exceeds 18,000 dozens in number, and amounts to about £12,000 in value. The manufacture of boots and shoes was estimated, as to the annual worth of the produce, in 1831, about £32,000, and, in 1837, about £50,000. The manufacture of leather, in the latter of these years, was set down in value at £45,000. Mr. Thomas Morton, the same ingenious mechanist to whom the carpet manufacturers acknowledge so much obligation, introduced the rather novel manufacture of telescopes, constructed at his private expense a valuable observatory with suitable apparatus, and mounted there some telescopes of such

* The ribbed appearance on a Brussels carpet is produced by the insertion of long brass wires between the shots of the woollen web, so as to raise the warps, the wires being drawn out afterwards in succession. The selling price to the wholesale merchant of Scotch carpets, in 1839, was 2s. 10d. per yard; of Brussels carpets, 4s. 3d.

power and superior construction that he was invited to furnish copies or duplicates of them to other observatories. Of miscellaneous manufactures, including linens, cottons, silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, tobacco and candles, the value of annual produce may range between £70,000 and £100,000. The gas-works of Kilmarnock were erected in 1823, by a joint-stock company holding £10 shares, and managed by a committee of twelve. The town has branch-offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Ayr Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Ayrshire Banking company. The weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and the annual fairs on Shrove Tuesday, the 2d Tuesday of May, the 3d Wednesday of July, and the 3d Wednesday of October, O. S. The institutions, additional to those already incidentally noticed, are a Reservoir company, a Building company, a dispensary, an Agricultural society, a Merchants' society, a Society of procurators, a Male and a Female Benevolent society, a Female society for religious purposes, a Parochial association in aid of the missions of the General Assembly and other bodies, a public library, a parochial library, some circulating libraries, and a Philosophical institution. The town has a weekly newspaper, the 'Kilmarnock Journal,' and is noted for having been the birth-place of the first edition of Burns' poems.

Kilmarnock was made a burgh-of-barony in 1591, by a charter of *novo damus* in favour of Thomas, Lord Boyd, holding of the Prince and Steward of Scotland. According to this and subsequent charters, ratified by a charter from the Crown in 1702, power was given to the inhabitants to act as in other free burghs-of-barony, and to the magistrates to present annually a leet of five persons to the superior, from which he should choose two bailies for the succeeding year. In 1700, the magistrates purchased from the superior the whole customs and common good of the burgh. After the passing of the act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 77, on the 9th August, 1831, an invitation was given by the magistrates and town-council to the burgesses to elect annually eight persons, each rated at £12 rent and upwards in the police books for their dwelling-houses, from among whom the council should choose by ballot four new councillors, and no opposition being made by the superior, the invitation was acted on, and passed into a law. The governing body are a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and eleven councillors. Constituency, both municipal and parliamentary, in 1839–40, 630. The property of the burgh was valued to the Commissioners on Municipal corporations at £3,675 5s. 9d.; and the debts due to it stated at £989 16s. 11½d. The revenue during the year preceding their inquiry was £380 11s. 6½d.; and the expenditure £256 14s. 9d. In 1839–40 it amounted to £644 18s. 10d. The magistrates exercise the jurisdiction reserved by the jurisdiction act to burghs-of-barony then independent of the superior; they entertain civil causes to any pecuniary amount in the bailie-court, and are assisted by the town-clerk as assessor; they exercise, in the bailie-court, the functions of the dean-of-guild's jurisdiction; they exercise a criminal jurisdiction in cases of assault, but remit other cases to the sheriff; they hold in turn what is called the convenue court, which exercises a summary jurisdiction, upon a verbal citation in cases not exceeding 6s. 8d. sterling, and proceeds by poinding and arrestment; and they appoint the town-officers, and five of the fifteen directors of the academy, with whom lies the appointment of the masters. The fee payable by a stranger entering burgess is £4 4s. The incorporated trades, with their respective numbers in 1833, and the entry-fee they severally exact from a stranger, are the skinners, 25, £3 6s. 8d.,—the tailors, 33, £6 6s.,—the weavers, 49, £1 11s. 6d.,—the bonnet-makers, 23, £7,—and the shoemakers, 74, £6 13s. 4d. None of them has more than £300 of funds, and two of them have less than £100. The police of the town is regulated by an act of parliament passed in 1810, and is excelled by that of no town in Scotland for its vigour and utility. Kilmarnock unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, in sending a member to parliament. Population, in 1831, 16,072; in 1841, 17,844.

The noble family of Boyd, the Earls of Kilmarnock, were descendants of Simon, brother of Walter, first Lord High Steward of Scotland. In 1661 William, 9th Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock. In 1745 William, the 4th Earl, took part in the rebellion under Prince Charles Edward, and on the 18th August, 1746, was beheaded, along with Lord Balmerino, on Tower-hill. The eldest of his three sons became, in right of his mother, Lady Ann Livingstone, Earl of Errol; and in 1831, his grandson, William, Earl of Errol, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in the peerage of Great Britain.

KILMARONOCK, a parish at the foot or south end of Loch-Lomond, Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the north-east and east by Stirlingshire; on the south by Dumbarton; on the south-west by Bonhill; and on the north-west by Loch-Lomond. In shape, it is a slender oval of 7¼ miles from east to west, by 3 miles from north to south; with a parallelogram projecting from the south side 2¼ miles from north to south, and 1½ mile from east to west, and a stripe not ¼ of a mile of average breadth running up 1¼ mile north-westward from the middle of its north side. Loch-Lomond forms the boundary over a distance of about 7 miles: all its curved south end except for ¾ of a mile, and also upwards of a mile of its east side, being conterminous with the parish. The river Endrick runs along the north east boundary 5 miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance along the sinuosities of its channel: it has a sluggish motion,—is navigable for flat-bottomed craft,—contains pike, braize, perch, and eel,—threads its mazy way along a large tract of level and very opulent land,—and occasionally comes down in such floods as convert some hundreds of acres into a lake isleted with clumps of trees. Gallangadd burn comes in on the extreme south, 1½ mile from its source in the parish of Dumbarton, flows 2 miles northward into the interior, and then runs 3¾ miles eastward to the Endrick, forming, for 2¾ miles of that distance, the boundary-line with Stirlingshire. Two rills rise in the parish and run north-eastward, the one to Loch-Lomond, and the other to the Endrick. The plain on the Endrick is upwards of 3,000 acres in extent; and is carpeted with a deep rich loam, very favourable for either meadow-ground or tillage. The southern projection of the parish is moorish upland, sending up summits about 1,000 feet above sea-level; but it contains some excellent limestone, has patches of arable ground, and affords considerable pasturage. Where it is ploughed by Gallangadd burn, it sinks into a fine glen, and is beautified by a rather large and fine waterfall on the stream. North of this hilly district, at 1¾ mile's distance, rises slowly, on the south-east, from the bosom of an opulent plain, the green and sylvan clad hill of Duncruin, to the height of about 450 feet; and pinnacling aloft into nearly a pointed summit, it breaks abruptly down on the west and north sides into the plain. This hill occupies a central position in the parish, forms a conspicuous and romantic feature in its landscape, and commands from its summit

fine groupings of the magnificent scenery of the county.—On the extreme west, running from Balloch in the neighbouring parish of Bonhill, along the shore of Lochlomond to Ross, is a hilly ridge, called Mount-Misery, 2½ miles long, and about 1¾ broad. At the north end, and on its declivity toward the lake, it is richly planted. Sending up summits 800 or 900 feet above sea-level, and standing in the centre of scenes which description and song and limning have laboured unsuccessfully to depict, it commands—notwithstanding its most lugubrious and forbidding appellation—prospects of surpassing loveliness and power of attraction. Away from its base, on the north, flaunting far onward in a contracting stripe of waters, stretches Loch-Lomond, gemmed with its wooded islands, and screened with a bold and romantic and apparently continuous range of mountains, Benlomond lifting his towering summit in the north, and the lofty Benledi breaking the sky-line in the distant north-east. On the east, and toward the south, is spread the richly tinted carpeting of the parish's own luxuriant plains, foiled in the centre by the remarkable but interesting form of Duncruin; and farther off is seen the most part of Strathendrick, with a varied and rich back-ground of hilly outline, from the far-away Ochils on the one hand, to the neighbouring Kilpatrick hills on the other. On the south, the vale of Leven, with its thickly sprinkled objects of interest, lies expanded with the distinctness of a vast map; at its further end are seen the town and the castle of Dumbarton; and, in not very distant perspective, some of the delightful beauties of the Clyde, and of the soft hills and wooded slopes of Renfrewshire. On the west, the eye is carried in easy and pleasing transition from the lusciousness of opulent Lowland scenery, to the savage wildness of the heath-clad scenery of the Highlands; resting for a moment on the sylvan slopes which there gird Loch-Lomond, and passing over the hills of Cardross and Row, away to the bold mountainous distant elevations of Cowal. A very large proportion of the parish is arable, and well-enclosed. Nearly 670 acres are under wood. The moorland districts maintain about 500 sheep, of the black-faced breed, and some Highland black cattle.—Between Mount-Misery and Loch-Lomond, on a rising ground about half-a-mile from the lake, stands Batturrich-castle, built about seven years ago, on part of the ruin of an ancient castle of the same name, which seemed to have been once a magnificent edifice. Two miles north of it is Rosshouse, immediately on the banks of the lake. On a rising ground in the vale of the Endrick, 2¾ miles east of the nearest part of the lake, is Catter-house, a fine old mansion, commanding a full view of the lawn and wooded pleasure-grounds around Buchanan, house, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, on the Stirlingshire side of the river. The other mansions are Ardoch, a little south of Ross, and Caldarvin, a little west of Duncruin hill. At Catter is a large artificial earthen-mound, anciently the seat of courts-of-justice. Near it the Duke of Lennox had a place of residence, no vestige of which now remains. Kilmaronock-castle, a ruin on the property of Robert Macgoune, Esq. of Mains, seems the remnant of a massive and important pile.—The Dumbarton and Drymen road traverses the whole length of the parish, nearly through its centre; and the Glasgow and Drymen turnpike intersects its east wing. An annual fair for horses is held at Craftammie, on the second Tuesday of February; and another, principally for milk-cows, is held at the farm of Ardoch, on the last Thursday of April. Population, in 1801, 897; in 1831, 999. Houses, 151. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,288.—Kilmaronock is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend £137 9s. 8d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £45 15s. 2d. The majority of the population are dissenters, and chiefly attend a meeting-house in the parish belonging to the Relief. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £31, with £26 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. The saint from whom the parish has its name is the same as he who gives name to the parish and town of Kilmarnock. A powerful spring in the vicinity of the church still bears the name of St. Marnoch's well. The church was given, in 1325, by Robert I. to the monks of Cambuskenneth; and continued to be their property, and to be served by a vicar, till the Reformation. The parish had anciently two chapels, vestiges of which still exist.

KILMARTIN, a parish in Argyleshire, of an oblong figure, 12 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth; containing 18,000 acres; lying on the west coast of Argyleshire; bounded on the east for 6 miles by Loch-Awe [which see], which separates it from the parish of Glassry; and on the west by that arm of the sea called Loch-Craigmish. The extent of sea-coast is about 8 miles. In the south-west corner of this district the surface is rather hilly than mountainous, with arable and pasture grounds intermixed. In the north-east the surface is more rugged, but in the valleys there are extensive fields of arable land. The valued rent is £3,643 Scots. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,304. The valley in which the church and village of Kilmartin are situated is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands. Through this vale runs the line of road from Kintyre to Fort-William. Loch-Crinan is the principal harbour, not only in this parish, but also on the western coast of Argyleshire. It was this circumstance which induced it to be preferred for the canal across the isthmus, though longer by 3 or 4 miles than the isthmus of Tarbert: see article Crinan Canal. Limestone is abundant. Population, in 1801, 1,501; in 1831, 1,475. Houses, in 1831, 275.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £189 3s. 2d.; glebe £15.—Schoolmaster's salary £30. There were 4 private schools in the parish in 1834.

KILMAURS, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, stretching north-eastward from Irvine water, which divides it from Dundonald in Kyle, in a belt or stripe between the parish of Kilmarnock on the east, and that of Dreghorn on the west. Its greatest length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 2¼ miles; and its area about 5,000 acres. The streamlet Garrier is its boundary on the west. Carmel water—here very generally called Kilmaurs water—cuts it lengthways into two nearly equal parts; but makes a debouch to the west, and runs upwards of a mile in that direction, receiving the Garrier in its way, before falling into the Irvine. This stream is of much value for its water-power in driving machinery; yet during a drought or a frost, it becomes almost dry. The Irvine runs on the boundary for nearly 2 miles, contains some salmon, trout, and eel, and offers valuable advantages in its water-power. The surface of the parish is a plain, undulated at various intervals, and in various forms, with knolls and rising grounds. Its little heights are generally tufted with plantation, and give it a pleasant and beautified appearance; and, in many instances, they command delightful prospects of the garden-like expanse of Kyle and Cunningham,—the gorgeous seaview of the Clyde,—and the fine, and, at intervals, magnificent perspective of far-away hills and mountains on the horizon. About twenty or thirty years before the date of the Old Statistical Account, the parish was naked and unenclosed, utterly destitute of

roads, and dotted over with mean, paltry, inconvenient, filthified houses. But so early as the publication of that Account, or several years before the close of last century, all was completely subdivided by ditches and thorn-hedges; and new, regular, and convenient houses, pleasantly situated, and looking snugly out upon a smiling landscape, everywhere gladdened the eye, and suggested ideas of activity, neatness, and wealth. Prime attention—as in most other parts of Cunningham—is here given to the dairy. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. Craigbank is delightfully situated on the Irvine. Carmelbank stands a mile north-east of the former, on the left bank of the Carmel. Near it is one of those tumuli called Motes, which are believed to have been seats of courts-of-justice. Busby-castle, unroofed and ruinous, stands ¾ of a mile north-eastward, on the right bank of the Carmel. The parish is traversed by the Kilmarnock and Irvine turnpike, by turnpikes which diverge from the town of Kilmaurs, and by some other roads. Population, in 1801, 1,288; in 1831, 2,130. Houses 319. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,617.—Kilmaurs is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patroness, Lady M. Montgomery. Stipend £261 1s. 3d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £699 6s. 10d. The parish-church is said to have been built in 1404, and was repaired and reseated in 1804. Sittings 550. At Gatehead colliery, where there is a population of 167, a home missionary, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, attends to the religious interests of the parishioners, and preaches in a schoolroom on the border with Dundonald parish. A United Secession congregation in the town was established in 1738. Their present place of worship was built in 1789. Sittings 450. The minister has a manse and garden.—The parochial school is attended by a maximum of 85 scholars; and three non-parochial schools by a maximum of 140. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s., with £33 fees, and £13 other emoluments. The master of one of the other schools—which is situated at Crosshouse—has, besides his fees, £6 from the heritors, and a house and school-house by subscription.—The saint from whom the parish has its name is variously stated to have been the Virgin Mary, or *Marie*, and a Scottish saint called *Maure*, who is said to have died in the year 899. The name of the original kirk-hamlet was Cunningham; and this, too, became, from it, the name of the family who held the manor. By the forfeitures of the heir of the Morvilles, the Cunninghams became tenants in capite under Robert I. About the year 1450, they acquired the dignity of Lords Kilmaurs; and in 1488 they rose to be Earls of Glencairn. Their cemetery occupies a place near the church, was erected in 1600 by Earl James, and contains a beautiful but defaced piece of monumental ancient sculpture, to the memory of the 9th Earl, the Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. The name Kilmaurs superseded the ancient one in the 13th century. The church was given, during the reign of William, by Robert, the son of Wernebald, the progenitor of the Glencairn family, to the monks of Kelso; and was held by them till the Reformation, and served by a vicar. In 1633, when Charles I. erected the bishopric of Edinburgh, he granted to the dean of St. Giles the church of Kilmaurs, with all its tithes and revenues. In 1403 Sir William Cunningham founded at Kilmaurs, and endowed with lands, revenues, and a mill in the vicinity, a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys. After the Reformation the Earl of Glencairn took possession of the property. A chapel, with an appropriate endowment for its chaplain, anciently stood at Busby.

KILMAURS, the capital of the above parish, a burgh-of-barony, and a considerable village, stands on the right bank of Carmel water, 2 miles from Kilmarnock, and 6 from Irvine. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, looking towards the south; and consists chiefly of one street, decorated at its middle with a small town-house and a steeple, and flanked by some by-lanes and back-houses. Its inhabitants are principally shoemakers, colliers, and subordinates to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. At one time about thirty cutlers, and a good many tinkers, gave the town its character and tone. The work of the cutlers was excellent. The breakfast-knives of their manufacture were alleged to be superior to the produce of even Sheffield or Birmingham; and were of the best metal, neatly shaped, finely polished, and set in a haft of tortoise-shell, or stained horn, girt with silver virlets.* On the left bank of the river stands an old mansion called the Place. This was the property of the Earls of Glencairn; but is only a fraction of the edifice which was intended to be erected. The 9th Earl, the chancellor, laid the foundation of a very extensive building; but, owing to pecuniary embarrassments—which he incurred in the service of Government, and from which he vainly hoped to obtain relief—he never was able to execute his plan. The Place was occupied in the latter part of last century by Lady Eglinton. A little north of it, on the farm called Jock's Thorn, are some vestiges of the original or more ancient residence of the Glencairn family. Kilmaurs had formerly a weekly market, which was swamped by the neighbouring one of Kilmarnock; and it still has annual fairs in June, August, and November. It was erected on the 2d June, 1527, into a burgh-of-barony, by James V., at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and William, his son, Lord Kilmaurs. The charter contained powers to create burgesses, and elect bailies, and other officers. In November of the same year, the Earl of Glencairn granted a charter of the lands erected, consisting of 240 acres, to forty persons in equal portions, "for buildings and policy to be kept up and maintained by them and their heirs," and to be held "in feu farm and heritage and free burgage in barony for ever." This charter—so unusual in its main provisions—contains several curious particulars, especially a clause that "no woman succeeding to an inheritance in the said burgh, shall marry without our special license." The effect of granting to each of the original settlers so large a patch of rich land as 6 acres, though intended to make the place the seat of manufacture, was to convert the next generation into a race of petty landholders, averse to sedentary employments, and contented with producing kail-plants for markets throughout Ayrshire, Clydesdale, Nithsdale, and Galloway. In 1793, the practice required by the original charter that the burgesses should be resident, and should, in no instance, possess more than one tenement, began to fall into abeyance. The burgh, therefore, no longer exhibits the curious aspect impressed by the peculiar character of its tenures, and has suffered a great reduction in the number of its burgesses. From the sale, division, and particularly the union of tenements, the number of

* "The keen edge," says the Old Statistical reporter, "which they," the cutlers, "put on instruments requiring it, gave rise to a mode of speech which is yet in use through the country. A man of acute understanding, and quickness in action, is said to be as sharp as a Kilmaurs whittle. An old Presbyterian clergyman, in addressing himself to his audience, upon rising to speak after a young divine, who had delivered a discourse in flowery language and English pronunciation, said, 'My friends, We have had great deal of fine English ware among us the day, but aiblins my Kilmaurs whittle will cut as sharply as ony English blade;' meaning that the language of his own country would be better understood, and do more good."

persons entitled, in 1832, to be burgesses was only 18 or 19; and even that number was, by instances of non-residence, minority, and succession of females, reduced to 12. The burgesses are all councillors, and have the exclusive power of electing two bailies, a treasurer, a fiscal, and a clerk. The property of the burgh is very trifling. The revenue amounts to about £11 or £12, and is expended in keeping up the market-place, and the town-house with its spire and clock. Population, in 1831, about 1,200.

KILMAVEONAIG, a suppressed parish comprehended in Blair-Athole, Perthshire. The old parish-church was re edified by a community of Episcopalians in 1791, and continues to be used by them as a chapel. Here also is a small Baptist chapel built in 1836: See BLAIR-ATHOLE. Kilmaveonaig means the church or chapel of St. Eonaig.

KILMELFORT, or KIL-NA-MAOL-PHORT,—i. e. 'The Church of the round Bays,'—an ancient parish in the district of Lorn, and shire of Argyle, now united to the parish of Kilninver. It is 12 miles south of Oban, at the head of Loch-Melfort. An excellent line of road has been made from hence to the inn of Kintraw, a distance of 8½ miles, under the auspices of the Parliamentary commissioners; which completes the line of road from Lochgilphead, by the west end of the Crinan canal, to Oban; and thence branching-off to the northward by the ferries of Connel, Shean, and Ballachulish, to Fort-William. The population of this district, in 1811, was 372: See KILNINVER.

KILMENY, a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Islay, formerly united to Killarrow, but erected in 1826 into a government-parish. Its greatest length is from 11 to 12 miles; greatest breadth 8 to 9. Population, in 1833, 2,100. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £3 10s.—The Gaelic school society support a school in this district, which has an average attendance of about 80 pupils.

KILMICHAEL-GLASSRY. See GLASSARY.

KILMICHAEL. See ARRAN and KILBRIDE.

KILMODAN. See KILMADAN.

KILMORACK, a parish in Inverness-shire, extending about 65 miles in length from east to west, and from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, and exhibiting every variety of surface, scenery, and soil. It is bounded on the north and east by Urray and Killearnan parishes; on the south by the river Beauly and the parishes of Kirkhill and Kiltarlity; and on the west by Kintail. The population is chiefly scattered along the northern bank of the Beauly, in a district about 30 miles in length, by 1½ in breadth. The village of BEAULY [which see], has a population of about 500. The total population of the parish was, in 1801, 2,366; in 1831, 2,709. Houses 581. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,581.—The lower falls of Kilmorack are formed by the Beauly, about 2 miles west of the village of Beauly. Here the river, emerging from a narrow channel into which it has been confined by lofty rocky banks, suddenly expands into a fine semicircular basin, over the lower edge of which it is precipitated in a series of small cataracts. It is said that one of the wonders which the Frasers of Lovat—who were lords of the manor—used to show their guests, was a voluntarily cooked salmon at the falls of Kilmorack. For this purpose, a kettle was placed on the flat rock on the south side of the fall, close by the edge of the water, and kept full and boiling. There is a considerable extent of the rock where tents were erected, and the whole was under a canopy of overshadowing trees; and here the company are said to have waited until a salmon fell into the kettle, and was boiled in their presence. Below these falls the stream flows on through a rich plain. Above them, and for a space of about 3 miles to the next group of waterfalls, the scenery is exquisitely beautiful. This spot is called the Drhuim, and is thus described by the Messrs. Anderson:—"This is the most completely Highland and beautiful part of the course of the Beauly: on either hand the mountain-acclivities are rather steep and rocky, and the valley between them is not a quarter of a mile broad; but woods of birch and fir encompass the whole scene, especially on the north side; and the edges of the river are fringed all along with rows of oak, weeping birches, and alders. In one part, half up the strath, near the cottage of Teanassie, the waters plunge through a rocky passage encircling high pyramids of stone, standing up in the midst of the stream, gigantic witnesses of its ceaseless and consuming power. Immediately below, the turmoil ceases, and the quieted element reposes in smooth dark limns; while the rocks at the same time recede, and give place to soft daisied banks and sweet patches of corn land. On the southern shore, on a high conical mound rising above a perpendicular sheet of rock, is Dunfion, a vitrified structure, which has recently been laid open for the inspection of the curious by order of Mr. Fraser of Lovat. The same gentleman has also formed a drive along the whole of his side of the river, which thus comprehends, as a part of his policies, this interesting piece of scenery. At the further end of the Drhuim, the road begins to ascend towards the interior of the country; and here the river is seen pouring down on each side of a high rounded hill, covered with oak and birch, at the lower extremity of which it forms the second set of small but beautiful cataracts. This wooded hill is the island of Aigas—for the river parts into two, and encircles it." The small picturesque island of Aigash is bounded on the north by lofty crags which overhang one branch of the river, which flows through the deep gorge on that side; and on the east by similar eminences but of less height, where a bridge which communicates with the mainland is placed. On the south and west, the sides slope to the river, which, from a rock above the bridge, called Craig-Dhonnaich, forms a deep still sheet of water, with scarcely any current as far as Erchless-castle, the seat of the Chisholm, about 5 miles distant. This calm flow of the stream forms a fine contrast with the succession of broken falls and rapids which continue, without intermission, from the island to Kilmorack. The island is wooded with birch and oak, and, at one period, was covered with very fine oaks, some of which measured 20 feet in circumference. These were all exchanged with the laird of Struy for some houses in Inverness, and cut down about 40 years since. On a small point of land at the western extremity of the island is a green knoll, surrounded by the ruins of a wall, which marks the spot where the Lairds of Lovat had a sheiling from a very early period; and here Alexander, the 6th lord (who was of a retired and studious character, and infirm constitution), spent his last days, and died in 1557. When the well-known Simon, Lord Fraser, after marrying the Dowager-lady Lovat, was apprehensive of an attack from her brother, the Earl of Tullibardine, he retired with the lady into this retreat. In the pursuit which was raised at the instance of the Athole family, a herald was sent from Edinburgh to summon Lord Simon to appear in court; but such was the dread of the officer for the still remaining feudal power of a Highland chief, that he dared not enter the island to deliver the charge, but left it exposed in a cleft stick, on the north bank of the river, in sight of the house! Some fine walks have been cut amongst the young oak and ash trees, and the beautiful birches which form the finest and most graceful accompaniment to our Highland scenery;

and these winding pathways conduct the visiter to the most picturesque points, where the river is seen dashing away between piles of grey rock and masses of foliage, which in summer present every combination of form and colour. The spot is altogether a fairy island,—a nest of romance; and its present inhabitants, with their flowing Highland costume, may not unaptly be denominated Island-kings; for they are in some degree "monarchs of all they survey," and trace their descent from a long line of princes, being the sole surviving descendants of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.—The western division of the parish is very wild and alpine in character, and branches into three distinct glens, namely, Strathglass, Glenstrathfarrar, and Glencannich, from which respectively the Glass, Farrar, and Cannich descend, to compose by the waters of their streams, in front of Erchless-castle, above 5 miles above the upper falls, the river Beauly.—The ruins of Beauly priory, founded in 1230, by John Bisset of Lovat, are interesting, though destitute of architectural beauty. The Frasers, Chisholms, and Mackenzies, have burial-places here.—On the Muir of Ord, a little to the east of Beauly, is held the most important cattle fair in the north of Scotland: See Muir of Ord.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, Lord Lovat. Stipend £244 3s. 4d.; glebe £8. Parish-church built in 1786; sittings 506. It is 2½ miles west of Beauly, and the same distance east of Aigash. There is a mission in Strathglass; where there is also a Roman Catholic congregation.—Schoolmaster's sa'ary £25 13s. 3d.; fees £24.

KILMORE,* a parish in Argyleshire, to which that of Kilbride is united. The united parish is situated in the district of Lorn, and comprehends the island of Kerera. The form of the continental part is nearly circular, about 6½ miles in diameter. The hills are low, and covered with heath; the valleys are almost all arable, but, like most parts of Argyleshire, little of them is cultivated. There is a lake in the parish called Loch-Nell, about 2 miles in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, from which a small rivulet discharges itself into Loch-Feachan, an arm of the sea. The coast is of a semicircular figure, and, including creeks and bays, is nearly 20 miles in extent. In general, it is high and rocky, possessing, however, two excellent harbours,—one at the village of Oban, and another at Dunstaffnage, besides two in the island of Kerera. There are three ferries, viz., Connel-ferry, over Loch-Etive; Port-Kerera, between the mainland and that island; and Mullferry, between the latter and the island of Mull.—Population, in 1801, 1,854; in 1831, 2,109. Houses 138. Assessed property £6,741.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £249 8s. 6d.; glebe £40.—There are two parochial schools; the master of one of which has a salary of £25; of the other £21. There are six private schools.—See articles Dunstaffnage, Kerera, and Oban.

KILMORE. See Kilninian.

KILMORICH, a parish in Argyleshire, now united to that of Lochgoilhead. It is situated at the northern extremity of Loch-Fyne: See Lochgoilhead.

KILMORY, a parish in the county of Bute, and isle of Arran, extending 24 miles in length, in a semicircular form, from Largybeg-point to Loch-Ranza and comprehending the south-west and north-west sides of the island. It is separated from Kintyre on the mainland by Kilbrandon sound. The sea-coast is rugged and bold, and the surface is heath-clad and mountainous. Beinbharfhion, or Benvarian, the highest hill, has its top covered with snow the greater part of the year. The soil produces only light crops of oats, barley, &c., and small quantities of flax. The most fertile tract is the vale of Shisken. Considerable numbers of black cattle, however, are annually exported to Ayrshire. Loch-Iorsa, or Earsay, nearly in the centre of the island, is about a mile in length. Loch-Tanna is nearly 2 miles in length. Both these lakes are of inconsiderable breadth. There is a small harbour at the Blackwater-foot, whence communication is kept up with Campbelton by means of a packet-boat. In this parish are several natural caves of great extent, particularly one called the King's Cove, on the west coast, which is said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce when in distress, previous to his ascending the throne. There are numerous cairns and tumuli in the parish, and several rude upright stones or obelisks, which are usually attributed by the natives to Fingal and his brother heroes. The ruins of the convent of St. Bride, at Loch-Ranza, have entirely disappeared.—Population, in 1801, 2,996; in 1831, 3,771. Houses 700. Assessed property £4,447.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £237 0s. 1d.; glebe £13. Unappropriated teinds £142 1s. 4d. Church built in 1785; enlarged in 1824; sittings 832. A church was built at Clachan in 1805, at which service is performed by the parish-minister every third Sunday. There is another church at Loch-Ranza.—There are 12 schools in the parish, 4 of which are parochial.—See articles Arran and Loch-Ranza.

KILMUIR, a parish of Inverness-shire, forming the northern extremity of the isle of Skye. It is 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; and is bounded on the north by Shizart parish. The inhabited part of the country, along the coast, is flat with gently rising eminences; but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The extent of sea-coast is upwards of 30 miles, possessing many safe harbours. The shores are in general high and rocky, and, towards the north point, terminate in a lofty promontory called Hunish, near which is a dangerous and rapid current.—The harbour of Duntulm is the safest in the island, near which, on a lofty perpendicular rock, are the ruins of the superb castle of the same name, the ancient residence of the Macdonald family. There are several small islands on the coast, some of which are inhabited by a family to look after the sheep which pasture on them: their names are Trodda, Tulm, Fladdachuain, Altivaig, and Fladda. In the mountains, at an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet, there is a singular secluded piece of ground, called Quiraing, surrounded on all sides by high rocks, and accessible only in three or four places. This valley appears to have been a place of concealment for the natives, when obliged to leave their houses on account of invasion, and is so capacious as to hold conveniently 4,000 head of black cattle. There is a pool of beautifully limped water, called Loch-Shiant, or Sianta,—'the Sacred lake,' long famed as a cure for many ailments; and near the church is a weak chalybeate. There are five other small lakes.—Population, in 1801, 2,555; in 1831, 3,415; in 1837, 4,011. Houses, in 1831, 652. Assessed property, in 1815, £13.—This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £8. Church built in 1810; sittings 700. Previous to the

* "The oldest etymology of Kilmore is *Kil-moire: Oy*, or *Oigh*, signifying, in ancient Gaelic, 'the Church of the blessed Virgin. It was also called *Kilmbeanach*, or 'the Middle burial-place,' from being in the centre of the country. Lately it has been called *Kilmor*, that is, 'the Great burying-place,'—*mor* signifying 'great' or 'large,'—because the burial-ground around this church was formerly of greater extent than any other in this part of the country. Kilbride is also derived from the same root, *Kil*, and signifies 'a burial-place,' or 'a place of worship, dedicated to St. Bridget.'"—*Old Statistical Account.*

Reformation, it consisted of three parishes, Kilmuir, Kilmaluag, and Kilmartin, which latter has been assigned as a district to a government church at Stenschell.—There are 3 schools in the parish. Salary of parish-schoolmaster £30. Another of the schools is supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge; salary £15. The third is an itinerating Gaelic school in the southern district of the parish.—The celebrated Flora Macdonald is buried in the churchyard of this parish. The following account of this heroine is taken from the 'New Statistical Account':—"The story of the heroic conduct of Miss Flora Macdonald, in conducting the unfortunate Charles, in the disguise of a maid-servant, from the Long-Island to Monkstadt in this parish, is so well-known, that any detail of it here is unnecessary. Many were the trials, and severe the hardships, which fell to the lot of the gallant Miss Flora subsequent to this adventure. She was soon seized and brought prisoner to London, where she was, with Kingsburgh and many others, confined in the Tower. All admired the dauntless part which she had acted, and her case excited so much interest that she was visited by the great and noble of the land. Among the rest, she had the honour of a visit from Prince Frederick of Wales, great-grandfather of her present majesty, Queen Victoria. This generous prince was so much struck with the simplicity and dignity of the fair prisoner's character, that he interested himself to procure her liberation. When she had obtained her freedom, she found refuge in the house of Lady Primrose of Dunipace, where she was visited and loaded with honours by distinguished personages of all ranks and shades of politics. Returning to her native isle, she was married, in the month of November, 1750, to Allan, son of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, of Kingsburgh, who resided at the time of his marriage at Flodigarry, in this parish. Upon the death of her husband's father, his son Allan succeeded him, and Flora, then Mrs. Allan Macdonald, became lady of the mansion of Kingsburgh. She afterwards went to North Carolina with her husband, where he took part in the civil war which then disturbed the peace of that country. After undergoing many hardships in that quarter, they deemed it prudent to return to Skye. The vessel in which they sailed from America was met by a French privateer, and an action took place, in which Flora appeared on deck, where, with her wonted magnanimity, she inspired the seamen with courage, and assured them of success. Although her arm was broken in the engagement, yet her native spirit of heroism was not in the least degree damped. She never more left Skye. She had seven children, five sons and two daughters, besides some who died in infancy; all her sons were officers, who distinguished themselves in the service of their king and country. Her daughters, on the other hand, became officers' wives. Ann was the lady of Major Alexander M'Leod, and died at Stein, in this island, about six years ago. Her second daughter, Francis, was married to Lieutenant Donald M'Donald, of Cuideach. Of this interesting family none are now alive. The celebrated Flora lived to an advanced period of life, and retained to the last that vivacity of character, and that amiableness of disposition, by which she was always distinguished. On the 5th day of March, 1790, she departed this life, little more than two years before the death of her husband. Her remains were interred in the burying-ground of this parish, within a square piece of coarse wall, which was erected about the year 1766 to enclose the tombs of the Kingsburgh family. Her funeral, it is said, was attended by no fewer than 3,000 individuals of every rank and class, and all were liberally served with refreshment.* Now that the spirit of Jacobitism is gone, and the world at large has ceased to regard the claims of the House of Stuart, it is a matter of regret that the dust of the memorable Flora,—in whose bosom that spirit, so lofty and chivalrous, burned with such unexampled fervour,—should be allowed to moulder without a monument of the meanest description to mark her tomb."

KILMUIR EASTER, a parish situated partly in the county of Ross, and partly in that of Cromarty; about 10 miles long, and on an average 4 miles broad; bounded on the north by Edderton and Kincardine; on the east by Loggie-Easter; on the south by the frith of Cromarty; and on the west by Rosskeen. It is situated on the frith of Cromarty, and commands a finely variegated prospect of the peninsula and bay of Cromarty. The shore is flat, and the soil sandy, but tolerably fertile. Farther from the coast, the soil becomes black and mossy, retentive of moisture, and unfavourable for vegetation. The back-grounds reach into the barren moory district of Ardmeanach. Balnagown-castle is an elegant mansion, partly ancient and partly modern, surrounded by extensive plantations; Tarbat-house is also a fine modern building. New Tarbat, once the beautiful residence of the Earls of Cromarty, has fallen to decay; and Delny, once the seat of the Earls of Ross, is also in ruins. There are three villages in the parish, viz., Milntown, Bartaraville, and Portlich. Of these Milntown is the principal, and has a population of about 200.—Population, in 1801, 1,703; in 1831, 1,551. Houses, in 1831, 339. Assessed property, in 1815, in Ross, £6,211; in Cromarty, £5,331. The real rental is about £3,800.—This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £211 13s. 3d.; glebe £8 10s. Church built in 1798; sittings 900. —Schoolmaster's salary £32 2s. 9¼d. There are 3 private schools.

KILMUIR WESTER AND SUDDY, a united parish in Ross-shire, now more generally termed Knockbain: See KNOCKBAIN.

KILMUIR. See DUIRNISH.

KILMUN, a pleasing little village at the head of the Holy Loch, in the district of Cowal, and parish of Dunoon, Argyleshire. The district of Kilmun, or that portion of the parish of Dunoon which formed the original parish of Kilmun, had a population, in 1837, of 833. There is a church at the village; sittings 299. The minister of Dunoon officiates here alternately with an assistant. We learn from Spotiswood, that "Kilmun was founded as a collegiate church," in honorem Sancti Mundi Abbatis, by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, ancestor to the Duke

* "In the same burying place various members of the Kingsburgh family were interred, as may be seen from the following inscription on a marble slab, which was procured many years ago by Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, of Exeter, to be placed over his mother's (Flora's) grave. The slab was, however, broken in conveying it to this place from the south; and no fragment of it is now left by tourists, who have carried it off in pieces as curiosities. The inscription was as follows:—'In the family mausoleum at Kilmuir, lie interred the remains of the following members of the Kingsburgh family, viz., Alexander Macdonald, of Kingsburgh; his son Allan, his sons Charles and James, his son John, and two daughters; and of Flora Macdonald, who died in March, 1790, aged sixty-eight—a name that will be mentioned in history, and if courage and fidelity be virtues, mentioned with honour.' 'She was a woman of middle stature, soft features, gentle manners, and elegant appearance.' So wrote Johnson. The remains of Flora's last surviving daughter, Mrs. Major Macleod, were consigned to their kindred dust about six years since. The said Mrs. Major Macleod has left only one daughter, Miss Mary Macleod, still alive at Stein.—So great was Flora's enthusiasm for the Prince and his success, that she carried with her a part of the sheet in which he slept at Kingsburgh, intending that, when or where she might die, it might be used for her shroud. She brought it back from America, and it is said that according to her own request, it was the shroud in which she was lowered into the grave."—*New Statistical Account.*

of Argyle, for a provost and several prebendaries, with two singing boys, August 4, 1442. The charter, respecting his donations to this foundation, was confirmed by James II. at Perth, May 12, 1450. Camerarius gives to St. Mundus Abbot a very high character; asserting that, by the sanctity of his life, and the number of his miracles, he was celebrated to his time in the province of Argyle; where, he adds, apparently in the language of exaggeration, many churches may be found dedicated to him, as well as monasteries erected by him. He died A. D. 962. Dr. Smith mentions, as one of the most eminent disciples of St. Columba, St. Munna, son of Fulchan, abbot of Teachmhunna. Archdall says, that "St. Munnu, the son of Fulcan, founded an abbey" at Tachmon, or Teachmunnu, near Wexford in Ireland. "This saint," he adds, "had one hundred and fifty-two holy disciples, and was zealously attached to the ancient custom of celebrating the feast of Easter;" which proves that he was a Culdee. He assigns his death, however, to the year 634. Notwithstanding the slight difference in orthography, and the greater one as to the date, this is undoubtedly the same person who acquired such celebrity in the western part of our country. In the western aisle of the little church of Kilmun is the sepulchre of the Argyle family; an inner wall secluding it from the other portions of the church, and a large door opening into it at the farther extremity. Two small Gothic windows light the interior. On entering, there appears on either hand a broad dais, covered with large stone slabs, and about three feet in height, which extends the whole length of the sepulchre, and on which are laid the coffins, five in number, and containing the ashes of four Dukes and one Duchess. Upon a lower and narrower dais, formed by a niche in the wall that runs across between the sepulchre and church, repose side by side the statues of a lady and a warrior. The warrior lies armed cap a-pee, with a huge sword by his side; while above him is a boar's head divided into two parts, and also a number of old pieces of rusty armour, such as iron beavers, war-gloves, swords, &c. Within the churchyard of Kilmun, and immediately contiguous to the church, stands an old dilapidated tower, probably once a residence of the Argyle family. Decay has been busy with its walls, and Nature, as if to avert their total overthrow, has closely festooned them with ivy. From this tower a fine avenue of old trees extends a short way towards the upper extremity of the loch, and throws over the place a solitary air of baronial stateliness with which the paltry clachan in the back-ground very poorly harmonizes. On both shores of the loch, a number of tastefully built modern residences impart liveliness to the scene, and, farther down, the Lazaretto, where vessels loaded with cotton discharge their cargoes and perform quarantine, gives a fine termination to the marginal prospect.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE, a parish in Argyleshire, in the island of Mull. It forms a peninsula in the north-west extremity of the island; extending 12 miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth, and containing about 55,000 acres. To it belong the inhabited isles of ULVA, GOMETRA, LITTLE COLONSAY, and STAFFA; and the small uninhabited cluster called the TREISHNISH ISLES: see these articles. The general appearance is hilly; but the arable land, on the coast, has a good soil and is tolerably fertile. There is an excellent harbour at Tobermory, where a village of the same name was erected by the British Society for improving the coasts and encouraging the fisheries: see TOBERMORY. At Aros, on the sound of Mull, there is also a harbour: see AROS. There are five lakes in the parish, all of which abound with excellent trout. Population, in 1801, 3,601; in 1831, 4,830. Houses, in 1831, 817. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,810.—This parish, formerly a vicarage with the parish of Kilmore, united after the Reformation, is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £230 19s. 3d.; glebe £20. Tobermory and Ulva have been erected into distinct *quoad sacra* parishes; and a portion has been attached to the *quoad sacra* parish of Salen. Both Kilmore and Kilninian church were built in 1754; the former seats 350; the latter 300. Worship is performed alternately in each church both in Gaelic and in English. —Schoolmaster's salary £25. There are four private schools, one of which is a female school-of-industry in Kilninian village.

KILNINVER, a parish in Lorn, in Argyleshire, united with the parish of Kilmelfort, and forming together nearly a square of 12 miles. It is bounded on the west by the sound of Mull, and has a considerable extent of sea-coast along Loch-Feachan and Loch-Melfort, two arms of the sea which intersect it. The lower parts of the parish are smooth, with a gentle declivity to the sea; and consist of a light loamy soil, yielding good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. The upper district is mountainous, and covered with extensive natural forests and plantations. In this hilly district lie two considerable lakes,—Loch Seammadale and Loch Tralig,—whence issue the rivulets Euchar and Oude, which discharge themselves into the sound of Mull. Population, in 1801, 1,175; in 1831, 1,072. Houses 126. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,933.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £165 17s. 4d.; glebe £20 10s. The two parish-churches are about 8 miles apart. Kilmelford church is a very ancient building, seating about 300. Kilninver church was built about 60 years ago, and seats 300. Worship is performed in each of the two churches alternately.—There are two parochial-schoolmasters. The salary of the one is £34 4s., with about £20 fees; of the other £20, with £15 fees. There is also a private school.

KILPATRICK (EAST or NEW), a parish partly in Dumbartonshire and partly in Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by Killearn and Strathblane; on the east by Strathblane and Baldernock; on the south by Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire; and on the west by Old Kilpatrick. It measures in extreme length from north to south, 7½ miles; in average length, 6 miles; in extreme breadth, 5½ miles; in average breadth, 3½ miles; and in superficial area, 13,440 imperial acres. Kelvin water forms the boundary 3 miles in a straight line, or about 5 miles along its channel on the south or south-east; and, though an uninteresting stream for a little way after first touching the parish, it afterwards quickens its currents, sinuously wends between wooded, bold, and romantic banks, and at last makes its exit in the deep and highly picturesque glen beneath the Kelvin aqueduct. The Allander—a streamlet of 10½ miles length of course, which brings down from a reservoir in West Kilpatrick supplies of water-power in dry weather for the mills in the Kelvin, and which drives extensive machinery at Clober bleachfield and other localities in East Kilpatrick—comes in from the west 3 miles from its source, flows along the boundary 1½ mile on the north, and 2½ miles on the east, and then, after running 2¾ miles south-eastward in the interior, proceeds eastward along the boundary, to its confluence with the Kelvin. Dugaldstone loch, an artificial lake of about 29 acres, lies on the eastern boundary, within the beautiful but neglected pleasure-grounds of the cognominal mansion. Two other lochlets are in the parish, one in

the demesne of Kilmordinny, and the other, called St. German's loch, supposed to have its name from the fellow-labourer of St. Patrick in the mission to Ireland, and profuse in the variety of the plants around its margin. The Forth and Clyde canal traverses the parish near its southern boundary, from the Kelvin bridge 4 miles westward. The northern corner of the parish, comprising an area of about 4 square miles, is occupied by part of the range of heights called the Kilpatrick hills or braes, which run from Strathblane westward to Dumbuck. The loftiest of them here rises about 1,200 feet above sea-level. From these heights the surface slopes rollingly and in bold undulations down toward the Kelvin and the Allander; almost everywhere arable, yet presenting steep and stiff work to the plough, exhibiting a very variegated and attractive landscape, and only wanting more decoration from wood to be pleasingly picturesque. The proportions of the whole surface regularly or occasionally in tillage, and either waste or strictly pastural, are as 12 to 5. Freestone, of a very beautiful colour, and much in request, is worked at Netherton of Garscube. Coal, on the extremity of the Lanarkshire coalfield, is mined at Lawmuir, Garscube, and Castlehill. Limestone is burned at Culloch. Clay iron-ore was worked a short time in the coal district, but proved not to be remunerating. An expensive but vain search was, at one time, made in the Kilpatrick hills for lead. Much of the importance of the parish is connected with the large manufacturing village of MILNGAVIE: which see. Of several hamlets, the only noticeable one is New Kirk, or New Kilpatrick, 5½ miles north-west of Glasgow, and 2 miles south-west of Milngavie. It consists of only a few houses, but is the site of the parish-church, and has an annual though inconsiderable fair for milk-cows on the 1st of May, O. S. In the parish, chiefly at Milngavie, and other places, on Allander water, are a cotton factory, two bleachfields, three printfields, a distillery, a paper-mill, a snuff-mill, and several corn-mills, — employing aggregately about 900 persons. Killermont-house, the seat of John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., a spacious and not inelegant mansion, stands on the Kelvin, 1¾ mile below the mouth of the Allander. Garscube-house, the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., a modern mansion in the form of the Old English manor-houses, stands a mile lower down the river. Clober-house, similar in character to the latter, stands on the Allanton, ¾ of a mile above Milngavie. The portions of the wall of Antoninus which intersects this parish, remain nearly in the same distinct state as when described by Gordon in his 'Itinerarium Septentrionale.' The parish is traversed lengthways by two lines of turnpike, and across its breadth by three, and has a profusion of subordinate and connecting roads. Population, in 1801, 2,112; in 1831, 3,090. Houses 274. Assessed property, in 1825, £9,372.—New Kilpatrick is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend £270 3s. 10d.; glebe £11 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £24 1s. 8d. The parish-church was built in 1807–8. Sittings 704.—A Relief meeting-house in Milngavie was built in 1799, at a cost of about £500. Sittings 517. Stipend £100, with a house and garden worth £24 or £25.—The parish has a very respectable subscription-library; five Sabbath schools, aggregately attended by an average of 190 scholars; a parochial school, attended by a maximum of 78; and five private schools, attended by a maximum of 226. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £26 13s. 4d. other emoluments.—Till the year 1649, when New Kilpatrick was detached, made independent, and provided with a separate church, it and Old Kilpatrick were one parish, and strictly identical in history. St. Patrick, the famous tutelary saint of Ireland, is claimed as a native, and, at all events, had the ancient church dedicated to him, and lent it his name. The church, before the end of the 12th century, was, in honour of St. Patrick, very richly endowed with lands by Alwin, Earl of Lennox; and soon after it was, with all its property, given by Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, to the monks of Paisley, and, till the Reformation, was served by a vicar. In the reign of James V., Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie founded a chapel at Drumry, within the limits of the modern New Kilpatrick, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, endowing it with the five-pound lands of Jordan-hill in Renfrewshire. Some ruins remain on the spot; but they appear to be, not those of the chapel, but the ruins of a tower or strength.

KILPATRICK (WEST or OLD), a parish in Dumbartonshire; bounded on the north by Stirlingshire; on the east by East Kilpatrick and Lanarkshire; on the south or south-west by the Clyde, which divides it from Renfrewshire; and on the north-west by the parish of Dumbarton. Its figure is nearly a triangle, the base resting on the Clyde, and the apex cut away to the depth of about 1¼ mile. On the side along the Clyde it measures 7¾ miles; on the side coterminous with Dumbarton 6¼ miles; on the east side 6 miles; and in superficial area about 18 or 20 square miles. Allander water, coming in from a lochlet a few hundred yards distant in Dumbarton, runs 2¾ miles north-eastward, expanding into an elongated lake, the reservoir of the mills on the Kelvin, and traces for a brief way the northern boundary. A stream of great value in the parish, and the object of litigation and much dispute, in consequence of its great water-power for the driving of machinery, issues from two lochlets near the boundary with Dumbarton, runs 4 miles south-eastward to the village of Duntocher, and then 1¾ southward and south-westward to the Clyde at Dalmuir. One-half or rather more of the area of the parish, from the northern boundary downwards, is occupied by the range of beautiful and very variegated heights, called the Kilpatrick hills or braes. The range at the eastern boundary is upwards of 2 miles broad; and it runs almost due west in undulating and parallel lines of elevation till near the western extremity; and there it converges very nearly to a point, and breaks suddenly down in the bold, beautiful, stooping brow of Dumbuck hill, which commands Dumbarton-castle. A good idea is formed of the face of the parish, and delightful views obtained of its scenery, from the level of the Clyde. For some little distance from the eastern boundary, half-a-mile below Renfrew ferry, nearly the whole breadth of the parish stretches away before the eye, a flat and well-cultivated country on the fore-ground, a gently-ascending inclined plane in the centre, and tame and not very interesting heights in the distance. About 2½ miles from the eastern boundary, a rolling, beautifully undulated surface, comes down to about a mile from the river, sinuously ploughed by the picturesque little vale of the principal stream of the parish, and exhibiting, through openings among its verdant and frilled rising grounds, commanding evidences, in the form of partially seen large factories, of embosoming large villages, and a crowded and industrious population. Two miles lower down, the Kilpatrick hills begin to press close upon the river, at first leaving only a small corner of level ground, and afterwards for 2½ or 2¾ miles, when they terminate in Dumbuck, coming down in a rapid declivity almost to the very edge of the river,

or making a curving recess to admit a semicircular little valley. While in the vicinity of the river, they overlook portions of Renfrewshire,—chiefly the policies and manor of Erskine-house,—which are luscious in their scenery of lawn and grove, and graceful varieties of richly-cultivated surface; and they present on their own sides, running up 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, the singularly blended aspects of enclosed arable fields,—sweeping and regular grassy ascents,—broken and variform acclivities, here the naked rocky precipice, or the dark-coloured scaur, and there the green expanse of copsewood and plantation,—now almost the wild outline of a Highland hill, and then the gentle and luxuriant slopes and curvings of lowland knolls. The scene at Erskine-ferry, or a little above the point where the hills begin to press close upon the river, and where the village of Old Kilpatrick lies immediately on the right, partially hiding its white houses among trees, and lifting the fine form of its church and square-pinnacled little tower modestly into view, has always been admired as a suitable prelibation to a tourist from the east of what awaits him on the lower Clyde, and on the banks of the Leven and Loch-Lomond. From Dalnotter-hill, west of the village of Old Kilpatrick, a view of very rich groupings of this scene is obtained, and one so exciting as to have been the subject of a chef-d'œuvre of at least one eminent limner. From the heights immediately behind the village, and after an easy walk from it of not many minutes, a spectator sees before him the whole extent of Renfrewshire; and, ascending a little higher, he commands a prospect of Lanarkshire eastward to Tintoc,—all Strathclyde stretching exultingly away before him, till pent up by that curious mountainous cone. From Duncomb, a hill 3½ miles due north from the village, and rising at the further side of the range of the Kilpatrick braes, on the boundary with Dumbarton, a tourist sees, through openings or over depressions of the southern part of the range, much of the same extensive and magnificent landscape southward, eastward, and westward, as from the southern heights; and he, at the same time, looks north-westward over the gorgeous expanse of Loch-Lomond, screened with the sublime forms of the Lomond hills.

The soil, in portions of the plain along the Clyde, is a deep clayey loam; in other arable parts, it is generally thin and sandy, or gravellish; and over a considerable portion of the uplands, it is heathy and moorland. The arable grounds, the pastures, and the woodlands, are respectively in the proportions to each other of about 177, 161, and 19. Black cattle fattened on the grazing-grounds are generally of the Highland breed; and the sheep which walk the moors are almost all of the black-faced species. Provisions, of all sorts of home-produce, are as high-priced as in Glasgow; and those of foreign produce must pay additional charges for carriage. Whinstone for road-metal, and freestone of excellent quality as building material, are wrought in several quarries. Mines of ironstone, limestone, and coal—the last resembling the Newcastle coal in quality—are wrought in the vicinity of Duntocher. Besides the castle of Dunglass, noticed in a separate article, and vestiges of hill-forts on several heights of the parish, there are some interesting antiquities, almost all Roman. Antoninus' wall, which came in from the east and terminated at Dunglass, can now be identified only in a few places, and even there is traceable only in its fossa, and with the aid of writings which described it before agricultural improvement levelled its last vestiges with the ground. A Roman fort on a hill at Duntocher has nearly shared the fate of the wall, but not without yielding memorials to modern research. In 1775, were discovered under-ground on the side of the hill, several rows of pillars, constructed of curious reddish-coloured tyles, and forming a labyrinth of passages of about 18 inches square, and floored over with larger homogeneous tyles, the whole surrounded by a stone wall, and conjectured to have been a sudorium or hot-bath for the use of the neighbouring garrison. In a field in the vicinity was found a Roman altar. Querns, vases, and coins, all Roman, have also been discovered. Over the stream at Duntocher is a very ancient bridge, frequently repaired, and asserted by a current tradition to have been of Roman erection. The principal landowners are Lord Blantyre, William Dunn, Esq. of Duntocher, Andrew Buchanan, Esq. of Auchentorlie, and Robert Glasgow, Esq. of Glenarbuck. The demesnes of the third and the fourth of these greatly enrich the scenery in the lower part of the parish. The second, Mr. Dunn, while an extensive landed proprietor, owns the principal manufactories of the parish, and is a remarkable instance of how productive mere mechanical skill and prudence may be of wealth and eminence to the possessor, and of comfortable employment to multitudes of industrious operatives.

The parish is remarkable for the number of its villages, and the extent and variety of its manufactures, existing in the absence of anything which can with propriety be called a town. The villages are no fewer than 12:—Old Kilpatrick, Duntocher, Faifley, Miltonfield, Hardgate, Yoker, Dalmuirshore, Dalmuir, Bowling, Little-Mill, Dumbuck, and Milton; and contain, with the exception of a mere fraction, the whole of its large population. Duntocher, Faifley, Miltonfield, and Hardgate, all situated within the range of a mile on the average, 9 miles west of Glasgow, and from ¾ to 1½ mile west of the eastern boundary of the parish, contain upwards of 3,000 inhabitants. Some of the other villages are mere hamlets as to population, yet possess either importance as seats of manufacture, or attraction as fine features in a beautiful landscape.—The village of Old Kilpatrick, 1¾ or 2 miles west of the populous cluster, is a tidy, tranquil, and smiling place, sitting like an aristocrat in the vicinity of the other villages,—nearly vieing with the best of them in population, yet a stranger to the smoke or the stir of their busy occupations. The seat of the parish-church and a Relief meeting-house, of the parochial school and two private schools, and of more than one-third of the inns and dram-shops in the whole parish, it is also legally a burgh-of-barony, had a charter of erection in 1679, empowering the creation of burgesses and the election of bailies, and possesses an unused jail, with its strong door and its iron-railed windows, yet, for some unexplained reason, has let all its privileges run to seed, and seems as reckless of burgh-honours as of those of manufactures.—Duntocher, and the three villages we named along with it, have each a large factory for the spinning and weaving of cotton. The four mills are all the property of Mr. Dunn, and employ about 1,400 persons, and produce annually about a million of pounds weight of cotton yarn, and two millions of yards of cotton cloth. At Faifley is a manufacture of shovels and spades, which employs about 30 persons. At Hardgate are a dye-work and some small nail-making establishments. At Miltonfield is a large establishment for the bleaching and printing of calicoes, which employs about 450 persons. Duntocher has a *quoad sacra* parish-church, a United Secession meeting-house, two schools, three libraries, and a friendly society. Faifley has a United Seces-

sion meeting-house,* a school, and a joint-interest in the friendly society of Duntocher. At Cockney-field, a little north of Faifley, are dye-works which employ about 140 persons.—Dalmuir, and Dalmuir-shore, are situated farther down the main stream of the parish than the villages now noticed; the latter at the point of its falling into the Clyde, and the former a little inland. At Dalmuir-shore is an old and somewhat crazy quay for the use of small river craft. This village has a dingy and almost dismal aspect, and presents to the Clyde a low, blackened range of buildings, occupied as a soda-work, which foully stains the face of the general landscape. The work employs nearly 100 persons, and produces soda, chloride of lime, and oil of vitriol. At Dalmuir is an extensive paper-manufactory, which employs about 180 persons, and pays annually £10,000 or £11,000 of government duty. This village has a school.—Bowling, Little Mill, and Dumbuck, are small, but very cheerful hamlets, situated on the Clyde, from 1 mile to 2¼ miles below the village of Old Kilpatrick. Bowling has all the stir and interest connected with the entrance into the Clyde of the Forth and Clyde Canal [see that article], and possesses a yard of long standing for building vessels of small burden. Little Mill has a ship-building yard for the construction of large vessels, which employs nearly 100 persons; and a distillery, which annually produces nearly 50,000 gallons. The village is the site of a school.—Yoker and Milton stand in the extreme eastern and western corners of the parish, and contain a population respectively of about 80 and 160. The latter, snugly nestled in a recess of the Kilpatrick hills, just before they terminate in the hill of Dumbuck, and looking out over a verdant, and wooded, and gentle slope of half-a-mile to the Clyde, has a very pleasing appearance.—The various villages, as well as the landward parts of the parish, are richly provided with facilities of communication. All the smaller steamers which ply on the Clyde are at their service, offering conveyance almost every hour of the day, and sometimes at intervals of only half-an-hour, and easily accessible at Brick-house, a little above Dalmuir, at Old Kilpatrick or Erskine-ferry, at Bowling, and at Dunglass. Two ferries convey carriages, carts, and cattle, across the Clyde, serving in all respects as bridges, of easy access, and abundantly safe; one called Erskine-ferry at Old Kilpatrick, and the other immediately beyond the eastern limit of the parish, between Yoker-toll and Renfrew. The Forth and Clyde canal, from the point of its commencement at Bowling to that of its leaving the parish, traverses a distance of 4½ miles, and offers important advantages in the transmission of coal and manure. The Glasgow and Dumbarton road traverses the parish at its greatest length near the Clyde; and another turnpike communicates between Old Kilpatrick and Glasgow, through Duntocher. A stage-coach runs daily between Duntocher and Glasgow; and carriers travel daily in connexion with the several villages.—Population, in 1801, 2,844; in 1831, 5,879. Houses 524. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,825.—Old Kilpatrick is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend £250 5s. 2d.; glebe £32 10s. The parish-church was built in 1812. Sittings 810.—The Relief congregation in the village of Old Kilpatrick was established in 1793. Meeting-house built in 1794, at a cost of £527 13s. Sittings 587. Stipend £95, with a house and garden.—Duntocher, and the villages and territory in its vicinity, were erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1830: see Duntocher The population of the *quoad sacra* parish of Old Kilpatrick, immediately after this disjunction, was 2,774; of whom 1,745 were churchmen, and 1,029 were dissenters. For a notice of the name, and ancient state of the parish, see the article Kilpatrick, New.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £10 fees, and £7 other emoluments. There are 11 non-parochial schools, each conducted by one teacher.

KILRENNY,† a parish in Fifeshire, upon the coast of the frith of Forth, which bounds it on the south; and bounded by the parish of Crail on the east; by Crail and Carnbee on the north; and by Carnbee, West Anstruther, and East Anstruther parishes, on the west. A ridge of high rocks rises from the beach, and the surface gradually ascends towards the north. The valued rent of the parish is £8,470 Scots; the real rent, in 1790, was £2,195 sterling; the annual value of real property, in 1815, including that of the burgh, £6,805 sterling. Houses, in 1831, 276. Population, in 1801, 1,043; in 1831, 1,705.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend £251 17s. 11d.; glebe £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds £204 12s. 2d. The church, which originally formed a vicarage belonging to the abbey of Dryburgh, is centrically situated in the village which bears its name.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. Besides the parish-school, which is at Upper Kilrenny, there are two boys' schools at Cellardykes, a female school, and an infant-school.

The burgh of Kilrenny consists of two villages: Nether-Kilrenny or Cellardykes, which is on the sea-coast, divided from Anstruther-Easter only by a small burn, and forming with it and Anstruther Wester apparently one long town; and Upper Kilrenny, situated about half-a-mile inland, which contains the church, manse, two gentlemen's seats, and a few cottages. Kilrenny is not, properly speaking, a royal burgh, as so far as is known it never had a royal charter; and it holds feu of a subject superior, Bethune of Balfour. It appears, however, to have sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and, in 1672, the magistrates presented a supplication to parliament, setting forth that it never was a royal burgh, and praying that it might no longer be considered as such, but continue a burgh-of-regality. This supplication was submitted to the privy council, and it was afterwards, as appears from the minutes of parliament, "expunged from the rolls, the same being now no royal burgh by act of parliament." Notwithstanding this, however, it continued after a time to send a member to parliament, without any objection, till the Union, when it was classed with four other burghs in sending a member to the British parliament, and by the reform bill it was conjoined with Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Anstruther-Easter and Wester, and Pittenweem, for the same purpose. It is governed by a chief magistrate, 2 bailies, and 12 other councillors. The parliamentary and municipal constituency, in 1840, was 51. Corporation revenue £44 1s. 6d. Population, in 1831, 1,705.—Nether-Kilrenny, or Cellardykes, is a fishing-station of considerable importance. It has a small harbour, which is not safe during gales from the east or south-east, when the fishermen are obliged to have recourse

* This, till a few months ago, when minister and congregation changed their denominational connexion, was an Original Burgher meeting-house.

† The name of this parish is said to have been derived from St. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, to whom the church was originally dedicated. This saint, however, is not mentioned in Keith's Calendar of Scottish saints; and it is more probable that the church here was dedicated to St. Ninian, a bishop of the 5th century, who had various churches and chapels dedicated to him in Scotland. Ninian is still popularized into Ringan, and Kilringan could easily be corrupted into Kilrenny.

to the harbour of Easter Anstruther, which labours under the disadvantage that it can neither be left nor entered except at certain states of the tide. In these circumstances, it has been proposed to construct a new harbour for both places at Craignoon,—an advantageous situation, lying between the two burghs, and equally convenient for both: see CELLARDYKES.

KILSPINDIE, a parish in the lowland and eastern part of Perthshire. Its form is nearly a square 3 or 3¼ miles deep, and presenting angles to the four cardinal points of the compass. It is bounded on the north-west by Scone, St. Martins, and two detached portions of Kinnoul; on the north-east by detached portions of Forfarshire and Caputh, and by Kinnaird; on the south-east by Errol; and on the south-west by Kinfauns, and the main body of Kinnoul. A narrow belt on the south-east side lies in the Carse of Gowrie, and is carpeted with a deep rich soil of mixed clay and moss, which produces luxuriant crops. All the other parts of the parish are hilly and moorish; but the slopes of the hills, toward the Carse, are cultivated to the summit, and are covered with a very fertile soil. Among the hills, too, are many pleasant little spots in hollows and glens, where the soil is eminently good and fructiferous. The summits and sides of the hills in the interior, and away to the northern extremity, are generally barren, and, in many places, are covered with a wet heathy sward, thickly sprinkled with those whitish or grey whinstone which indicate a poor, unkindly, bleak soil. The streams which touch or traverse the parish are all tiny rills, six in number. A considerable number of the population are linen-weavers, in the employ of the manufacturers of Dundee. Half-a-mile from the eastern angle is the little village of Rait, on the old road between Perth and Dundee, and once reckoned a sort of half-way-house. Half-a-mile north of it stands Fingask-castle, the elegant mansion of Sir P. Murray Thriepland, Bart. Immediately south of the village is the mansion of Gaston-hall; and ¾ of a mile south is the hamlet or kirk-town of Kilspindie. Two roads run eastward and westward through the parish; and one runs southward from Rait. Population, in 1801, 762; in 1831, 760. Houses 146. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,473.—Kilspindie is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Robertson of Tullibelton. Stipend £224 17s. 3d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £67 11s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and a house and garden. There is a non-parochial school. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilspindie and Rait, which were united prior to 1634. Vestiges of the church of Rait still exist.

KILSYTH, a parish in Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by Fintry and St. Ninians; on the east by Denny; on the south by Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire; and on the west by Campsie. It measures, in extreme length along its southern boundary, 7¼ miles; in mean length, about 5 or 5¼ miles; in extreme breadth, from the point where it is first touched by Carron-water on the north, to a small bend in the Kelvin opposite the parish-church on the south, 4¾ miles; and, in superficial area, 24 square miles, or about 15,000 acres. Carron-water, coming in from the west, traces the northern boundary over a distance of 3¼ miles, flowing in short and frequent sinuosities through a broad meadow, remarkable for its luxuriance, and for the joyousness of the scenes which it exhibits during the season of haymaking. Kelvin-water rises on the southern boundary near Gateside, and flows along that boundary, through a plain of small declivity and of a soft loamy soil, in a deep artificial channel 5½ miles to the point of its leaving the parish. It formerly straggled in many directions over the plain, in a very shallow channel, gorged up into a pool at every turn, overgrown with aquatic vegetables, diffusing, wide and far around it, a little sea at every flood, often ruining the hay and corn harvests, and rendering several fields, naturally rich in soil, incapable of cultivation; but in 1793 and 1794, a deep cut was made, capacious enough to contain the whole of its waters in the highest flood, flanked by low embankments admitting of being heightened, and all completed at the cost of about £600. Several streamlets which rise in the interior, and flow southward, are remarkable for the great numerousness and variety of the cascades and cataracts which they form, and for the vast aggregate amount of machinery which they drive. Bush-burn flows on the eastern boundary, and is a tributary or head-stream of Bonny-water. A mile, on the average, westward of it, flows another head-stream of that water, Auchincloch-burn. Next are Shawend-burn and Garrel-burn, both natural tributaries of the Kelvin, but now collected into a large artificial lake lying about a mile east of the town of Kilsyth, covering upwards of 70 acres, shut up within romantic banks, and serving as a reservoir to the Forth and Clyde canal. Further west are Quinnie-burn and Inchwood-burn, the latter flowing for about a mile on the boundary, and then running into the interior. Though none of the streams have more than 4 miles length of course, they all enrich the district by their water-power, and beautify it by their cascades, more than many considerable rivers do their far-stretching basins. Garrel-burn is the most noticeable, and—like all the streams in Scotland which bear the name of GARVALD [which see]—is rough, rapid, and turbulent. Within the distance of 1½ mile it falls 1,000 feet, and it necessarily forms many cataracts and waterfalls. Yet though its falls are very romantic, and in time of a great flood even awful, they are in no single instance deeper than 50 feet, and are not much distinguished by sentimental tourists. The southern district of the parish, or nearly one-half of the whole area, is the highest part of that strath which runs far westward from the Carse of Falkirk, and which is traversed by the Forth and Clyde canal. The surface, for a little way northward from the boundary, is nearly a dead level, little more than 160 feet above the level of the Forth at Grangemouth; and farther north it makes an undulating, broken, and rough ascent. Though very bare of trees, this district, in consequence of being well-cultivated and enclosed, presents a pleasing aspect. Between it and the belt of meadow-land along the northern boundary, the whole area swells boldly and variedly up in wild pastoral heights, a continuation of the Campsie fells, called the Kilsyth hills, lifting their summits from 1,000 to 1,368 feet above the level of the sea. The loftiest of these hills commands a prospect which, if less beautiful and variegated than that from the top of Benlomond, is richer and more extensive. Part of at least fourteen, if not sixteen counties, is under the eye at one glance. Scotland is seen from sea to sea, and over a still more extensive area from south to north. The contrast between the Lowland and the Highland part of the vast scene, strongly arrest the attention. "If you turn your eye southward from the frith of Forth to Clyde, and from Pentland and Galloway to the Ochils and Kilpatrick hills, the whole seems one extended fertile plain, or rather like a beautiful garden sheltered on all hands by the surrounding mountains, and divided into numberless beautiful enclosures, like the compactments of a flower garden. Nothing can possibly be a more striking contrast to this than the prospect to the north. For 70 or 80 miles it appears to be an end-

less succession of hill upon hill, overtopping one another till they are lost in the distance of the prospect, and blended with the blue clouds or azure sky. In a foggy day, or frosty morning, the prospect is truly picturesque. Being raised entirely above the fog, the whole plain to the south appears like the sea in a calm; while the hills on the north seem to rise like islands out of the main, or like the tumultuous waves of the ocean in a storm." The soil of the parish in that part of the southern plain which is skirted by the Kelvin, is a rich fertile loam, from 2 to 2½ feet deep; in the smaller part of that plain whose waters run eastward, it is thin, channelly, and siliceous; and in the upland districts it is in general sandy, or gravelly and light, and, in some places, almost wholly yields to a carpeting of small stones of from four ounces to two or three pounds weight. The climate, though moist, is salubrious. The agriculture of the parish probably exhibits no peculiarity except the historical one, that it introduced to Scotland the open cultivation of the potato. In 1728, when that esculent was known and treated only as a tender exotic, Thomas Prentice, a day-labourer here, set the example of raising it in the open field;* and eleven years later, Robert Graham, Esq. of Tamrawer, had here brought the practice to such perfection, that he rented lands near Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, and Renfrew, for supplying the public.

The parish is singularly rich in both the number and the utility of its minerals. Coal is very abundant, stretching in thick seams from 4 to 16 fathoms beneath the surface, and probably existing in other and equally rich seams at a greater depth. That wrought in the western district is of prime quality; and that of the eastern district is a blind coal in great request, and exported along the canal to England, Ireland, and formerly to Russia. Limestone, consisting of a conglomeration of small shells of all sizes, from an inch in diameter till they become invisible to the naked eye, and containing the greatest proportion of calcareous earth and the least proportion of sand of probably any limestone in Scotland, is extensively worked, and in great request. Freestone of a beautiful white colour, sometimes tinged with various shades of brown and yellow, easily chiselled when fresh from the quarry, and hardening on exposure to the air, offers an abundant supply to demands at a distance for the materials of ornamental masonry. Ironstone has, for three-fourths of a century, been worked here by the Carron company, and occurs in a variety of forms. Balls or round masses, uniform in shape, and having the outline of a flat-topped loaf or apple-pudding, were long considered the richest form in which it occurred. A very large vein of blackband ironstone has recently been discovered. A seam of stone, from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, has furnished an annual supply of many thousand tons for paving the streets of Glasgow. A vein of copper was wrought during last century by the York Building company. Large masses of grey and variegated dull-coloured flint, and specimens of yellow and red jasper, were discovered in 1791, or rather were then brought into notice; for the jasper possessing a very fine grain, had even at that date found its way to the lapidaries and seal-engravers of Edinburgh and London.

The parish all lies immediately on the Caledonian side of Antoninus' wall, and possesses, or has yielded up antiquities in keeping with its position. At Westerwood and Barhill, beyond the limits of the parish, are two distinct Roman forts; and corresponding to these, within the limits, are two Pictish forts, respectively at Cunny-park and at Balcastle. That at Balcastle is perhaps the most beautiful, regular, and entire of all the Pictish forts in Scotland: situated in a peninsula formed by two rills, rising on all sides at an angle of 45 degrees, 300 feet in diameter at its base, and 150 feet on its flat summit, and traditionally reported to be hollow in the interior. Several circular fortifications called 'Chesters,' the Gaelic name for camps, have a strong mutual resemblance, and bear such marks of high antiquity as to have been supposed coeval with the Roman forts, or of earlier construction than Antoninus' wall. Various tumuli once existed; but have been levelled in the course of agricultural improvement. Besides earlier monuments, there are some of the feudal times, and not a few of the eventful period of strife between the tyrannical Stuarts, and the martyrly Presbyterians of Scotland. In the Barwood is an eminence, still called the Court-hill, where the haughty barons of the dark ages were accustomed to sit in judgment. Near Quinzie-burn is another eminence called the Gallow-hill, where their unrelenting sentences were put in execution. But by far the most interesting antiquities, or antiquarian reminiscences, are those connected with the battle of Kilsyth, the most disastrous in which the Covenanters acted a part, and at once the most sanguinary and the most victorious, whence the gallant but utterly mistaken Montrose plucked wreathes of blood-soaked garments in lieu of green laurel. This battle was fought on the 15th of August, 1645. The scene of action was the district immediately around the hollow which now contains the artificial lake or reservoir of the Forth and Clyde canal, a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur in identifying it, few persons could believe it to have been the arena of any military operation. Montrose and his men had hitherto been on the losing side,—for they could scarcely regard their victories over tumultuary armies at Tippermuir, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy, as having been serious

* "The potatoe plant seems first to have been introduced into Britain by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but, for more than a century, its cultivation was exceedingly confined, owing probably to erroneous modes of cultivation, and to an improper manner of preparing it for food. In the reign of James I., this root was considered a great rarity, and sold so dear as 2s. per pound; and even so late as the beginning of last century, it seems not to have entered into the lists of agricultural produce. Bradley, who wrote about the year 1720, and who treated expressly of new improvements in horticulture, says of potatoes,—'They are of less note than horse-radish, radish, scorzonera, beets, and skerrit; but as they are not without their admirers, I will not pass them by in silence.' The district of England where the potatoe was first generally cultivated seems to have been Lancashire; and, about the same time, it was introduced to general use in Scotland. In 1728,"—as mentioned above,—"a day-labourer, living near Kilsyth, successfully raised a crop of potatoes on a little plot of ground attached to his cottage, and was fortunate enough to call the attention of his neighbours to the value of this hitherto neglected vegetable. By the annual sale of his produce he soon realized what was to him a fortune, a sum of £200; and meanwhile, the public attention being called to the plant, it gradually made its way. It was not, however, till after the year 1740, which was remarkable as a season of scarcity, that it came to be generally cultivated as a regular branch of field husbandry. I very well remember a near relative of mine mentioning an anecdote which showed that, so late as the year 1755 or 1756, the potatoe was still a rarity in Wigtonshire. This incident was, that a lady had brought some potatoes in her pocket to church on Sunday, to present to a friend, as something quite new; but the string of her pocket breaking as she was in the act of going out on the dismissal of the congregation, she lost her burthen in the passage, which created considerable speculation. In England, with the exception of Lancashire, the progress of this esculent into a general cultivation was still lower. It was known in Yorkshire only as a garden-plant down to 1760; and in Somersetshire we must date its introduction as an article of farm produce, at least ten years later. After this period, however, the value of the potatoe came to be very generally appreciated; and, in the year 1796, in the county of Essex alone, no fewer than 1,700 acres were planted with this root, for the supply of the London market. Potatoes seem to have found their way into the Continent of Europe at a considerably later period than into England, but they came more rapidly into common use, and we may date their general cultivation there from about the middle of last century."—*Duncan's 'Philosophy of the Seasons.'*

achievements; and they took up their ground in Kilsyth to their own liking, to abide the onset of forces specially deputed against them by the Scottish council under the command of Baillie, an officer of reputation. But when Baillie arrived to make the attack, he found his authority all but entirely superseded by a committee, headed by Argyle, and shorn of power to exert subordinating influence on the portion of the army placed specifically under his control. Montrose's army consisted of only 4,400 foot, with 500 horse, while that of his antagonist amounted to 6,000 foot and 1,000 horse; but he had the high advantages of having chosen his ground, of possessing the supreme and the sole command, and of having arranged his troops in the best possible manner for confronting and overpowering his opponents. The weather being very hot, Montrose bade his fellows doff their outer garments,—a circumstance which gave rise to a tradition that they fought naked; and, making a general assault, he almost instantly—aided or rather led by the impetuosity of his Highlanders—threw his antagonists, reserve and all, into such confusion, that prodigies of valour, on the part of their nominal commander, utterly failed to rally even a portion of them, and incite them to withstand the foe. A total route taking place, Montrose's forces cut down or captured almost the whole of the infantry, and even coolly massacred many of the unarmed inhabitants of the country. Though Baillie's cavalry, for the most part, escaped death from the conqueror, they very numerously met it in fleeing from his pursuit across the then dangerous morass of Dullater bog. Incredible as it may seem, only seven or eight persons in Montrose's army were slain. "It belongs not to me," says the Rev. Robert Rennie, in the Old Statistical Account, "to give any detail of that engagement, in this place. Suffice it only to say, that every little hill and valley bears the name, or records the deeds of that day; so that the situation of each army can be distinctly traced. Such as the Bullet and Baggage-know, the Drum-burn, the Slaughter-how or hollow, Kill-e-many butts, &c. &c. In the Bullet-know and neighbourhood, bullets are found every year; and in some places so thick, that you may lift three or four without moving a step. In the Slaughter-how, and a variety of other places, bones and skeletons may be dug up everywhere; and in every little bog or marsh for 3 miles, especially in the Dullater bog, they have been discovered in almost every ditch. The places where the bodies lie in any number, may be easily known; as the grass is always of a more luxuriant growth in summer, and of a yellowish tinge in spring and harvest." —In 1769–70, when the Forth and Clyde canal was cut through Dullater bog, myriads of small toads, each about the size of a nut or turkey bean, issued from the morass, hopped over all the adjacent fields northward to the extent of several miles, and were so numerous as to resemble in motion the rebound of hail-stones in a heavy shower, and to count 10, or even 20 or 30, in the space of a square yard. They all went directly north, yet were never seen beyond the summit of the hill, nor anywhere in considerable number the following spring.—The parish is traversed near its southern boundary, and in its extreme length, by the Glasgow and Stirling turnpike by way of Kilsyth; and along the whole of that boundary, it is nowhere more than half-a-mile, and generally not more than 200 or 300 yards distant from the Forth and Clyde canal. Sir William Livingstone, who became a senator of the college of justice in 1609, and the Rev. John Livingstone, a man of letters and piety, who held pastoral charges successively in Ireland, at Stranraer, and at Ancrum, were natives of Kilsyth. Population, in 1801, 1,762, in 1831, 4,297. Houses 560. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,317.—Kilsyth is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £271 6s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £78 12s. 8d. The parish-church was built in 1816. Sittings 850.—A Relief meeting-house, belonging to a congregation established about 70 years ago, cost £1,000. Sittings 559. Stipend £120, with manse and glebe. There are two small Independent and Baptist congregations. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built here in 1840. According to ecclesiastical survey in 1836, the population then was 4,460; of whom 2,941 were churchmen, and 1,453 were dissenters.—The parish consists of two baronies, the East and the West, called respectively Monaebrugh and Kilsyth. The latter, till 1649, belonged to Campsie; and did not impose its name on the parish, to the expulsion of the ancient one of Monaebrugh, till the close of the 17th century. In the western barony, at a place still called Chapel-green, there was anciently a chapel. Supposing this to have been dedicated to a Romish saint of the name of Cetae, the word Kilsyth may be derived from that name, with the prefix Cella, a church, chapel, or burying-ground. Or the word may be an abbreviation of the Gaelic *Kil-abhuinnsith*, 'Church of the River of peace,' and the brook in the vicinity of the church may have been considered as haunted by the *Daoine Sith*, or Scottish fairies, called 'men of peace,' for fear of their malign influence. The parish was anciently a parsonage. There are three parochial schools, and two non-parochial, the former situated respectively in the burgh and in the west and east baronies. Salary of the burgh schoolmaster, who employs an assistant, £30, with £58 fees, £9 other emoluments, and a dwelling-house; of the east barony schoolmaster £12 6s. 3d., with £31 fees, £1 1s. other emoluments, and a lodging; of the west barony schoolmaster £9, with £23 fees, £22 other emoluments, and a dwelling-house. Average attendance at all the five schools, 365; and at evening schools, 150. Kilsyth is remarkable as the scene of two religious revivals which occurred respectively in the years 1742 and 1839, and excited great interest throughout the country. Narratives of them were written and published by the Rev. Mr. Robe and the Rev. Mr. Burns, the incumbents at their respective dates.

Kilsyth, the capital of the above parish, a burgh-of-barony, and a considerable village, stands ¾ of a mile north of the Forth and Clyde canal; 5½ miles from Cumbernauld; 12½ from Glasgow; 12 from Falkirk; and 15 from Stirling. Seen from the banks of the canal or from the neighbouring heights, it seems to be bleakly nestled in a hollow, and has a dingy and forlorn appearance. Its street-arrangements are straggling and irregular; and its edifices indicate the pervading poverty, or very narrow competency, of a community of cotton-weavers subordinate to Glasgow. The original village ran along the banks of the Garrel, at a time, of course, when that stream was not diverted toward its present reservoir receptacle; and it then bore the name of Monaebrugh. But about the year 1665, an entirely new town was built on a small rising ground, called Moat-hill, and took the name Kilsyth from the title of the proprietor. Soon after the new erection, the recently-built houses being at an inconvenient distance from the stream, water was conveyed in earthen pipes from a spring about ¼ of a mile distant, and stored in a well or cistern near the centre of the new town, bearing an inscription of the date 1676. Since that period, and especially in 1716, other cisterns were erected. The town very recently began to enjoy the addi-

tional luxury of being lighted at night with gas. The parish-church stands at the southern extremity, and is the only individual feature of the burghal landscape which draws attention. In the town are a library and a savings'-bank. Fairs are held in January, March, May, August, and November. Nearly the whole support of the place is weaving. The number of looms, in 1812, was between 400 and 500; in 1828, it was 800; and in 1838, it was 1,020. Only six, in the last of these years, were harness-looms; all the other 1,014 being plain. Kilsyth is a burgh-of-barony, erected by a charter from George IV., dated 7th August, 1826. The magistrates are a bailie, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors. There are also a clerk and a procurator-fiscal. —The right of eleetion is in the inhabitants having right by feu or lease of 19 years to a house and garden of the annual value of £5, and who have been admitted burgesses. The dues of the burgess-tickets are 5s.—The bailie and councillors usually remain two years in office; but the election is annual.—The dues of entering burgess, and the fines imposed on delinquents, are applied to defray the expenses of administering justice.—Custom dues were at one time levied, but have been discontinued for a considerable time, in consequence of the burgesses refusing to pay; and strangers also have disputed payment. The burgh has no funds to try its right, which besides is, it is said, rather involved in doubt. —States of the revenue and expenditure are made out annually, and are open to the inspection of the community. The revenue arises at present wholly from burgess entries and fines, and is not adequate to meet the expenditure.—The burgh has no property, and there are no taxes or stents imposed by the magistrates.—The jurisdiction is confined to petty offences. No stated courts are held. . Population, in 1835, 2,500.—Three-and-a-half miles north-east of Kilsyth, stands the small village of Banton, the site of the East barony school.—Half-a-mile north of the town are the ruins of Kilsyth-castle, anciently the baronial residence of the Kilsyth, and junior branch of the family of Livingstone. Sir James Livingston offered to hold out the castle against Cromwell, and otherwise maintained loyalty to the house of Stuart during the period of the interregnum, and at the Restoration was created Viscount Kilsyth, and Lord Campsie. His second son, William, the third Viscount Kilsyth, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was forfeited, and died in Holland. He married first the widow of Viscount Dundee, who brought him a son, and next Barbara, daughter of Macdougal of Mackerston, who brought him a daughter. The family burying-vault, 16 feet square, having been entered, in 1795, for the purpose of plunder, the embalmed bodies of one of these ladies —most probably the second—and her infant, were found in a state of apparently as complete preservation as immediately after death. The vault is now so closed up as to be inaccessible.

KILTARLITY, a very large and mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the parishes of Kiltarlity and Conveth; bounded on the north-east by Kirkhill; on the east by Durris; on the south by Urquhart; and on the west by Kilmorack. It is, including the mission of Strathglass, 40 miles in length, and about 8 in breadth, containing 240 square miles. There are three lakes in the parish: viz., Loch-Bruiach, Loch-Gorm, and Loch-Neattie; and it is watered by the Beauly, and the three streams which form it. There are several elegant mansion-houses, of which Beaufort, the seat of the Frasers of Lovat, and Belladrom, are the most remarkable. Population, in 1801, 2,588; in 1831, 2,715. Houses 601. Assessed property £3,837.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Fraser of Lovat. Stipend £239 3s.; glebe £20. Church built in 1829; sittings 790.—There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Eskiesdale; sittings 500. Stipend £30. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d. There are three private schools.

KILTEARN, a parish in Ross-shire, on the north side of the frith of Cromarty, extending 6 miles along the shore, and about 20 miles into the hills. It is bounded by Allness on the east; by Contin and Lochbroom on the north; by Dingwall and Fodderty on the west; and by Cromarty-bay on the south. The hilly or mountainous district is, for the most part, wild and uncultivated, consisting of a mass of hills covered with heath, and interspersed with extensive tracts of moor and mossy ground, and valleys covered with coarse grass. Along the coast the parish is arable, and exhibits a rich appearance; the fields are regularly enclosed, and several elegant seats are seen, surrounded with thriving plantations. The total number of cultivated acres in the parish is about 3,000. About five-sixths of the parish belongs to the family of Munro of Fowlis, a family long distinguished for the military characters it has produced. Sir Henry Munro, who died in 1781, was said to have been the 22d baron of Fowlis who had enjoyed the estate of Kiltearn by regular lineal descent. Benuaish, or Benwyvis, is the most lofty mountain in the parish: see BENWYVIS. Besides the AULTGRAAD [which see] and the Skiack, which, formed by the union of several mountain-streams, falls into the sea about half-a-mile from the mouth of the Aultgraad, there are several other streamlets, which take their rise from lakes among the mountains. The principal lake is LOCH-GLASS: which see. There are flattering indications of coal in the district; but no vein of consequence has yet been discovered. Several of the hills contain lead-ore; and shell-marl of a rich quality is abundant. Near the house of Clyne is a remarkable piece of antiquity, which appears to have been used by the Druids as a place of worship. It is an oval figure, formed with large stones set upright, similar—though on a smaller scale—to Stonehenge in Wiltshire. There are the remains of several ancient chapels. Population, in 1801, 1,525; in 1831, 1,605. Houses 325. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,897. The real rental was estimated, in 1839, at £5,300. The only village is that of Evantoun, which has sprung up within this century, and contains a population of about 500. This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £249 9s. 6d.; glebe £12. Church built in 1791; sittings 524.—There is a United Secession chapel at Evantoun; sittings 400.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £20 fees. There is a private school at Evantoun.

KILVICEUEN, a parish in the island of Mull, united to that of Kilfinichen. See KILFINICHEN.

KILWINNING, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Dalry; on the east by Stewarton; on the south by Irvine and Stevenstone; and on the west by Ardrossan. Its greatest length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth about 5 miles; and its superficial area 17½ square miles. Along the east and north-east, the surface is hilly; and thence to the south, south-west, and west, it slopes gently down in knolly or waving curves. Many of its heights and hillocks are crowned with plantation, and are agreeable features in a lovely landscape. The southern extremity is beautified by the mansion and part of the pleasure-grounds of EGLINTON-CASTLE: see that article. Three mosses, the largest upwards of 200

acres in extent, and from 12 to 16 feet in depth, occupy separate localities, and furnish supplies of excellent peats. Almost all the rest of the parish is fully enclosed, richly cultivated, and sedulously devoted either to the plough, or more specially to the dairy. The soil, over nearly one-half of the whole surface, is a stiff clay; and over the other half it is a light sandy loam. The climate is exceedingly moist, rains being both frequent and severe, yet it seems not unhealthy,—several persons having lived considerably beyond the age of 80, and one to that of 104, during 40 years preceding the date of the Old Statistical Account. Coal abounds, and is mined in several pits, and exported. Limestone, prime in quality, and plentiful in quantity, occurs in almost every district. Freestone is wrought in several quarries, and is in request beyond local limits as a building material. A chalybeate spring wells up in the vicinity of the town, and has been thought an antidote to nervous complaints. A small lake, called Ash-en-yard or Ashgrove-loch, situated at the south-western extremity, abounds in excellent pikes and perches. Garnock and Lugton-waters intersect the parish, the former south-eastward, and the latter south-westward, making a confluence about a mile below Eglinton-castle; and are well-stored with different sorts of very fine trouts, and with salmon. But the GARNOCK [which see] often does damage by its inundations. Dusk water, which also traverses the parish, issues from a lochlet in the extreme north corner of the parish of Beith, flows $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile eastward, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile southward, and then, over a remaining course of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles, runs south-westward to the Garnock, $1\frac{3}{4}$ above the town of Kilwinning. All the streams furnish an opulent amount of water-power for driving machinery; and they have aggregately on their banks a considerable number of small mills. The parish is cut from north to south by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and by two turnpikes, and from north-east to south-west by the turnpike from Glasgow to Saltcoats. Population, in 1801, 2,700; in 1831, 3,772. Houses 541. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,786.—Kilwinning is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £266 12s.; glebe £14 10s. Unappropriated teinds £781 17s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1771. Sittings 1,030 A parochial missionary, a licentiate of the Establishment, assists in pastoral superintendence, and in preaching, and receives upwards of £40 salary, from the Earl of Eglinton, the minister, and evening collections. In the town are two dissenting places of worship. The United Secession congregation was established in 1825. Their meeting-house is a plain oblong building, occupied for worship only in the upper part; let in the lower flat as a dwelling-house; and built in 1824 at a cost of nearly £300. Sittings 250. Stipend not less than £80. The Original Seceder congregation was established in 1758. Their present chapel was built in 1825, at a cost of more than £600. Sittings between 500 and 600. Stipend £128, with a house and garden. According to a survey made by the parish-minister in 1835, the population then was 4,111; of whom 2,561 were churchmen, 708 were dissenters, and 842 were persons unconnected with any religious body,—the last class including all persons who were not communicants in some church, except the members of families whose heads were communicants.* There are 7 schools, conducted by 7 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 390 scholars.—Six of the schools are non-parochial; and 2 of that number afford tuition in the classics. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £37, with fees, and £20 other emoluments.—The parish was anciently a vicarage of the monastery of the town, and derived its name from St. Winning, a Scottish saint of the 8th century. Near the manse is a fountain still called Winning's well; and on the 1st of February is held a fair, called Winning's-day fair. Soon after the erection of the abbey, Kilwinning was known, in all the circumjacent country, under the name of Saig-town, thought by some to be a corruption of Saints'-town; and by this name it still is, or very recently was, well known to the inhabitants. Before the Reformation the church of the abbey served as the parish-church; and even when the abbey itself was demolished, the church was allowed to stand, and continued to be used till the erection of the present edifice.

The abbey of Kilwinning was founded in 1140, for a colony of Tyronensian monks from Kelso, by Hugh de Morville, lord of Cunningham, and Lord High Constable of Scotland, and dedicated, like a church which preceded it, to St. Winning. Robert I., Hugh de Morville, John de Meneleth, the lord of Arran, Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, Sir John Maxwell of Maxwell, and other opulent and powerful personages, endowed it with very extensive possessions. Besides granges and other property, the abbey claimed the proprietorship of the tithes and pertinents of 20 parish-churches,—13 of them in Cunningham, 2 in Arran, 2 in Argyleshire, and 2 in Dumbartonshire. "According to the traditionary account of the entire revenue of the monastery," says the statist in the Old Account, "it is asserted that its present annual amount would be at least £20,000 sterling." From Robert II. the monks obtained a charter, erecting all the lands of the barony of Kilwinning into a free regality, with ample jurisdiction; and they received ratifications of this charter from Robert III. and James IV. The monks appear to have been unusually expert in the chicanery of priestcraft, and to have enthralled the judgments and superstitious feelings of men in the dark ages of their influence, fully more than most of their contemporaries. They made so juggling a use of some pretended relics as, on the credulous faith of their virtues, to draw many offerings; and they, at the same time, made such an exhibition to the public eye of shallow austerities, as to win for themselves the credit of being superhuman in character. James IV., when passing their place in 1507, made an offering of 14 shillings to their relics. Hoveden, thoroughly gulled with their base legends, gravely relates, that a fountain in the vicinity of their monastery ran blood for eight days and nights, in the year 1184. The last abbot was Gavin Hamilton, of the family of Rosslock, a hot opponent of John Knox, and a zealous partizan of Queen Mary. In 1538, he succeeded James Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow, as abbot; and in 1571, was killed in a skirmish in the Canongate of Edinburgh. According to tradition, the buildings of the abbey, when entire, covered several acres, and were stately and magnificent. In 1560, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, one of the most active and distinguished promoters of the Reformation, acting by order of the States-general of Scotland, almost destroyed them, leaving only the church and a steeple, and so totally demolished what was strictly monastic, that all traces of even the foundations of the walls have long ago utterly disappeared. In 1603—after the abbey had been under the commendatorship, first of the family of Glencairn, and next of the family of Raith—its lands and titles, and various pertinents, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. Towards the close of last

* A survey made at the same time by some dissenters, stated the population to be 4,135; of whom 3,115 were churchmen, and 1,020 were dissenters.

century, the ruins which remained were repaired, at very considerable expense, by the Earl of Eglinton of the period; and, from a drawing of them, made in 1789, they are exhibited in Grose's Antiquities.

Kilwinning, the capital of the cognominal parish, and a populous manufacturing village, is pleasantly situated on a gentle rising ground on the right bank of the river Garnock; 2½ miles from the nearest part of the frith of Clyde; 3½ miles north-east of Saltcoats; 2¾ miles north-west of Irvine; and 3¾ miles south of Dalry. The town is ancient, and has a dull, antiquated, dingy appearance; yet borrows sufficient splendour from the loveliness of its environs, and from reminiscences of its historical importance, and from the beautiful and partially Gothic form of its parish-church, with an elegant modern spire surmounting the tower of its ancient monastery, to be an object of no little interest. It consists principally of one street, winged by some lanes, and of some rows of modern houses; and stretches westward from the river. The approaches to it are shaded with trees, and flanked by beautiful fields. At its east end is a height, called the Crosshill, on which the monks anciently set up what they reckoned the symbol of Christianity, to receive the initiatory homage of the pilgrims who crowded to their shrines. Part of the town is suburban, consisting of an attached or adjacent village called Byres. The ancient seat of monkish indolence and gilded knavery is now the scene of manufacturing industry; and acquires from the humble toils of its busy inhabitants, and especially from the moral enlightenment of a portion of their number, unutterably higher attractions than it ever possessed in the pompous fooleries and rueful grandeur of the cowled fraternity who drew flocks of victims to their sumptuous ecclesiastical palace. The rattle of the loom, and the humble prattle of Christian intelligence, as substitutes for the choral chauntings of the missal, amply compensate by their intrinsic utility all that they lose in poetical effect. In the various departments of silk, woollen, and cotton, the town had, in 1828, 370 looms, and in 1838, 350. In the latter year, 60 of the looms were harness, and 290 plain. Near the end of last century, an extensive tannery, and 3 small factories, 1 for carding cotton, and 2 for spinning it, were established. With the exception of a few families, the whole population, not only of the town, but of the landward part of the parish, are of the working-classes, principally handloom weavers, shopkeepers, labourers, and colliers. The town has a branch-office of the Commercial Bank of Scotland; and it has two annual fairs. Nor is the place deficient, proportionately to its bulk, in charitable or friendly institutions.

A remarkable fact connected with the town—one which occasions its name to figure prominently to the present day in the proceedings of the gaudy and flaunting associations, so extensively popular in our country, who endeavour to make up by parade and by boasted consciousness of importance, what they want in usefulness and meaning—is, that it was the cradle of free-masonry in Scotland, and, till not very many years ago, was regarded with filial feelings, or with those of nurslings, by all the lodges in the kingdom. The community and conservation of a real or supposed secret—especially considering how unreserved and open benevolence, or true goodness, is in its abstract nature—seems the most questionable of all bonds of union, short of such as are positively criminal, for forming and maintaining voluntary associations; yet it appears, with a numerous proportion of men, to have in most ages possessed peculiar attractions, and to have, in some instances, been preferred to other bonds of union, at the risk even of proscription and suffering. The Eleusinian mysteries attained great respectability among the ancient Greeks, and were protected by law. A class of artificers, held together by the Dionysian mysteries, too, possessed at one time the exclusive privilege of erecting temples and theatres, and were numerous in Syria, Persia, and Western Hindostan. These ancient associations, on account of their ceremonies all having connexion with pagan superstitions, were proscribed by the Christian Roman emperors; yet they are believed to have been secretly continued, under the pretence of ordinary assemblies for amusement, and with a diminished amplitude in the observance of pagan rites. Modern masonry—to the uninitiated, at least, and almost certainly to even the initiated—is so obscure in its early history and character, that it neither, on the one hand, can it be distinctly traced to either a connexion with these or other ancient fraternities, or to some comparatively modern outburst of the common tendency of mankind to associate themselves in clubs and select communities; nor, on the other hand, can it be pronounced to have had for its original object what seems mainly to be its modern one—a pompous and ceremonial species of conviviality, or the maintenance of freer notions, *bona fide* on the subject of architecture, than the circumstances of an iron age permitted to be public. All that can fully be affirmed is, that, about the time of the crusades, associations of free-masons, whose members had a formal initiation, and distinguished one another by secret signs, appeared numerously in Europe, and acted a conspicuous part, if not in the introduction of the Saracenic, or, as it is usually called, the Gothic architecture, at least in the superintendence of most of the magnificent erections in which it was exemplified. Sir Christopher Wren, as quoted by Grose—taking quite as high a flight in positiveness of statement as could be at all safe—says, "The Holy war gave the Christians who had been" in the east "an idea of the Saracen works, which were afterwards by them imitated in the west; and they refined upon it every day, as they proceeded in building churches. The Italians (among which were still some Greek refugees), and with them French, Germans, and Flemings, joined into a fraternity of architects; procuring papal bulls for their encouragement, and particular privileges. They styled themselves free-masons, and ranged from one nation to another, as they found churches to be built (for very many in those ages were every where in building through piety or emulation). Their government was regular; and where they fixed near the building in hand, they made a camp of huts. A surveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine; the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, either out of charity or commutation of penance, gave the materials and carriages." [Antiquities. Vol. i. Pref. Note in p. 114.] One of these fraternities either voluntarily came, or were invited over from the continent, to take part in building the abbey of Kilwinning; and when on the spot, they seem to have communicated their secret, whatever it was, to some of the more respectable natives who had no practical connexion with the art of masonry, and thus to have formed the earliest lodge of Scottish free-masons. But the fraternities on the continent, by holding their meetings with shut doors, by binding themselves under the sanction of an oath to keep all the uninitiated, no matter how princely or prelatical, unacquainted with their mysteries, and especially by fraternizing with the usurping and dangerous military order of Knights Templars, speedily drew upon themselves such jealousies, anathematizings, proscriptions, and persecutions, as issued in their extinction. The parent

national lodges of Kilwinning in Scotland, and York in England, with whatever offshoots they had throughout the country, doubtless shared in the general odium; and though they survived the shock, they continued for ages in obscurity. During the reign of James I., however, Scottish free-masonry walked abroad with the high bearing which has ever since characterized it. That monarch, not long after his return from England, patronized the mother-lodge of Kilwinning; and presided as grand-master till he settled an annual salary, to be paid by every master-mason of Scotland to a grand-master, who should be chosen by the brethren, and approved by the Crown,—who should be nobly born, or a clergyman of high rank and character,—and who should have his deputies in the different towns and counties of Scotland. James II. conferred the office of grand-master on William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and made it hereditary in the family of his descendants, the Barons of Roslin. Earl William and his successors held their head-courts, or assembled their grand-lodges, in Kilwinning, as the seat of the earliest fraternity. An uncommon spirit for free-masonry becoming diffused, many lodges were formed throughout the kingdom, receiving their charters of erection from the Kilwinning lodge, and combining its name with their own in their distinctive titles. In 1736, William St. Clair of Roslin, obliged to sell his estates, and destitute of an heir, resigned to an assembly of the lodges of Edinburgh and its vicinity, all claim to the grand-mastership, and empowered them, in common with the other lodges of the country, to declare the office elective. On St. Andrews'-day of that year, the representatives of about 32 lodges received the resignation, elected William St. Clair himself their grand-master, set an example which has ever since been followed, of testifying respect for the part he acted, and constituted themselves into the grand-lodge of Scotland,—an institution whose influence or power has in a great measure shorn the ancient Kilwinning lodge of its peculiar honours, or at least superseded it in its paramount place among the lodges. Yet, whoever takes any interest in free-masonry, still looks with feelings of pride or veneration to the Kilwinning lodge, and no doubt gives a ready response to the remark of the author of the Beauties of Scotland, "that the humble village of Kilwinning, considered as the spot where this order was preserved while it was extinguished on the continent of Europe, and from which it was to rise from its ashes, and spread to the rising and the setting sun, enjoys a singular degree of importance, which it could scarcely have obtained from any other circumstance." "The records of the Kilwinning lodge," says the Old Statistical Account, "contain a succession of grand-masters, charters of erection to other lodges, as daughters of the mother-lodge, &c. The Earls of Eglintoune have successively patronized this lodge. Some years ago, the present earl made a donation to the fraternity of a piece of ground, for building a new and very elegant lodge; and, with many other gentlemen, anxious to preserve the rights of the very ancient and venerable mother-lodge, liberally contributed to its erection. There is a common seal, expressive of the antiquity of the mother-lodge, and of the emblems of the ancient art of masonry, and by which charters, and all other public deeds of the society, are ratified."

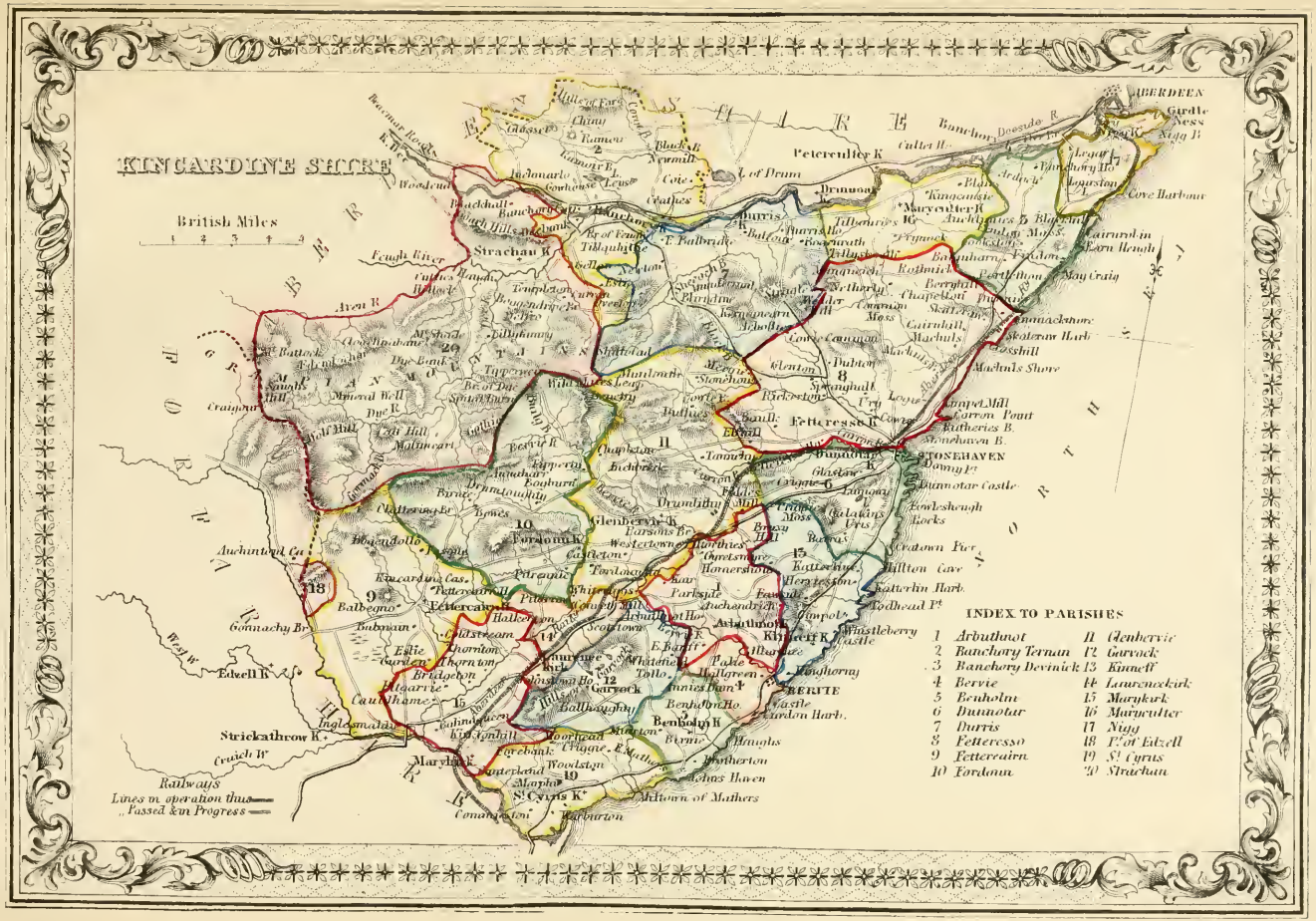
Archery is practised to the present hour at Kilwinning, as an elegant and manly amusement. Though the town, in this particular, exhibits only a taste which is possessed in common with it by Edinburgh, Musselburgh, Kelso, Peebles, St. Andrews, Irvine, and other places, yet it outvies them all in the antiquity of its company of archers, and in the principle of utility, or of compliance with regal acts for regulating the military system of the state, on which they were originally associated. The company are known, though imperfectly, and only by tradition, to have existed prior to the year 1488; and from that year downward, they are authenticated by documents. Originally enrolled by royal authority, they appear to have been encouraged by the inmates of the abbey; and they, in consequence, instituted customs which easily secured their surviving the discontinuance of of archery as the principal art of war. Once a-year, generally in the month of June, they make a grand exhibition. The principal shooting is at a parrot, anciently called the papingo, and well known under that name in heraldry, but now called the popinjay This used to be constructed of wood; but in recent years has consisted of feathers worked up into the semblance of a parrot; and is suspended by a string to the top of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the monastery. The archer who shoots down this mark is called "the Captain of the popinjay;" he is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year; he sends cards of invitation to the ladies, and gives them a ball and supper; and he transmits the honours to posterity by attaching to the badge of them, which was temporarily in his possession, a medal with suitable devices. The badge received and transmitted is now, and since 1723 has been, a silver arrow; but from 1488 to 1688, it was a piece of vari-coloured taffeta called a 'benn,' and worn as a sash; and from the latter date till 1723, it was a piece of silver-plate. Every person acquainted with the national novels of Scotland, will recognize the Kilwinning festival, though fictioned to be on a different arena, in the opening scene of Old Mortality, when young Milnwood achieves the honours of captain of the popinjay, and becomes bound to do the honours of the Howff. Another kind of shooting is practised for prizes at butts, point-blank distance, about 26 yards. The prize, in this case, is some useful or ornamental piece of plate, given annually to the company by the senior surviving archer.—The town is governed by a baron-bailie. Population between 2,000 and 3,000.

KINCARDINE, a hilly parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, above 35 miles in length, and from 5 to 20 miles in breadth. It is bounded by Assynt and Criech on the north; by Eddertown, Rosskeen, and Fodderty on the east and south; and by Lochbroom on the west. At its east end it is very narrow; but it gradually widens, till, at the western extremity, where 'the forest of Balnagown'—which is a group of rude hills of great extent—is situated, it is 20 miles in breadth. It consists of a number of straths or glens, in which run several rivulets, and of mountains covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep-walks. The coast of the frith of Dornoch, which also bounds the parish on the north and east, is flat and sandy, affording safe harbours for small vessels. There are several salmon-fishings on the frith, and on the waters of the Oyckel and Carron. The village of Kincardine is situated on the coast, with a small harbour, about 14 miles west of Tain. Nigh to the church is a piece of ground walled in, and terminating in a large semicircle appropriated to that ancient military exercise known by the name of 'Weapon-shawing.' Knockbirny, a mountain which divides this parish from Assynt, abounds with marble, both white and coloured; and, on Cairnchuinaig, topazes similar to those of Cairngorm have been found. Population, in 1801, 1,865; in 1831, 1,887. Houses 441. Assessed property £1,997. Real rental, in 1840, about £5,000.—This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and the synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £278 2s.;

glebe £8 16s. Church built in 1799; sittings 426. Part of the south-west extremity of the parish, running 30 miles west till it meets the parish of Lochbroom, has been annexed *quoad sacra* to the Government church at Croick, about 12 miles from Bonarbridge. The mission of Rosehall extends into this parish and that of Criech.—The schoolmaster has the maximum salary; there are seven private schools in the parish.

In this parish is situated the mountain of Craigchonichan, or Craigcaoineadhan,—'the Rock of Lamentation,'—where the gallant Marquis of Montrose fought his last battle, and was defeated by Colonel Strachan. It was Saturday, the 27th April, 1650, when Strachan's officers were deliberating whether they should move immediately forward, or wait till Monday, "and so decline the hazard of engaging upon the Lord's day," when notice being brought that Montrose had advanced from Strathoyckel to Carbisdale,—a movement which brought him 6 miles nearer to them,—they made arrangements for attacking him without delay. Strachan advanced without observation as far as Fearn, within about 2 miles of Montrose, where he concealed his men on a muir covered with broom, whence he sent a party of scouts under Captain Munro, to reconnoitre Montrose. Munro soon returned and reported that Montrose had pushed out a body of 40 horse to ascertain their movements. In order to deceive this body, Strachan ordered one troop of horse out of the broom, which being the only force observed by Montrose's scouts, they returned and reported to Montrose what they had seen. This intelligence threw Montrose completely off his guard, who, conceiving that the whole strength of the enemy consisted of a single troop of horse, made no preparations for defending himself. In the meantime, Strachan formed his men into four divisions. The first, which consisted of about 100 horsemen, he commanded himself; the second, amounting to upwards of 80, was given in charge to Hacket; and the third, also horse, to the number of about 40, was led by Captain Hutcheson. The fourth division, which was composed of a body of musketeers belonging to Lawer's regiment, was commanded by Quarter-master Shaw. The deception which had been so well-practised upon Montrose by Strachan, in concealing the real amount of his force, might not have been attended with any serious effect to Montrose, but for another stratagem which Strachan had in reserve, which proved his ruin. Strachan's scheme was first to advance with his own division to make appear as if his whole strength consisted at first of only 100 horse, and, while Montrose was impressed with this false idea, to bring up the other three divisions in rapid succession, and thus create a panic among Montrose's men as if a large army was about to attack them. This contrivance was crowned with the most complete success. Montrose little suspecting the trick, was thrown quite off his guard; alarmed at the sudden appearance of successive bodies of cavalry, he immediately gave orders for a retreat to a wood and craggy hill at a short distance in his rear; but before Montrose's men could reach their intended place of retreat, they were overtaken when almost breathless, as they were about entering the wood, by Strachan's troopers, who charged them violently. The foreign troops received the charge with firmness, and, after discharging a volley upon the horse, flew into the wood; but most of the Orcadians threw down their arms in terror and begged for quarter. The Munroes and Rosses followed the Danish troops into the wood and killed many of them. Two hundred of the fugitives in attempting to cross the adjoining river were all drowned. Montrose for some time made an unavailing effort to rally some of his men, and fought with his accustomed bravery; but having his horse shot under him, and seeing it utterly impossible longer to resist the enemy, he mounted the horse of Lord Frendraught, which that young and generous nobleman proffered him, and galloped off the field; and as soon as he got out of the reach of the enemy, he dismounted, and throwing away his cloak, which was decorated with the star of the garter, and his sword, sought his safety on foot. The slaughter of Montrose's men continued about two hours, or until sunset, during which time 10 of his best officers and 386 soldiers were killed. The most conspicuous among the former for bravery was Menzies, younger of Pitfoddles, the bearer of the black standard, who repeatedly refused to receive quarter. Upwards of 400 prisoners were taken, including 31 officers, among whom were Sir John Hurry and Lord Frendraught, the latter of whom was severely wounded. Among the prisoners taken were two ministers. This victory was achieved almost without bloodshed on the part of the victors, who had only two men wounded. One of their troopers was drowned in his eagerness pursuing the party of royalists who perished in the river. After the slaughter, the conquerors returned thanks to God on the open field for the victory they had obtained, and returned to Tain, carrying the prisoners along with them. For several days the people of Ross and Sutherland continued to pursue some unfortunate stragglers, whom they despatched. The result was most calamitous to Orkney, as appears from a petition and memorandum by the gentlemen of Orkney to Lord Morton in 1662, in which it is stated, that there was scarcely a gentleman's house in that country "but lost either a son or a brother." The particulars of Montrose's flight and capture are detailed in our article Assynt.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the district of Menteith, about the middle of the southern verge of Perthshire. It consists of two parts, both bounded on the south by the river Forth, and detached from each other, at the average distance of 2½ miles, by the southern part of the parish of Kilmadock. The main body or eastern section stretches between the Forth and the Teith, from their point of confluence westward, 4 miles in a straight line up the former, and 4¼ up the latter; and measures on its west side, or along the boundary with Kilmadock, 2¾ miles. The lesser or western section stretches northward between Port-of-Monteith on the west, and Kilmadock on the east, to an extended wing of the latter parish on the north, in a stripe of mean length 3½ miles, and of mean breadth 1¼ mile. The Teith divides the main body from Kilmadock and Lecropt on the north-east; and the Forth divides both sections from Stirlingshire on the south. In consequence of the Forth bending from its general easterly course, and making a sweep 1½ or 1¾ mile northward to the point of junction with the Teith, the area of the parish is greater than would appear from the measurement we have stated, and is supposed to amount to upwards of 6,000 acres. Goody-water runs 1¾ mile along the western boundary of the smaller section of the parish, and the same distance south-eastward through it, to fall into the Forth, in the intervening projection of the parish of Kilmadock. Both this stream and the Forth are here dark-coloured in their waters, and have a muddy bottom; and both in the bulk of their united volume, and in the beauty of their banks, they are excelled by the Teith. The surface of the parish consists, over two-thirds of its extent which stretch upwards from the Forth, of carse-lands, and over the remaining third on the north of dryfield; and is almost everywhere nearly a dead level, or has at least



A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

a very gentle slope toward the streams. But it presents a series of grounds beautifully cultivated, well-enclosed, and adorned on the Teith side with the affluent and wooded demesne of Blair-Drummond; and lying in the widest part of the strath of Menteith, screened in the distance with the Lomond-hills on the west, Benledi on the north-west, Benvoirlich and Stoontachrone on the north, the Ochils on the east, and the hill-chain of Stirlingshire on the south, it is the centre of a finely-featured and warmly-tinted picture, set in a frame of superbness and grandeur. The soil of the dryfield district is a light loam, formerly studded with numerous nodules of whinstone and a few of plumbeake stone, which greatly obstructed tillage till they were blown with gunpowder, and removed. The soil of the carse district is a rich blue clay, lying upon a bed of gravel, which comes near the surface at the northern extremity, and thence dips at the rate of one foot in a hundred toward the Forth, allowing a great average depth to the superincumbent clay. At various depths, the carse has many thin beds of shells, particularly of oysters. About 70 years ago, nearly one-half of the whole carse-lands were covered with a deep bog, well-known under the name of the Kincardine-moss, which was of no other value than for its produce in peats; and, owing to the boldness and novelty of the processes by which it was rendered arable and richly luxuriant, has obtained more notoriety than probably any other scene of agricultural improvement. Various methods of improvement were tried, so slow in their progress, so limited in their range, and of so little value in their results, that they raised a doubt whether the arena of them would not have been worth more to the proprietor had it been the bed of a lake. Henry Home, Lord Kames, a senator of the college of justice, and the distinguished author of several learned publications, within whose estate of Blair-Drummond the moss lay, conceived the project of cutting it away piecemeal, and sending it adrift on the Forth, and having commenced operations, was succeeded in the conducting of them by Mr. Home Drummond, his son and heir: see article BLAIR-DRUMMOND. In the western section of the parish are the two contiguous villages of NORRIESTOWN and THORNHILL: which see. The road from Stirling to Inversnaid runs through both sections, and is connected with several diverging roads. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,212; in 1831, 2,456. Houses 470. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,070.—Kincardine is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. Stipend £255 8s. 1d.; glebe £14. Unappropriated teinds £401 9s. 7d. The western section of the parish has a separate church, and forms the chief part of the *quoad sacra* parish of NORRIESTOWN.—The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 74 scholars; and 4 non-parochial schools by a maximum of 296. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £14 fees, and £12 other emoluments.

KINCARDINE, a considerable village and seaport on the north shore of the frith of Forth, in the parish of Tulliallan, in the southern detached part of Perthshire. It overlooks a contraction of the Forth to a width of 5 furlongs, and has above it no part of the frith wider than a mile. It is distant 5 miles east from Alloa; 4 west from Culross; 22 south from Perth; and 25 north-west by west of Edinburgh. Some salt-pans which originally impressed on it a characteristic feature, and which amounted, in 1780, to fifteen in number, imposed on it the name of West Pans; but these long ago disappeared, and allowed it to assume its present less vulgar, and somewhat appropriate name.* The houses of the town, except in the old parts, are, in general, neat and substantial, two and three stories high; but they are, for the most part, collocated into such narrow or irregular street-arrangements, as, in spite of the aid derived from the vicinity of some good villas, and of a fine new parish-church, to exhibit a tout ensemble not very prepossessing. The kirktown or village of Tulliallan, is a suburb of the town, situated on its north or inland side. The port, with the exception of Leith, is one of the most considerable on the Forth. So far back as 1786, it had 91 vessels of aggregately 5,461 tons,—an excess over Alloa, at the same date, of 200 tons. But it afterwards suffered depression; and though it rallied, and has, on the whole thriven, it is far from now exhibiting a fruition corresponding to the fulness of its early promise. The number of shipowners is at least 50; but it is hardly an index to the amount of commercial importance which the place possesses, but rather an indication of a fondness which the principal inhabitants—in common with those of Kirkcaldy and some other second-rate ports—have to possess property in sea-craft. The shipowners constitute among themselves a company for insurance against individual losses at sea; and, in 1839, had a capital in vessels of £70,000. The trade of the port extends to the shores of the Baltic, to those of the Mediterranean, and to the West Indies and America; but it consists chiefly in the exportation of coals to places not far distant, and in the importation of Russian and Swedish produce. The quay or pier, built by the voluntary contributions of the shipowners, is good; and opposite to it is a roadstead capable of accommodating 100 vessels of each 300 tons burden. Two steam-vessels ply across the frith, conveying carriages and cattle, and otherwise serving as a facile succedaneum for a bridge; performing the passage in five minutes, and attaching importance to the town by opening a main line of communication direct between Glasgow and its dependent towns, and the whole district of Fifeshire and Kinross. Ship-building is conducted to a very noticeable extent, so many as 9 or 10 vessels being occasionally at one time on the stocks; but it is confined chiefly to the construction of coasting vessels. In the town are a brewery, and works for making ropes and sails. In the suburb of Tulliallan is a distillery. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and an annual fair is held on the last Friday of July. The town has branch-offices of the Glasgow Union bank, and the Commercial bank of Scotland. Two meeting-houses, belonging respectively to the United Secession, and to the Original Burghers, are situated here; and the parish-church stands in the suburb. See TULLIALLAN. Kincardine is a burgh-of-barony. Population, about 3,200.

KINCARDINE, a decayed village in the parish of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, anciently the capital of the county to which it gives its name, till James VI. removed the courts to Stonehaven, which is now the county-town. It contains about 70 inhabitants.

KINCARDINESHIRE, — usually called the MEARNS, — a county on the north-east coast; bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire, from which, in a great measure, it is divided by the river Dee; on the east by the German ocean; and

* The word *Kincardine* is of Gaelic origin, and is said to mean 'the Head of the shore.' As applied to the parish described in the preceding article, and lying west of Stirling, it countenances the generally received hypothesis, that the upper carse of the Forth was, at one time, the bed of a continuation of the frith. The town we are now noticing, possibly occupies at present a similar relative position to the frith, to that which belonged to the parish-church of Kincardine-of-Menteith when it received its name.

on the south and west by Forfarshire, from which it is divided by the North Esk. The form is triangular, with its most acute angle stretching north-eastward to the city of Aberdeen, and terminating at Girdleness. The coast-boundary extends south-westward for 32 miles, being the greatest length of the county; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 24 miles. Square area 380 miles, or 243,444 English acres, of which 1,280 are covered with water; 120,000 consist of cultivated land, woodland, improveable moor, &c.; and the remainder of mountains, hills, and general waste. The county is locally divided into four districts,—the Grampian, the Dee-side, the valley or Howe of the Mearns, and the Coast-side.

The Grampian, or mountain-district, consists of the eastern termination of what is popularly called the lower chain of that mighty rampart of ancient independence, the Grampian range: see GRAMPIANS. This sterile, rugged, dreary, region stretches from west to east, through the whole breadth of the county, softening down almost to the verge of the ocean, and separating the Dee-side district, on the north, from the Howe of the Mearns, on the south. Rising, in the midst of highly cultivated land, about 3 miles from the coast, with a height of 500 to 600 feet —if not rather forming, first of all, the promontory of Girdleness itself—this bleak and solitary, but sublime and grand division of the county rapidly increases in altitude, among a vast congeries of dark brown hills, until, at the western extremity of the district, about 20 miles from the sea, Mount Battock, nearly 3,500 feet above sea-level, towers in height beyond them all. On the top of this mountain the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Aberdeen, join their limits. About 6 miles eastward is Clochnaben, or the White stone hill, remarkable for a protuberance of solid rock on its summit, about 100 feet in perpendicular height, appearing, from the sea, like a watch-tower, and forming an excellent land-mark to coasting vessels.

"The four great land-marks on the sea
Are Mount-Mar, Lochnagar, Clochnaben, and Benochie."

About 4 miles distant from Clochnaben is Kerlook, from the top of which, at an altitude of 1,900 feet, is commanded a most noble and extensive view over the greater part of Aberdeenshire to the north, and southwards as far even as the Lammermuir hills in East Lothian. Six miles to the north-east is Cairnmanearn, almost covered over its whole surface with great boulders, or blocks of granite. The hill of Fare was the scene of the battle of Corrichie, in 1562, between the Earls of Murray and Huntly, wherein the latter was slain. Cairnmount, in the south front of the Grampians, is about 2,500 feet in height, —over it passes the public road from the Howe to the Dee-side. Strathfinella, also on the south, is remarkable for the manner in which it stands isolated from the main body of the ridge, being cut off by a narrow vale, of very pleasant aspect, but in many places not 100 yards in breadth. In summer the glens and deep hollows between the Grampian mountains are somewhat enlivened by the fringe of green pasture springing up by the sides of the different brooks, which alternately become either dry channels or furious torrents; but there reigns throughout even these a cheerless, gloomy solitude, devoid, except in a very few places, equally of human habitation or of marks of human industry. In some of them, however, there are spots of surpassing natural beauty. In a romantic situation on one of these choice spots stands the shooting-lodge of Glendye. The tract occupied in this county by the Grampians is, on an average, from 16 to 18 miles in length, by 6 to 8 in breadth. Square area 120 miles, or nearly 80,000 acres.

The Dee-side district extends from the sea westward, along the southern bank of the Dee for about 13 miles, and then along both banks 9 or 10 miles further, comprehending also the valley of the Feugh. In this district, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of timber, the face of the country is highly embellished by the plantations, which here occupy a greater extent of land than in any other part of the county; the fir-plantations extending, in some places, to the summits of the adjoining hills. At many points, especially in the vicinity of the rising valley of Banchory, the prospect along the Dee is rich and beautiful. That part of the district which lies north of the river, in its narrow valley, and to which the preceding observations more particularly allude, is much diversified in heights and flats, and has a southern exposure. It contains about 26 square miles, or 16,640 acres. The southern portion of this district contains about 54 square miles, or 34,560 acres.

The Howe district is a low, champaign, and highly cultivated country, diversified and ornamented by thriving plantations, gentlemen's seats, and villages. The ground being, in many places, composed of a bright red clay, gives the surface, when newly ploughed, a very peculiar, but rich, warm and pleasing appearance, finely relieved and contrasted as it is, especially in summer, with the green plantations, fields and hedges. This division of the county constitutes the eastern termination of the Great strath or valley of Strathmore, extending south-westwardly from Stonehaven, in this county, with trifling interruptions, to the frith of Clyde. Its length, within the county, is about 16 miles. At the western boundary it is about 5 miles in breadth, but narrows towards the east, till, at the water-shed, 4 miles west of Stonehaven, where it terminates, it is little more than half-a-mile over. It is sheltered from the cold northern blasts by the towering Grampians, which here present a wall rising from 500 to 2,500 feet above the level of the Howe, or plain; while, from the ungenial easterly winds, it is protected by the heights of Garvock and Arbuthnot, forming a range of hills attaining here and there an altitude of 500 feet, and, in most places, displaying a surface cultivated nearly to the summit. By the continuation of the Sidlaw hills, including these ranges, and in this instance particularly by the Garvock-range, the surface on the southern border of the county, more especially along the banks of the North Esk, is much diversified with hill and dale. The great road from Perth to Aberdeen, through Strathmore, traverses this district,—indeed, the Howe of the Mearns constitutes the only proper access to the north of Scotland, owing to the hills and mountains occupying, uninterruptedly, the whole breadth of the country, except at this point; and it has, therefore, been the common passage for armies since the earliest periods of history,—yet it does not appear to have been the scene of any great military achievement, unless, indeed, the grand encounter between Agricola and Galgacus, called 'the battle of the Grampians,' occurred here. The term 'Mearns,' is probably a word of local meaning, but it is commonly supposed to have been derived from Mernia, the name of a brother of Kenneth II., on whom the district was conferred, while Æneas, another brother, held the neighbouring county of Forfar, hence also corruptly called Angus. The whole county from this district is sometimes, but erroneously, termed Mearns-shire.* The square

* The Mearns, nevertheless, and 'the men o' the Mearns,' appear to have been highly and peculiarly estimated, even from ancient times. The expression just quoted is a proverbial one

area of the Howe district is about 50 miles, or 32,000 acres.

The Coast-side district is subdivided. From Stonehaven southwards to the North Esk it extends about 18 or 20 miles in length, by 4 to 5 in breadth, flanked, on the west, by numerous hills not exceeding 500 feet in height, some of which, generally the most barren, cross this part of the district, and terminate close to the sea, particularly between Stonehaven and Bervie. The shore is bold and rocky, rising, in general, from 100 to 300 feet in height, and presenting a perpendicular face of rock, whence the country expands inland into plain and highly cultivated fields, laid out in all directions, according as the rivulets or deep ravines bend their course to the ocean from the conterminous hills. The most conspicuous range of rocks on this part of the coast is Fowlsheugh, noted as a rendezvous, during summer, of innumerable flocks of sea-fowl of various kinds. In the face of this rock are several caverns with natural arches, galleries, &c. of great extent and magnificence. Notwithstanding the vicinity of the ocean, this part of the county is adorned with some thriving plantations; and almost close to the shore itself there are trees of considerable magnitude, particularly at Brotherton, where a finely-terraced old garden, although within reach of the sea-spray, is remarked as being one of the most luxuriant in this part of country. The road from Montrose to Aberdeen runs through this division. From Stonehaven northward to the Dee the shore is also bold and rocky, but the face of the country is generally of a very inferior description. The general aspect of a great part of this tract is the most wretched and uninviting that can well be conceived. In the vicinity of Stonehaven, and at Aberdeen, however, and in some other parts, the lands display a totally different appearance,—strenuous and extraordinary exertions have been made for the improvement even of its most barren and unpromising localities. The square area of this northern division of the Coast-side district is about 45 miles, or 28,800 acres; that of the southern, 85 miles, or 54,400 acres.

Besides the Dee and the North Esk [which see], although they can scarcely, with propriety, be said to belong to this county, no streams meriting the name of rivers have their course through Kincardineshire. The principal streams falling into the German ocean are the Cowie and the Carron, rising in the parish of Glenbervie, and flowing through Fetteresso to Stonehaven; and the Bervie, rising in Fordoun, and flowing between that parish and those of Glenbervie and Arbuthnot, intersecting the latter in its course to Bervie. Those falling into the Dee are the Sheeoch, intersecting Durris parish, and the Aven, which rises near Mount Battock, and skirts the north-western boundary to near its junction, in the parish of Strachan, with the Dye, also from the Grampians near Battock. Crossing the northern corner of Strachan, the Aven enters the Dee in the parish of Banchory-Ternan. The only considerable stream falling into the North Esk, within this county, is the Luther, which rises among the Grampians, in the parish of Fordoun, by two principal sources, surrounding Strathfinella-hill: uniting in the parish of Laurencekirk, the Luther falls into the Esk near Ballinaqueen. These streams, though of inconsiderable magnitude, abound with trout and par; and their banks and overhanging trees, with knolls and braes adjoining, are, in many places, highly picturesque and beautiful. No less so are many of the numerous other smaller streams and mountain-rivulets which polish, soften, and enliven the stern and rugged features of the alpine solitudes down which they flow or trickle; almost of themselves, when swollen or full, dispelling all their solitude and gloom. The Loch-of-Leys is the largest lake in the county, being about 2 miles in circumference, and well-stored with pike. The ruins of an ancient edifice are here supported by piles of oak on an artificial island. There is no other lake of any magnitude. Besides the valuable salmon-fisheries contained in some of the larger streams of this county, there are herring, cod, and other fisheries on the coast. The cod and ling fisheries commence in October and close in July; and the haddock, skate, and turbot fisheries—which are carried on with great activity—begin about the 1st of May, and end about the middle of July. The herring-fishery is said to have declined in consequence of the fish having deserted this part of the coast.

The mineral treasures of the county are of no great value. Over the whole Grampian district granite is the most prevalent stone. The hill of Strathfinella, however—separated, as already noticed, from the Grampian range—is one entire mass of sandstone, perfectly isolated. Sandstone is the chief quarry in the Howe district. Blocks or boulders of granite, both of a whitish colour like the granite of Aberdeen, and of a reddish colour like that of Peterhead, are scattered over all the country round the Grampians, having probably been detached and transported through the instrumentality of such enormous glaciers as those alluded to under the article Glenroy, the ancient existence and effects of which have recently been traced in this and many other districts throughout Scotland. Part of the granite exported from Aberdeen is taken from the hill of Nigg in this county. Besides granite and sandstone, the other prevailing rocks, especially along the coasts, are basalt, whinstone, and plumpudding-stone. Limestone is found at Mathers on the Coast-side, whence considerable quantities are taken for manure and building purposes; it is also found in various other places, as at Tillywhilly, in the Dee-side district, and near Fettercairn, and at Laurencekirk, in the Howe of Mearns; but as no coal has yet been discovered, it is principally on the coast, where that important mineral can be more easily obtained, that limekilns are wrought to any considerable extent. At Stonehaven, and at Laurieston, in the Coast-side district, quarries of sandstone afford excellent and durable materials for building. At Whistleberry, in Kinneff parish, millstones of excellent quality are made from the pudding-rock found on the coast. Native iron has been found in a field at Balnakettle, and indications of iron-ore are met with elsewhere throughout the county. In the vicinity of Cowie pipe-clay is dug for household purposes. Jaspers, porphyry, and specimens of asbestos, have been found in different parts; pebbles of great variety and beauty of colour, and some value, are procured in every brook, particularly in Arbuthnot and St. Cyrus; and the Scottish topaz, or Cairngorm, is sometimes found amongst the Grampian streams. Zeolite is found, and some of the caverns on the coast near Stonehouse abound with stalactites.

The soils are very various. The Grampian district may, in general, be said to be as devoid of soil as of vegetation; but there are considerable exceptions, particularly along the base and lower altitudes of the exterior hills and slopes on the Mearns-side, where a deep rich loam is frequently found. The soil in the Dee-side district, south of the Dee, as in Durris and Maryculter, is, in many parts, stony and thin, on a rocky substratum: there is also, however

of old date; and there is another still more directly flattering to the men of the Mearns: 'I can dae fat I dow [can]: the men o-the-Mearns can dae nae mair.'

some deep black loam, though, on the river side, in Maryculter, it is naturally thin and sandy. Clay and gravelly soils are also found. North of the Dee the soil consists chiefly of decomposed granite mixed with a portion of moss. It is not naturally very productive, though greatly ameliorated by cultivation. The soil on the southern side of the Grampians, in the Howe district, is pretty uniform in its nature. On the northern side of the Howe, fronting the south, it may be defined as a loam derived from gravel; and on the opposite side, fronting the north, a loam derived from clay. In both it resembles in colour the red or grey sandstone, the chief kind of quarry known in the district. Throughout the whole it is commonly productive, yet with varieties in its fertility. The soil of the Coast-side, south of Stonehaven, is of every description, in the lower parts, from the richest and most productive loam on clay or gravel, to the most worthless sand, clay, or moss. It is oddly intermixed,—entire wastes lying, in some places, contiguous to the most fertile fields. The greater proportion, however, is of the latter description,—some of the lands near the shore containing the most productive soils in the county. North of Stonehaven, as in Fetteresso and Dunottar, the soil is chiefly moss on a hard stony bottom, with a little clay, loam, &c. In Banchory-Davinick it is light, and either mossy or sandy, and in various parts has been much improved.—The climate of this county is different in the different districts. In winter and spring, the weather in the mountainous parts is extremely severe, while in summer, especially in the deep glens amongst the Grampians, the atmosphere at times becomes unsufferably hot. In the low country the climate has been improved of late years by the draining of bogs and mosses, and the spread of plantations, and it is now in no way inferior to the climate of other Scottish districts in the same latitude. The average heat on the east coast, in N. lat. 56° 58′, and 150 feet above sea-level, between the years 1805 and 1816, was 43° 8′; the average greatest heat 64° 4′. The average number of fair days in the year was 212.

Agriculture, in this county, has made rapid progress during the present century. The writer of the Old Statistical Account of Kinneff remarks,—and the same sentiment is repeated by Sir John Sinclair in his Statistical Analysis,—that "the farmers owe their superior skill and management to Mr. Barclay of Ury:—a gentleman, whose acknowledged merit entitles him to have his name transmitted to posterity as the first, the most extensive, and judicious systematic improver of land in the north of Scotland." The improvements thus begun about 20 years previous to the date of the Old Statistical Account,—or in the middle of last century,—have been carried on with great spirit and success, down to the present time. Draining, trenching, planting, and enclosing, have been vigorously extended, and are still in progress; and the extraordinary exertions made to reclaim even the most forbidding and hopeless soils already alluded to are said to have been nowhere excelled. Since the construction of new roads, affording easy access to every part of the county, lime has been most extensively used as manure; upwards of 20,000 bolls having been imported yearly at Stonehaven alone for that purpose, exclusive of all that might be burnt in the county itself, or elsewhere imported. The most approved systems of husbandry are adopted, and the soil is cultivated in a style equal to any in Scotland. The greater part of the arable land produces wheat, barley, bear, oats, pease, beans, cloves, turnips, mangel-wurzel, and ruta-baga; and there is good evidence that the style of cultivation is such as represented, even from the fact that, of all the lands in tillage, nearly a seventh part is yearly in turnip. This satisfactory state of matters is, in a great measure, attributable to the example set by the landed proprietors themselves; an example followed out with industry and perseverance by an intelligent and spirited tenantry. The average rent of land, in 1810, was 13s. 2d. an acre: valued rent of the county £74,921 1s. 4d. Scots: the real rent as assessed, in 1815, £94,861, a sum far below the truth: in 1811, it was estimated so high as £159,875. Since then the value of land here has been greatly augmented, and the real rent now approximates to £200,000. In the parish of Nigg, at the period of the Old Statistical Inquiry, land, on the side next Aberdeen, was let at £2 12s. 6d. an acre, downwards, while the medium rent was 20s.: poor ground lower. At present, according to the New Statistical Account, the average rent of all the arable land in the parish, is about £4, or £4 10s. per acre. In Bervie, though the average is lower, being £2 10s., some land brings even £6 an acre. The real rent of the parish of Laurencekirk at the date of the Old Statistical Account, was £2,000 sterling: at the period of the New, £5,775. Both the improvement of land and the breed of stock have been encouraged by premiums given by agricultural societies; and on almost every farm the rearing and feeding of cattle is united with the raising of corn; cattle being sometimes the chief dependence of the farmer. The same species of live-stock are reared as in the adjoining counties of Forfar and Aberdeen. The pure short-horned breed was introduced by Captain Barclay of Urie amongst his celebrated stock of cattle and sheep. The stock of cattle, some years since, was estimated at about 25,000 head, a fourth part of which were milch cows, and nearly as many calves. The sheep, fed principally in the extensive pasturages of the mountain-districts, are generally of the black-faced species. The stock was estimated at about 25,000, exclusive of lambs. Pigs have been found to be a profitable stock. Amongst the wild animals found in the county are the fox, badger, otter, wild cat, weasel, polecat, hedgehog, &c. Hares and rabbits swarm in extraordinary numbers, and roe-deer are often found in the woods. Grouse abounds in the muirs, and black game is not uncommon; there are also partridges, and pheasants are on the increase. Woodcock, snipe, wild-duck, landrail, plover, teal, curlew, and heron, are plentiful; and wild geese, and occasionally swans, frequent the district between autumn and winter. Falcons, sparrow-hawks, &c., are often met with.

There are upwards of 80 separate estates in this county: some of the largest of these have long been in the same families. Two or three of them are valued at a rental of more than £5,000 per annum; nine or ten from £3,000 to £5,000; about twenty from £1,000 to £3,000; twenty-three from £500 to £1,000, and the remainder at less than £500. Cultivated farms are in general about 200 acres in extent, but many are far smaller. On the contrary, pasturage farms in the hilly districts are, as usual, much larger. The rent of a considerable proportion of the tenants amounted to less than £50 per annum at the period of the passing of the parliamentary reform act. Great improvements have of late years been effected on the steadings of the farmers, and their mode of living. The mansions of the proprietors are usually elegant, placed in choice situations, and finely adorned with trees and pleasure-grounds. The principal of these are Inglismaldie, a seat of the Earl of Kintore; Arbuthnot-house, the seat of Viscount Arbuthnot; Fasque, of Mr. Gladston; Durris, Mr. Mactier; Fetteresso-castle, Mr. Duff; Crathes,

Sir Robert Burnet; Fettercairn-house, Sir John Stuart Forbes; Drumtochty-castle, Mr. Gammell; Urie, Captain Barclay; Netherby, Mr. Silver; Dunottar-house, General Forbes.

There are 18 parishes, and parts of 3 others, in this county. Of the southern parishes, 13 form the presbytery of Fordoun: the others belong to the presbyteries of Aberdeen and Kincardine O'Neil. According to returns published since 1835, the number of "examinable persons" belonging to the established churches was 19,539: to other religious denominations 1,975. The number of its parochial schools is 22, conducted by 22 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,230 scholars; and of its non-parochial, 85 conducted by 86 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,418 scholars. The poor of this county are supported by voluntary contributions alone. Population, in 1801, 26,349; in 1811, 27,439; in 1821, 29,118; in 1831, 31,431; the number of families in the last census being 7,136, whereof 2,976 were employed in agriculture, 2,281 in trade, handicraft, &c., and 1,879 otherwise occupied. The number of inhabited houses was 6,272. There are 7 or 8 small towns in the county, besides a few inland villages, and 13 or 14 fishing-villages scattered along the coast. The towns are Stonehaven, the county town, Bervie, or Inverbervie, a small burgh—the only royalty in the county—John'shaven, Laurencekirk, Fettercairn, Fordoun, Auchenblae, &c., Drumlithie, Marykirk, and St. Cyrus, are the other principal villages inland. Of the fishing-villages Findon is the most noted. Previous to the Union, this county returned two members to parliament: it now returns one member. Constituency, in 1840, 922. Bervie unites with Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, and Aberbrothwick, in also returning one member to parliament.

The manufactures of Kincardineshire are not very extensive. Duck and dowlas linen-weaving is carried on at Bervie for merchants in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Arbroath: there are two flax spinning mills in Bervie. About 230 hands are employed in the linen manufacture in Benholme; and at Auchinblae, flax is spun into yarn, and manufactured into brown linen: about 60 hands are employed at the spinning-mill, and annually turn out 70,000 spyndles of spun yarn, value £10,000. By the weavers at Auchinblae, about 30,000 of these spyndles are annually made into 117,680 yards of linen: value £8,350. The price paid for weaving averages only 1d. to 1½d. a-yard. At Arnhall is a small establishment for carding and manufacturing wool into coarse cloth, employing only females; and at Laurencekirk, a flax-mill employing 32 hands, and a few handloom weavers also engaged in converting it into linen cloth. Caldhame is partly employed in the flax trade. There is a distillery of whisky at Nethermill in Fettercairn, and an extensive one at Glenury: porter and ale also have been brewed at Laurencekirk and Stonehaven. At Laurencekirk the well-known snuff-boxes are still manufactured. Kelp is produced on the coast; and in the dairies, butter and cheese are made to a considerable extent beyond what the home supply requires. On some farms cheese equal to the very best Stilton is made: that of Canterland is well known, and highly valued. The principal exports are grain, potatoes, cattle, pork, butter, eggs, whisky, ale, herrings, &c.: imports,—lime, coals, timber, slates, and salt. Foreign produce is principally supplied through Aberdeen, and grain is chiefly exported through Montrose; but also at Stonehaven and Gourdon.

Kincardineshire has figured very little in history. Such incidents as possess any interest or importance will be found detailed under the special localities with which they may have been more immediately connected. The name of the county was derived from Kincardine, formerly a small town in the parish of Fordoun, where the courts were held till the year 1600, when it was found necessary to remove them to Stonehaven, as "there was neither ane tolbuith, nor any house for parties to lodge into for their entertainment." Kincardine, the ancient capital, has now dwindled into a mere hamlet or farmstead. It was connected with an ancient seat of royalty, called Kincardine-castle, the foundations of which can still be traced. The most interesting antiquities are Dunottar castle, formerly the chief seat of the great Earls Marischal, now an extensive and singular ruin: see DUNOTTAR;—the ruins of the castle of Finella, noted for its curious legend: see FETTERCAIRN;—part of the Kame-of-Mathers, an ancient stronghold, pitched, like an eagle's nest, on the point of a projecting rock, in the parish of St. Cyrus;—Green-castle, Kinneff-castle, the castle of Morphie, Whisteberry-castle, and the Thane of Cowie's-castle, either in their ruins, or at least their sites, are still pointed out. In Fordoun, and near Stonehaven, are the remains of Roman camps; and at Raedykes those of one, either Caledonian or Roman. A chariot wheel of massive iron was dug up some years since. On Garvock hill is still pointed out the Sheriff's kettle where the Sheriff of the Mearns was boiled in a caldron: see GARVOCK. In Durris, and at Aquhorthies, are Druidical circles.—Amongst celebrated writers connected with this county were, Dr. Arbuthnot Barclay, author of the Apology, Bishop Burnet, Lord Monboddo, Dr. Reid, and Dr. Beattie.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, a parish in the district of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Tough and Cluny; on the east by Midmar and Banchory-Ternan; on the south by Birse, from which it is divided by the Dee; and on the west by Lumphanan. It runs northwards from the Dee to a length of about 7 miles, and averages 5 in breadth, tapering to the north: extent 30 square miles. Houses 425. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,091. Population, in 1801, 1,710; in 1831, 1,936. It is partly hilly and pastoral, partly arable and well cultivated, with a considerable extent of thriving plantations. The village of Kincardine-O'Neil is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Dee, lining the road from Aberdeen to Ballater, and commanding an extensive view along the river's banks, upwards towards the Grampians. This place is deemed an excellent resort for invalids in summer. It is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir J. Forbes, Bart. Stipend £232 4s.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £162 15s. 7d.; The walls of the church are supposed to be about 300 years old. It was burnt down and restored in 1733; repaired in 1799, and again in 1820. Sittings 608.—There are three parochial schools in the parish. Salaries of the three masters conjointly £67 19s. 7⅓d. per annum, with £118 0s. 3s. fees, and other emoluments.

KINCHARDINE. See ABERNETHY.

KINCLAVEN, a parish in the beautiful and fertile district of Stormont, Perthshire; bounded on the north by Caputh; on the east by Cargill; on the south by Auchtergaven; and on the west by Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld. It is of nearly an oval form, extending north-eastward and south-westward; and measures 4¾ miles in extreme length, and 3 miles in extreme breadth. The Tay circles round more than one-half of its whole frontier, coming in on the north-west, flowing in large and sweeping sinuosities round the north, receiving the Isla on the north-east, and leaving the parish on the south. Including windings, it runs along the boundary over

a distance of at least 10 miles; and almost everywhere wears marks of destructiveness and impetuosity which do not in general characterize its course. Though embankments were early thrown up along its banks, it has at various periods cut them down, and made remorseless and large invasions on the rich corn-fields which they were designed to protect. Three or four desolated tracts which it has abandoned, and several islets in its present channel, are evidences of its power and fury. Just before leaving the parish, it forms a cascade, and falls into a very deep linn, called the Linn of Campsie, containing great quantities of excellent salmon. Nearly in the centre of the parish, is a lake half-a-mile in length, whence a stream, sufficient in water-power to drive machinery, runs eastward to the Tay. The surface rises gently from the Tay, and is diversified with rising grounds all accessible to the plough, and of inconsiderable elevation. Along the north and east it is well cultivated and enclosed, and in some parts wooded; but in the interior, and toward the west, it yields only patches to the plough, and has expanses of unkindly moorland. The soil, in a small part on the south-west, is a rich black loam; but, in most parts, it is light and sharp, intermixed in some districts with large water-worn stones, which obstruct the operations of the plough; and in the moorlands it contains a small proportion of mossy earth. —Kinclaven-castle stands in ruin on the Tay. The following anecdote connected with this locality is related in the Chronicle of Lanercost, lately printed. The esquire by whom the Earl of Leicester was slain, as a reward of this deed, was recommended by Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I., to his sister Margaret, Queen of Scotland, and found the Queen at Haddington:—"Queen Margaret was walking, after supper, by the banks of the Tay, at Kinclaven-castle, in Perthshire, attended by her maidens and esquires, and also by her confessor, who told the story to the chronicler of Lanercost. The party sat down by the river side, and the pompous esquire who prided himself upon having slain Montfort, descended to the water's edge to wash his hands, which in romping he had soiled with mud. As he stood leaning over the stream, a damsel came softly behind, and pushed him in. He took the joke in good part; 'what do I care,' he exclaimed, 'even though I were further out, I can swim!' But while amid the laughter of the spectators he floundered about in the water, he suddenly found himself sinking, and shouted for assistance, which none present could render: his boy, who was playing near at hand, hearing his master's cries, ran up and plunged into the river to save him, but they were both drowned. 'Thus (solemnly adds the chronicler) the enemy of Simon, and servant of Sathan, who boasted he was the cause of the death of a valiant knight, perished in sight of all.'"—Arntully [which see], situated in the south-west, and an antiquated place, is the only village. Two or three hamlets or clachans, straggle along the public roads. At one of these, in the north-east, and upon the Tay, is a good and commodious inn, the station of a ferry. Three principal roads intersect the parish respectively northward, eastward, and north-eastward, the second and third along the Tay, and the first through the village of Arntully, from Perth to Caputh. Population, in 1801, 1,035; in 1831, 890. Houses 172. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,726.—Kinclaven is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Richardson of Ballathie. Stipend £276 11s. 5d.; glebe £18. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £24 fees, and about £7 other emoluments. In the village of Arntully is a subscription school, attended by a maximum of 64 scholars.

KINCRAIG. See Kilconquhar.

KINCRAIGIE. See Alford.

KINDER (Loch), a lake 1¼ mile south of the village of Newabbey, in the south-east part of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is 1¼ mile long from north-west to south-east, and ¾ of a mile broad; it abounds with trouts; it produces bulrushes and reeds, the former gathered by chair-makers, and the latter by weavers; and it receives on the north Glen-burn, a stream of 3 miles in length of course, and discharges its surplus waters by a stream running 2 miles south-eastward to the Solway frith. Rising six or seven feet above the surface of the lake, is an artificial mount of stones, resting on a frame of large oaks, and supposed to have been constructed as a place of safe stowage for goods from the maraudings of the Borderers. The surrounding manor which anciently constituted the parish, bore the name of the lake, Loch-kinder. Even the whole of the present parish, previous to the erection of the church at Newabbey, was called Loch-kinder, or, by an absurd pleonasm, Loch-kinder-loch. On an islet in the lake stood the original parish-church.

KINEARNY, an ancient parish in the district of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, now divided between the parishes of Cluny and Mid-Mar. It is 6 miles north-west of Skene.

KINFAUNS, a parish at the western extremity of the carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. On the west, it commences about 1½ mile below the town of Perth; and it thence stretches eastward in an irregular figure of above 5 miles long, and between 2 and 3 broad. It is bounded on the north by Kinnoul and Kilspindie; on the east by Errol; on the south-east by St. Madoes, and a detached part of Kinnoul; and on the south and west by the river Tay, which divides it from Rhynd and Perth. The Tay touches it over a distance of nearly 4 miles; has here neap-tides of 6 feet, and spring-tides of 9 or 10½; is navigated by steamers and sailing-craft on their way to Perth; and is stored with excellent salmon, two rare species of sea-trout, and various others of the fishy tribes. Three streamlets rise in the interior, and drain off the humidities of the soil to the Tay. The surface is beautifully, and even romantically varied. The lands on the banks of the river are flat; and at the west end form a narrow belt, but rapidly expand eastward into the carse of Gowrie. At a small distance from the river, on the west, commences the ridge of hills which runs away north-eastward to the extremity of the county, and is continued, under the name of the Sidlaws, through Forfarshire, to the German ocean at Redhead. The commencing part of this ridge, or what forms the screen of the lowlands of the parish, is remarkably fine and varied in the southern declivity, and bears aloft a profusion of wood, and forms a near and striking feature of that brilliant landscape which arrests and transfixes a tourist on his coming within view of Perth on the mail-road from Edinburgh. The most remarkable part is Kinnoul-hill at the west end, the southern part of which is in the parish. The summit projects in rugged cliffs of a seamy texture, and has, at different times, sent down, over a rapidly descending, and almost precipitous declivity, large masses of rock with prodigious momentum, to the plain below. Both the steep front and the bold summit,—the latter rising 632 feet above the level of the Tay,—are picturesquely featured with wood. This hill, and others of the range, afford a variety of delightful prospects. From some places is beheld the course of the Tay, for 18 or 20 miles, enlivened by the sailing craft and fishing-boats which flit along its bosom, and

superbly rich in the dress and garniture of its banks; westward are seen the windings of the Earn along its far-stretching and pleasant strath; and eastward the whole expanse of the carse of Gowrie recedes away from the foreground, screened on the north by a sweep of hills, and foiled on the south by the expanding Tay, and the varied outline of Fifeshire, the prospect terminating with the law and tower of Dundee, and with the subsession of the low grounds beyond into the German ocean. The soil, on the flat grounds along the river, is a strong and very fertile clay; on the grounds rising toward the hills, it is an easy, deep, rich, black mould; and in the level parts of the eastern division inland from the Tay, it is black mould, mixed in some places with clay, and, in others, with sand. Whatever parts refuse subjection to the plough, are almost all covered with plantation, and contribute both to picturesqueness and utility. One plantation stretches down from the northern boundary, 1½ mile southward, and is ¾ of a mile broad.—About 3 miles east from Perth, with the Tay at less than half-a-mile distance in front, and a snug and beautiful ensconcement of the rapidly rising hilly ridge in the rear, stands on an elevation sufficiently high to lift it fully into view, from amidst its sylvan demesne, the superb edifice of Kinfauns-castle, the seat of Earl Gray, built in 1822, from a design by Smirke. This very elegant pile arrests the attention of every stranger passing along the Perth and Dundee turnpike, which runs between it and the river; and is universally admired for being tastefully in keeping with the brilliant scenery around it. The principal floor is composed of a magnificent suite of apartments, comprehending, besides a dining-room and two drawing-rooms, a splendid vestibule and gallery full of statuary, &c., a gorgeous library, a billiard-room, and a room which Lord Gray calls his 'workshop,' containing the tools, machines, and philosophical instruments, with which he amuses his leisure. In all of these rooms there are pictures by the first masters, constituting in themselves an attraction of the highest order. One by Guercino, in the principal drawing-room, 'the Denial of Christ by Peter,' is greatly admired. The estate of Kinfauns, before passing, during the last century, by matrimonial alliance into the possession of John, Lord Gray, belonged successively to the families of Charteris, Carnegie, and Blair. In the castle is still preserved a curious relic of the founder of the first of these families, a double-handed sword, 5¾ feet long, 2½ inches broad at the hilt, proportionately thick, with a round knob at the upper end nearly 8 inches in circumference. Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, who is supposed to have wielded this terrible weapon, was, as the record goes, a Frenchman, who killed a peer at the court of Philip le Bel, was refused pardon and escaped; and, after having for several years piratically scoured the seas, under the name of the Red Beaver, was encountered and captured by Sir William Wallace, on the latter's way to France. Pardoned, and even knighted by his king, at the intercession of the Scottish patriot, he followed Wallace to Scotland, and shared his fortunes and exploits. When Wallace was betrayed and carried to England, Sir Thomas attached himself to Robert Bruce, afterwards followed in his wars for obtaining the crown, and, according to some accounts, was the first person who plunged after the king into the water at the taking of Perth. Kinfauns was conferred upon him in guerdon of his bravery. About 90 years ago, on opening the burying vault of the Charteris family under the aisle of the parish-church, there was found a head-piece made of several folds of linen, which seemed to have been the sepulchral helmet of Sir Thomas,—part of the fictitious armour with which his corpse was enshrouded. Another relic is preserved in the castle of Kinfauns,—an iron flag or vane, two feet long and one broad, turning upon an iron staff eight feet high, bearing the date 1688, and anciently displayed from the top of the castle as a badge of the hereditary power of admiralty, which was annexed to the estate of Kinfauns over the fisheries of the Tay, down to Drumlie sands below Dundee.* A mile south-east of Kinfauns-castle, stands the mansion of Seggieden, on a site very slightly above the level of the Tay, and almost close to its margin. The family possess as an heir-loom a drinking-horn, upwards of a foot deep, of Bacchanalian celebrity, and anciently used in a similar way to that of Rorie-More. Each heir of the family, in order to prove his affinity to his race, had to drink the full of it at a draught, accosted with the cry, "Sook it out, Seggieden! Though it's thin, it's weel pledged." And when he reached the bottom, he blew a whistle to announce the completion of his feat. The parish is traversed lengthways by both the new and the old roads between Perth and Dundee, and enjoys many facilities of communication from its vicinity to the former.—Population, in 1801, 646; in 1831, 732. Houses 140. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,410.—Kinfauns is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £242 11s. 6d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £381 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 1s. 6½d. fees. A non-parochial school is situated in a corner of the parish, and draws most of its scholars from Kilspindie, Kinnoul, and Scone.

KINELLAN. See CONTIN.

KINELLAR, a parish in the district of Mar, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Fintray, from which it is divided by the Don; on the east by Dyce and Newhills; on the south by Skene; and on the west by Kintore. It extends about 4 miles south-westward from the Don, but is only about 1½ mile in breadth, excepting towards the southern part. Area 4,000 acres. Houses 84. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,059. Population, in 1801, 309; in 1831, 449. The Inverury and Aberdeen canal intersects the north end of the parish. The surface is undulating, and much exposed, though the eminences are partly covered with wood. The parish is almost all cultivated, only a few acres being planted, and not more than a few patches consisting of unprofitable moor. There are numerous tumuli on a heathy common between Kinellar and Kintore, indicating the site of a sanguinary conflict in ancient times. In one of several small cairns formerly existing, were found, when opened, three concentric circles of stones, within the innermost of which were bones, still perfect, but white, as if burnt with fire, and black within. On the farm of Upper Anguhorsk, within sight both of Drum and Harlaw, there is a large stone called 'Drum stone,' on which, says tradition, Irvine, the redoubted Laird of Drum, made his testament, immediately before he went to the battle of Harlaw. In the wall of the churchyard, there are some great stones, ten feet in length, and four in thickness, resting on their sides;

* For a number of years, Lord Gray has kept a rain-guage on the tower of the castle. We subjoin the yearly indications since 1827:—

	In.		In.
1828,	34.40	1834,	23.25
1829,	36.00	1835,	25.75
1830,	36.85	1836,	34.17
1831,	28.95	1837,	27.49
1832,	26.15	1838,	30.93
1833,	33.65	1839,	32.71
	196.00		174.30

these appear to be the remains of a circle of large stones that once stood in this situation. Another smaller circle, of the same sort, appears to have been placed on the summit of the adjacent hill of Benachard. This parish is in the synod and presbytery of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend £159 12s. 3d.; glebe £13 15s. Schoolmaster's salary £26; fees, &c., about £16. There are two private schools in the parish.

KINGARTH, a parish in the county and island of Bute; forming the southern extremity of the island, and having the parish of Rothsay on the north and north-west, and the frith of Clyde on the east, south, and west. It is 6½ miles in length, by 2½ in average breadth. Ascog, Scoulag, and Kilchattan bays, indent the coast; the only headland is the Garroch-head: which see. The highest elevation is the Suidhe-Chatain, or 'Seat of Catan,' overlooking Kilchattan bay, which attains an altitude of 520 feet. Kerrycroy village, in Scoulag bay, has a population of about 70; Kilchattan village, 160. The soil is light and sandy, but fertile. Of about 8,400 acres, 4,000 are under tillage. The annual rental is about £5,000. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,820. Mount-Stewart [which see], the seat of the Earl of Bute, is in this parish.—Population, in 1801, 875; in 1831, 746. Houses 132.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquess of Bute. Stipend £196 10s. 11d.; glebe £9. The ancient chapel of St. Blane [which see] is in this parish.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with about £24 fees. There are three private schools.

KING-EDWARD, or Kenedar, anciently called Ken-Edgar, a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Gamrie; on the east by Fyvie; on the south by Montquhitter and Turriff; on the west by Alvah, from which it is partly divided by the Deveron; and on the north-west by Banff, which divides a small portion of the parish from the rest. The form of this parish is irregular and oblong. It extends from east to west about 11 miles, by 2 to 5 in breadth, and contains about 28 square miles. Houses 436. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,668. Population, in 1801, 1,723; in 1831, 1,967. The surface, though flat, is diversified with high and low grounds; it is intersected by King-Edward's-burn from east to west, along the valley of that name, and by other rivulets. The soil is in general dry and gravelly, with loam, but various; and on the banks of the Deveron very rich. The land is chiefly arable, but to a considerable extent pastoral, or covered with wood, and in the eastern part abounding with moss. The minerals are red sandstone, and some of the older formations, including grenwacke; iron ore is said to have been found. A proportion of the salmon-fishings in the Deveron belong to this parish. The Earl of Fife is proprietor of the principal part of both sides of the river. The principal seats are Montcoffer-house, with part of Duff-house park, properties of the Earl of Fife; and Eden-house, the residence of James Grant Duff, Esq.; they are all beautifully situated, and command very fine views. On the right bank of King-Edward, or Kenedar-burn, on a rocky eminence, near the post-road from Banff to Turriff, stands the ruin of the ancient castle of Ken-Edgar. It originally belonged to the once powerful family of the Cumines, Earls of Buchan. It appears to have been a place of great strength. Eden-castle is another ruin in this vicinity; but Craigston-castle, built in the 17th century by Urquhart of Cromarty, commonly called 'the Tutor,' is a fine old edifice, in good preservation, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. The house of Byth is also an ancient fabric, but it has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is now surrounded and adorned with thriving plantations. The only village is Newbyth: which see.—The parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Turriff. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £204 7s. 10d.; glebe £15. Church built in 1621; repaired about 60 years since. Sittings 550. The eastern district of the parish is under the charge of a missionary, who officiates in a chapel at Newbyth, purchased and fitted up by subscription as a church, upwards of 40 years since. Sittings 412. Stipend £80 per annum, half of which is paid by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, and the other half from the funds of the chapel.—There is an Independent congregation at Millseat. Church built in 1831; sittings 210. Minister's salary £40; but the minister was never paid less than £50, and afterwards received £60.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with £12 10s. 2d. fees, &c. There are four private schools.

KINGHORN, a parish in Fifeshire, on the shore of the frith of Forth. It is about 4½ miles in length from the south-east to the north-west, and very various in breadth. At its southern boundary, it is rather more than 3 miles in breadth; but towards the north-west it is scarcely a mile broad. It is bounded on the south and east by the frith of Forth; on the north by Abbotshall and Auchtertool; and on the west by Burntisland and Aberdour. The surface of the parish is beautifully diversified by rising grounds, and the whole has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Population, in 1801, 2,308; in 1831, 2,579. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,863. Houses, in 1831, 383.—Immediately north of the burgh of Kinghorn, there stood a castle which was at one time a residence of the Scottish kings, but no vestige of it now remains. The castle and lands of Kinghorn were frequently pledged along with others, in security for the jointure of the Scottish queens, till Robert II. disponed them to Sir John Lyon, Lord Glammis, on his marriage with the king's daughter. Patrick, 9th Lord Glammis, was created Earl of Kinghorn by James VI.,—a title which was afterwards changed to that of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in the reign of James VII. It was in riding from Inverkeithing towards the castle of Kinghorn, that Alexander III. was killed in 1285–6, —an accident which occasioned so much trouble and shedding of blood in Scotland. The road then wound along the top of the rocks which overhang the sea; the night was dark, and the king, contrary to the wishes of his courtiers, was anxious to proceed. His horse stumbled at a place about a mile west of Kinghorn, and the king was thrown over a lofty and rugged precipice and killed. Near the rock thus fatal to Scotland's peace, is a mineral well which was rather famous at an early period. Dr. Anderson, physician to Charles I., and, we believe, inventor of the celebrated Scots pills which still go by his name, wrote a treatise on the nature and properties of this water, with directions for using it.—Grange, formerly belonging to the Kirkaldys of Grange, a family of great antiquity, who held these lands previous to the reign of James II., is in this parish. Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange was Lord-high-treasurer of Scotland during part of the reign of James V., and part of the regency of the Earl of Arran. "He was considered (says Crawford) one of the wisest and worthiest in the nation; but, through the interest of Cardinal Bethune, he lost his office of treasurer." He afterwards engaged in the conspiracy to murder the Cardinal, and though he may not have imbrued his own hands in the prelate's blood, he was present with his eldest son, his two brothers, a nephew, and two other relations. His son, Sir William Kirkaldy of

Grange, was a very conspicuous character during the reign of Queen Mary and the minority of James VI. He was governor of Edinburgh castle when it was taken by the Regent Morton, and, notwithstanding the terms of the capitulation, he was, with his brother Sir James, hanged at the market-cross of Edinburgh. He was one of the ablest, and there is every reason to believe, one of the most honest public characters of the period. Grange afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Skeen, and subsequently, by marriage with the heiress, was the property of Carnegie of Boysack. It is now the property of the representatives of the late William Ferguson, Esq. of Raith. In the centre of the town where the prison now stands, was an old tower, which seems to have formed part of a religious house, dedicated to St. Leonard. There is no account of this institution, however, in Spottiswoode's Religious Houses.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend £245 19s. 7d.; glebe £19. Unappropriated teinds £693 12s. 7d. The parish-church is situated in the burgh. It was built in 1774; sittings 700. A portion of the parish, including Westbridge, has been annexed to the *quoad sacra* parish of Inverteil or Westbridge.—A congregation in connexion with the Relief church was formed here in 1779, and afterwards became connected with the United Secession. Their place of worship has 554 sittings. Stipend £100.—There is a small Baptist church.—Schoolmaster's salary £25, with about £100 fees. Average number of pupils 110. There are two private schools.

KINGHORN,* an ancient royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, occupying the face of a sloping ground, directly opposite Leith, and at the distance of 3 miles south from Kirkcaldy. The town had risen to some consequence in the 12th century, when it was created a royal burgh. The latest charter is by James VI. in 1611. Till within the last fifty years, Kinghorn was one of the most irregularly and meanly constructed towns in the district, but of late years it has undergone a variety of improvements, and now possesses several substantial and modern edifices; and a new gaol and town-house. A handsome school-house, enclosed within an extensive play-ground at the west end of the town, was built in 1829, and contains an infant-school-room, a female school-room, a common school-room, and a library and museum. Kinghorn possesses a small and not very good harbour, and though nominally enjoying the importance of being the seat of the ferry across the frith of Forth to Leith and Newhaven, all boats engaged in this thoroughfare land at Pettycur, a hamlet, with a more accessible port, lying about half-a-mile to the west. Parliamentary notice has been given of a bill for making a railway through Fifeshire, which will commence at or near the burgh-schoolhouse of Kinghorn, and terminate at Ferry-Port-on-Craig; with branches from the Kinghorn terminus to Burntisland, and to Pettycur, and to Kirkcaldy. The length of the main line betwixt Burntisland and Ferry-Port-on-Craig will be 36½ miles, or, including the inclined plane down to Burntisland, 37⅝ miles. The projected line passes over the town of Kinghorn on a viaduct 290 yards in length, and thence, along the cliffs, to Seafield.†

The trade of Kinghorn is chiefly connected with the spinning and preparation of lint for the linen manufacturers of Fifeshire. The town possesses two large lint-mills and spinning establishments, moved partly by steam-power, and partly by water; hand-weaving is the other chief trade in Kinghorn. A subscription-library was established here in 1826. The civic government is vested in a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, town-clerk, and 18 other councillors. The property of the town consists of lands and houses, feu-duties, mills, harbour-dues, anchorage, and petty customs. The whole is valued at £13,114. The debt due by the town at Michaelmas 1832 was £5,836 2s. 5d. The debt of the burgh in 1827, according to a return made to parliament for that year, was £7,220 2s. 5d. The ordinary annual revenue of the burgh is about £670. It appears that 153 acres of burgh-lands have been alienated since the year 1647. The magistrates do not now levy any taxes but those already-mentioned as sources of revenue. They formerly levied 2d. Scots upon each pint of ale brewed or tapped within the town, and a tax upon all horses let for hire. The petty customs are levied over the burgh, and also upon certain lands held feu of the burgh. The parish-church is maintained at the joint expense of the burgh and the landward heritors of the parish. There is also an assessment for the poor. It appears from a minute of the head-court of Kinghorn, dated 14th January, 1582, that in former times the magistrates and burgesses in head court assembled were in the habit of levying a tax exclusively upon the shipowners of the port, called prime gilt, for the maintenance of old infirm poor seafaring men, and that they also fixed the price of bread and ale. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole burgh, and the lands of Ross. The magistrates have no patronage, except in the appointment of the town-clerk and other burgh-officers. The town-council have a vote, along with the kirk-session and presbytery of Kirkcaldy, in the presentation to a bursary of £15 per annum to the united college of St. Andrews. There is no guildry in Kinghorn; but there are five incorporated trades in Kinghorn, viz.: hammermen, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, and bakers. The burgh joins with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a member of parliament. Parliamentary and municipal constituency, in 1840, 34. Population of the town, in 1821, 1,500; in 1831, 2,579.

KINGLASSIE, a parish in Fifeshire, in the form of a parallelogram, 5 miles in length, by 2 in average breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river Leven, which separates it from Leslie; on the east by Markinch and Dysart; on the south by Dysart and Auchterderran; and on the west by the last, Ballingry, and Portmoak. It is watered by the Lochty and Orr, two tributary streams of the Leven. On the banks of these rivulets the surface is flat, rising with a gentle ascent, and forming two small ridges. The whole of it is arable, and above

* Kinghorn derives its name, according to some, from the adjoining promontory of land, styled in Gaelic *ceun gorn* or *gorm*,—'the Blue head.' In the Old Statistical Account it is suggested that, as the Scottish kings long had a residence in the neighbourhood, the name may have been suggested by the frequent winding of the King's horn when he sallied out for the diversion of the chace in this neighbourhood.

† From Seafield it is carried across the West-burn on a high bridge, and then on a viaduct at Abbotshall church, 170 yards in length; then across the East Den at Kirkcaldy on a high bridge, at which point also an inclined plane goes down to Kirkcaldy inclined at the rate of 1 in 15½; then through below Anderson-street at Pathhead, and forward over the town of Dysart on a viaduct 260 yards long; then eastward near to Wemyss, and through the ridge there by a tunnel; then westward over Orr-water on a high bridge 280 yards in length; and through another ridge at Coalton where there is a cut 40 feet deep; then across Leven-water on another high bridge 300 yards in length; and through the ridge between Markinch and New-inn, by means of two tunnels and an open cut already described; merging from thence, it proceeds forward over what might be called the valley of the Eden, on embankments from 25 to 47 feet deep, and more than two miles long, crossing in its progress the village Kettle on two high bridges, each of 220 yards in length; passes near to Cupar, and crosses the river Eden twice in the parish of Leuchars and St. Andrews within a quarter of a mile, to obviate which the river is to be diverted, and then onwards to Ferry-Port-on-Craig.

5,000 acres are under tillage. The soil is partly a deep clay, and partly a light loam, with some rich pasture meadows. There are several freestone quarries. Population, in 1801, 908; in 1831, 958. Houses 198. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,019. Kinglassie village lies 2 miles south-west of Leslie, 6 north of Kirkcaldy, and 7 from Kinghorn. The small river Lochty runs through it. The population is about 3,801. It has two annual fairs, on the 3d Wednesday in May, O. S., and the Thursday before Michaelmas, O. S. An agricultural association meets here annually in August.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Rothes. Stipend £223 4s. 4d.; glebe £18. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish in the south-eastern extremity of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by the upper section of Kirriemuir; on the north-east by Cortachie; on the east by the lower section of Kirriemuir; on the south by Airly; and on the west by Lentrathen. It is of an oblong or rather elongated oval form, stretching north and south with an indentation on its east side; and it measures 6½ miles in extreme length, and very nearly 3 in average breadth. Prosen-water runs 3 miles along the northern and north-eastern boundary, and receives in its course Soho-burn, flowing to it from Catlaw across the whole breadth of the parish. Back-water, a large tributary of the Isla, traces the boundary for about half-a-mile on the south-west. Cromby-burn, a considerable brook, rises in the interior, and runs very circuitously over a course of about 6 miles to Back-water. Several other streamlets, tributaries of the Prosen or of Cromby-burn, drain the parish and diversify its appearance. The surface on the north is mountainous, sending up on the northern boundary the towering Catlaw, 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, and other very considerable elevations; and on the south it is hilly, but mildly featured and sloping, and very generally arable. Cut variously and not abruptly asunder by the basins of the streams, the whole parish is rather a loftily rolling region, than a pastoral or continuously upland district. Though there is but little flat land, the slopes, especially in the braes of Kenny and Baldovie in the south, are so fully available for agriculture as even to bear good crops of wheat. The soil in the arable parts, is, in some places, a kind of clay, cold and wet,—in others, a light sand,—but, in general, a rich black mould. From about the year 1770, manurial and other operations have been well plied for accomplishing improvements. Catlaw and the other mountainous uplands, partly green and partly heathy, afford excellent pasture for sheep; and are celebrated for the delicacy and flavour of the mutton raised on their herbage. The air, in most parts, is cold and sharp, yet extremely healthy. The castle of Balfour, situated in the southern district, and superintending the best and most extensive lands in the parish, is a Gothic structure, built probably about the middle of the 16th century, and formerly the seat of the Ogilvies of Balfour, an ancient family descended from that of Airly. On the summit of Catlaw is a very large circular cairn bearing marks of fire. On Shurrach-hill, westward of the church, are three equidistant circles of large stones, locally called 'Druds altars,' a corruption apparently of Druids' altars. In the southern district, on Cromby-burn, 4 miles west of the town of Kirriemuir, stands the hamlet of Kingoldrum, the site of the parish-church. To be a hilly country, the parish is very abundantly supplied with roads. Population, in 1801, 577; in 1831, 444. Houses 81. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,786. — Kingoldrum is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £159 4s. 11d.; glebe £9 6s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £23, with £10 fees, and about £3 5s. other emoluments. The church was given about the end of the 12th century by Sir Allan Durward of Lentrathen to the monks of Arbroath, and continued in their possession till the Reformation.

KINGOODIE, a village on the north shore of the frith of Tay, near the south-east corner of the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire; 3½ miles west of Dundee; and 18½ east of Perth. It owes its origin and chief support to the working of the quarry of Kingoodie in its vicinity. The stone of this quarry is probably the best building material in Scotland, and has long been in request. The tower of Dundee, built of it, in 1189, shows very little appearance of decay; and the house of Castle-Huntly, built of it, in 1452, has scarcely a stone affected by the weather. It is what mineralogists call grain-stone, bluish in colour, very hard, and capable of the finest polish; and it may be had in blocks of any reasonable size, even 50 feet long, 16 broad, and 3 thick. The stone, besides being used in ordinary masonry, has been much in demand for the construction of docks and piers. A small harbour was built at the village to facilitate the export of the stone, and is used also for the importation of coals; but it is accessible, even at spring tides, only by vessels which draw less than 10 feet water. The village, during about 10 years of the present century, when the demand for the stone rose to unusual briskness, was one-third more populous than at present; but it still has a population of about 250, almost all connected with the quarry.

KINGSBARNS,* a parish in Fifeshire, on the east coast of the county; bounded by the parish of Crail on the south; by the German ocean on the east; by St. Andrews on the north; and by St. Leonards and Crail on the west. Towards the east it measures about 2½ miles from north to south; but towards the west it is only 1 to 1½ mile. A short way from the south boundary of the parish, and surrounded by the parish of Crail, is a small disjoined portion of the parish, which measures 1¼ mile in length, and about ½ mile in breadth. There is only one village in the parish, that of Kingsbarns. Here two annual fairs are held, in July and October. At one time these were well-attended, and considerable quantities of sheep and black cattle were disposed of; they have now, however, dwindled away, and are only frequented by hucksters and small dealers. The soil of the east part of the parish towards the shore is light and sandy, but fertile, west of which it is generally a deep black loam, in some parts tending to clay. In the western and higher division of the parish the soil is rather inferior, in many places strong and heavy, and in others thin clay and muirish. There are altogether 3,057 Scots acres in the parish, of which 2,898½ acres are regularly under the plough. Crail, the post-town, is distant about 3 miles. Population, in 1801, 832; in 1831, 1,023. Houses, in 1831, 204. Assessed property £7,065.—Near the northern boundary of the parish is Pitmilly, the residence of David Monypenny, Esq., lately one of the lords of session and of justiciary. The family of Monypenny is of great antiquity in Scotland, and have held the lands of Pitmilly for upwards of 600 years. At the south-east corner of the parish, near the

* The name is derived from the lands of Kingsbarns, where there is said to have been a regal castle, in the barns attached to which were stored the grain paid to the Crown, as the rent of lands belonging to it in this district. The last remaining portion of the foundation of this structure, consisting of some large stones, was removed only a few years ago.

sea, is the fine old mansion and grounds of Cambo, the residence of Sir David Erskine, Bart.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend £251 18s.; glebe £29 15s. Unappropriated teinds £129 8s. 7d. The church is situated in the village. It was erected in 1631, and repaired and enlarged in 1811, so as to hold 650 sitters. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees.

KING'S INCH, an eminence in the neighbourhood of the burgh of Renfrew, sometimes denominated the Castle-hill. It lies on the brink of Clyde; and as this river has often divided its waters here into two branches, the rising ground between them was—as in many other instances—called the Inch or Island. In Bleau's atlas this is designed King's Inch. It appears, for greater security, to have been surrounded by a large and deep fosse. That several of our kings have occasionally resided here, there can be no doubt. As, during the reign of Robert II., our first king of the family of Stewart, the barony of Raynfrev is mentioned in one 'Compotum,' and in another we have an account of the expense paid for carrying two tuns of wine from Blackness to Renfrew, for the use of the king. It is evident, indeed, that this barony had been long in possession of the Stewarts. For, so early as the reign of Malcolm Canmore, Walter, of this name, for his fidelity to his sovereign, got from him the baronies of Strathgrief, Renfrew, and Kyle. His descendant, Robert, Great Steward, when restoring the authority of David Bruce, during the usurpation of Edward Baliol, was supported by his own baronial vassals of Renfrew. In the year 1316, on Shrove-Tuesday, as the Lady Marjory, the daughter of Robert, was returning from Paisley to the castle of Renfrew, which was the principal residence of the Lord-high-steward her husband, she was thrown from her horse, and died in consequence of the fall. The Cesarian operation was performed, but unskilfully; whence her son, afterwards Robert II., having received a scar in his eye, was commonly called King Blear-eye. "The cross," says Abercromby, "which was erected on the place, where this unlucky accident happened, is to this day (but more unreasonably) called Queen Blear-eye's Cross." They still show her tomb in the old abbey of Paisley. It is a proof, among many, of the uncertainty of human greatness, that the site of the residence of our former kings has been latterly occupied as a soap-work. When this was erected, nothing remained of the royal castle save the foundations of the walls; and it appears, from obvious marks, that the stones employed for this work were partly obtained from the ancient building. At the bottom of the Castle-hill, to the westward, is a place still called the Orchard; and a little farther, in the same direction, some low ground is yet known under the denomination of the King's Meadows. It cannot easily be accounted for, that a place, to which the family of Stewart were evidently very partial, should have been alienated from the Crown; especially as His Majesty still retains the hereditary title of Baron of Renfrew. The earliest proof we have met with of this alienation is in 1615, when "the lands of Inche, with the fishing on the water of Clyde, and office of constabulary of Renfrew," are given to James Lord Ross de Halkhed et Melvile, as heir of James Lord Ross, &c., his grandfather, who died A.D. 1581. This manor afterwards came into the hands of the Earl of Abercorn, as in part constituting his lordship of Paisley. At a later period it became the property of the noble family of Dundonald.

KING'S-KETTLE. See KETTLE.

KING'S-MUIR, an extensive tract of wild uncultivated ground in Fifeshire, acknowledged by no parish, *quoad sacra*, but locally situated on the borders of Denino and Crail parishes. It contains about 844 acres, and was originally the property of the Crown; but was given by Charles II. after the Restoration to Colonel Borthwick, who had attended him in his exile. It is now entailed on the family of Hanno. A coal-work was wrought for some years upon it to great advantage. Within this district there is about 153 inhabitants.

KINGUSSIE* AND INSCH, an united *quoad civilia* parish in Inverness-shire, in the centre of the district of Badenoch, about 21 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; bounded on the north by Moy and Dalarossie; on the east by Alvie; on the south by Blair in Athole; and on the west by Laggan. It is mostly sheep-pasture; and lying between the Monadhliadh on the north, and the Grampian range on the south, is, perhaps, more elevated above the sea, and farther distant from the coast in every direction, than any parish in the kingdom. The prevailing winds are from the west and north-west. It is intersected by the Spey, which here winds in a number of beautiful curves through a fine meadow sprinkled with alder and birch-trees. The meadow is elevated about 850 feet above sea-level, and is bounded by an elevated slope also covered with trees, and, behind the shaggy and abrupt rocks and mountains, forms a scene truly picturesque. There are several other streams which arise from small lakes in the parish, and empty themselves into the Spey: among these are the Truim, the Tromie, the Gynag, and the Calder. The largest lake is Loch-Inch, from which one of the districts takes its name. Loch-Ericht is partly in this parish. The soil is a light sandy loam, in the lower ground mixed with the slime deposited from the river when it overflows its banks. According to a laborious series of observations made at Kingussie in N. lat. 57° 4′, and W. long. 4° 5′, at an elevation of 750 feet above the sea, the mean temperature at 8h. 51m. morning, from 1st Nov., 1838, to 1st Nov., 1839, was 48° 77′. A mine was opened some years ago in this parish, and some specimens of ore, rich in silver, were dug up; but the work was soon discontinued, and has never been resumed. James Macpherson, the celebrated translator of Ossian, was a native of this parish. Population of the united parish, in 1801, 1,306; in 1831, 2,080. Houses, in 1831, 440. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,020.—This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend £269 18s. 5d.; glebe £40. The district of Insch has been recently erected into a separate *quoad sacra* parish: see INSCH. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. There are 6 private schools.

KINKEL, an ancient vicarage, now comprehended in the parish of Trinity-Gask, Perthshire. The church is in ruins. It is 3 miles north of Auchterarder. Near this is a stone bridge over the Earn. See TRINITY-GASK.

KINKELL, an ancient rectory and prebend, now united to KEITHHALL: which see. It is 2¼ miles north of Kintore. The rector of Kinkell was parson of the seven churches of Kinkell, Kintore, Kinellar, Skene, Kemnay, Dyce, and Drumblade. This patronage and parsonage, by the influence of Archbishop Sharp, about the year 1662, were annexed to the Principal of St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews. In 1771, the church was unroofed, and the materials used for the new church at Montkegie. Its architecture appears to have been rather elegant.

* The Celtic name is *Ceannghiubhsaiche*, 'the Head of the Fir wood.'

KINLOCH, a parish in Perthshire, now united to LETHENDY: which see.

KINLOCH-AILART, a hamlet in the district of Arisaig. The cattle-market known under the name of 'Ariniskle-Fank' is held here on the 3d Friday of May, and 3d Friday of October.

KINLOCH-BERVIE, a *quoad sacra* parish, divided from the parish of EDDERACHYLIS [which see] in 1834, by authority of the General Assembly. Its greatest length is about 20 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Population, in 1836, 1,040. Church erected in 1828–9; sittings 350. Stipend £120; glebe £2.

KINLOSS, a parish in Morayshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Alves; on the south by Forres; and on the west by the bay of Findhorn, at the head of which it is situated. It is about 3½ miles square, with a very level and well-cultivated surface. The village of FINDHORN is in the parish: see that article. The kirktown of Kinloss is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the bay or lake, formed by the river Findhorn. Here stands the ruin of Kinloss abbey open to a beautiful view of the Moray frith, and the hills of Ross and Inverness. It was founded by David I., in 1150,* for monks of the Cistertian order, and confirmed by a Papal bull, in 1174. It must have been of very considerable extent and magnificence, but the materials were taken, in 1650, to aid in the construction of Cromwell's fort at Inverness, and little else than a mere outline of its extent was left. The abbots were mitred and had a seat in parliament. One of the most distinguished was Robert Reid, official of Moray in 1530, bishop of Orkney in 1557, and sometime president of the court-of-session. He may be said to have founded the Edinburgh university, having begun the fund from which it was built, by a legacy of 8,000 merks, bequeathed for the purpose. He was employed in various state-negotiations, and assisted at Queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin of France. At the Reformation, the revenues of Kinloss abbey, according to Shaw, collated with the Registrum Moraviense, amounted to £1,152, besides numerous payments in kind. The whole of the property, including farms in the counties of Nairn, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Berwick, besides the lands in its vicinity, was seized, and Edward Bruce, Esq., commissary of Edinburgh, and afterwards a lord of session, was appointed commendator of the establishment; and, in 1604, was elevated to the rank and title of Baron Kinloss. In 1633, his son, Thomas, was honoured, by Charles I., with the higher dignity of Earl of Elgin,—a title still enjoyed by his descendants. It was at Kinloss abbey that Edward I., intimidated by the wild hills of Ross and Inverness which he saw before him, was arrested in his conquering career, and, after staying at the abbey twenty days, retraced his steps. This parish is in the synod of Moray, and presbytery of Forres. Patrons, the Earl of Moray and Brodie of Lethen. Stipend £240 4s. 7d.; glebe £5. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d.; fees and other emoluments £17. There is a private school in the parish.

* According to a popular tradition at one time prevalent, King Duffus having, on a particular occasion, preserved his life, by concealing himself beneath a bridge, on the site of this abbey, reared a chapel in grateful commemoration of his escape. The story is thus narrated by Dempster:—"Killos, in Moravia, nomen habet a fluctibus, qui, præter omnis naturam, derepente vicino in campo pullularent, dum Duffi Regis corpus revelaretur. Cœnobium, post duo fere secula quem Duffus occubuit, fundatum in memoriam miraculi quod ibidem contigisse memoratur." The event is similarly described by Boethius. Pursuing the narration he adds: "Nunc ibi cœnobium est, cum amplissimo templo, Divæ Virgini sacro, atque augustissimo, ædibusque magnificæ structuræ piorum cœtu Cistertiensis instituti insigne, nulli in Albione religionis observatione secundum."

Population, in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1,121. Houses 224. Assessed property, in 1815, £699.

KINNAIRD, a parish in the district of Gowrie, Perthshire. Its figure is an irregular heptagon, or a square subtended by a triangle, 2 miles deep in the square part, and 1½ mile from the middle of the base to the apex of the triangular part. It is bounded on the north by Abernyte; on the east by Abernyte and Inchture; on the south-east by Errol; on the south-west by Kilspindie; and on the north-west by detached parts of Caputh and of Forfarshire, and by Collace. The south-eastern and considerably smaller section stretches into the Carse of Gowrie; and the rest rises gradually up into what are called the Carse braes. The soil, in the former section, is of the rich and celebrious character common to the carse; on the south side of the braes, it is a mixture in different proportions of black earth and what is called mortar, inferior to the carse soil, yet not a little fertile; and on the north it is light and shallow, producing alternations of heath, bent, and verdure, and fit only for the pasturage of sheep. The arable and the pastoral, or uncultivated districts, are to each other as 31 to 30. Several vantage-grounds in the uplands command extensive and brilliant views, cinctured on some sides by the bold forms of the Grampian ranges, and the gentle outlines of the Fyfe hills. The village of Kinnaird, and especially the castle, situated a little north of it, occupy such vantage-grounds; and may, from this circumstance, have obtained their name,—composed, as it is, of two Celtic words which mean the high end or head. Kinnaird-castle is an imposing ruin, much dilapidated, said to be about 600 years old, and anciently the seat of the noble family of Kinnaird, now unconnected with the parish, and chiefly resident at Rossie in Inchture. The parish lies about midway between Perth and Dundee, and has good facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 455; in 1831, 461. Houses 89. Assessed property, in 1815, £639.—Kinnaird is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £183 16s. 2d., and a glebe. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 fees, and £4 other emoluments.

KINNAIRD, a parish in Forfarshire, now divided between the parishes of FARNELL and BRECHIN: which see.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, a high promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, supposed to be the 'Promontorium Taixalium' of Ptolemy: see FRASERBURGH. From this point the coast trends due west, on the one hand, and on the other, curves to the south-east, forming the bay of Fraserburgh. On the top of the promontory is the castle of Kinnaird's-head, belonging to Lord Saltoun, and occupied, since December 1787, as a lighthouse: it stands in lat. 57° 42′, long. 2° 1′ west of London. The lantern is 120 feet above the level of the tide at high water, and is lighted from sunset to sunrise. The light is fixed, and is seen at the distance of 15 nautical miles in clear weather. Cairnbulg bears, by compass, 2 miles south-east, and Troup-head, 9 west-north-west, of this lighthouse.

KINNEDER, an ancient parish, now united to DRAINY in Elgin: which see. The remains of the church are still to be seen here, and of an old palace or castle adjacent to it, where the Bishop of Moray resided before Castle-Spynie was built.

KINNEFF, with CATERLINE or KATERLINE, a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north by Dunnottar; on the east by the sea-coast; on the south by a small part of Bervie, from which it is divided by the water of Bervie; and on the west by Arbuthnot and Glenbervie. Its form is triangular

with an apex to the south, and it extends in length, northwards, about 5 miles. Acres 6,408. Houses 204. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,490. Population, in 1801, 937; in 1831, 1,006. The coast is bold and rocky, containing only two small creeks for boats, at the fishing-hamlets of Gaphill and Caterline: which see. The tide reaches the foot of the rocks, which rise abruptly from 20 to 60 yards in perpendicular height. The rock is for the most part of what is called the 'pease-porridge' or 'plum-pudding' kind; and is thought to have the appearance of lava. The soundings all along the coast, at 100 yards or less from the shore, are from 8 to 13 or 14 fathoms. There are no rocks which cannot be seen at low water.—The strata of the rocks dip to the south-west from 30 to 40 degrees.—The bold shore leaving only a small space of the rocky bottom uncovered at low water, but a small quantity of kelp is made. At Craig-David, a fishing-hamlet near Bervie, David II. is said to have landed in a storm. The soil of this parish, particularly along the shore, is a fine rich loam with clay well-cultivated, and yielding abundant crops. The actual rental has been valued at £3,406. Numerous black cattle are reared, with some sheep, horses, &c. There are no quarries in the parish, except the coast rocks. These make a strong, durable, straight wall, but are rather too hard for hewing: they have been used for millstones, being in great repute for such a purpose. There are three old castles on the coast, possessing traces of strong fortification; and two ancient religious houses, chapels, or cells. One of the castellated ruins is named Kinneff-castle, and the old parish with which the abrogated parish of Caterline was incorporated probably took its name from this source.—Kinneff is in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and presbytery of Fordoun. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £232 3s. 6d.; glebe £28. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d.; fees £12. There is a private school in the parish. The celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot, intimate friend of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, lived here for some time. His father, the minister of Arbuthnot, was, at the Revolution, turned out of his living by his chief and patron, Lord Arbuthnot, who was then a very keen partizan; on which, he retired to his own property of Kingorny, where he lived for some time, having his son, the Doctor, a young man, along with him. Mrs. Granger, the spirited wife of a minister of Kinneff, with her servant-girl, succeeded in conveying the regalia of Scotland out of Dunnottar-castle while besieged, and hid them under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff:—see Dunnottar.

KINNEL (The), a considerable rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It rises between Auldman-hill and Harestane's-craig, in the extreme north-west of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, within three furlongs of the source of one of the highest head-waters of the Daer, or more properly, the Clyde: see that article. For 5½ miles it runs south-eastward, along a fine pastoral valley between the lofty Queensberry range of hills on the west side, and a less imposing hilly range on the east side; and receives various tributary rills, the chief of which are Earshag-burn on the left bank, and Lochan-burn on the right bank, each 3 miles in length of course. The stream now runs 2½ miles southward, dividing Kirkpatrick-Juxta on the west from Johnstone on the east; and receives from the west the tribute of the Duff Kinnel, after the latter has flowed 4 miles from its source, chiefly along the boundary of Johnstone. The Kinnel, from the point of touching Johnstone, had become wooded in its banks; and, running 2¾ miles southward through the body of that parish, it sweeps past the splendid mansion and demesne of Raehills, occasionally ploughs its way along a very deep and finely-featured sylvan dell, and altogether wears an aspect of mingled picturesqueness and romance. Receiving on its right bank a beautiful little tributary of 3 miles length of course, it forms, for 2¾ miles, the boundary-line between Kirkmichael on the west and Johnstone on the east. Running a mile into the parish of Lochmaben, it is joined from the west by the limpid but careering Ae [which see]; and thence south-eastward, 2 miles in a straight line, but at least 4 along its channel, it flows in serpentine foldings to the Annan at Broomhill. In the lower part of its course, it has, in general, a level basin, yet so various and pleasing in aspect, as to be a fine foil to the mirthful trotting of the stream along its pebbly path. The Kinnel's entire length of course is about 19 miles.

KINNELL, a parish in the maritime district of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Farnell; on the east by Craig; on the south-east and south by Inverkeillor; and on the west by Guthrie and a detached part of Kirkden. It measures, in extreme length, from east to west 4 miles; and in extreme breadth from north to south 2¾ miles. Lunan water runs along its southern boundary for 1¾ mile, and a tributary of that stream runs along the eastern-south-eastern boundaries for 3 miles. The Pow rises in the western extremity, and runs 2 miles north-eastward to the point of its exit; and at that point a tributary joins it, after having, for 2 miles, traced the northern boundary. The Lunan afford some good trouting; and at the place where it is overlooked by the parish-church it forms a deep pool, whence the name of the parish, signifying 'the Head of the pool,' is supposed to have been derived. The surface of the parish is, in general, flat, enclosed, and under good cultivation. On the east and north it is sheltered and beautified by plantations. Four or five hundred acres of moor in the north-east corner, which formerly were waste, are now covered with wood. Tradition assigns to the parish the battle-field of an action between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies in the reign of James II., and adds that the spurred boot of a man slain in the pursuit was taken off, and hung up in an ash adjoining to the church, and belonging to the family of Airly. A spur, covered with rust, measuring 8 inches in length and 4½ in breadth, and having a rowel as large as a crown-piece, remained on the wall at the date of the Old Statistical Account. The parish is intersected northward by the turnpike from Arbroath to Brechin, and has a profusion of other roads. Population, in 1801, 783; in 1831, 786. Houses 159. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,492.—Kinnell is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £229 10s. 10d.; glebe £14, besides 3 acres of cultivated moor. Schoolmaster's salary £31, with £15 fees. There is a small non-parochial school for females.

KINNELLAR. See Kinellar.

KINNESSWOOD, a sequestered village in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Portmoak, 5 miles east of Kinross, containing about 320 inhabitants. It is noted as having been the birth-place, in 1746, of the youthful poet, Michael Bruce.

KINNETHMONT. See Kennethmont.

KINNETTLES, a parish on the frontier-line of the Strathmore and the Sidlaw districts of Forfarshire; bounded on the east by Forfar; on the south by Inverarity; and on the west and north by Glammis. It is nearly a parallelogram, stretching north and south, 2½ miles long, and 1¾ mile broad; but has at the north-west corner a triangular projection 1 mile, or ¾ of a mile deep. The drain of Forfa.

loch, or the early course of the sluggish Dean water, flows along the whole of the northern boundary. The Arity, or Kerbit, coming in from the south-east, flows 3½ miles north-westward by the Dean, partly in the interior, but chiefly along the western boundary; and, during its whole course here, it is a cheerful and useful stream, enlivening the landscape, driving machinery, and affording abundant sport to the angler. Numerous springs supply the inhabitants with abundance of pure and soft water. One of these, at the village of Kinnettles, is so prolific as to fling up not much short of 40.000 gallons a-day. Several chalybeate springs also exist, but not of any medicinal repute. Through the centre of the parish lengthways runs a hilly ridge, all enclosed, most of it arable, and the rest covered with plantation. The surface gently slopes from both sides, and from the north end of the summit, and subsides into plains. The plain on the west is watered by the Arity, and forms a part of Strathmore. The soil is various; in some parts a brown clay; in others a loam; in others loam mixed with clay or with sand; in others so light as to require rich manuring; but in all exceedingly fertile. Fine enclosures, affluent fields, thriving woods, numerous and neat mansions, and the curving line of beauty over the configuration of the general surface, impart to the district a delightfully attractive aspect. Whinstone for road-metal, sandstone for building material, and the well-known 'Arbroath stone' for pavementing, abound, and are worked in several quarries. Douglastown, a stirring little village, stands on the Arity at the western verge of the parish, on the road between Forfar and Glammis, 3½ miles south-west of the former town, and 2½ miles east of the latter; and has a population of about 170. Here is a flax spinning-mill, erected before the last century, and employing about 50 persons. In this village, and in other parts of the parish, nearly 100 persons are employed in weaving osnaburghs, and other linen fabrics, or in spinning and washing yarn, subordinately to the manufacturers of Dundee. Half-a-mile south-east of Douglastown stands the modern and very neat, though small, village of Kinnettles, the site of the parish-church and school. A neat stone-bridge of three arches carries the road across the stream at Douglastown; and four other considerable bridges are within the parish. The Dundee and Forfar turnpike runs along the east. A great accession has been made to facility of communication by the Dundee and Forfar railway. Population, in 1801, 567; in 1831, 547. Houses 106. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,736. —Kinnettles is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £11. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees.—An ancient chapel is supposed to have stood on a rising ground, called Kirkhill, near the present parish-church. A popish chapel was built after the Reformation in the southern district, on the estate of Foffarty, and was destroyed in 1745 by a party of royal dragoons. The parish was less extensive before the Reformation than at present, and till 1812 had a parish-church of apparently very high antiquity.

KINNIEL. See Borrowstounness.

KINNOUL, a dispersed but very beautiful parish adjacent to the town of Perth, but on the left bank of the river Tay, Perthshire. It consists of five parts, or four entirely detached sections. The principal one, for its populousness, its suburban position, its being the site of the parish-church, and of many interesting edifices, stretches 2 miles up and down the Tay, and immediately opposite the town of Perth, has a breadth of about 1½ mile, and is bounded on the north and north-east by Scone, and on the south-east and south by Kinfauns. The larger portion of this district is included within the parliamentary boundaries of Perth. Another section called Balthayock, measuring 1½ mile by 1¼, lies a mile to the west; and is slightly connected at its northern extremity with a third section, a square ¾ of a mile deep, presenting angles to the cardinal points, and called Murray's hall. These two sections, viewed as a continuous district, are surrounded by Scone, Kilspindie, and Kinfauns. Another section, called Balbeggie, measuring 1¼ mile by ¾, lies 1¼ north-east of the nearest part of the Murray's hall section, and is bounded on the east by Kilspindie, and on all other sides by St. Martin's. The last section, called Inchyra, stretches along the Tay, 3 miles east of the first section, and 1 mile south of the section of Balthayock, and is bounded on the north-west and north by Kinfauns, and on the east by Kinfauns and St. Madoes. The Inchyra section forms part of the extreme west end of the carse of Gowrie, and possesses the flatness of surface, and the surpassing fertility of soil, which characterize that district. The other sections consist chiefly of the summits and sides, or belts of level land at the base of the commencing part of the far-stretching hilly range which here rises abruptly up near the Tay, and runs away to the coast of the German ocean at Redhead in Forfarshire. The soil is very various; but in most places it is rich, and, at the proper season, laden with crops; and in places where it is too poor, or too disadvantageously situated to admit of tillage, it is richly superincumbent with wood. The hilly part sends up two summits, mutually distant 2 miles, one in the section immediately adjoining Perth, and the other in the Murray's hall section, both of which command uncommonly brilliant prospects. The former, well-known to all lovers of scenic beauty under the name of the Hill of Kinnoul, presents in itself one of the most fascinating objects of its class in Britain, and vies successfully in its attractions with Richmond Hill. Its southern front in the parish of Kinfauns [which see], does not more strike by the boldness, picturesque features and sylvan dress of its rocky declivity, than the slopes, and curves, and undulations of the other sides, crowned and belted with wood, and profusely embellished with little expanses of garden and with numerous villas, peeping out from environing shrubberies, excite thrills of pleasure by their rivalries of meek beauty. On the north side a sinuous road, called Montague's walk, in honour of the Duke of Montague, who was in Scotland when it was formed, offers an easy access for a wheeled vehicle to the summit. At the top, the hill is cloven by a steep hollow, called the Windy Gowle, near which, in certain positions, is a nine or ten times repeating echo. In a steep part of the rock, on the face of the hill, is a cave, called the Dragon-hole, which is traditionally reported to have been a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace, and which became, after the Reformation, the scene of some annual superstitious observances, such as occasioned the interference, and incurred the special censures of the Reformers. The hill has yielded up to research vast numbers of fine agates, some oynx stones, and a few cornelians, and is remarkable for making choice contributions to the herbarium of the botanist. Half-a-mile west of the Tay stands the Perth Lunatic-asylum. Between it and the river, and on all the lower slope of the hill, or on the belt of lowland at its base, is a thick recurrence of mansions, villas, and neat houses.

Close on the bank of the Tay, stretching chiefly along in one street line, diverging at right angles on both sides, from the end of Perth bridge, stands the village of Bridgend, strictly a suburb of Perth, and containing a population of about 2,000. Before 1771,

when the new bridge was built, Bridgend was a paltry and disagreeable place,—a stained and filthified spot, on the face of an eminently lovely landscape,—a straggling assemblage of mean houses, for the accommodation of about 30 boatmen, who plied the ferry across the river. But its present edifices are all modern and pleasant, and in many instances elegant. Three turnpikes, respectively from Dundee, Cupar-Angus, and Blairgowrie, diverge in it, and debouch through it to the bridge. At its south end, on a slight eminence overhanging the Tay, stands the parish-church, a neat edifice, erected in 1826 from a design by Mr. Burn. Breweries and some other works, though they hardly aid its beauty, give employment to its population. South of the church, along the bank of the Tay, 30 or 40 acres were laid out, so far back as 1767, by Mr. James Dickson of Hassendean-burn, in Roxburghshire, as nursery-grounds; and were characterized by the same taste and prosperity as those, originating in the same quarter, which adorn the environs of Dumfries and Hawick. To the cultivation of these grounds, the whole vicinity of Perth owes, in a prime degree, the wealth and exuberance of plantation and shrubbery which so extensively beautify it. Bridgend lies within the baronies of Kinnoul and Pitcullen, holding of the Earl of Kinnoul, and entitled by charter to a weekly market, and four annual fairs; and, in terms of the charter, the village is to be called the burgh of Kinnoul, and may be the seat of the fairs and market. But the inhabitants are reported by the Commissioners on municipal corporations to have no great reluctance, even despite their fear of police assessment, to be placed in all respects within the municipal jurisdiction of Perth.—Inchyra and Balbeggie are also villages of the parish, respectively situated in the sections whose names they bear: see Inchyra. Balbeggie has 220 inhabitants, is the site of a United Secession meeting-house, and is 4½ miles north-east of Perth, on the road from that town to Newtyle.—The ruins of the old castle of Kinnoul, situated about ¼ of a mile south of the parish-church, were traceable a few years ago, but have now disappeared. At Balthayock, the seat of an ancient family of the Blairs, are the massive ruins of an old castle, ten feet thick in its walls, and supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Prince Charles Edward is said to have spent a night here in 1745. The ruins occupy a romantic site at the upper end of a deep dell, which is clothed with herbage, and productive of some rare plants.—Population, in 1801, 1,927; in 1831, 2,957. Houses 369. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,172.

Kinnoul is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend £269 16s. 9d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £203 7s. 10d. Sittings in the parish-church 1,000. The inhabitants of Inchyra have a gallery in the church of St. Madoes, containing 65 sittings. The United Secession congregation in Balbeggie was established in 1794. Their meeting-house was erected in 1832, and cost £500. Sittings 400. The parish minister stated the population, in 1838, to be 3,000; of whom 2,060 were churchmen, 780 were dissenters, and 160 were persons not known to belong to any religious denomination. Two parochial schools are conducted by two teachers, and attended by a maximum of 85 scholars; and two non-parochial schools—one of them for females—are attended by a maximum of 136 scholars. Salary of the first parish schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with £19 17s. 5d. fees, and £5 11s. 1d. other emoluments; of the second £15, with £12 fees. —The ancient church of Kinnoul was dedicated to St. Constantine, who was the third Scottish king of that name, and who assumed the cowl among the Culdees at St. Andrews, and is denominated monk and martyr in the Scottish calendar. The church was given, in the reign of David Bruce, by Sir Robert Erskine, proprietor of the barony of Kinnoul, Lord of Erskine, and great chamberlain of Scotland, to the monks of Cambuskenneth; but, contrary to the usual practice, it was allowed by the cowled fraternity a rectory, and was maintained by the rectorial tithes.

Kinnoul gives the title of Earl, in the Scottish peerage, to a branch of the ancient and noble family of Hay. Sir George Hay, Lord-chancellor of Scotland, was, in 1627, created Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay, and, in 1633, raised to the dignity of Earl of Kinnoul. He died next year; and, in 1635, had an elegant monument erected to his memory on the north wall of the aisle of the old church. In the middle of it was a statue of his lordship as large as life, dressed in his robes as chancellor, and embellished with escutcheons and armorial bearings. The family-seat is Dupplin-castle, in the parish of Aberdalgie: which see.

KINORE, a suppressed parish in Aberdeenshire, now comprehended in that of Huntly: see Huntly.

KINPIRNIE, one of the Sidlaw hills, on the boundary between the parishes of Newtyle and Nevay, in the extreme east of Forfarshire; 3 miles south-east of the town of Meigle. On its summit, which rises 1,151 feet above the level of the sea, is a tower which serves as a land-mark, and from which St. Abb's Head is seen. The hill seems to have been anciently used as a beacon post.

KINROSS-SHIRE, the smallest county in Scotland. It is bounded on the south-east, east, and south by Fifeshire, from which county it was politically disjoined in 1426; and on the west and north-west by Perthshire. The green range of the Ochills separate it from Strathearn on the north; while the Lomond hills, Benarty, and the hills of Cleish, separate it from the surrounding parts of Fifeshire. The Great North road, entering between Benarty and the Cleish hills, intersects it from south to north; and crosses the northern barrier of the Ochills by Glenfarg. It is in length, from Auchmure-bridge over the Leven, to Fossaway-kirk, near the Devon, 11¼ miles; and in breadth 9½ miles; being about 30 miles in circumference, and containing about 45,000 Imperial acres. The middle part is occupied by the beautiful expanse of Loch-Leven [which see], the bed of which is about 360 feet above sea-level; from its banks the ground rises towards the north, with a very gentle acclivity; but, towards the south the rise is more rapid, though by no means abrupt and rugged. The soil on the low grounds is inclined to clay; on the more elevated parts, it is light and sandy; in the hilly district, moorish and barren. The face of the country has a rich and cultivated appearance. At least three-fifths of the surface are under the plough; and about 3,000 acres are in wood. Limestone, coal, and ironstone are met with. The hills are mostly composed of coarse whinstone, in some of the fissures of which occur small veins of lead ore. The valued rent of the county is £20,192 11s. 2d. Scots; the value of assessed property, in 1815, £25,805; the real land rent may be estimated at £36,000 sterling. It contains the town of Kinross, which is the county-town, and the large village of Milnathort [see these articles]; and is divided into the four parishes of Kinross, Portmoak, Cleish, and Orwell: which see. Part of the parishes of Fossaway and Tullibole, Arngask, and Forgandenny, are in this county. The population, in 1801, was 6,725; in 1831, 9,072. Houses, in 1831, 1,524. Families employed in agriculture,

in 1831, 440; in trades and handicrafts, 819. Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire were united into one sheriffdom in 1807. These two shires now unite in returning a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency of Kinross-shire, in 1840, 528.

KINROSS,* a parish in the above county. It extends about 3½ miles from north to south, and is nearly of the same extent from east to west, containing 5,600 acres. On the east it is bounded by Loch-Leven; on the north by Orwell; on the south by Portmoak and Cleish, and on the west by Fossaway and Tullibole. The surface is flat; in no quarter rising 100 feet above the surface-level of Loch-Leven. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackish loam on a gravelly bottom. It is watered by three small streams: viz. the NORTH and SOUTH QUIECH, and the GAIRNEY, which pour their streams into the lake: see these articles. The small island on which Loch-Leven castle stands is in this parish. Kinross-house is a large and elegant structure, built in 1685 by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce, for the residence of the Duke of York, and, it is said, from the fines levied on the Covenanters. It is now the property of Graham Montgomery; but is not inhabited. The old house, for many generations the residence of the Earls of Morton, was taken down in 1723. There is an excellent trout-fishery on Loch-Leven, which is let at about £200 of yearly rent. Population of the town and parish, in 1801, 2,124; in 1831, 2,927. Houses 454. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,146. Real rental £9,175.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Graham of Kinross. Stipend £184 16s. 4d.; glebe £35. Unappropriated teinds £116 16s. 9d. Church built in 1832; cost £1,537.—The United Secession church has two congregations in the town of Kinross. The stipend of one of the ministers is £120; of the other £80.

The town of KINROSS, in the above parish, and the county-town of the shire, is 16 miles south of Perth; 13 north of Inverkeithing; 19 west of Cupar; 23 east-north-east of Stirling; 18 east by north of Alloa; and 27 north-west of Edinburgh. Population, in 1831, 2,200. It is finely situated at the west end of Loch-Leven, and is intersected, throughout its length, by the Great road from Edinburgh to Perth. Kinross was formerly a very mean place, but has been much improved of late years; a great number of new houses have been built in a good style, and the streets much improved and lighted with gas. The county-hall is a handsome building. It was erected in 1826, at an expense of £2,000. A town-hall is now building by subscription, at an estimated cost of £600. The town is governed by a committee of the inhabitants, annually chosen at a public meeting. This place formerly carried on a good trade in cutlery, which is now abandoned. It also manufactured brown linen to the amount of between £4,000 and £5,000 annually, which is also given up; and the people are mostly employed in weaving cotton goods, such as ginghams, pullicates, and checks, for the Glasgow manufacturers. Tartan shawls of a fine quality have lately been manufactured here with considerable success. There is a branch here of the British Linen company's bank. It has four annual cattle-fairs: viz. 3d Wednesday of March, 1st of June, 3d Wednesday of July, and 18th October, all O. S. Its weekly market, on Tuesday, has fallen into desuetude. There are two extensive inns, a curling-club, two subscription-libraries, and several benevolent and religious societies in the town.

KINTAIL,† a parish on the western coast of Ross-shire; 18 miles long, and in general about 6 broad; and comprehending three districts, viz. Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glassletter. The whole is intersected by the two arms of Loch-Alsh [see LOCH-ALSH] called Loch-Loung and Loch-Duich; and surrounded by lofty mountains. The principal fresh-water lakes are Loch-a-Bhealich and Loch-Glassletter. The principal rivers are the Croe and the Elchaig, flowing through the glens of these names. The fall of the Glomach occurs in this parish: see GLOMACH. The surface is wild and mountainous, and the chief attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of black cattle and sheep. The parish is mostly inhabited by the clan of Macrae. Tullochard, on the north side of Loch-Duich, is elevated to a great height, and is seen at a distance. Near the manse is the tomb of Diarmid, one of the Fingalian heroes, composed of large rough stones. Population, in 1801, 1,038; in 1831, 1,240. Houses 235. Assessed property, in 1815, £18,520. There are two fishing-villages, viz. Dornie and Bundalloch. The inhabited portion of this district lies between the north-east end of Loch-Loung, and the south-east end of Loch-Duich; the rest being hill-grazings with a few cottages.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £177 5s.; glebe £40.—There is a Roman Catholic congregation at Dornie. There are three catechists in the parish; and three schools. Schoolmaster's salary about £27.

KINTORE, a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Inverury and Keithhall, with Kinkell, from which it is divided by the river Don; on the east by Fintray, from which it is also thus divided, and by Kinellar; on the south by Skene; and on the west by Kemnay. It extends about 6 miles in length from north to south, and averages 3 in breadth, narrowing towards its northern extremity: square area about 7,000 acres, exclusive of the large common between it and Kinellar. Houses 236. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,577. Population, in 1801, 846; in 1831, 1,184. The Tuach burn rises amongst the hills on the south-western border, and, intersecting the parish north-eastwardly, falls into the Don about ¼ of a mile from the town of Kintore. The parish is also intersected along the course of the Don by the canal between Aberdeen and Inverury, which runs through the town, and has been of great advantage to the district in its agricultural advancement. The surface of the land gradually rises from the banks of the Don, south-westwardly to the hills on its borders, and the soil gradually deteriorates in the same direction. The haugh by the river side is broad, and follows the windings of the river for nearly 3 miles: it is very deep in the soil, having been much enriched by the former overflowings of the river, which in this vicinity runs so slowly that it has more the appearance of a lake than a torrent: in a flood it has been known to spread more than a mile in breadth, threatening the town with inundation, especially when shoals of ice came down, which cut the deep banks. A little to the north-east of the town above Breedeshaugh, the river forms the beautiful little island of Balbithan. The lower district is arable, producing tolerably good crops: there are also now several plantations. Anciently this district is said to have formed part of a royal forest; and the word *Kintore* is certainly Gaelic, signifying 'the Head of the wood.' This forest is said to have extended from the west

* "The town of Kinross, lying at the beginning or head of a point of land that runneth into the west side of Loch-Leven; and this is the reason of its name in the old language."—*Irvine's Historiæ Scoticæ Nomenclatura.*

† From *Ceann-da-shaill*, 'the Head of the two Seas.'

part of the parish eastward to the church of Dyce, a space of 5 or 6 miles. Part of this forest, with a hunting-seat or castle called Hall Forest, were given by Robert Bruce to Robert de Keith, Great marischal of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn, and the district still remains in the hands of his descendants, the family of Kintore, having been bestowed, in the 17th century, by the Earl Marischal, on his son Sir John Keith, who was created Earl of Kintore by Charles II., in 1677, on account of his alleged instrumentality in preserving the regalia of Scotland during the troubles of the civil wars:—see DUNNOTTAR. Numerous cairns and tumuli in this parish are supposed to indicate the scene of the battle between the armies of Robert Bruce and Edward I., after the defeat of Cumine, Earl of Buchan, near Inverury. On the head of the hill of Creechie,* it is said the Earl of Huntly pitched his camp when marching southward previous to the battle of Correechie; and that having been already warned by a wizard to "beware of Correechie," and hearing the name of this place, he became alarmed, and immediately decamped, marching forth to the Hill of Fair; in a hollow near which, called the Howe of Correechie, the engagement took place. In the year 1754, or 1755, those parts of Kinkell, west of the Don, namely, Creechie and Thainstown, were, by decreet, annexed to Kintore, and the other part to Mount-kiggie, now called the parish of Kinkell, and Keithhall. The annexation took place in 1760, by the death of the incumbent at Kinkell. This parish formerly belonged to the presbytery of Aberdeen, but by an act of synod, in 1702, it was for a time annexed to Garioch, and has ever since continued in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend £184 8s. 10d.; glebe £23. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with fees, &c., £28, besides a share of the Dick bequest. There are two private schools in the parish.

KINTORE, a royal burgh in the above parish, is situated on the road to Aberdeen, near the Don, 12 miles north-west of Aberdeen, and 4 south-east of Inverury, is a town of small size—containing only 84 houses—but of great antiquity, claiming priority to Aberdeen as a burgh; and indeed,—according to the writer of the Old Statistical Account, and others,—priority, by no less than three centuries, to the very earliest period when such burghal privileges were first known in Scotland, namely, to the 12th century. That it was elevated to the rank of a royal burgh by Kenneth Macalpine is, therefore, by no means probable; but it may have been so in the 12th century. The only old charter it now possesses is one by James IV., in 1506, confirming others of a more ancient date—destroyed, it is alleged, by one of its own provosts in the 17th century. By the governing charter it was appointed to be governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and eight councillors. The set of the burgh not having required any periodical change in the officials, the head of the Kintore family acted as provost for about 150 years previous to Act 3° and 4° William IV. c. 76, in Schedule F. of which it stands. At the period of the municipal inquiry, the police was maintained by a town-serjeant, and one or two special constables: no increase of the establishment was thought necessary. Lord Kintore voluntarily paid the whole expense of the municipal establishment, even to the providing of a jail and town-house, as the funds of the corporation were insufficient to maintain its dignity; the total income of the burgh being £9 6s. Scots!—an additional sum of £1 13s. 4d. sterling consisted of an annual amercement paid by the family of Craigievar, to the poor of Kintore, for the murder, within the burgh, of one of the family of Gordon of Craigmile. The royal burgh of Kintore is thus said to have been "in the most impoverished condition of almost any town in Scotland"—an allegation, the truth of which, to say the least of it, seems very doubtful, since, poor as it was found to be, though there was 'no property,' there was also 'no debt.' The municipal commissioner reported that "it is thought Kintore ought to be relieved of the burdens incumbent upon a royal burgh, and reunited with the county; provision being made for renewing the investiture of the property within burgh, 'more burgi.'" It unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in electing a member of parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 35. The population of the town is chiefly agricultural: it scarcely exceeds 400 individuals. The chief export for canal is granite, and the chief import lime. The town consists of one well-built street with a neat town-house, and the parish-church in the vicinity. Kintore gives the title of Earl to the younger branch of the Keith family above alluded to. In 1838, Anthony, the 8th Earl, was created Baron Kintore, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

KINTRAW, a hamlet at the northern extremity of Loch-Craignish, in the parish of Killmelfort, Argyleshire. Here is a good inn, about 8½ miles distant from Killmelfort, to which an excellent line of road has been made, under the auspices of the Parliamentary commissioners.

KINTYRE, or CANTYRE, the southern division of Argyleshire. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It extends about 40 miles from north to south, and is about 6½ miles in average breadth, consisting partly of low and partly of high land; and embraces the parishes of CAMPBELLTON, GIGHA, CARA, KILBERRY, KILCALMONELL, KILLEAN, KILCHENZIE, SADDLE, SKIPNESS, and SOUTHEND: see these articles. The population, in 1811, was 18,285; in 1831, 20,632. Houses, in 1831, 3,131. Families 4,110. It contains several villages; but the only town of consequence is the royal burgh of CAMPBELLTON: which see. This district has, singularly enough, up to the 17th century, been reckoned among the South Isles; and its history is mixed up with theirs: see article HEBRIDES. The origin of this was a stratagem of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, who, having conquered the Isles, made an agreement with Malcolm Canmore, by which the latter was to leave Magnus and his successors in peaceable possession of all the isles which could be circumnavigated. Magnus had himself drawn across the narrow isthmus between Kintyre and Knapdale in a galley by which, it was allowed in these simple times, he had succeeded in adding Kintyre to the possessions accorded him by the treaty.—[See Gregory's History of the Western Highlands, p. 14.]—In former times, when the Lords of the Isles ruled in all the pomp of royalty, Kintyre was reckoned part of their dominions. Bruce bestowed the keeping of Tarbert castle, then the most important position on the Argyle coast, on Robert, the son and heir of Walter, the high-steward. Under David II. the lands of Kintyre reverted to the descendants of

* The old names of places in this parish are generally Gaelic, as Creechie, Tillibin, Drumnaheath, Blairs, Anquhiten, Dalwearie, and probably Tavelty, the old road to Aberdeen, called the Rushlach, part of the road called the Skair, the fords of Tillikae and Pitcurn, with the names of many of the fields. On the extremity and top of a hill bordering with Skene, is Wardhouse, an English name, which, though it has no vestige of a camp, nor of a house better than ordinary, has probably had a watch and guard kept on it in perilous times: for this, the situation well fits it, especially as it stands on ground nearly as high as any in the parish, and has an extensive prospect north and south, and many hills at a distance are seen from it, even the Grampian hills, and to the north, much of the Garioch.

Angus Oig. In 1498, King James held his court at a new castle he had caused to be erected at the head of the bay of Campbellton, and Argyle was appointed keeper of Tarbert castle. The Macdonalds, however, stoutly and often successfully resisted the influence of the Campbells in this quarter, until their last and final suppression in 1615. In 1476, the Earl of Ross was compelled to resign Kintyre and Knapdale to the Crown.

KINTYRE (Mull of), the south-west point of the peninsula of Kintyre, in N. lat. 55° 19′. W. long. 5° 40′. It has a lighthouse, elevated 297 feet above the sea at high water, situated on the rocks called the Merchants. The light is fixed, and is seen at 22 miles distance in clear weather. The point of Corsewall bears S.S.E. from this, 26 miles; Portpatrick light, S. by E. 37 miles; the Maiden rocks, S. by W. ½ W. distant 20 miles; Copeland light, S. by W. ½ W. distant 38 miles.

KIPPEN, a parish partly in Perthshire, and partly in Stirlingshire; yet quite compact, and all lying on the south side of the Forth. It is bounded on the north by Port-of-Menteith, by the western section of Kincardine and by Kilmadock; on the east by Gargunnock; on the south by Balfron; and on the west by Drymen. It measures, in extreme length, from east to west, 6½ miles; in extreme breadth, 4 miles; and in superficial area, 21 square miles. A parallelogram 4 miles long by 2¼ broad, occupying the centre of the parish, and extending from its northern to its southern boundaries; and a stripe ¾ of a mile east of this, measuring 2½ miles by ½ a mile, running up from the southern boundary, and quite surrounded by Stirlingshire;—are the portion of this parish which belongs to Perthshire. Thus, while the parochial boundary-line is uninterrupted, the more important one of the counties suffers absurd and perplexing intersections. The Forth wends stagnantly and sinuously along the whole of the northern boundary, having commenced, a little before touching the parish, that very serpentine course for which it is remarkable. It has here a mean appearance, and is confined within a narrow channel, by banks of from 10 to 20 feet in height. Yet, from vantage-grounds in its vicinity, magnificent views are obtained of the far-stretching strath through which it flows, from Gartmore 4 miles west of the point where it first touches the parish, away to the far-east, where the rocks of Abbey's-craig and Craigforth, and the bold form of Stirling castle appear like islands emerging out of the carse, the whole richly embellished with cultivation, and finely encinctured with ranges of hilly or mountainous elevations. A small brook, called Boquhan-burn, comes in from the south near its source, and flows for 4¼ miles along the south-eastern and eastern boundary to the Forth. Another brook, the Pow of Glinns, which rises within the southern limits of the parish about 1¼ mile west of the former, flows southward to the Endrick, and sends off its waters along with that stream, through Loch-Lomond to the Clyde. A third brook, rising still a little farther west, and flowing 3½ miles northward to the Forth, has sufficient water-power to drive machinery. Along the Forth stretches a narrow belt of haugh, very fertile, and equally adapted to tillage and to pasture. Behind this extends a belt of carse-ground, generally from half-a-mile to a mile in breadth, but in some places broader. This forms part of the great plain which extends on both sides of the Forth from Gartmore to Borrowstounness; and possesses the same rich clay soil which elsewhere characterizes the carse. About 300 or 400 acres of it were in the same condition of moss from the damming up of waters by the fall of the Caledonian forest, as portions of Kincardine and other parishes. But operations for removing the moss, and laying open the subjacent clay, were commenced nearly as soon as the celebrated ones on the estate of Blair-Drummond, and did not much differ from them in nature. From the carse the surface of the parish rises at first abruptly, and then very gradually in most places for about a mile, and in others further; and continuing for a considerable space to be flat or to form a table-land, it declines toward the south. Where this upland territory springs from the carse, or on the abrupt skirting at its base, it exhibits the distinctive appearances of a river-bank deserted by its stream. The land on the slow northern slope, above the basement skirting, exhibits a pleasing view of fruitful fields, generally well-enclosed, and occasionally intersected with glens, pouring down their tiny rills. The table-land, and part of the southern slope of the uplands, are over the whole length of the parish a continuous moor, known as the moor of Kippen. The southern slope, altogether little more than half-a-mile, is carpeted with a soil lighter and less fertile than that of the northern slope. The interjacent valley, at its base between this parish and Gargunnock, where it is traversed by Boquhan-burn, is very narrow. That burn, says General Campbell, "which, descending from the rock of Ballochleam, makes little impression on the strata of limestone or iron, meets at last with the red sandstone, through which it has opened a passage, and wrought its soft materials into a number of curious shapes, such as the wells and caldrons of the Devon. It is yet remembered when it burst through a large projection of the rock, and threw the mill, with all its appendages, on the other side of the bank." Limestone is found on the southern boundary, and has been burned for the improvement of the carse.—On five or six small heights in the parish are oval plains, surrounded by ramparts, averaging 130 yards in circumference, and variously conjectured to be of Roman, of Pictish, and of feudal origin. A sanguinary affray having occurred respecting the course of the brook which flows through the body of the parish to the Forth, James V., who was at the time in Stirling, ordered the stream to be taken from both the contending parties, and turned into the channel which it still retains. In former times, the district was fearfully infested by marauding parties of the Highland clans; and, in 1691, it suffered special consternation and loss from an irruption of the gillies of Rob Roy. In 1745, when the rebel army passed the Forth at the ford of Frew on their way to Stirling, the inhabitants suffered from their exactions. Population, in 1801, 1,722; in 1831, 2,085. Houses in Perthshire, 146; in Stirlingshire, 314. Assessed property in Perthshire, in 1815, £3,082; in Stirlingshire, £4,652.

Besides the village of Buchlyvie [which see] on the west, the parish has, in its eastern division, the village of Kippen. This stands on the turnpike between Stirling and Dumbarton through Drymen—a turnpike which traverses the extreme length of the parish—9½ miles west of Stirling, and 5 miles east of Buchlyvie. It has a weekly market during a brief period in winter, and has annual fairs on the 1st Wednesday of January, the 2d Wednesday of April, the 26th of May, and the 27th of October. During half-a-century it was the seat of extensive whisky distillation. An old act of parliament permitting a somewhat free manufacture of this article within the Highland line, Kippen took full advantage of, claiming to be on the privileged side of that line, till a new act was passed in 1793. Population of the village, in 1836, 600.

Kippen is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and

synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Erskine of Cardross. Stipend £250 6s. 9d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £511 10s. The parish-church was built in 1825. Sittings 800. In the parish, *quoad civilia*, are two other places of worship; but they are within the bounds of the *quoad sacra* parish of Buchlyvie: which see. According to ecclesiastical survey of the *quoad civilia* parish in 1836, the population then consisted of 1,638 churchmen, 491 dissenters, and 21 persons of unknown denominational connexion,—in all, 2,050. Two parochial schools are conducted by 2 teachers, and attended by at most 82 scholars; and 4 non-parochial schools, conducted by 4 teachers, are attended by at most 204 scholars. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster £27 15s. 6d., with £20 fees; of the second £5 11s. 1d., with £5 10s. fees, and £11 14s. other emoluments. The church, according to one account, belonged anciently to the monks of Cambuskenneth; but, according to another and more probable one, it was, in 1238, erected by an ecclesiastical convention, acting under the authority of the Pope, into a perpetual canonry in the church of Dunblane. A chapel formerly stood near the eastern boundary, and is said to have been erected during the period of post-Reformation Prelacy in Scotland, in consequence of the indulgence granted by King James. The parish is celebrated for the covenanting zeal of its inhabitants during the persecution by the Stuarts. In 1675, the Lord's supper was administered here to a very numerous "conventicle" during the night. At the battle of Bothwell, in 1679, a body of 200 or 300 countrymen, partly from this parish and partly from Galloway, were placed as a guard upon the bridge, and defended it with great gallantry. Various parishioners, in particular James Ure of Shargartoun, underwent, till the Revolution, such severe hardships as were long feelingly remembered in the country, and are pathetically and minutely detailed by Wodrow.

KIRK-ANDREW'S, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Borgue [which see], 5 miles west by south of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on a bay, to which it gives name, where vessels of light burden anchor occasionally in fine weather.

KIRKBEAN, a parish at the south-east extremity of the stewartry of Kirkcudbrightshire, occupying a peninsular place between the estuary of the Nith and the body of the Solway frith. It is bounded on the north by Newabbey; on the east by the estuary of the Nith; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the west by Colvend. It is an oblong, 5 miles long from north to south, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad; but with an indentation on its west side $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, and on the average $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. Southwick water traces, over a distance of 4 miles, the western boundary. Kirkbean-burn rises in the northern boundary, and runs $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles circuitously through the interior, to the sea at Carse bay; and is joined a mile from its mouth by Preston-burn, after the latter, also of local origin, has performed a semicircular course of 4 miles in the interior. Kirkbean-burn has wooded banks, and forms amid their shades a beautiful cataract, a little above the village of Kirkbean. The coast line is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length: the estuary of the Nith is on the average 3 miles broad; and the Solway frith is 10 miles broad. Flounders, skate, cod, soles, shrimps, and some other species of fish abound; turbots are rare; herrings come in shoals, at intervals of several years. The tides flow five hours and ebb seven; and, owing to their rapidity, they occasionally upset vessels, and have been known to tumble a ship's anchor a considerable way from its place. The coast is low and sleachy, and slowly gains accessions of excellent salt pasture from the recession of the sea. On Southerness point, the most southerly land, running $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile into the sea from a base of 1 mile upon the body of the parish, stands a tower, erected as a landmark for vessels. Vessels often come to anchor here in three or four fathoms at low water, to escape the collision of the flood tide. Carse or Carsethorn bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, and 11 miles south of Dumfries, is a safe anchoring place, and has a rude harbour, and offers shelter to all vessels waiting a spring tide to take them up the Nith, or encountering contrary winds when coming down. On the northern boundary of the parish rises the imposing form of the far-seeing Criffel, sending its summit 1,895 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the margin of the Nith, the south-eastern termination of a ridge which runs 10 miles inland, and the monarch mountain of all the country, lying south of the southern highlands. Along the western boundary, or a little inward from it, over a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, runs a spur or offshoot of Criffel. From these heights the surface of the parish inclines to the shore, and exhibits a rich, beautiful, and extensive prospect, fields well-enclosed and highly cultivated, and several clumps and belts of plantation. The soil, in general, is fertile; on the north-west and west, it lies on limestone; on the south-east it is a rich and deep clayey loam; and on the south or south-west, over a tract of 1,000 acres, called the Merse, it is a light and sandy conquest from the sea, nearly all arable. The parish claims to have led the van in the south of Scotland in the march of modern agricultural improvement, and owed its eminence, in this particular, to William Craik, Esq., of Arbigland. Limestone abounds, and is worked. Expensive but vain searches have been made for coals. The mansion of Arbigland, with its grounds and sea-views, is a delightful place. The village of Kirkbean, 12 miles south of Dumfries, and the same distance east of Dalbeattie, occupies a pleasant site on the Kirkbean-burn, almost surrounded with little hills and rising grounds covered with wood. The decayed and almost extinct village of Preston, stands on the cognominal estate, once the property of Regent Morton, and is said to have been a burgh-of-regality, with the privilege of holding four annual fairs. An ancient cross, seven feet high, on a base of stone-wall about four feet square, commemorates its former importance. There is another village, Southerness: which see. Two ancient castles, Cavens and Weaths, which both belonged to the Regent Morton, and which, with the barony of Preston, were granted, on his forfeiture, to the family of Nithsdale, are yet partially standing. On the farm of Ardrie is a Druidical circle. Admiral John Campbell, and the notorious Paul Jones, were natives of Kirkbean; the former the son of the parish minister, and born in 1719,—the latter the son of John Paul, a gardener, and born about the year 1745. An American recently repaired Paul Jones' native cottage. The parish is well-provided on the east and south with roads; but it has only two thoroughfares, one on the south-west, and another on the north, leading out of its own limits. Population, in 1801, 696; in 1831, 802. Houses 142. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,504.—Kirkbean is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £202 12s. 8d.; glebe £18. Parish schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. $3\frac{1}{4}$d., with £28 fees, and upwards of £25 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. The interest of £400 is divided among the teachers of all the three schools, for the gratuitous tuition of the children of the poor. Kirkbean is mistakenly supposed to have been anciently called Caerben, and to have contained the

Caerben torigum of Ptolemy,—an object which must be sought at what is now called Drummore-castle at the mouth of the Dee. The parish seems to have had its name from the dedication of its 'kirk' to Bean,—either St. Bean, the first bishop of Murthlac, a saint of the 11th century, or more probably one of two Irish saints, who both had the same name. The church belonged of old first to the church, and next to the college of Lincluden.

KIRKBOST, an island of the Hebrides, about a mile long, and very narrow, lying on the west coast of North Uist.

KIRK-BUDDO, an ancient chapelry in the shire of Forfar, and parish of Guthrie, on the northern bank of a rivulet to which it gives name, at the distance of about 6 miles south-south-east of Forfar. Here is a Roman camp called Hare Faulds. See GUTHRIE.

KIRKCALDY,* a parish situated on the shore of a bay of the frith of Forth, about 18 miles south-west of the county-town of Cupar, and 10 miles directly north of Edinburgh. It is of an oblong shape; about 2 miles in length from north to south, and scarcely in any place more than three-fourths of a mile in breadth from east to west. The sea-beach is low and sandy, and the surface of the parish is flat for a short way inland, when it rises suddenly to a considerable height, and continues afterwards to have a slight ascent to the northern extremity of the parish. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; by the parish of Dysart on the east; by the same parish and Auchinderran on the north; and by the parish of Abbotshall on the west. Originally the greater part of the parish of Abbotshall formed part of the parish of Kirkcaldy, the church of which was a mensal church belonging to the monastery of Dunfermline. In 1649, the presbytery, on an application from the heritors, found that a new kirk should be erected in the parish of Kirkcaldy, for the accommodation of the parishioners; and recommended to the commissioners of the parliament for surrenders and tithes, to carry the erection into effect. The next year, the new parish of Kirkcaldy, since called Abbotshall, was erected; and the parish of Kirkcaldy proper, has from that time been confined nearly to the burgh, the burgh-acres, and the common land and moor, comprehending in all an extent of about 890 Scots acres. The population of the parish in 1755, was 2,296; in 1801, 3,248; in 1831, 5,034. The number of families, in 1831, was 1,002; of which 30 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 532 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The number of inhabited houses was 463. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,374.—This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £172 3s. 7d.; glebe £30. The parish-church stands on the rising ground north of the town. It was rebuilt in 1807, and is rather a handsome structure. There is also a chapel in Cowan-street, formerly belonging to the original Burgher Associate Synod, but now connected with the Established church. There is also an Episcopal chapel in the town; and the United Associate Synod have two chapels here. Besides these different chapels, there is an Independent congregation. Education is well-provided for in the burgh, which has two parochial or burgh-schools. One of the schools founded by the late Robert Philip, Esq., of Edinshead, has been erected in the burgh, at which, according to the will of the benevolent donor, 100 children are educated gratis, each pupil receiving in addition 30s. annually for clothing. There were 20 private schools, including boarding and day-schools, in this parish in 1834.

The town of KIRKCALDY is a populous and thriving sea-port, and also a royal burgh. The first notice we have of this burgh is in 1334, when it was mortified by David II. to the monastery of Dunfermline, with whom it continued till 1450, when the commendator and convent conveyed to the bailies and community, the burgh and harbour, the burgh-acres, the small customs, the right of pasture on the muir, the right to hold courts, &c. Previous to this, it had only been a burgh-of-barony, holding of the abbot and monastery; but it was immediately thereafter erected into a royal burgh, with all the customary privileges. Its original charter, and all the privileges which it contained, were not only specially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; but the burgh, for good and gratuitous services performed by it, was erected *de novo* into a free royal burgh and free port, and new and larger immunities granted to it. Nothing is authentically known of the state of Kirkcaldy at the time of its being disjoined from the lordship of Dunfermline; but as the churchmen were among the earliest cultivators of foreign commerce, it seems reasonable to suppose that Kirkcaldy was the port of the monks of that abbey, and that it consequently must have received benefit from the foreign commerce of the period such as it was. At a later period, and before the Union with England, we know that the whole of the burghs on the coast of Fife enjoyed a large share of trade, not only with the Continent, but with England. They were extensively engaged in the fisheries, and exported not only salted fish, but salt and coals. Of the commerce of the period, Kirkcaldy enjoyed a principal share; and tradition relates, that when this charter was renewed by Charles I., it had 100 sail of ships belonging to it. This tradition is supported by the evidence of an authentic account preserved among the records of the burgh, from which it appears that 94 vessels belonging to the port, had been either lost at sea or taken by the enemy, between the year 1644, and the period of the Restoration. These are said to have amounted in value to the sum of £53,791 sterling. This severe loss must have tended greatly to check the prosperity of the town; but other occurrences connected with the unhappy disputes of the period, must have increased this in a great degree. At the time that Dundee was taken by General Monk, the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy lost goods to the value of £5,000 sterling, which they had deposited there as a place of security; and several of the wealthier inhabitants suffered the loss of considerable sums of money which they had lent to the committee of estates for the public service, and which they found it impossible afterwards to receive. During the course of the Civil war, 480 persons belonging to this burgh were slain in battle; of whom 200 were said to have been killed at the battle of Kilsyth alone. All these losses, aggravated by the suspension of the trade with Holland after the Restoration, brought ruin and deep distress upon the burgh. Indeed so much so, that in 1682, an application was made to the Convention of burghs to consider its property, and to take measures for easing it of its public burden. The parish, however, having fallen under the displeasure of the Court, for the part it had taken during the Civil war, was not only refused all relief, but was rather burdened by an addition to its annual assessment of 2,000 merks. In 1687, a new application was made to the Convention, when a visitation of the burgh was ordered. A committee for the purpose met at Kirk-

* This parish derives its name from the town of Kirkcaldy, where there is said to have been in ancient times a place of worship belonging to the Culdees; whence the name *Kilculda*, 'the Cell of the Culdees,' afterwards corrupted into *Kirkaldy*.

caldy the following year, which, after proper investigation, reported "that the customs payable to his majesty were not the half of what they had been some years before; that this was occasioned by the death of many substantial merchants and skippers, and loss of ships and decay of trade, that many of the inhabitants, some of whom were magistrates of the burgh, had fled from and deserted the same; that so great was the poverty of the inhabitants, that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months' cess payable to the King, and that with difficulty." Before the effect of this report could be known, the Revolution took place, into which the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy entered with alacrity; and in consequence of their conduct on the occasion,* and a representation of their poverty, they obtained an abatement of £1,000 Scots from their annual assessment. This relief, and the security which the country enjoyed after this great event, so had its effect upon this burgh that its languishing commerce began speedily to revive, and wealth again to circulate among its inhabitants. The treaty of the Union, however, again, for a time, put a stop to the prosperity of Kirkcaldy. In consequence of the taxes and customs which were imposed in Scotland, and the numerous restrictions with which the trade of the country was fettered by the English, commerce every where declined; nor did any place suffer more than the various towns on the coast of Fife. The shipping of Kirkcaldy, on which it had hitherto mainly depended, fell rapidly into decay; and the different wars which followed for more than half-a-century, so continued to depress trade, that in 1760, Kirkcaldy employed no more than one coaster of 50 tons, and two ferry-boats of 30 tons each. On the return of peace in 1763, the shipping trade immediately began to revive. In 1772, it had increased to 11 vessels, carrying 515 tons, and 49 men; and although its progress was retarded by the American war, it amounted at the close of that war to 12 vessels, carrying 750 tons, and 59 men. In 1792, its shipping consisted of 26 square-rigged vessels, 1 sloop, and 2 ferry-boats, carrying, by the register, 3,700 tons, and employing 225 men. Some of the larger vessels were employed in the trade to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and America; but the greater proportion was employed in the trade to Holland and the Baltic. The smaller vessels were employed chiefly as coasters. Since then, its shipping trade has gone on regularly, and progressively increasing. In 1831, Kirkcaldy, with its immediate creeks, possessed 95 vessels, measuring 10,610 tons, and manned by 831 seamen. Kirkcaldy has for a considerable time sent several vessels yearly to the whale-fishery.

The linen trade, which is now the staple manufacture of the town, appears to have been but little attended to, till after the destruction of the foreign trade, in consequence of the Union. At this time, however, the manufacturers wove their own webs, and probably purchased in the surrounding district: little capital was consequently engaged in the trade. In 1733, the whole amount of linen cloth stamped at Kirkcaldy, was no more than 177,740 yards. In 1743, it had increased to 316,550 yards, the computed value of which was nearly £11,000 sterling. But this included not only the manufacture of Kirkcaldy, but of the parishes of Abbotshall, Dysart, Leslie, &c. The linen trade continued to be diligently prosecuted, and gradually to increase, till about 1755, when it amounted to about the value of £22,000 sterling; but in consequence of the war which then began, interrupting the intercourse with America and the West Indies, the manufacture began to decline, and, in 1773, had fallen to £15,000 sterling, and the following year was still lower. Mr. James Fergus, however, an enterprising manufacturer of the period, succeeded in opening up a new channel for disposing of the manufactures of Kirkcaldy, by introducing them into England, since which time they have gone on rapidly increasing. In 1792, they employed about 810 looms, of which about 250 were in the parish, about 300 in the parish of Abbotshall, about 100 in Dysart, about 60 in Largo, and the rest in other parishes. The total value of the manufacture at that time was supposed to be about £45,000 sterling; and at that time the manufacturers of Kirkcaldy purchased from the neighbouring districts goods to the farther value of about £30,000 sterling. The manufactures of Kirkcaldy consist almost exclusively in weaving coarse linen, and coarse cotton goods; chiefly ticks, dowlas, checks, and sailcloth. These are woven partly by power-looms, and partly by the hand-loom; but the probability is, that erelong the whole of these species of goods will be wrought by the power-loom. The spinning and preparation of flax is also a considerable branch of the manufactures; and in 1831 the merchants of the town possessed ten distinct spinning establishments impelled by steam-power. There are four bleachfields connected with the town for bleaching the yarns; a ropework; a distillery; and two extensive iron founderies and machine-works, at which spinning and other machinery is made. The manufactures of Kirkcaldy, however, may be said to include that of many of the surrounding parishes; the public works in which chiefly belong to capitalists and merchants in that enterprising and thriving burgh. The increase of the trade and manufactures of this town led, in 1825, to the formation of the Kirkcaldy Chamber of commerce, of which the principal merchants and manufacturers of the district are members; and the object of which, as elsewhere, is to attend to the varied interests of the mercantile and manufacturing community. It is managed by a committee of directors, and a chairman. A weekly stock-market for the sale of grain is held every Saturday, at which not only the farmers and corn-factors of a large surrounding district attend, but also corn-merchants from the south side of the Forth. Three cattle-markets are held in the course of the year, viz., in the months of February, July, and October, which are well attended. There are four branches of banking companies in the town, viz., of the Bank of Scotland, the National bank of Scotland, the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the Glasgow and Ship bank. There are a public reading-room, well-furnished with metropolitan and provincial journals; a subscription library; and a mechanics' library. By the steam-boats which cross the Firth from the harbour, from Pettycur, and from Burntisland, there is ample communication with the south; and by the coaches which pass daily from Edinburgh, there is every facility of communication with the north of Scotland.

The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, sixteen other councillors, and a town-clerk. The magistrates have all the powers possessed by magistrates of royal burghs, and hold regular courts for the decision of civil

* They found means to apprehend the Earl of Perth, who was Lord-chancellor, and had managed the affairs of Scotland under James; and who knowing that he was generally obnoxious on account of the cruelties which he had practised on the Presbyterians, withdrew himself as soon as the public mind had declared in favour of the Prince of Orange. After detaining that nobleman in prison five days, under a constant guard of 300 men, they sent him under a convoy of three boats manned with 200 hands, to Alloa, where they delivered him, on receipt, into the custody of the Earl of Mar. The guard of 300 men they found it necessary to keep up for four months, on receiving information that a force was coming from the Highlands to burn the town in revenge for Perth's apprehension.

causes and the trial of crimes; the town-clerk acting as assessor. Justice-of-peace courts for the recovery of small debts for the town and several surrounding parishes, are also held here at stated periods; and in terms of a late act of parliament, the sheriff holds circuit courts for the recovery of small debts six times in the year, viz., in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The income of the burgh for the year from October 1838 to October 1839, amounted to £1,942 sterling; and its expenditure for the same period £1,511 sterling. The debt, in 1832, was £8,646. The incorporated trades of the town are seven:—the smiths, wrights, and masons; weavers; shoemakers; tailors; bakers, and fleshers. Previous to the Union, Kirkcaldy sent a member to the Scottish parliament, and after that event it sent one to the British parliament in conjunction with the neighbouring burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. This arrangement has been continued since the passing of the reform bill, Kirkcaldy being the returning burgh. The parliamentary constituency, in 1840, was 298; the municipal, 277. It is also one of the polling-places for a district of the county. The house rents of the burgh, in 1817, amounted to £6,800 sterling. The annual value of real property for which the burgh was assessed, in 1815, was £5,093 sterling, and the landward part of the parish £4,281 sterling.

The town consists chiefly of one long street running from east to west on the low ground near the sea-shore, about one mile in length; and several cross streets and lanes; partly running from it towards the sea, and partly ascending the high bank to the north, where there is another street partly built, running parallel to the principal one. The principal street is in general narrow, crooked, and inconvenient; but in 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for widening and paving the streets, and lighting and watering the town, since which considerable improvements have been made. The town is well-lighted with gas, first introduced in 1830, and is also well-supplied with water. The main street has been in many places widened; and though many of the houses are still irregularly placed, it has been much improved by the erection of numbers of substantial and elegant buildings. A number of elegant shops of various kinds, especially those of drapers and haberdashers, tend considerably to ornament the town, while they show the wealth and respectability, not only of the occupiers, but also of the consumers, residing in the town and suburbs, and the surrounding district. The principal public building in the town is the town-house and jail, situated in the main street. It is a handsome building in the Norman style, of recent erection, having the town-hall and public offices in front, and the jail behind. The jail is the best in the county. According to the report of Mr. Hill, however, it had required to be but little used, which is certainly much to the credit of the burgh. In 1836, when he visited it, there was not a single criminal confined in it, and the average was not above three in a year; the average of debtors confined was still less.

The principal street, in so far as it is within the burgh, is only about one mile in length, yet it stretches in the same irregular manner into the neighbouring parishes of Abbotshall on the west, and of Dysart on the east, and from its extreme length when taken altogether, has obtained for Kirkcaldy its well-known appellation of the "lang town." This, when its extreme length is taken into consideration with its breadth, is not improperly bestowed, as from the western extremity of the Linktown of Abbotshall, as the western suburb is called, to the eastern extremity of Pathhead, the suburb on the east, the distance is considerably more than 2 miles. and including Sinclairtown and Gallowtown, stil. farther to the north-east, the traveller landing at Pettycur, and proceeding to the north-east of Fife, is astonished at having to pass along apparently one continued though irregular street of about 3½ miles in length.—The harbour of Kirkcaldy is situated near the east end of the burgh. Though the property of the town, it is under the management of Parliamentary commissioners. It is large, and has good stone piers; but has the disadvantage of being dry at low water, even at the ebb of neap tides, so that large vessels can only enter at or near the stream. A light was placed on the east pier in 1836. It enjoys, however, a considerable coasting trade; and also a trade with the Continent and the Baltic. The Kirkcaldy and London shipping company have two smacks, which sail regularly for London, and return once a-fortnight; and the Kirkcaldy and Leith shipping company have four smacks, two of which are in the Leith, and two in the Glasgow trade. The harbour is also visited, when the tide permits, by the steam-vessels plying on the Forth, which land and take on board passengers and goods; but at low water this is done by small boats, or by a small pier which moves upon wheels upon the sands beyond the harbour. The shore-dues and anchorage for the year, from October, 1838, to October, 1839, amounted to £1,460 sterling, and the commuted anchorage for steam-boats to £206 sterling. Kirkcaldy is the seat of a custom-house, the jurisdiction of which extends from St. Andrews on the east, to Aberdour on the west. Anstruther is a sub-port, with the supervision of all the creeks to the east of Largo; while Kirkcaldy has the immediate supervision of the creeks or harbours of Largo, Leven, Buckhaven, East and West Wemyss, Dysart, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Aberdour. The gross receipts of the custom-house in 1840, were £4,207; but in 1839 were £6,524. The projected Eastern Fifeshire railway line, crosses the East Den at Kirkcaldy on a high bridge, at which point an inclined plane, 646 yards in length, goes down to Kirkcaldy at the rate of 1 in 15½. A deviation of the rival projected western line branches off to Seafield harbour and to Kirkcaldy.

In the neighbourhood of Kirkcaldy, and especially on the high ground to the north, are a number of elegant villas and well-built houses, which with the finely wooded ground surrounding Dunnikeir-house, occupying the north part of the parish, and the still more extensive and more magnificently wooded grounds of Raith, in the neighbouring parish of Abbotshall, add much to the appearance of the distant view of the town, when seen from the only point where a really distant view can be obtained, viz., the sea, when entering the bay from the south-east or south-west. In approaching the harbour from either of these directions, and especially the last, the view of the town with the surrounding country is exceedingly fine.—Henry Balnaves of Hallhill, who figured in the latter part of the reign of James V., and during that of his daughter Mary, and the regency of her brother Murray, is said to have been a native of Kirkcaldy. In later times, Kirkcaldy had the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Adam Smith, who successively occupied the chairs of moral philosophy in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The house in which he was born—which has been but recently taken down—was situated immediately to the west of that now occupied by the Bank of Scotland. The Hon. Mr. Oswald of Dunnikeir, an eminent statesman and patriot, who long represented the burgh in parliament, was also a native of this town. He was grandfather of the present proprietor of Dun-

nikeir. The mansion-house of Dunnikeir in which he resided, a large old-fashioned house, still exists in the town.

KIRKCHRIST, a suppressed parish, forming the southern part of the present parish of Twineham, Kirkcudbrightshire. The etymology of the name is sufficiently obvious. Its cemetery, and the ruins of its church—the former still in use—are situated on the right bank of the Dee, opposite the town of Kirkcudbright. A nunnery, the site of which cannot now be exactly ascertained, anciently stood in the parish; and is commemorated in the names of two farms and a mill, High Nuntown, Low Nuntown, and Nunmill, near the southern boundary. See TWINEHAM.

KIRKCOLM, a parish occupying the northern extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire; bounded on the south by Leswalt; on the west and north by the sea; and on the east by Loch Ryan. It measures, in extreme length, from Kirkcolm point on the north to Low Saughrie on the south, 5½ miles; in extreme breadth, from a small headland at the Scar, on the east, to the sea beyond Aires on the west, a little upwards of 5 miles; and in superficial area, about 11,650 imperial acres. A brook, nearly 4 miles in length of course, rises in the interior, flows westward, drives a large corn-mill, and falls into Loch-Ryan at the head of the Scar. A mile west of its mouth is a lake, called Loch-Connel, about a mile in circumference; whence proceeds southward into the parish of Leswalt, a brook which drives two mills. Nine or ten other rills drain the district; but they are all necessarily very tiny. The coast-line along LOCHRYAN [which see] is 5½ miles, —the same distance, in consequence of its slight sinuosities, as that between the extreme points of the parish. Nearly 2 miles from the southern boundary-line a shelving sand-bank, ¼ of a mile broad, runs south-eastward, or obliquely, 1½ mile into Lochryan, and is not quite under water, even in the highest spring-tides. It is called the Scar. Between its south-west side and the coast, is a beautiful basin, called the Wig, capacious enough to shelter a large number of small vessels. Beyond a small point of land, called the Star, is a fine bank of prime oysters. Crabs and lobsters, whitings, cod, and herring are taken in the Loch; but, on the west and north coast, where fishing might be productive, it is much neglected. The coast, for 2½ miles on Lochryan, from the southern boundary, is low and sandy; and thence —excepting at the small bay of Portmore, 1½ mile to the north, which offers good anchorage and shelter to large vessels—it is all the way, round to the southern boundary on the west, a breastwork of bold and ridgy rocks, torn with fissures, and near the entrance of Lochryan deeply perforated with caves. On the north-west is CORSEWALL POINT [which see], with its conspicuous lighthouse. The surface of the parish is gently undulating, the rising grounds so easy in ascent as to be ploughed and cultivated to the summit. The soil, on a narrow belt round the shore, is thin and sandy or gravelly; in a few patches, it is mossy or moorland; and, in most places, it is either a rich loam, a deep clay, or a mixture of the two. The proportions of arable land, and land either meadow, moss, pastoral, or waste, are as 17 to 2. As regards plantation, the district is exceedingly bare; but it is rich in the variety of its botanical specimens. The climate is remarkably salubrious. Near the north coast are the ruins of Corsewall-castle, once a place of strength, a tower of great thickness of wall. East of it, overlooking Lochryan, is the modern mansion of Corsewall house. The only village is STEWARTON, which see. Owing to the position of the district, the roads are all strictly parochial; and, as a whole, they are not in a very creditable condition. But great advantage, as to means of communication, are enjoyed from the vicinity of Stranraer,—that town being only 3½ miles distant from the south-west corner of the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,191; in 1831, 1,896. Houses 349. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,516.—Kirkcolm is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Galloway. Stipend £216 5s. 3d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £244 0s. 7d. The parochial school is attended by at most 60 scholars; and three non-parochial schools by at most 173. Parish schoolmaster's salary £27, with £18 fees, £5 10s. other emoluments, and a house and garden. The 'Kirk' was anciently dedicated to St. Columba, the name being abbreviated into 'Colm.' The church was a free parsonage till the 13th century; and afterwards, till the Reformation, it was held by the monks of Newabbey, and served by a vicar. The lands of Galdenoch and Barjary, at the south end of the old parish, were detached from it, in the middle of the 17th century, and annexed to Leswalt. In the south-west corner of the parish, on the shore of Lochryan, are vestiges of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Kilmorie, the church of Mary. Beside it is the Virgin Mary's well, celebrated among victims of Romish folly for alleged miraculous powers of healing, and resorted to so late as the close of the 17th century by the deluded peasantry in the neighbourhood, for the cure of the sick. A belief was entertained that its water would sink away, and leave the well dry, if resorted to for one fated to death, but that it would be abundant for all comers in cases which were curable. So monstrous a pretension is hardly made by the still enthralled Romanists of Ireland on behalf of any one of their ten thousand holy wells.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish at the north-west extremity of Dumfries-shire, occupying the northern corner of the district of Nithsdale. It is an irregular and sinuously sided pentagon, bounded on the north by Lanarkshire; on the east and south by Sanquhar; and on the west and north-west by Ayrshire. It measures, in extreme length, from the Glaister hill on the north-east to the point where it is first touched by Kello water on the south-west, 11 miles; in extreme breadth, from the boundary beyond John's Moss on the north-west to a bend of the Crawick at Crawick holm on the south-east, 6 miles; and, in superficial area, about 26,500 imperial acres. The river Nith, coming in from the west, flows eastward 4½ miles through the interior, and 1½ mile along the southern boundary-line. Kello water, coming in from the south-west, not far from its source, runs 5½ miles along the same boundary, and falls into the Nith at the point where the boundary begins to be traced by that river. Crawick water flows 5½ miles, measuring in a straight line, but between 7 and 8 miles, including its sinuosities, along the south-east boundary. Spango water is formed of two head-streams, which rise respectively near the centre of the parish, and on its north-west verge, and run each about 1¾ mile to a confluence; and it then flows 4½ miles eastward, to meet Wanlock water coming westward through Sanquhar parish, and to unite its waters with those of that stream in forming the beautiful Crawick. Not fewer than about 50 rills, varying from 5 furlongs to 4 miles in length of course, rise in the interior, and pursue their way, the greater part of them as independent streams, to the Nith, the Kello, the Crawick, and the Spango. Two mineral wells, on the farm of Rigg, 1¼ mile west of the village of Kirkconnel, resemble respectively Merkland spa in Galloway and Hartfell spa near Moffat; but

excel them in the strength of their waters; yet though of tried efficacy, and tested by chemical analysis, they have never acquired much celebrity. The surface of the pasture, in its general features, is pastoral and mountainous. In the south-west a range of lofty elevations, chiefly moss-clad and swampy, or clothed in russet with slight intermixtures of verdure, occupy all the area from the boundaries till within a mile of the Nith. On the north side of that stream, the surface rises from 1½ to 3 miles by a very slow and gradual ascent; and then sends up parallel with the river a ridge of irregularly formed heights; chiefly covered with verdure, and extending from the towering Corsoncone, on the boundary with Ayrshire, away to the opposite extremity of the parish. North of this range the surface is cold and marshy, and exhibits an irregular congeries of hills covered with heath and grass, and variously intersected with narrow valleys, deep glens, and winding rivulets. Two-thirds of the whole area is hill-pasture; about 6,100 acres are arable; about 180 acres are under wood; and the remainder is principally meadow and low pasture. The soil of the arable part is poor and gravelly. About 12,000 sheep, and considerably upwards of 500 cows of the Ayrshire breed, are maintained on the pastures. Much attention is given to the dairy. Coal abounds, but is not extensively worked; limestone and ironstone occur, but are neglected; and lead is supposed to exist in several hills toward Crawick. The parish is traversed along the vale of the Nith by the turnpike between Glasgow and Carlisle, and farther north by the road from Glasgow, by way of Muirkirk, to a junction with the former line in the parish of Sanquhar. On Crawick water, near its confluence with the Nith, stands the small village of Whitehill, compact with that of Crawick-Mill [which see], in the parish of Sanquhar. On the left bank of the Nith, 3¼ miles north-west of the town of Sanquhar, stands the modern and pleasant village of Kirkconnel. The site of Old Kirkconnel, and of the former parish-church, is 1¾ mile to the north. The Duke of Buccleuch is the proprietor of nearly the whole parish. Population, in 1801, 1,096; in 1831, 1,111. Houses 190. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,678.—Kirkconnel is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £220 15s. 10d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £589 15s. 5d. There are two schools, one of them private. Parish schoolmaster's salary £26, with £3 other emoluments. The church of this parish, as well as several other churches of Dumfries-shire, was dedicated to a saint Connel or Congal, of whom nothing is certainly known. A tradition exists here that the saint was buried on Glenwhurry hill, in the vicinity of Old Kirkconnel; but it is unsupported by any monumental or documentary evidence. A saint Conwal, a disciple of the memorable saint Kentigern, is said to have been archdeacon of Glasgow as early as the year 612. He, however, is not likely to have been the saint of the Dumfries-shire churches. The church of this parish was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood.

KIRKCONNEL, a suppressed parish in the district of Annandale—or, more strictly, intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale—Dumfries-shire. It forms the north part of the present parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming [which see], and is divided from Middlebie on the west by Kirtle water. Its cemetery, occupying a romantic situation around the site of its ancient church, still exists in a rich holm half surrounded by the river, and contains the ashes of two persons whose story throws an occasional dash of sentimentalism over the conversation of almost every peasant in lower Dumfries-shire, and has been told in prose and song with nearly every variety of pathetic cadence. The sum is—for we are topographists, and cannot linger upon a spot remarkable only for its associations of pathos—"Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," a lady of the name of Irving, and the daughter of a gentleman of family, was loved by one of the Bells of Blacket-house, in the conterminous parish of Middlebie, but gave undisguised preference to the suit of a youth called Adam Fleming, who clung to her in admiration simply of her beauty. Bell, aware that she and her accepted suitor were accustomed to meet on the banks of the Kirtle, concealed himself in an adjoining wood to seize an opportunity of assassinating his rival; and the fair Helen having observed him levelling his piece, and having suddenly flung herself before it, he lodged in her body the fatal ball which was intended for her lover. Adam Fleming, who wore a sword, pursued the assassin and hewed him to inches; he afterwards served as a soldier on the continent; but, unable to find quiet to his mind, he returned home, threw himself on the grave of his murdered mistress, and there sighed himself into the sleep of death. Both his grave and the fair Helen's are still pointed out in the ancient cemetery; and the spots on which she and Bell were slain, are respectively commemorated by a heap of stones, and by the tradition of the district.*

KIRKCOWAN or Kirkowan, a parish in Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by Ayrshire; on the east by Penninghame; on the south by Kirkinner and Mochram; and on the west by Old Luce and New Luce. From Half-Mark on the north, to the extreme limit on the south, it measures 14 miles; but for 3 miles' distance from the southern boundary, it has an average breadth of not more than 2¼ miles, and nowhere is it broader than 5½ miles. Its area is computed to be about 31,600 imperial acres. Bladenoch water rises near the northern boundary, and tracing, over a distance of 3¼ miles, that boundary with Ayrshire, falls, at the north-east extremity of the parish, into Loch Macbeary. This lake having expanded itself southward over a length of 1¼ mile, by an extreme breadth of half-a-mile, Bladenoch water re-issues from it, and thence, till it leaves the parish, traces the long and sinuous eastern boundary. Tarf water, a mile after its origin in the north-west corner of the parish, appears on the western boundary, and, measuring in a straight line, runs along that boundary 10 miles,—though, measuring along its channel, it runs probably about 14; and it then suddenly debouches, and flows 3½ miles eastward to the Bladenoch. From Loch Dirry, a tiny lake near the

* On one of the tomb-stones appears a sword, and a cross; with the following inscription, now scarcely legible: "Hic jacet Adam Fleeming." They are without date; but it is probable they have lain there nearly three centuries. The particulars of the story, though transmitted by tradition, have never been doubted: according to these traditions, fair Ellen was of the family of the Bells of Kirkconnel; their residence—which was commonly called Bell's tower, and which formerly stood on the banks of the Kirtle, near the burying-ground—was taken down many years ago; and the materials employed in building the mansion-house of Sprinkell, the residence of Sir John Maxwell, Bart. That the name of the favoured lover was Fleming, appears from the inscription. It is said to have been a family of considerable note in those parts formerly, and the adjoining parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, probably derives the addition from their name. That Fair Ellen received her death, not from an arrow, but from a carbine, appears not only from report, but is beautifully alluded to in the following stanza of one of the many old songs on the subject:

"Wae to the heart that fram'd the thought!
Curst be the hand that fir'd the shot!
When in my arms Burd Ellen dropp'd,
And died for luve of me."

In another song, but evidently of a much more modern date, her death is described otherwise:

"One morn as she sat at her wheel,
She sang of fair Ellenor's fate:
Who fell by stern jealousy's steel,
As on Kirtle's smooth margin she sate."

northern limit, a brook runs sinuously 3½ or 4 miles eastward to the Bladenoch. From Loch-Clougston, a lake half-a-mile by ¼, near the southern boundary, another brook flows to the same stream. Coming in from Mochrum on the west, a third brook traces eastward to the same receptacle the southern boundary over 1½ mile's distance. Rising within 3 furlongs of the course of the first brook, a fourth streamlet flows circuitously for 8 miles to discharge itself, like the other running waters, in the Bladenoch. About mid-distance between the northern and the southern boundaries, and stretching south-westward till within half-a-mile of Tarf water, is a chain of three lakes, conjointly 1½ mile in length. The surface of nearly the whole parish is naturally a series of bleak moors, with poor and thin soil; which, though chiefly adapted to pasture, are not unsusceptible of cultivation. The proportion which the grounds under tillage bear to those which are either pastoral or waste, is as 17 to 5. The Galloway breed of black cattle are here propagated in great numbers for the Dumfries market. Nearly 10,000 black-faced sheep occupy the sheep walks. Less than 300 acres of the whole area of the parish is under wood. Slate of an inferior quality was, for some time, worked. Granite, for door-posts and lintels, and greywacke, for building material, are extensively quarried. Near the southern extremity are the ruins of Mindork-castle. On the Dumfries and Portpatrick mailroad, which runs 4½ miles diagonally across the parish, stands Drumbay house, a low thatched edifice, neat, snug, and even elegant. On the Tarf, where it crosses the parish, and 1½ mile south of the Dumfries and Portpatrick turnpike, stands the village of Kirkcowan, the site of the parish-church. Near it, on the river, is a woollen mill. Population, in 1801, 787; in 1831, 1,374. Houses 265. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,080. —Kirkcowan is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch and Sheuchan. Stipend £292 11s. 8d.; glebe £6. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with £20 fees, from £8 to £10 other emoluments, and a house and garden. There are three non-parochial schools, two of them conducted by females. The 'Kirk' seems to have been dedicated to St. Keuin, an abbot and a Scot of the western isles, at a time when these isles were scarcely peopled by Scots. The parish, accordingly, was anciently called Kirkuan. The church was granted by James IV. to the chapel-royal of Stirling.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish at the middle of the southern extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Kelton; on the east by Rerwick; on the south by the Irish sea; and on the west by the Dee, which divides it from Borgue, Twineham, and Tongueland. It is a slender oblong, measuring, in extreme length from the boundary beyond Scar-hill, on the north, to Balmae-head on the south, 8¾ miles; in extreme breadth from the boundary east of Gribdie on the east, to a bend in the Dee, at the burgh on the west, 3½ miles; in almost uniform breadth over 4 miles from the southern extremity, 1 mile 7 furlongs; and, in superficial area, about 22½ square miles. The surface is, for the most part, hilly, having but little extended plain. But the hills are neither high nor rocky; they come down in gentle slopes and form very obtuse angles with the plain; and they are generally arable to the summit, or at worst afford excellent pasture. The soil of the parish is, in some places, wet, upon a hard cold till; but in most, it is a light friable earth, with a sharp gravelly subsoil, exceedingly fructiferous; and, in some instances, it is deepest at the summit of the hills. Agriculture and the feeding of sheep and black cattle are the chief care. The district, naturally fertile, has been industriously cultivated; though not in the style of neatness and decoration so delightfully apparent in many parts of Scotland. Hedges, sylvan belts, and clumps of trees, are infrequent in occurrence; and gave place to the tame and prosaic low stone fence. Yet, in spite of all disadvantages, the country is beautiful in aspect, and rich in its productiveness. On the west side are several hundred acres of forest-trees, including about 18 species. Expensive, tasteful, and almost enthusiastic efforts were made by the Earl of Selkirk, toward the close of last century, to dot the district over with orchards. St. Mary's Isle, a promontory south of the burgh, and the site of the cognominal mansion and demesne, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, is a charming place: See Mary's Isle, St. No parish in Scotland excels Kirkcudbright in the feeding of cattle,—in the fatness and fine quality of its beef. A chalybeate spring exists near the burgh. Ring-burn traces the eastern boundary for 4 miles, and falls into the sea. Grange-burn rises near the northern extremity, and runs 5 miles south-westward to the estuary of the Dee. Loch-Fergus, an artificial lake, ½ a mile long, and lying ¾ of a mile east of the burgh, has two islets called Palace Isle and Stable Isle, both of which bear decided marks of ancient fortification, and appear to have been the sites of castles or strengths of Fergus, lord of Galloway. A brook, 3 miles in length, comes down to this lake from the northern boundary. The streamlets noticed, and some lesser ones, refresh and cheer the aspect of the country, and afford excellent trouting. The Dee [which see], first running along as a river, and next expanding into an estuary, is of great value for its fishery, but chiefly for its navigation. The parish has either vestiges or the almost entire forms of no fewer than 11 camps, 8 of them British, and 3 Roman. One of the nearly entire British camps is situated on the highest part of the farm of Drummore, and commands a very extensive prospect of the Solway frith and the Irish sea. It is large and surrounded with a deep fosse. Judging from its position and extent, the Britons probably assembled at it in considerable force to repel either the Romans, or the plundering Danes and Norwegians. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, supposes this to have been the *Caerbant torigum*, 'the fort on the conspicuous height,' mentioned by Ptolemy, and to have been the frontier garrison of the Selgovæ on the western side of their possessions. Near it is a large circular stone-built well, which seems to have supplied it with water. A little south-west of it, at the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay, or the estuary of the Dee, are vestiges of a strong battery erected by William III., when his fleet was wind-bound in the bay on his passage to raise the siege of Londonderry. A little eastward, in a precipice on the coast, is a cave running 60 feet into the rock, of unequal height, narrow at the mouth, widening and rising as it proceeds till it attains the height of 12 feet or upwards, and then contracting toward the end. It was artificially furnished with a lintelled door, and seems from its sequestered situation, and the difficulty of access to it, to have anciently been an important hiding-place. Not far from this cave is a deep fosse, which marks the site of Raeberry-castle, one of the strongholds of the once powerful family of Maclellan of Bombie. This castle overhung a very dreadful precipice on the coast, and was protected on the north side by a deep fosse, a thick wall, and a strong drawbridge. Sir Patrick Maclellan, its proprietor, near the middle of the 15th century, was forcibly carried out of it by the truculent Earl of Douglas to undergo a tragical fate,

which roused the slumbering indignation of the country against the intolerably despotic Douglases. See article GALLOWAY. Nearly 2 miles east from the burgh are utterly dilapidated vestiges of another castle of the Maclellans,—that of Bombie, whence they took their designative title. Some antiquities of note fall to be noticed in connexion with the burgh. The parish is abundantly segmented by roads. Population, in 1801, 2,381; in 1831, 3,511. Houses 489. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,953.

Kirkcudbright is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £281 10s. 2d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £605 5s. 7d. The parish-church was built in 1836. Sittings 1,510; of which 992 are the share belonging to the burgh. A Sabbath school of old standing is attended by 300 scholars, and has a library. There are two dissenting congregations, United Secession and Holy Catholic Apostolic. The latter assemble in a dwelling-house, having about 80 sittings, and rented at £16. Their first angel or minister was ordained in 1834, and has a variable salary. The United Secession congregation was established in 1819. Their meeting-house was completed in 1822, and cost £1,100. Sittings 550. Stipend £85, but variable and increasing. An ecclesiastical survey in 1836 showed the population then to be 3,467; consisting of 3,000 churchmen, 407 dissenters, and 60 not known to belong to any religious denomination. The 'kirk' was dedicated so early as the 8th century to the celebrated Saint Cuthbert,—a name strangely transmuted, in its cognominal place in the appellation of the parish, into "Cudbright," and still more oddly fused, in popular pronunciation, into "Coobry." The site of the ancient church is commemorated by a cemetery ¼ of a mile north of the burgh, still called St. Cuthbert's churchyard, and used as the burying-place of the town's people. In this cemetery are some interesting ancient sepulchral monuments, which the good taste of a burgher of Kirkcudbright has placed in good order and repair; among the rest some, with curious but affecting epitaphs, in memory of worthy covenanters who met a martyrly death in the circumjacent country, famous for its sturdy defences of the covenant. The church was given, in the 12th century, by Uchtred, son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood, and was a vicarage under them till the Reformation; in 1633, it was given to the bishop of Edinburgh; and when Episcopacy was abolished, it reverted to the Crown. In the town, previous to the Reformation, stood a church dedicated to St. Andrew; the chaplainries, cemetery, and other pertinents of which were conferred on the corporation of the burgh at the overthrow of Popery. In the northern extremity of the parish was a chapel called Kilbride, dedicated to St. Bridget. When post-Reformation Episcopacy was forced on Scotland, the people of Kirkcudbright tumultuously rose to prevent the settlement of an Episcopalian minister in their church. A judicial commission, appointed by the privy council, made inquiry into their conduct, and adjudged some women, as the ringleaders, to the pillory. "Whether the women or the privy council," sardonically remarks the author of Caledonia, "were, on that occasion, the most actuated by zeal, it is not easy to decide."—To the ancient parish of Kirkcudbright, which was small compared to the present one, were annexed, a little after the middle of the 17th century, the parishes of Dunrod and Galtway. Dunrod forms the southern part of the united parish. Its cemetery continues to be used, and marks the site of the church at the western base of an oblong hill, which once may have exhibited a red appearance,—the word Dunrod meaning the reddish hill. The church was given, in 1160, by Fergus, when he assumed the cowl, to the monks of Holyrood; and it afterwards shared a common fortune with the church of Kirkcudbright. The ancient parish of Galtway forms the middle part of the united parish. The name signifies the bank or ascent on the water. The cemetery, still in use, overlooks one of the streamlets which flow into the estuary of the Dee. A place near it is called, by a pleonasm not uncommon in the Scottish topographical nomenclature, Galtway-bank. The church, with its pertinents, being given by Fergus to the monks of Holyrood, was appropriated to the prior and canon of St. Mary's Isle, a dependent cell of Holyrood abbey.—A convent for Franciscans or Grey Friars was founded at Kirkcudbright in the reign of Alexander II.; but, in consequence of the ancient records having been carried off at the Reformation, it is very obscurely known to history. John Carpenter, one of its cowled inmates, in the reign of David II., was distinguished for his mechanical genius; and, by his dexterity in engineering, he so fortified the castle of Dumbarton as to earn from the King an yearly pension of £20 in guerdon of his service. In 1564, the church of the friary was granted by Queen Mary to the magistrates of the town to be used as a parish-church; and when it became unserviceable, it yielded up its site to a successor for the use of the whole modern united parish. The ground occupied by the convent itself, and the adjacent orchards and gardens, were given, in 1539, to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie.—In the town is an excellent burgh academy, conducted by three teachers, attended by 200 scholars, and affording tuition in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, and all the departments of a liberal English education. Two parochial schools are attended by at most 134 scholars. Salary of each of the masters £25 13s. 2d., with fees, and from £2 to £7 other emoluments. Seven private schools, conducted by seven teachers, are attended by 300 scholars.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the county-town of Kirkcudbrightshire, is pleasantly seated on the left bank of the Dee; 6 miles north of the point where the river becomes lost in the sea; 21 miles from New Galloway; 28 from Dumfries; 33 from Newton-Stewart; 60 from Portpatrick; and 101 from Edinburgh. It is encincture on the one side by the river, and on the other by the wooded portion of the parish,—sylvan slopes coming umbrageously down from the gentle heights on the back ground, or stretching southward in a broad belt of luxuriance till they become identified, at a mile's distance, with the almost isleted peninsula of St. Mary's Isle, sending out an invasion of forest-scenery on the bosom of the estuary. Seen from a little distance, the town seems gay and almost grand, more resembling a small but proud city, than an inconsiderable and tinily populated town. In the interior, it is regular, neat, clean, and contains a larger proportion of recently built houses than almost any other town in Scotland. A society of rather singular character, consisting of a large number of inhabitants, who build by subscription of all the members a given number of houses annually, and dispose of each among the subscribers by a sort of lottery, has achieved great things, not only in modernizing the town, but in throwing over it an air of taste and pretension which is nearly without a parallel, or even a tolerable imitation among Scottish towns of its size. Capitalists, too, who have enough to live like gentlemen, but not sufficient to purchase estates, and a numerous staff of legal functionaries who possess an easy com-

petency in connexion with the civil business of the county, have adopted the town, either from choice or from convenience, as their place of residence, and contributed not a little to give it features of elegance or polish. So long ago as 1764, it became supplied with excellent spring-water by conveyance through leaden pipes; it has not failed, of course, to provide itself with the modern luxury of gas-light; and as to other appliances of convenience and comfort, it has them in a style of keeping with these.

The western and southern sides of the town are formed by two streets, at right angles with each other, both of which, very absurdly, bear the name of High-street. From a point on the bank of the Dee, 200 yards west of a sudden debouch of the river from a southerly to a westerly course, High-street runs due south over a distance of 275 yards; and it then, while sending a slight elongation westward, runs due east over a distance of 400 yards. At a distance of about 130 yards from the southward line of High-street, Castle-street runs parallel with it and to the east of it, from nearly the river side to the eastward line of High-street. Union-street connects the parallel thoroughfares nearly at their middle, in the manner of the connecting stroke between the limbs of the letter H. Going off from the north end of Castle-street, at an obtuse angle of about 55 or 60 degrees, Cuthbert-street runs in a direction north-east by east over a distance of 400 yards. Intersecting this street obliquely, about two-thirds way from its commencement at Castle-street, St. Mary's-street stretches a brief space northward, leading the way to Tongueland-bridge, and sends off an unedificed thoroughfare southward to intersect the eastern High-street, and afterwards fork into roads respectively to St. Mary's Isle and to Dundrennan. Somewhat parallel with this line to the east of it, but bending in the form of a small segment of a circle, runs Millburn-street, extending from the eastern termination of High-street, to a point 650 yards to the north, where, near the entrance of a small brook into the Dee, are a mill and a tannery. All the streets, with the exception of the last and of High-street, possess more or less regularity of aspect, and consist simply of continuous lines of edifices. But Millburn-street has a sort of suburban or village character, and is sometimes spoken of, though incorrectly, as if it were not compact with the town. High-street, on the other hand, wants a strictly modern character, and is winged all the way along both sides of both its lines with "closses," or narrow brief alleys. Yet, in front, it has many good houses, some handsome shops, and several public buildings; and in the rear it has little gardens, encompassed with neat walls, and sending occasionally up an ornamental tree; so that, altogether, it produces a pleasing effect.

Sixty or seventy yards south of the angle made by the two lines of High-street stands the burgh academy, a capacious and elegant structure, containing, in addition to its proper accommodations, a large room occupied by a public subscription-library. At the west end of the east and west High-street, looking down the north and south High-street, are the old jail and a spire,—the latter a conspicuous object, and the former both a large and a curious one. In front of the old jail stands the market-cross, purporting, from an inscription on it, to have been erected in 1504. On the opposite side of the same line of High-street, but 70 or 80 yards to the east, are the new jail and the county-hall, edifices erected in 1816, and of very creditable appearance. Directly opposite them is — what becomes noticeable in a place like Kirkcudbright—a brewery. On the bank of the river, at the north end of Castle-street, and looking along that thoroughfare, stands the neat and capacious parish-church. In High-street is the meeting-house belonging to the United Secession,—a building of agreeable aspect.

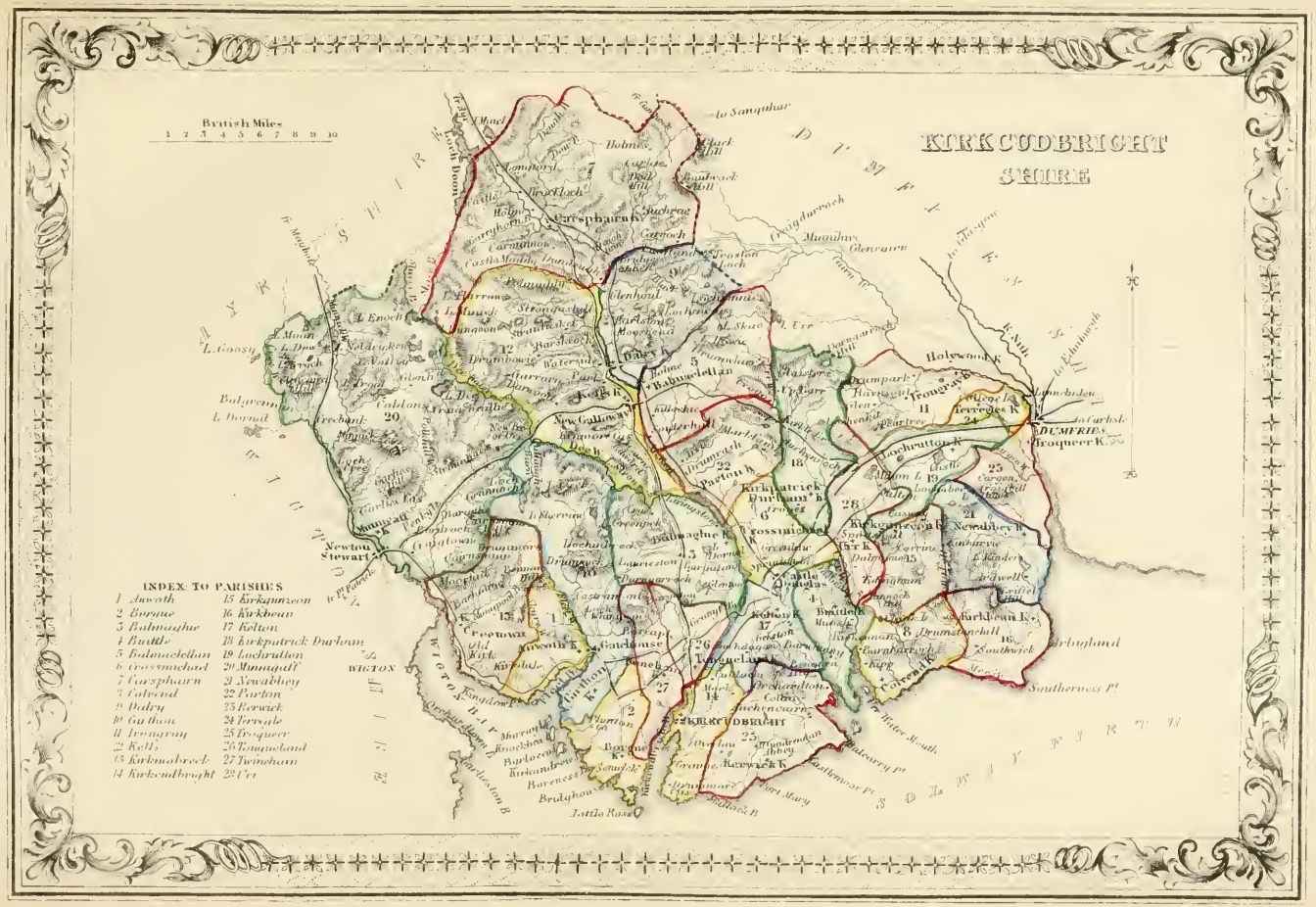
A little west of the town, very near the river, are some mounds surrounded by a deep fosse, the remains of a very ancient fortified castle. The tide probably flowed round it in former times, and filled the fosse with water. The castle—now vulgarly called Castledykes, but known in ancient writings as Castlemains—belonged originally to the Lords of Galloway, when they ruled the province as a regality separate from Scotland; and seems to have been built to command the entrance of the harbour. Coming into the possession of John Baliol as successor to the Lords of Galloway, it was, for some time, during the war of 1300, the residence of Edward I. and his queen and court; and passing into the hands of the Douglases, on the forfeiture of Edward Baliol, it remained with them till 1455, when their crimes drew down upon them summary castigation, and in that year was visited by James II. when on his march to crush their malign power. Becoming now the property of the Crown, it offered, in 1461, a retreat to Henry VI. after his defeat at Towton, and was his place of residence while his queen Margaret visited the Scottish queen at Edinburgh. In 1508, it was the temporary residence of James IV., who, while occupying it, was hospitably entertained by the burgh; and, next year, by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, it was gifted, along with some attached lands, to the magistrates for the common good of the inhabitants. The land, though alienated, at some period, by the corporation, and though not within the burgh previous to the grant, continues to be subject to burgage tenure.—Not very many paces west of the parish-church, or between the northern terminations of Castle-street and High-street, stands the ruinous but venerable form of the castle of Kirkcudbright, built in the year 1582 by Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the ancestor of the Lords Kirkcudbright. It is a strong, massive, Gothic building, lifting its upper work so boldly into view as to give, conjointly with the towers of the jail, distinctiveness and markedness of feature to the burghal landscape; and, at the time when it was reared, it must have been a splendid, as it is still a spacious edifice.—At comparatively very recent date, broad vestiges existed of town fortification. At a time when the town consisted chiefly of a single street running up from the harbour, it appears to have been surrounded by a wall and a deep ditch, the latter filled from the flowing tide; and it had at its two ends, strong gates, which, little more than 50 years ago, were pulled down to make way for new houses. An English party who marched against the town in 1547, in the stupid warfare about the marriage-treaty between Mary and Edward VI., narrate that as they approached "Kirkobrie, they who saw us coming barred their gates, and kept their dikes, for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the waterward, and a gate on the over end to the fellward,"—and that, in consequence, English force was repelled by Scotch precaution.

Kirkcudbright has never been the seat of any considerable manufacture or trade. Hector Boece, indeed, describes it as, in his day, "ane rich town, full of merchandise;" but he seems either to have been totally misinformed, or to have, amid the actionless penury of his age, reckoned that "riches" and "merchandise" which, in the present stirring and productive era, would be esteemed only the snug competency and the village trade of a homely huckster. During the disturbed and semi-anarchical pe-

riod when the Dick Hatteraiks of the contraband trade infested the coasts of the Solway frith, the inhabitants had such a connexion with the desperadoes as comported ill with the prosperity of the town, and exerted a malign influence upon the habits of their posterity at the moment when other parts of Scotland were starting in the career of modern productive industry. By a strange infatuation, too, the town, when proposed to be the adopted site of the first and very promising attempt to introduce the cotton manufacture to Galloway, superciliously rejected the offered advantage, and sent away the gentlemen who would have done it a service to build their factories at Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Hardly were the erections on the Fleet completed, when Kirkcudbright saw the suicidal tendency of its conductor, and made a hasty attempt to retrieve its error. Mules and jennies were erected; weavers were brought from a distance to work with the fly-shuttle; and a woollen manufactory was commenced. But so poor has been the result, that, after the lapse of half-a-century, the only monuments of these seemingly promising exertions are 60 looms, all plain, and all for cotton fabrics. A brewery, a tannery, a grinding-mill — all already incidentally noticed—a few stocking-frames, the means in two building-yards of occasionally building one or two coasting-vessels, even of as large burden as 250 tons, and the appliances of the requisite number of the various classes of artificers for local service, complete the list of the town's establishments and tools of manufacture. Nor is its commerce on a much larger scale. The aggregate tonnage of all the vessels belonging both to the port and to the district within the range of its custom-house establishment—exclusive of a steamer which maintains a communication with Whitehaven and Liverpool—is probably short of 2,000. Considerable quantities of oats, barley, and potatoes are exported to the Clyde, but chiefly to England. The merchants are obliged to make coal their principal import; yet they occasionally send a small vessel across the Atlantic for West Indian produce, and bring wine and other luxuries from England. Yet the harbour is much the best on the south coast of Scotland; though, owing to the almost complete recess of the peculiar tide of the Solway, it is fully suitable for such vessels only as can take the ground. It is naturally safe, has good anchorage, affords shelter from all winds, and extends from the mouth of the river to the town about 6 miles. An islet called the Little Ross lies across its entrance, allowing a channel on the east 1½ mile wide, safe and bold on both sides, and having behind it a road, with 16 feet at low water, and 40 feet at high water, where vessels may ride at safety in gales from any point round three-fourths of the compass. Above Little Ross are Balmangan bay, a considerable inlet on the west, and Manxman's lake, a large bay running up the east side of St. Mary's Isle. Off the Isle a bar runs so far across the channel as to impose on vessels the choice of sailing over, in about 20 feet water at ordinary spring tides, or steering along a narrow waterway close in with the rocks. On the shore at the town is a fine shelving beach, offering to vessels the alternative of lying dry on its sands, or of riding at anchor in the channel, with a depth of water 8 feet in the ebb and 28 in the flood. The rise of the tide being 20 feet, vessels of 200 tons have facility for sailing 2 miles beyond the town to Tongueland, where a natural barrier terminates the navigation: See the article Dee. A natural harbour so expansive, so variform, so advantageous, and, amid the impetuous and menacing tides of the south coast of Scotland, so peculiarly sheltered, ought, one would think, to have long ago rendered Kirkcudbright, not only the entrepot for most of Galloway and Dumfries-shire, but the seat of an extensive general commerce maintained by local manufacture. Nature, however, long remained here almost wholly unthanked by art, and even yet has been acknowledged only to the extent of expending about £1,620 in the excavation of the harbour, and the erection of new piers. "The harbour," summarily report the burgh-commissioners, "has great depth of water; but there is no trade or manufacture worth mentioning; and the town appears stationary." Not even the obvious and highly advantageous facility of a bridge across the Dee, with a drawbridge for the transit of vessels, either exists or seems to have been contemplated. A ferry, by means of a curious sort of boat, or Tongueland bridge 2 miles up the river, serve the town's people, and all the country on the south-east, as a succedaneum. Too little intercourse even is maintained with the interior, either for bringing to the domestic market a choice supply of articles of consumpt from the farmer and the grazier, or for prosecuting a retail trade proportioned in magnitude to the advantageousness of the town's position.

Nearly all the importance of Kirkcudbright arises from its being the adopted home of small capitalists, and the county-town of the stewartry. The seat of the sheriff-court and of the practitioners of the law, it draws from the circumjacent country no inconsiderable annual sums as expenses of lawsuits. The genteel or monied inhabitants do not, as in most places, straggle in the outskirts in suburban villas; but they take up their place firmly and unequivocally as citizens,—form proportionately a very large portion of the population, and so decidedly give the place its tone that, among even the lowest classes, an unusually high degree of liberal intelligence prevails. The richer burghers, too, instead of exhibiting those habits which generally characterize the opulent inhabitants of great manufacturing cities, seem rather to take the tone of their manners from the county gentlemen, and—greatly to their credit—are nearly utter strangers to the fashionable follies and vanity and dissipation which are connected with the flaunting promenade, the ball-room, and the theatre. The town, as a whole, displays a relish rather for the calm enjoyments of mind, than for the tumultuous and chiefly animal pleasures elsewhere in vogue.

Kirkcudbright has a branch-office of the Bank of Scotland; some good inns, the principal of which is the Commercial; a news-room; a Masonic-lodge; a billiard-room; a regatta-club; and some benevolent and patriotic institutions. Anciently it was a burgh-of-regality, and held of the Douglases, lords of Galloway, as superiors. It was erected into a royal burgh, in 1455, by charter from James II.; and, in 1633, it received another charter from Charles I. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 13 ordinary councillors. The burgh property is very considerable, and yields the whole, except about £26 of a revenue, which, in 1832, amounted to £936 9s. 10d. The expenditure for the same year was £864 14s. 4d.; and the debt then due by the burgh £4,343 2s. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction over only the old royalty, and in 1833 had only 6 civil causes; and they have little patronage, except the appointing of the town-officers, and of the teachers of the burgh school. The jail is in a fair condition. Burgess' fees are, for a merchant and trader, £3 6s. 8d.; for a master tradesman, £2; for a labourer, £1. Burgesses, in 1832, 90. The incorporated trades with their respective numbers, and the entry-money which



A Fullarton & C° London & Edinburgh

they respectively exact from a stranger, are, squaremen, 36, £3 10s.; tailors, 12, £5; clothiers, 20, 10s.; hammermen and glovers, 13, £3 5s.; shoemakers, 17, £6; weavers, 22, £3. Kirkcudbright unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben in sending a member to parliament. Enrolled constituency, in 1832, 111; but available constituency, 151. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held on the last Friday of March and September, and on the Friday preceding Castle-Douglas, or Kelton-hill, mid-summer fair. Population, in 1831, 2,690.

Kirkcudbright gave the title of Baron, in the Scottish peerage, to the family of Maclellan of Bombie. This family, once very powerful, the proprietors of several castles, and wielding not a little influence in Galloway, has already been incidentally noticed. Sir Patrick Maclellan, proprietor of the barony of Bombie, situated in the parish, incurred forfeiture in consequence of marauding depredations on the lands of the Douglases, lords of Galloway. Sir William, his son—incited by a proclamation of James II. offering the forfeited barony to any person who should disperse a menacing band of gypsies who infested the country, and capture the body of their leader, dead or alive, in evidence of success—rushed boldly in search of the proscribed marauders, and earned back his patrimony, by carrying to the King the head of their captain on the point of his sword. To commemorate the manner in which he regained the barony, he adopted as his crest an erect right arm, the hand grasping a dagger, on the point of which was a Moor's head couped, proper; with the motto, 'Think on,'—intimating the steadiness of purpose with which he contemplated his enterprise. Sir Robert, the 4th in descent from Sir William, acted as gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I.; and, in 1633, was created by the latter a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. John, the 3d Lord, was an eccentric, addle-headed being, who, with all the impetuosity of a roused bull, and with an amount of imprudence which brought down his reason to a level with its instinct, ran right forward in a pell-mell career along the path which first offered, ready to be hooted or scared round into a sideward or reverse career of similar character, to the detriment of all who had followed him in the chase. He commenced by being a fierce opponent of Cromwell and the Independents; and being, at the time, the proprietor of greater part of the parish, he compelled his vassals to take arms in the cause of the King, occasioned the ruin of the villages of Dunrod and Galtway, by levying nearly all their male population, sent off his recruits to fatten the soil of Ireland with their carcases, and incurred such enormous expenses as nearly ruined his estates. But at the Restoration, just when any royalist but himself thought everything gained, and ran fleetly to the King in hope of compensation and honours, he shied suddenly round, opposed the royal government,—sanctioned the riot, slightly mentioned in our parochial notice, for preventing the induction of an Episcopalian minister,—and, at the time when the women were sent to the pillory, was captured, along with some other influential persons, sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and driven to utter temporal ruin. His successors never afterwards regained so much as an acre of their patrimonial property; and, for a considerable period, were conceded their baronial title only by courtesy, and, when they appeared at the election of the representative peers of Scotland, suffered the indignity of having to vote under protest. One of them was the 'Lord Kilcoubrie,' whom Goldsmith, in his sneers at the poverty of the Scottish nobility, mentions as keeping a glove-shop in Edinburgh. In the reign of George III. they were at last formally and legally reinstated in their honours; but, in 1832, at the death of the 9th Lord, the title—alternately a coronet and a football, now glittering on the head, and now tossed in the mire by the foot of every wayfarer—sank quietly into extinction.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, prescriptively called a stewartry, but, in every practical and real point of view, a sheriffdom, shire, or county, in the western division of the southern border of Scotland, constituting the eastern part, and very nearly two-thirds of the whole extent, of the province of Galloway. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Ayrshire; on the north-east and east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the west by Wigtonshire. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. It lies between 54° 44′ 35″ and 55° 19′ north latitude, and between 3° 33′ and 4° 35° longitude west from Greenwich; and it measures in extreme length, from north-west to south-east, 44 miles; in extreme breadth 31 miles, in minimum breadth 21 miles; and in superficial area 855 square miles, or 547,200 statute acres. These are the measurements given in Chalmers' 'Caledonia;' but those brought out in a survey by Mr. Ainslie, and adopted in the Rev. Samuel Smith's 'Agricultural View of Galloway,' assign to it a somewhat larger area, comprehending 882.57 square miles, or 449,313 Scottish acres. Its southern half has, as natural boundaries, the river and estuary of the Nith on the east, the sea and the Solway frith on the south, and the river Cree and Wigton bay on the west; but its northern half is traced by natural boundaries only partially and at intervals,—by the Cairn for $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles above its confluence with the Nith,—by a water-shedding line of mountain summits for $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward of its north-east angle, and, with trivial exceptions, 15 or 16 miles sinuously westward of that angle,—by Loch-Doon and its tributary Gala-lane for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north-west,—and by the river Cree, from the north-west extremity southward to the southern division of the county. Kirkcudbrightshire has no recognised or nominal subdivisions, except that the four most northerly parishes are called Glenkens [which see]; but it admits, or rather exhibits, a very marked natural subdivision into a highland district, and a champaign country thickly undulated with hills. A straight line drawn from about the centre of Irongray parish to Gatehouse-of-Fleet, or to the middle of Anworth parish, has, with some exceptions, the former on the north-west, and the latter on the south-east.

The highland or north-west district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. Blacklarg, at the point where the stewartry meets with Dumfries-shire, ascends to the height of 2,890 feet above sea-level; and it is nearly equalled, or boldly imitated in its cloud-ward aspirings by numerous other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the north, are part of what is often termed the southern highlands, or the broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the Scottish lowlands; they ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and, extending themselves down to the sea on the west, and parallel to Dumfries-shire on the east, they form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The straths spread out by the streams of the region, as they recede from the higher grounds, and accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-

tenth, of the whole district. The south-eastern, a comparatively champaign division of the county, when viewed from the northern mountains, appears like a great plain, diversified only by a variety of shades, according to the colour, size, or distance of the heights upon its surface. So gentle, too, is its cumulative ascent from the sea, that the Dee, at the point of entering it, or even a long way up the strath, on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 feet above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous; while much the greater proportion of the other three-fourths, though fully under cultivation, is a rolling, broken, hilly surface, and, for the most part, continues its bold undulations down to the very shore of the estuary and the sea. On the south-east the conspicuous Criffel rises up almost from the margin of the Nith to a height of 1,895 feet above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 miles westward in the direction of Dalbeatty, and a second low ridge away south-westward parallel with the coast to the vicinity of Kirkcudbright. These heights, though greatly inferior to the ranges in the north-western division, and seemingly insignificant — owing partly to their distance — when viewed from them, are, in reality, far from being inconsiderable; and lifting their craggy cliffs and dark summits immediately above the margin of the sea, they form scenery highly picturesque, and occasionally approaching the sublime. Over all parts of the county the uplands are, for the most part, broken by abrupt protuberances, steep banks, and rocky knolls, diversified into every possible variety of shape; and even in the multitudinous instances in which they admit of tillage, either on their lower slopes or over all their sides and their summit, they rarely present a smooth and uniform arable surface.

In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, throughout most of Terregles and part of Troqueer and Irongray, where, apart from artificial division, the territory forms a portion of the beautiful and exulting strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth and level tract, carpeted with a mixture of sand and loam, and possessing facilities of cultivation and improvement beyond any other part of the county. Along the banks of the Nith, from Maxwelltown downward, and for some distance lying between the former tract and the river, extends a belt of merse land, at first narrow and interspersed with 'flows,' but broader in Newabbey and Kirkbean, and comprehending about 6,000 acres either of carse or of a rich loam, partly on a gravelly bottom, and partly on a bottom of limestone. From Terregles, south-westward to the Dee, extends a broad and large tract, comprising Lochrutton, Kirkgunzeon, and Urr, and part of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Kelton, Buittle, and Rerwick, which, while hilly, has comparatively an unbroken surface, carpeted with a strong soil, though often upon a retentive subsoil, and peculiarly adapted for tillage. The broken portions of this tract, and the general area of the other parts of the comparatively champaign district, are subject to exceedingly less waste than a stranger to their peculiarities, who should glance at their appearance, would imagine. The knolls conceal, by the perspective of their summits, considerable flat intervals amongst them; and while themselves seeming, from the furze and brushwood which crowns their summits, to be unfit for cultivation, are usually covered with a very kindly soil, of sufficient depth for the plough. Of an extremely broken field, not more than one-half of which would seem to a stranger available for tillage, the proportion really and easily arable often amounts to four-fifths. Except in loamy sand and the merse tracts near Dumfries, the soil of nearly all the ploughed ground of the stewartry, comprehending not only the great south-east division, but the fine strath of the Ken and the narrower vale of the Cree, is dry loam of a hazel colour, and therefore locally called hazelly loam, but often degenerating, more or less, into gravel. The bed of schistus on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to form a path to the plough, and probably where the rock is soft, adds by its attrition to the depth of the soil. In the highland division rich meadows, luxuriant pastures, and arable lands of considerable aggregate extent, occur along the banks of the rivers, on the sloping sides of the hills, in vales among the mountains, and along the margins of little streams. A large part of the Glenkens, too, exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' a weary and almost desolate waste, a thin stratum of mossy soil yielding, amidst the prevailing russet, such poor grass that the sheep which feed upon it, and are strongly attached to it, would, were there not intervening expanses or belts of luxuriant verdure, soon perish by emaciation. With large bases, lofty summits, and small intervals of valley, the mountains exhibit aspects of wild bleakness diversified by picturesqueness and romance, and sometimes sending down shelving precipices from near their tops, they are inaccessible to the most adventurous quadruped, and offer their beetling cliffs for an eyry to the eagle; while far below, among the fragments of fallen rocks, the fox finds a retreat whence he cannot be unkenneled by the huntsman's dogs.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends out a few very trivial rills as head-waters of the Ayrshire or Carrick rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfries-shire, and, as far as the joint-evidence of the disposal of its waters and the configuration of its great mountain-chain could decide, it was naturally adjudged to the place which it long legally held as a component part of that beautiful county. What Eskdale is to Dumfries-shire on the east, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the west; and all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end till nearly the other of the north side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the south. The stewartry, unlike Dumfries-shire, has no expanded plain for concentrating its streams before giving them to the sea, and, in consequence, discharges much of the drainings of its surface, in inconsiderable volumes of water. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the URR, the KEN, the DEE, and the FLEET, each of which is separately described in the present work. Lakes are very numerous, and, in some instances, are remarkable for either the rare species, or the great numerousness of their fish; but, excepting DOON on the boundary, and KEN and KINDER in the interior, all of which are noticed in their place, they are individually so inconsiderable both in size and in interest, as to challenge attention only in the sketches of the parishes to which they belong. Perennial springs every where well up in great abundance, and afford an ample supply of excellent water for culinary uses. Of chalybeate springs, which also are numerous, the most celebrated is that of LOCHENBRACK [which see], in the parish of Balmaghie. The Solway frith, becoming identified on the west with the Irish sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigton bay, in an

ample semicircular coast-line of 50 miles, exclusive of sinuosities. The coast, on the east, is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold, rocky, here perforated with natural caves, and there sending aloft beetling cliffs, tempting daring adventurers to hazard their lives in gathering the samphire. Along the whole coast, a permanent recession of the sea has taken place,—not very apparent or productive of any great advantage, indeed, in the high and rocky regions, but very evident and resulting in a bequest of the rich territory of the Merse, in the flat tract along the Nith. Besides the estuary on the east, and the gulf or large bay on the west, the Solway forms, at points where it receives streams, very considerable natural harbours, running up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough frith, at the mouth of the Urr, Heston bay, and Auchencairn bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little eastward, Kirkcudbright bay, at the mouth of the Dee, and Fleet bay, at the mouth of the Fleet. Though all the waters which wash the coast are rich in the finny tribes, they rarely tempt the apathetic inhabitants of the coast to spread the net or cast the line, and have not prompted the erection of a single fishing village, nor, of course, the formation of any community of professed fishermen. Sea-shells and shelly sand, which are thrown up in great profusion, have greatly contributed to fertilize the adjacent grounds; and they are accompanied, for lands to which it is more suitable, by large supplies of sea-weed.

The most prevalent rock is what Dr. Hutton calls schistus, including schistus proper and greywacke. Its strata are mixed, various, and dissimilar. Some of them, locally called whinstone, are of hard and compact grain, blue or greyish brown in colour, for the most part taking an irregular fracture, but frequently splitting into parallel slices fit to be used as coarse slates. The beds vary from half-an-inch to many feet in thickness. With the harder grain is mixed, in all different proportions, a soft, shivering, argillaceous stone, which easily yields to the weather, and locally bears the name of slate-band. The strata are, in general, not far from being perpendicular, though they lie at every dip from an absolutely vertical to a nearly horizontal position; and they are often singularly contorted; and are sometimes intersected with veins or dykes of porphyry. Much of the mountainous part consists entirely of granite. In various spots along the shores of Colvend and Rerwick, a softer species of granite occurs, and is quarried into millstones. Limestone, sandstone, and other secondary strata, occasionally intermixed with plumpudding-stone, appear eastward of Kirkcudbright, but do not extend far into the country. The district in the neighbourhood of Dumfries lies on sandstone. In Kirkbean limestone of excellent quality abounds; and in other districts it occurs, but so poor, or in such small quantity, as not to draw attention. From the rocky nature of the stewartry, abundance of suitable material is everywhere found for buildings and fences. Coal has been sought in laborious and expensive searches; but has promised to reward exertion only in Kirkbean, and even there has been found in too great paucity to pay the costs of mining. Shell-marl of the finest quality has been everywhere found at intervals, in lakes and mosses, within 12 miles of the sea. The richest supply of it has been furnished by Carlinwork loch: see article Kells. Ironstone seems to abound in Kells, Urr, Carsphairn, Buittle, Rerwick, Colvend, and other parishes; but owing to the want of skill, of enterprise, of fuel, or of all three united, it has been turned to little account. A copper mine was worked for some time in Colvend, but, seemingly without sufficient reason, was abandoned. A stratum of lead ore seems to run through the country from Minigaff on the Cree, in a north-east direction, to Wanlockhead and Leadhills, on the boundary between the counties of Dumfries and Lanark. A vein of lead, of a rich ore, exists also in the parish of Anwoth.

In early times, the stewartry appears to have been covered with woods; and at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Agricultural improvement was commenced in the 12th century, principally by the settlement among the rude inhabitants of colonies of monks, and was carried to a greater extent both in tillage and pasturage, than could well be expected in the rough circumstances of the period. From various and very unequivocal intimations, the country appears to have been much more fruitful in grain and other agricultural produce in 1300, than at the beginning of the 18th century. But disastrous wars and desolating feuds swept in rapid and constant succession over cultivated fields, and soon reduced them almost to a wilderness. So ruthlessly was agriculture thrown prostrate and maltreated that, toward the close of the 17th century, small tenants and cottagers, who had neither skill, inclination, nor means to improve the soil, were allowed to wring from it, in the paltry produce of rye, and bear, and oats, any latent energies of "heart" which it still possessed, and on the miserable condition of paying the public burdens, were permitted to sit rent-free on farms which now let for at least £200 a-year. Modern improvement commenced early in the 18th century, and was not a little remarkable both in the character and in the early history of its first measure. Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston having erected upon his property a stone fence about 4 miles in extent, several other proprietors sparingly, but firmly, followed his example. But fences seemed to the semi-savage squatters to whom utter mal-administration had given almost entire possession of the soil, not less an innovation, than a signal of war, upon their rights; and, in April and May 1724, they provoked an insurrection, and were all thrown prostrate by the "levellers." The infatuated insurgents, who were instigated by the harangues of a wild preacher who mistook his vocation, having been dispersed and broken by six troops of dragoons, the work of enclosing was resumed with greater vigour than had guided its commencement, and speedily resulted in impressing an impulse on practical and skilful care for the right management of the soil. The discovery, or at least the manurial application, of shell-marl in 1740, formed an important era, and occasioned the conversion into tillage of large tracts which had hitherto been employed exclusively in pasture. The suppression, in 1765, of the contraband trade with the Isle of Man pointed the way to the exportation of agricultural produce, and occasioned it rapidly to become a considerable trade. The institution, in 1776, of the society for the encouragement of agriculture in Galloway and Dumfries-shire was a still more important event. William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, the spirited and ingenious chairman of the society, introduced new rotations of crops, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle, and is justly considered as the father of all the grand agricultural improvements of the stewartry. At the commencement of the present century, Colonel M'Dowal of Logan made great achievements in the reclaiming of mosses. In 1809, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Agricultural society arose to urge forward a rivalry with Dumfries-shire and other adjacent counties; and before

being a twelvemonth old, it numbered 130 members, all landholders and practical farmers, with the Lord-lieutenant and the member of parliament at their head. Both before the close of last century and during the course of the present, plantations, especially on the grounds of Lord Daer and the Earl of Selkirk, have risen up to shelter and beautify the country; but, even with the aid of about 3,500 acres of copsewood, remaining from the ancient forests, they are far from being sufficient in extent or dispersion to shield the country from imputations of nakedness of aspect, or prevent it from appearing to a stranger characteristically wild and bleak. Farmhouses exhibit the greatest possible diversity,—continuing, in some instances, in the same wretched state as before agricultural improvement began,—and rising, in others, to a competition in commodiousness and elegance with any buildings of their class in Scotland. Farms, in the highland district, usually vary in size from 6 to 12 square miles; and, in the arable or cultivated grounds, they sometimes extend to 500 or 600 acres, but probably average about 200. The ordinary currency of leases is 19 years. The fences, in far the greater proportion of instances, are the dry stone walls, distinctively known as Galloway dykes; but, in the vicinity of Dumfries, and a few other localities, they consist of various sorts of hedges, all ornamental in the featuring they give the landscape. Agricultural implements are simply the approved ones known in other well-cultivated counties. Systems of cropping are necessarily various, not only throughout the stewartry but very often in the same parish. The cultivation of wheat is confined chiefly to the district adjacent to Dumfries, and to the carse-lands and other strong soils in New-abbey and Kirkbean. Oats are the staple produce, and obtain much attention by changes of seed within the stewartry itself, by importation of seed from the eastern counties of Scotland, and by other measures fitted to stimulate and improve. The cultivation of turnips has a large place in talk, and a considerable one in practice. No crop is, in general, so well managed as that of potatoes. The purple-red potato seems the favourite both with the soil and the people. The cultivation of artificial grasses has been long practised, and for upwards of thirty years has prevailed in all the improved districts. The extent of meadow-grounds in the stewartry, taken jointly with Wigtonshire, is probably not less than one-twentieth of the whole area.

The breeding and rearing of cattle, seems a pursuit naturally suggested by the soil and climate of Kirkcudbrightshire jointly with Wigtonshire, and has long been a favourite object of the farmers. Few countries can boast of pastures whose grass has such a beautiful closeness of pile, and which, after a scourging course of crops, so rapidly return to their natural verdure and fertility. The breed of Galloway cattle—peculiar to the district, though now extensively known by importations from it—are almost universally polled, and rather under than over the medium size,—smaller than the horned breed of Lancashire or the midland counties, and considerably larger than any of the Highland breeds. Their prevailing colour is black or dark-brindled. The following, says the Rev. Samuel Smith, in his 'Agricultural View of Galloway,' "are the characters of a true Galloway bullock. He is straight and broad in the back, and nearly level from the head to the rump, closely compacted between the shoulder and ribs, and also betwixt the ribs and the loins—broad at the loins, not however with hooked bones or projecting knobs; so that, when viewed above, the whole body appears beautifully rounded like the longitudinal section of a roller. He is long in the quarters, but not broad in the twist. He is deep in the chest, short in the leg, and moderately fine in the bone—clean in the chop and in the neck. His head is of a moderate size, with large rough ears, and full but not prominent eyes, or heavy eyebrows, so that he has a calm though determined look. His well-proportioned form is clothed with a loose and mellow skin, adorned with long, soft, glossy hair." The breed has, in some parts of the country, been materially injured by intermixture with the Irish, the Ayrshire, and some English breeds. But the offshoots of foreign crossings or admixtures are recognizable among the native stock even after fifty or sixty years have elapsed to efface their peculiarities; and they are now held in little estimation, and sought to be substituted by the purest and choicest propagation of the native variety. Few of the cattle are fed for home consumption. Excepting fat cows, for the small towns and villages, and about one-fortieth of the prime cattle for the tables of the opulent, the whole stock are sent chiefly, at three and three and a-half years old, to the markets of Dumfries and England. The principal sales are at St. Faiths and other markets in Norfolk; but many are effected on the spot, and many more in the Smithfield of London. Vast numbers of transfers, too—chiefly from inferior or better lands—are made at the weekly or monthly trysts of Castle-Douglas, and Gatehouse in Kirkcudbrightshire, and Glenluce, Stranraer, and Whithorn in Wigtonshire. The number sent annually out of Galloway, previous to the date of the Agricultural Report, was supposed to be 20,000; and the entire stock of Kirkcudbrightshire in 1814, was estimated at 50,000.—In the moor and mountainous districts, sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied; but, in other districts, it meets very trivial attention. Long-woolled Lincolnshire sheep—here called mugs—were tried and failed. The Leicestershire merinos, the Herefords, and the Shetlands were also introduced, but secured little favour. The Southdown, the Cheviot, the Morf, and the Mendip breeds, have had more success, and, jointly with varieties previously in the district, tenant the sheep-walks in singular motleyness of character. Smearing or salving is practised. The number of sheep in the stewartry, in 1814, was estimated at 178,000. Some remnants still exist of a breed of horses peculiar to Galloway, and in high estimation for the saddle, small in size, but exceedingly hardy and active. The breed has been, in a great measure, lost by the solicitude of farmers to have horses of greater weight, and better adapted for the draught. The stewartry's number of horses, in 1814, was estimated at 6,000. Great attention here, as in Dumfries-shire, is paid to the produce of pork, —chiefly for the Dumfries market, and, through it, for supplying the demands of England. So far back as 1810, when this object of care was of comparatively recent date, the number of swine in Galloway was supposed to be 10,000, or about one, on the average, for every family of the inhabitants.—Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borgue, Tongueland, and Kirkcudbright, and there produce honey equal, if not superior, to any in the world.—Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than Kirkcudbrightshire, both in number and variety of game.

The manufactures and commerce of the stewartry are very inconsiderable. Soap, leather, and paper are manufactured to aggregately a small amount. The woollen manufacture, though seriously attempted, never had success. The cotton manufacture has been tried in most of the towns and villages; but, with rare exceptions, it has either died out, or wears an emaciated appearance. Other manufactures are

too unimportant to challenge separate notice. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods. The ports of the district, as compared to what they were a century ago, exhibit marvellously little of the progress which elsewhere generally characterizes Scotland.

Kirkcudbrightshire, considering the highland complexion of the greater part of its surface, is not behind any part of Scotland in the important accommodation of roads. Within the parish of Kells are vestiges of an ancient road. Lithgow the traveller praises, in 1628, "the roadway inns," and, at the same time, makes no complaint of the roads,—seeming to imply, by his silence, that they were not bad. In 1764, a great military road was constructed from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and, of course, traverses the stewartry. Since then, much attention has been paid to roads of all sorts, from the main-line to the ramification of the parish-road leading up to a single farm, as a grand ancillary of agricultural improvement. In consequence of the acts of 1780 and 1797, which converted statute labour into money payment, and then doubled the assessment and authorized tolls, the roads of the stewartry, both in their structure and as to their extent, have been greatly improved. A fair idea of their multitudinous ramifications can be formed only by examining a large travelling map.

During the Roman period in Britain, Kirkcudbrightshire was occupied, along with other extensive territories, by two British tribes,—the Selgovæ, east of the Dee, and the Novantes west of that stream. British strengths line the whole frontier of the two tribes along both sides of the Dee, and occur in considerable numbers both eastward and westward in the interior, interspersed with the sites of Roman garrisons, placed to overawe a people who could not be easily subdued. Caves, subterraneous excavations, and other remarkable hiding-places, resorted to by the inhabitants in barbarous times, perforate the cliffs on the rocky coast, and occur in various inland localities. The most notable is one in the parish of Buittle. Druidical temples, or circles of upright stones, occur in sections, or entire, in the parishes of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunzeon, Lochrulton, Parton, Kelton, Rerwick, Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff. A remarkable rocking-stone exists in Kells. Cairns and tumuli abound, and, in numerous instances, have yielded up to research some curious antiquities; but they can be noticed only in the articles on the parishes where they occur. Picts' kilns and murder-holes—the former of which abound in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck—seem to be peculiar to Galloway; and if so, are comparatively modern works rather than strictly ancient. A Roman road, branching off through Glencairn from the great road up Nithsdale, [see article DUMFRIES-SHIRE,] passed through the lands of Altry in Dalry, to the farm of Holm in Carsphairn, proceeded thence across the ridge of Polwhat to the north-west extremity of the parish, and there entered Ayrshire to penetrate by Dalmellington to the frith of Clyde. Vestiges of the part of this road which traversed Kircudbrightshire still exist. A very ancient work, probably erected by the Romanized Britons, and intended for defence of the inhabitants on its south side, consists of a strong wall 8 feet broad at the base, built for the most part of stones, but occasionally of stones and earth, and strengthened on the north side by a fosse. Bearing, in most places, the name of the Devil's dyke, but in some those of the Roman dyke and the Auld-Head dyke of Scotland, it has been traced from Lochryan in Wigtonshire to the north-east border of Kirkcudbrightshire on the boundary with Nithsdale, and seems to have sinuously extended to upwards of 53 miles in length. The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the abbeys of Dundrennan, Tongueland, and Newabbey, the priory of St. Mary's Isle, and the convent, and afterwards the college, of Lincluden, each of which will be found noticed in its proper place.

The civil history of Kirkcudbrightshire is rapidly sketched in the article GALLOWAY. The Gaelic people of the district, who for so many years retained their own laws and practised their own usages, would not permit the introduction among them of a sheriffdom. Till 1296, what is now the stewartry, was considered as a part of Dumfries-shire. Throughout the 13th century, a violent struggle was maintained between the power of ancient usages, and that of the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Comyns, under the minority of Alexander III., introduced a justiciary,—a beneficial change which was continued after Baliol's dethronement. The forfeiture of the Comyns placed the lordship of Galloway in the possession of the illustrious Bruce, and—Western Galloway being already under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Wigton—seems to have occasioned the erection of Eastern and Central Galloway into the present stewartry.—In 1369, the audacity of Archibald Douglas the Grim wrenched, for himself and his heirs, from the weakness of David II., the lordship of Galloway, and with it the stewartry to which it gave appointment and power. But in 1455, when, on the forfeiture of the Douglases, the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of Kirkcudbright became again the steward of the king. Though, for a long time, the territory continued to be nominally viewed as, in some respects, comprehended in Dumfries-shire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and, within his own territory, regularly executed, in discharge of his office, the writs of the king, and the ordinances of parliament. Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connexion in any form whatever with Dumfries-shire had disappeared. But from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the stewartry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office. After the fall of James III. in that year, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a grant of the powers of steward till the infant James IV. should attain the age of 21 years. In 1502, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum got, for himself and his heirs, a grant for 9 years of the offices of steward of Kirkcudbright, and keeper of Thrive-castle, with their revenues, their lands, and their fisheries. Early in the reign of James V., Robert Lord Maxwell obtained a similar grant for 19 years; and in 1526, he received the offices and their pertinents as a regular hereditary possession. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, Henrietta, the Countess-dowager of Hopeton, and the legal representative of the Maxwells, was allowed £5,000 in compensation for the stewartship. Various other jurisdictions perplexed and chequered the district. The Stewarts of Garlies, who became Earls of Galloway, had a separate jurisdiction over all their estates in Minigaff and Kirkmabreck, and, in 1747, received for it £154 9s. 10d. The Lords Herries ruled separately over 'the regality of Terregles,' and, in 1747, were allowed for their jurisdiction £123 4s. 1d. The provosts of Lincluden, the abbot of Dundrinnan, the abbot of Tongueland, the abbot of Newabbey, and the bishop of Galloway also, had territories independent of the steward. The regality of Almorness, and some eight or nine baronies, were likewise separate jurisdictions. When all the feudalities were

overthrown, the emancipated stewartry was placed under a stewart-depute, whose functions were the same as those of the sheriff-depute. The first stewart-depute, at a salary of £150 a-year, was Thomas Miller, advocate, who, rising to the top of his profession, became president of the Court-of-session, and left a baronetcy with a fair name to his family. —The district west of the Urr belonged anciently to the bishopric of Galloway, and composed the deanery of Desnes; and the district east of that river belonged to the bishopric of Glasgow, and was comprehended in the deanery of the Nith. A similar ecclesiastical division—simply substituting synods and presbyteries for bishoprics and deaneries—continues to exist. The district east of the Urr belongs to the synod of Galloway, and is distributed into 18 parishes, 16 of which constitute the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, while two are included in that of Wigton; and the district east of the Urr, distributed into 10 parishes, belongs to the synod and the presbytery of Dumfries.

Kirkcudbrightshire has two royal burghs, Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, and several considerable villages,—Maxwelltown, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Creetown, Dalbeattie, Castle-Douglas, and Dalry. It sends one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 1,331. There are few large estates. The valued rent of the whole stewartry, in Scottish money, is £114,571 19s. 3d.; the annual value of the real property, as assessed in 1815, was £213,308. Population, in 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,684; in 1821, 38,903; in 1831, 40,590. The population, in 1831, was distributed into 871 occupiers of land employing labourers; 490 occupiers of land not employing labourers; 2,648 agricultural labourers; 1,056 labourers not agricultural; 529 manufacturing operatives; 2,299 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 440 capitalists; 118 male-servants; and 2,378 female servants. The total number of families, in 1831, was 8,283; of inhabited houses, 6,604.—In 1834, there were 49 parochial schools, conducted by 55 teachers, and attended by a minimum of 1,830 scholars, and a maximum of 3,549; and 56 non-parochial schools, conducted by 60 teachers, and attended by a minimum of 888 scholars, and a maximum of 1,839.

KIRKDALE. See KIRKMABRECK.

KIRKDEN, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire, bounded on the north by Dunnichen, Rescobie, and Guthrie; on the east by Inverkeilor; on the south by Inverkeilor and Carmylie; and on the west by Dunnichen. It measures in extreme length from east to west $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and in extreme breadth from north to south $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; but it is nearly bisected by an interjecting part of Dunnichen $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile by 1, and comprehends only about 4,000 acres. An entirely detached section, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by $\frac{3}{4}$, lies a mile north of the north-east part of the main body, is chiefly covered with wood upon natural moorland, and has a population of only 4 families. The surface of the main body of the parish lies at probably 250 or 300 feet above the level of the sea; but it is not in itself hilly, except at the west end, and even there has more an undulating than an upland aspect. About 1,200 acres of the area are dry kindly land, mixed with small stones, and called by the farmers a beachy soil; about 900 acres are deep dry land upon a bed of till; and the rest is naturally wet and spongy, lying upon a bed of cold clay, but has been greatly improved by draining. Nearly the whole parish is adorned and sheltered by a judicious interspersion of wood. The climate is salubrious, and in general clear; but is remarkable for dense dark fogs rolling in from the German ocean, and settling down for several hours in successive evenings in spring. Lunan-water, coming in from the west, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the northern boundary; and Finny or Vinny-burn, coming in from the south-west, flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary, and then 2 miles sinuously in the interior, joined in the way by a rill of 4 miles length of course from the south-west, and falling into the Lunan just before it leaves the parish. The streams furnish eels and excellent burn-trout; and are subordinated to the driving of machinery. Manufactures, in connexion with Dundee, and in the linen staple, engage a large part of the population. Their chief local seat is the modern village of Friockheim, situated in the north-east corner of the parish, on the bank of the Lunan, and near the Arbroath and Forfar railway. The village was commenced by Mr. Andson, is arranged upon a regular plan, maintains itself by the spinning and weaving of coarse linen fabrics, and has a population of about 550. The parish has no peat within itself, and little in its neighbourhood; and gets all its fuel from Arbroath, distant from the nearest point 6 miles. The turnpike between Arbroath and Brechin runs across its east end; and roads send off ramifications over all its surface. On a plain between the Finny and the Lunan stands an obelisk, with nearly effaced sculpturing of horses and other objects, supposed to have been erected upon the defeat of the Danes by Malcolm II. On the baronies respectively of Idvie and Gardyne, are two artificial mounds called Laws, the scenes, in feudal times, both of judicial trial and of capital punishment. One of them is now covered with plantation. The castle of Gardyne, built in 1568, with a capacious modern addition, occupies a romantic situation on the brink of a precipice overlooking the richly-wooded course of the limpid and purling tributary of the Finny, half-a-mile above their point of confluence. Population, in 1801, 674; in 1831, 1,039. Houses 213. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,935.—Kirkden is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £157 18s. 5d.; glebe £13. The church was built in 1825. Sittings 525. The village of Friockheim, and a district around it, belong to the *quoad sacra* parish of FRIOCKHEIM: which see. According to ecclesiastical survey, in 1836, the population of the whole parish *quoad civilia*, was then 1,137; of whom 1,087 were churchmen, and 50 were dissenters.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 10d., with from £11 to £12 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools.

KIRKDOMINÆ, an ancient chapelry within the old parish of Girvan, but included in the modern parish of Barr, in the south of Carrick, Ayrshire. The chapel stood on an eminence on the north bank of the Stincher, and belonged to the monks of Crossraguel. The inhabitants of the circumjacent country petitioned, in 1639, to have it erected into a parish-church, but do not seem to have been heard. When the parish of Barr was erected in 1653, the roof of the chapel was, with singular economy, carried off and placed on the new parish-church. A great annual fair is held at Kirkdominæ. See BARR.

KIRK-FORTHAR, an ancient chapelry in the district of Kirkcaldy, and shire of Fife. About the beginning of the 17th century, it was suppressed and annexed to the parish of Markinch. The chapel is in ruins, but the burying-ground is still in use. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kirkcaldy.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish in the south-east division of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Lochrutton; on the east by New-abbey; on the south by Colvend; and on the west by Urr. It is of an oblong form, stretching north and south, with a small westward projection at its south-west corner; and has an extreme length of 7 miles, and an

extreme breadth of 4¾ miles. A rivulet which issues from Loch-Milton in Urr, and 2 miles south of its point of efflux touches Kirkgunzeon, and which bears successively the names of Milton-burn, Craichty-burn, Culloch-burn, Kirkgunzeon-burn, and Dalbeattie-burn, flows 7½ miles sinuously along the western boundary, washes the village of Dalbeattie, falls into the Urr about 3 furlongs after leaving the parish, and is for a little way navigable by small craft coming up from the sea. Three or four minor brooks water the interior. The surface of the parish is, in general, hilly; yet contains a considerable proportion of fine flat land. The hills, the greater section of which ranges from north to south along the east, are, in some instances, heathy and fit only for sheep pasturage, but, in other instances, are covered with soil and verdure, and serve either for tillage or for the feeding of black cattle. The lowlands are, for the most part, very fertile; but, till improved by draining and the removing of obstructions, were rendered in a great degree impracticable to the plough by swamps, little stony hills, and large isolated blocks of stone. Though cultivated and enclosed, and quite lovely enough in the eyes of the mere farmer, even these best parts of the parish have a chilled and naked appearance, nearly destitute of trees, and chequered with thin stripes of stone dyke as a succedaneum for the lively hedge. Prime attention is given to the rearing of black cattle. At Barclosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran are ancient towers or castles, the first once the seat of the family of Herries, and the second built by Sir John Maxwell, who obtained by marriage the estate and titles of Terregles. There are also a Druidical temple, and several Roman camps. In the south-west projection of the parish stands the village of DALBEATTIE: which see. The parish is bisected lengthways by a turnpike, and has an aggregate of about 13 miles of other roads. Population, in 1801, 545; in 1831, 652. Houses 107. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,921.—Kirkgunzeon is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Maxwell of Terregles. Stipend £158 6s. 6d.; glebe £12. Salary of the schoolmaster, who employs an assistant, £30, with about £15 fees, and a house and garden. The teacher of a non-parochial school has £4 4s., and fees.—The parish was anciently called Kirkwinnyn, and has its name from the same saint as Kilwinning in Ayrshire. The church, with its pertinents, was given by Uchtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holm-Cultram, in Cumberland; and continued with them till they took part in the English wars against David Bruce; and it was then, in 1369, given to Sir John Herries of Terregles, and made a free parsonage. A separate commisariat, independent of that of Dumfries, anciently extended over Kirkgunzeon, and was hereditarily held by the Earls of Nithsdale; but, like other jurisdictions of its class, it was abolished in 1747.

KIRKHILL, a parish in Inverness-shire, consisting of two united parishes, called Wardlaw and Farnua. It extends about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. It lies along the Moray frith, having Inverness on the east, Kiltarlity on the south, and Kilmorack on the west; forming a fine plain of 4 miles extent, from which the surface gradually rises to the hilly country. The low grounds are of a rich clay loam, but higher up it becomes more thin and gravelly. It is watered by the Beauly, which falls into the frith at this place. Here are the remains of two Druidical temples, much defaced; and on a moor are a number of tumuli, which are said to point out the place of a desperate engagement between two rival clans. Population, in 1801, 1,582; in 1831, 1,715. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,494. Houses 374. This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Hercules Scott. Stipend £247; glebe £16.—Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £55 fees. There were two private schools in 1834.

KIRKHILL, a village in the parish of Pennicuick, Edinburghshire. It stands on a rising ground on the left bank of the North Esk, half-a-mile north-east of the village of Pennicuick; and is inhabited chiefly by papermakers and weavers. Population 500.

KIRKHILL. See KINNETTLES.

KIRKHOPE. See YARROW.

KIRKINNER, a parish in the south-east of Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by Bladenoch-water, which divides it from Penningham and Wigton; on the east by Wigton bay, which divides it from Kirkmabreck in Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-east by Sorby and Glasserton; on the south-west and west by Mochrum; and on the north-west by Kirkcowan. It measures in extreme length, from the point where it is first touched by Bladenoch-water on the north, to an angle south-west of Dowalton-loch on the south, 6¾ miles; and in extreme breadth, from the coast due east of the parish-church on the east, to the point where Malzie-water enters on the west, 5½ miles; but from the line of its greatest length it gradually contracts to 2¾ miles on the east, and to 5¾ on the west; and it has a superficial area of nearly 24 square miles. Wigton bay, over the 2¾ miles of its touching the parish, diminishes in width at high-water from 4¾ to 2½ miles, and, at low water, from 3 or 3½ miles to 2 furlongs, leaving at the efflux of the tide a belt of dry sands, on the Kirkinner side, from ¾ to 1¾ of a mile broad. For a mile, and occasionally upwards of a mile, inland, stretches from north to south a belt of carse ground,—flat, deep, and very fertile fields of clay. All the rest of the surface is a congeries of little hills, gentle in their outline, verdant in their clothing, and, in some instances, wearing crowns of plantation on their summits. Except for about half-a-mile inward from the carse, it has, in general, a thin and light soil, and does not seem to have been naturally fertile; but by means of sea-shell, marl, and lime, it has been affluently improved; and now it everywhere exhibits a well-cultivated and cheerful appearance. Very nearly the whole has been subjected to the plough; even mosses have been reclaimed and made arable; and not an acre can properly be called waste. DOWALTON-LOCH [which see] is on the south-east boundary. Malzie-water, coming in from the west, flows 1½ mile through the interior to the Bladenoch. Lane-burn rises in five head-waters in the interior, and, measuring from the longest one, flows along a channel of about 6½ miles; remarkably serpentine on the carse-grounds to the Bladenoch, a brief distance above its embouchure. The Bladenoch, up which the tide flows for 2 miles, furnishes trout, salmon, and spirlings, and has a small harbour at Baldoon. The modern mansion of Barnbarroch-house, the seat of Colonel Vans Agnew, surrounded by an extensive wooded demesne, and almost isolated by three of the ramifications of Lane-burn, adorns the centre of the parish. The ancient castle of Baldoon, situated on the Bladenoch, and once the seat of the Dunbars of Baldoon, from whom it passed by marriage to the Earls of Selkirk, and afterwards by purchase to the Earls of Galloway, was the scene of an incident which is believed to have suggested the plot of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tale of the Bride of Lammermoor.' There are vestiges of two circular camps. The parish is well provided with roads; and being distant, at its nearest point, less than half-a-mile from Wigton, the county-town, it enjoys consider-

able facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 1,160; in 1831, 1,514. Houses 261. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,247.—Kirkinner is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Vans Agnew of Barnbarroch and Sheuchan. Stipend £230 2s.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £51 9s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £28 fees, £6 other emoluments, and a house and garden. There are three non-parochial schools.—The ancient church was dedicated to St. Kenneir—abbreviated into Kinner in the name of the parish—a virgin said to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne in 450. The church was granted by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, to the monks of Whithorn; but, in 1503, was exchanged by them for that of Kirkandrew in Kirkcudbrightshire, in order that it might be annexed to the chapel-royal of Stirling. As taxed in Bagiment's roll, it was the highest benefice in the county.—The present parish comprehends, as its north-west corner, the small ancient parish of Longcastle, named after an edifice on an islet in Dowalton or Longcastle-loch. The ruins of the church still exist about half-a-mile from the lake. The parish was anciently a rectory, and was annexed to Kirkinner in 1630. Its name is occasionally joined with that of Kirkinner in designating the united parish.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a parish in Dumbartonshire, forming the western half of the detached part of that county, and lying 4¾ miles east of the nearest point of its main body. It is bounded on the north by Campsie and Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire; on the east by Cumbernauld; on the south by New Monkland and Cadder, in Lanarkshire; and on the west by Cadder. In extreme length from east to west, it measures 6¾ miles; at its west end it is 2 miles broad, but has an indentation there to the depth of a mile; it slowly and regularly expands till, at its east end, it is nearly 3¼ miles broad; and it contains an area of about 10,700 English acres. Kelvin-water comes in from the east, and except over one brief space of ¾ of a mile where the frontier overleaps it, flows along the whole of the northern boundary; but it has not here reached any of its scenes of beauty and romance, and crawls sluggishly along, with the aspect more of a Dutch canal than a Scottish stream. Luggie, or Logie-water comes in also from the east, runs 1¾ mile along the southern boundary, and flows chiefly westward, but partly northward, in the interior to the Kelvin at the town of Kirkintilloch; and though it generally has the same dull, repulsive aspect as the Kelvin, yet, for about a mile from Duntiblae to Oxgang, it moves between high, wooded, and interesting banks. The Forth and Clyde Canal [which see] extends from east to west, a little inward from the northern boundary. The surface of the parish, lying all within the great valley, traversed by that canal, though shielded by the lofty and often abrupt range of Campsie-fells on the north, and screened by considerable undulating elevations on the south, is an almost imperceptibly declining plain, with a northern exposure, everywhere variegated with waving swells, and nowhere, except in one place of small extent, warted with rugged or rocky protuberances. The soil along the Kelvin is of a deep marshy nature, and liable to be overflowed; on a small tract in the north-east corner, it is a light reddish earth, on a whinstone and gravelly bottom; around the town of Kirkintilloch, it is a light black loam, 16 or 18 inches deep, on a reddish tilly bottom; in the southern and eastern districts, it is a strong clay; and in detached little patches in various localities, amounting in the aggregate to about 140 acres, it is black peat moss. Hardly one-half of the area is in regular tillage; about 300 acres are under wood; about 300 more are waste; and an aggregate number not easily estimated, are very unpicturesquely, though very usefully, occupied by the canal and its banks, by the path of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, by the town of Kirkintilloch, by the works and yards of collieries, and by the multitudinous appliances of a busy and multifarious manufacture. Coal abounds, and is extensively mined at Shirva and at Barhill, both near the Kelvin. At the latter, on the summit of the rising ground, are nearly 30 kilns for the conversion of coal into coke, which, in dark nights, diffuse far-seen streamers on the lower clouds, and whence large exportations of coke are made to Glasgow. Limestone, freestone, and ironstone also abound. — Antoninus' wall ran through the parish for 6 miles from east to west, and had here three large forts and watch-towers. Its most easterly post was a fort, still traceable, enclosing an area of 150 square yards on the summit of Barhill, and commanding a view of almost the whole course of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde. The middle post, now nearly effaced from the intersection of it by the canal, and from other causes, was at the village of Auchendowie, and appears to have been a rectangular fort of 150 yards by 70. The westerly post, still in most parts tolerably distinct, was a fort, now called by way of distinction the Peel, on a rising ground at the west end of the town of Kirkintilloch, enclosed an area 90 yards by 80, and had the singular property of being situated on the north side of the wall.—An ancient quadrangular tower, once a strength of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, exists in a nearly entire but ruinous condition.—The parish is traversed through the town of Kirkintilloch, by the turnpike between Glasgow and Kilsyth, and has, in addition, about 20 miles of excellent roads. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway comes in from the south to the canal near the town. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway will touch the town and run through the whole length of the parish. The canal has been of incalculable advantage for the conveyance both of goods and of passengers. The number of persons who enter the passage-boats at the station here averages about 2,000 per month. Population, in 1801, 3,210; in 1831, 5,888. Houses 615. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,446.—Kirkintilloch is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Hon. Admiral Fleming. Stipend £262 1s. 3d.; glebe £10 8s. Unappropriated teinds £643 10s. 3d. The parish-church was built in 1644. Sittings 740. —A part of the parish, comprehending sections of both its town and its landward districts, and containing a population of about 2,700, was recently erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of St. David's. The church was built in 1837. Sittings 1,012.—There are three dissenting places of worship, all situated in the town. The United Secession congregation was established in 1765. Sittings 620. Stipend £137. —The Original Burgher congregation was established in 1801. Their place of worship was built in 1806, and cost £800. Sittings 700. Stipend £105. The Wesleyan Methodist congregation, established in 1817, assemble in a schoolroom. Sittings 170.—An ecclesiastical survey made in 1836, exhibited the population then as consisting of 3,629 churchmen, 2,349 dissenters, and 200 non-descript;—in all 6,178 persons.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and about £4 other emoluments. Six non-parochial schools,—one of which is endowed, and one is a boarding-school,—are conducted by 7 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 545 scholars. — Kirkintilloch, anciently written Kirkintulach, and etymologically *Caer-*

pen-tulach, 'the Fort at the end of the hill,' thus taking its name from the Roman post at the west end of the town, anciently comprehended both the present parish and that of Cumbernauld; but, at the close of the reign of James IV., it began to be called Lenzie, after the name of the barony. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Ninian, and stood near Oxgang, where its cemetery still exists; and it was given before 1195, to the monks of Cambuskenneth, and continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. In the town stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands and mill of Duntiblae. This is now the parish-church; and, though incommodious and very old, withstood a recent sharp litigation for being superseded by a new edifice. In 1649, a decree of the commissioners for planting new churches ordered the division of Lenzie into two parishes, and, a few years afterwards, was carried into execution. The new parishes were for some time called Wester Lenzie and Easter Lenzie; but eventually took their modern names from the sites of their respective churches.

KIRKINTILLOCH, the capital of the parish just described, and a burgh-of-barony, stands on Luggie-water, immediately above its confluence with the Kelvin, 3 miles south-east of Campsie, 5 miles south-west of Kilsyth, 7 miles north of Glasgow, and 49 miles west of Edinburgh. Its site has the singular advantage of being touched by a great line of turnpike, by the Forth and Clyde canal, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is an irregularly built, strangely arranged, confused looking little town, conveying by its aspect the idea of such entire devotement to trade and manufacture as precludes nearly all attention to the graces of exterior appearance. A steeple surmounting a court-house and jail gives the place a sort of burghal feature. A gas-work, sending aloft its slender stalk, evinces also regard for comfort. But the vast majority of the edifices indicates the mass of the inhabitants to be a community of cotton-weavers. The castle of Kirkintilloch, once a considerable strength, the property first of John Comyn, and next of the ancestor of the Honourable Admiral Fleming, has entirely disappeared. The town has a branch-office of the West Bank of Scotland, a savings' bank, a subscription library, a parochial library, some charitable or friendly institutions, and more than a complement of inns and ale-houses. A small weekly-market is held on Saturday; and annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the second Tuesday of May, the last Thursday of July, and the 21st day of October. Two distilleries produce upwards of 115,000 gallons a-year; a silk hat-manufactory employs upwards of 20 persons; an iron-foundery is in brisk operation; a calico-printfield has work for about 120 persons; and a variety of handicrafts, common to every town, employs, in the aggregate, about 120 workmen. But the weaving of cotton fabrics—principally lappets with a few purls and victories—yields the mass of the inhabitants what may indifferently or debatedly be called a maintenance and a starvation. The weavers are glad to earn even seven or six shillings a-week; yet they have multiplied in number with a rapidity of increase which, viewed in connexion with the poverty of their vocation, seems quite unaccountable. They amounted, a little before the close of last century, to only 185, but now amount to about 2,000,—only a fourth of whom, however, are heads of families. The number of hand-looms was, in 1828, 1,200; and, in 1838, 1,963. Those of the latter year, with the exception of eight, were all plain.—The town is said to have been erected into a burgh-of-barony by William the Lion. From its successive superiors, the Comyns, the Flemings, and the Earls of Wigton, it received charters granting and confirming the rights of electing magistrates, holding a weekly-market, and maintaining burgh-courts. From time immemorial the burgh has included two kinds of property,—the Newland mailings, which may be considered the landward part, and the burgh acres, upon which the greater part of the town is built. A Newland mailing is a piece of land rated in the cess-books at £18 Scots. The right of electing the magistrates is in the burgesses; but it is the immemorial practice of the burgh to admit as such only the proprietors of the Newland mailings, to the exclusion of the proprietors of the burgh acres, and all others. The burgess must be feudally vested in at least one-half of one of the Newland mailings. The magistracy consists of 2 bailies, 12 councillors, a treasurer, and a town-clerk, chosen yearly by the burgesses; these are 22 in number, 16 of whom are resident. The inhabitants who are not burgesses have no voice in the election of the magistrates, or in the management of the burgh's affairs. The burgh has no property, except the court-house and gaol. The revenue is wholly derived from casualties of superiority drawn on the entries of vessels in the lands, over which the magistrates are the superior's irrevocable commissioners. The income is about £30 per annum, and is applied to keeping up the public buildings and establishment, and paying the interest of debt. The debt is about £300. There are no taxes levied under authority of the magistrates. The proprietors within burgh are taxed with the landward part of the parish. The boundaries are extensive, the burgh lands extending nearly 3 miles in length, by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. The jurisdiction claimed is equally extensive with royal burghs. In civil cases the bailies judge to an unlimited amount; in criminal, they confine themselves to petty offences. The cases of either kind are not numerous. There are no stated courts. The town-clerk acts as assessor; and is paid by court-dues and fees on charters. There are no exclusive privileges or incorporations. Population about 4,400.—When the army of Prince Charles Edward came down upon the town from Stirlingshire, in 1745, one of their number was coolly shot from a lurking-place in one of the streets. The inhabitants were, in consequence, subjected to a heavy fine; and next year, when the army was returning from the south, they fled everywhere in panic, falsely apprehending that their town was destined to the flames. Kirkintilloch was the first place in the west of Scotland scourged by Asiatic cholera.

KIRKLAND, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Wemyss, 1 mile west of Leven, and 1 north of Methill. Here is one of the most extensive flax spinning-mills in Scotland, belonging to Nelson and Co. It gives employment to 681 persons, and annually consumes about 1,000 tons of flax. The village is wholly inhabited by the working people at the mills. Population, in 1836, 543. There is a school here, chiefly supported by the Company.

KIRKLAND, or KIRKFIELD BANK, a pretty village in the parish of Lesmahagow, situated about 1 mile west of the town of Lanark. The Clyde, which at this place makes a beautiful sweep, and contains a romantic little wooded island, is here spanned by a substantial bridge of three arches. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving.

KIRKLAND. See SALINE.

KIRKLISTON, a parish bisected by the river Almond, having the part on the left side of that stream in Linlithgowshire, and the part on the right side in Edinburghshire. It is bounded on the north by Abercorn, Dalmeny, and Cramond; on the east

by Corstorphine and Ratho; on the south by Kirknewton; and on the west by Uphall, Ecclesmachen, and a detached part of Dalmeny. It is very irregular in outline; but has an extreme length, from east to west, of 5½ miles, and an extreme breadth of 4½ miles, and is computed to contain about 12 square miles. The portion in Edinburghshire is about one-fourth of the whole. The Almond has, in the parish, a course of 4½ miles from south-west to north-east in a straight line, but of about 6½ or 7 along the sinuosities of its channel; and it runs upon a broad, and, in many places, a rocky bed, occasionally between sloping and high banks, pleasing and cheerful in its appearance, but at times so flooded and impetuous that, to correct its mischievousness, its beauty has, in some parts, been necessarily impaired by high embankments. Brox-burn, coming in from the south-west, flows ¾ of a mile along the western boundary, and then 1½ mile through the interior to the Almond. Two or three other streams—tiny brooks—drain the district. Springs are abundant and not a little various, affording ample supplies of pure water, and offering solutions of magnesia, lime, and iron. The Edinburgh Union canal goes 1¾ mile westward through the southern wing, and, having debouched in the parish of Uphall, re-enters the parish, and passes 1½ mile through it northward. The surface of the whole area is a slightly upland plain diversified with very gentle swells. The soil varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould, the only exceptions being a few haughs of light earth and deep sand. In a few places the clay land is very wet, and demands much labour from the cultivator. But the whole parish, though containing, a century ago, extremely little enclosed ground, partook early the benefits of the agricultural movement in the Lothians, and long before the publication of the Old Statistical Account was all arable. Plantation is more scanty than comports with scenic effect, but yields to the more useful ornaments of the rich and mellow grain. The cultivation of turnips and cabbages in the fields was introduced here by the Earl of Stair. Sandstone, limestone, and whinstone occur, all of kinds suitable to be used in various sorts of masonry. A beautiful and durable building-stone is quarried on the farm of Humbie. Numerous but vain searches have been made for coal. A field south-west of the village of Kirkliston is pointed out on which Edward I. encamped, in 1298, on his way to Falkirk. A monumental stone on the right bank of the Almond, less than ¼ of a mile within the limits of the conterminous parish of Cramond, bears the name of the Catstane, supposed to be a corruption of Constantine, and is believed to commemorate the slaughter near the spot of Constantine the usurper, in a pitched battle, in the year 995, with Kenneth the brother of Malcolm, the 2d King of Scotland, and the commander of his army. Some large stones in a field 2½ miles higher up the river, and immediately adjoining the Edinburgh and Glasgow turnpike, are thought to commemorate the battle, and to indicate the principal scene of the contest. Stone coffins, heads of spears, and other relics of a general engagement, have, at various periods, been found in the vicinity. On the left bank of the Almond, ¾ of a mile after it enters the parish, stands a very ancient baronial pile, called Eliston, and supposed to have been anciently a hunting-castle of the kings of Scotland.—Half-a-mile south of the village of Winchburgh stands the fine old ruin of Niddry castle, once the property of the Earls of Wintoun, and the asylum for a night of Mary of Scotland, when fleeing from Lochleven to join her party at Hamilton.—On the Almond, among some aged trees near Clifton-hall, is a well-preserved monumental stone, dated 1645, over the grave of the proprietor of the adjacent grounds, who, according to one account, was the last victim of plague in Scotland; and whose body, from the unwillingness of every one to attend his funeral, was interred in his garden by a domestic.—Half-a-mile west of the Almond, and the same distance north of the Edinburgh and Glasgow turnpike, stands the interesting mansion of Newliston, once the favourite seat of the Stair family, but now the property of James Maitland Hog, Esq. The pleasure-grounds around it were laid out by the celebrated John Earl of Stair, who inherited the estate from his mother, and resided here twenty years; and are said to have been disposed, in the lines and clumps and other figures of their trees, in exact resemblance of the array of the British troops on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. The Earl of Stair, and his grandmother, Dame Margaret, the 1st Lady Stair, and the original of Lady Ashton in Scott's tale of 'the Bride of Lammermoor,' lie interred—the former without monumental marble or inscription—in the family vault in Kirkliston church. The other mansions, besides Newliston, are Fox-hall, ¼ of a mile east of Kirkliston, and Clifton-hall, Hallyards, and Ingleston, in the Mid-Lothian section of the parish.—Four hamlets, Niddry, Gogar-stane, Clifton, and Newhouses, have aggregately about 180 inhabitants. Two villages, WINCHBURGH and NEWBRIDGE, shall be separately noticed. The village of Kirkliston is pleasantly situated on a rising ground between a bend of the Almond on the south, and the line of the Edinburgh and Falkirk turnpike on the north, 9 miles west of Edinburgh, and 7½ miles east of Linlithgow. Though possessing some good modern houses, it presents, on the whole, a squalid appearance, more in keeping with the moral features of Munster or Connaught than with the opulence and taste and order of the Lothians, and is a blot on the face of the fair landscape which surrounds it. At its west end is a distillery of upwards of twenty years standing. The place has an inn, and a complement of ale-houses; and on the last Tuesday of July is the scene of a motley gathering misnamed a fair. Population about 600.—Three great turnpikes traverse the parish,—that between Edinburgh and Glasgow by way of Bathgate, that between the same cities by way of Linlithgow and Falkirk, and that branching off from the second at Kirkliston, and running down to Queensferry. Owing to its bisection by these roads and the canal, the parish witnesses in transit the greater part of the vast traffic and intercommunication between the east and the west of Scotland. It is cut also by the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and is the scene of the most stupendous, or, at least, the most striking and magnificent object thrown up in the construction of that great national work,—the viaduct of upwards of thirty towering arches, connected by an earthen embankment with another bridge of ten or twelve arches more across the vale of the Almond. An aqueduct of no mean character, for the amount and other qualities of its masonry, carries across the same vale the Edinburgh Union canal. Population, in 1801, 1,647; in 1831, 2,265. Houses 398. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,869.—Kirkliston is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £285 10s. 2d.; glebe £27. Unappropriated teinds £29 3s. 3d. The church is very ancient, and belonged to the Knights Templars. On its south side is a doorway, not now used, which exhibits a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. Sittings between 700 and 800. From the proprietors of the church the parish was anciently called Temple-liston. But the kirktown acquiring the name of Kirk-liston to

distinguish it from several other places which were, with some prefix, the name of the whole manor, Kirkliston came to be the parochial designation. The manor of Liston was granted to the Knights Templars in the 12th century, and, with some dilapidations, was enjoyed by their successors, the Knights of St. John, till the Reformation. The church, with much of the adjacent lands, was granted—though at what date is uncertain—to the bishop of St. Andrews; and while served by a vicar, was enjoyed by the bishop as a mensal benefice. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34, with fees, £4 2s. other emoluments, and a house and garden. There are 5 non-parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 268 scholars.—An entirely detached portion of the parish, called Liston-Shiels, and usually reckoned to belong to Kirknewton, lies among the Pentlands. See Liston-Shiels.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish at the south-west extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Girthon; on the east by Girthon and Anwoth; on the south-west by Wigton bay, which divides it from Wigtonshire; and on the north-west by Minigaff. In extreme length it measures, from Craig Ronal on the north, to an angle on Wigton bay at the boundary with Anwoth on the south, 10 miles; and in breadth it averages, for 3 miles from the north, 3¼ miles,—for 4¼ miles further, 4½ miles,—and thence to the southern extremity, 2¼ or 2½ miles. Wigton bay, or more properly the estuary of the Cree, expands, while it touches the parish, from a breadth of 2½ furlongs to a breadth of 3½ miles; and offers to the inhabitants the wealth of its fisheries and the advantages of its navigation. Pilnour-water, coming down from the north, runs for ¾ of a mile along the western boundary before falling into the estuary; and, at the point of first touching the parishes, receives on its left bank a streamlet which traces for 3¾ miles the north-west boundary. One of the two chief head-waters of the Fleet forms the boundary-line for 3½ miles on the west. Moneypool-burn, flowing 6 miles south-westward from the north-east corner, and receiving several tributary rills in its course, falls into Wigton bay at Creetown. Four or five other streamlets drain the parish, and run into the bay. Several mineral springs, particularly one on the lands of Peble, have been found useful in cases of dyspepsy. The country all along the bay has a delightful appearance, chequered and tufted with wood, dotted with gentlemen's seats, carpeted with a rich soil of clay and gravel, and finely featured with enclosures and the tints and depictings of thorough cultivation. But the surface inclines everywhere upward from the bordering belt, and soon becomes a congeries of mountains, partly green and partly clothed in a mottled intermixture of heath and verdure, and of strictly a pastoral character. Yet the mountainous region, except along the north-west frontier, breaks down at intervals into gentle slopes and pleasant valleys and narrow stripes of lowland, watered by the meandering streams, and worked, by means of an exuberant supply of sea-shells and other manurial substances, into finely cultivated lands. Great attention is paid to the pasturing of sheep, and the rearing of black cattle. The parish is famous for a beautiful granite, with which it abounds, and of which some fine edifices have been built; and it contains small veins of coarse limestone, and some lead ore. Along the estuary of the Cree are four quadrangular towers with battlements; and, in various localities are tumuli, one of which, called Cairnholy, or the Holy Cairn, is an object of much local curiosity, and the subject of conflicting but magniloquent traditions. Of the mansions of the parish the chief and the most interesting is Kirkdale, situated in the southern corner, on Wigton bay. Approaching it along the coast from the west, the mansion rises to the eye with a sort of magic effect. It is of modern erection, constructed of the fine granite of the parish, stately and spacious, after a very elegant design by Mr. Adams, the granite beautifully polished. The mansion, too, while an attractive object in itself, is one of the most advantageously situated in Scotland for the extent and grandeur of the panoramo hung around it; for it commands a noble prospect of the Irish sea,—of the country extending up the western bank of the Cree,—of the town of Wigton and its environs on the opposite side of the bay,—and of the land stretching out, in a sort of promontory, to form the point of Whithorn, the Candida Casa of Bede. On Wigton bay stands the little burgh of Creetown: which see. Half-a-mile north of it is the fine mansion of Barholm, the seat of the superior of the burgh. The parish is traversed along the coast by the great turnpike between Carlisle and Portpatrick, and westward in the interior by the old military road from Dumfries to Newton-stewart; and it has two or three other lines of road. Population, in 1801, 1,212; in 1831, 1,779. Houses 268. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,325.—Kirkmabreck is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown and Barholm. Stipend £249 6s. 6d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £85 7s. 3d.—Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £31 fees. There are 5 non-parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 126 scholars.—To the ancient parish was annexed, in 1636, the whole of the old parish of Kirkdale, except a very small part, which was assigned to Anwoth. The church of Kirkdale, dedicated to the archangel Michael, stood in the valley of a small stream which falls into Wigton bay about half-a-mile below Kirkdale-house; and is commemorated by its cemetery, which is still in use. In the reign of James IV. it belonged to the Crown; and it was then given to the monks of Whithorn, and continued with them till the Reformation. The church of the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck belonged, in popish times, to the abbey of Dundrennan; and, in 1621, it was, with all its tithes and pertinents, granted to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and his heirs. Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale, after this gifting away of the temporalities of the former, were annexed to the parish of Anwoth; but, in 1636, were placed in their present position. The old church of Kirkmabreck—still visible in its ruins, and commemorated by its cemetery, 1¾ miles south-east of Creetown—was now superseded by a new church in that little town,—anciently the site of a chapel. A little south of the old cemetery, at a place now called Kirkbride mills, there was of old a chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, and called Kilbride or Kirkbride.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. Its greatest length, from the point where Gonckstane-burn comes down upon it in the north, to the angle at Fisher's Isle on the south, is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth, from the boundary near How Bothom on the east, to an angle near Auldgirth bridge on the west, is 4¼ miles. But from the line of its extreme breadth southward, or over 4¾ miles of its greatest length, it uniformly and almost regularly contracts, till it terminates in a point; so that it comprehends an area of only 18¾ square miles, or 9,545¼ Scottish acres. It is bounded on the north by Closeburn; on the north-east by Kirkmichael; on the east by Tinwald; on the south-east by Dumfries; on the south-west by Holywood and Dunscore; and on the north-west by Keir and Closeburn. The river Nith, excepting over a space of half-a-mile where it first flings one fold into the parish, and next

sends a curve beyond it, runs along the whole south-west boundary,—a distance, in a straight line, of 6¼ miles. Its appearance and properties here are noticed in the articles DUNSCORE and HOLYWOOD. The water of Ae, coming down from the north, runs along the whole of the north-east boundary,—a distance of 2½ miles. Gonckstane-burn, coming down from the north-west 1½ mile from its source, traces the northern boundary for ¾ of a mile, and then runs 2¾ miles south-eastward, through the interior to the Ae. Duncow-burn cuts the parish lengthways into not very unequal parts, and falls into the Nith a little below Millhead. Auchenbeatty-burn, after tracing for 1¼ mile the north-west boundary, runs 3½ miles south-eastward to Duncow-burn. Lochar water rises in the interior, and, after running ¾ of a mile eastward, flows 3¾ miles along the eastern boundary, receiving from the parish, a little before leaving it, a tributary of 2½ miles length of course. The waters of the parish thus belong chiefly to Nithsdale; partly, through the Ae, to Annandale; and partly, through the Lochar, to the intermediate district of Lochar Moss. The small streams contribute many features of romance to the aspect of joyous beauty produced by the vicinity of the Nith; now hiding themselves from the tourist in curiously formed caves which they have hollowed out in the rocks, and now bounding fantastically upon his view in the glittering leap and garrulous noise of very fine cascades. The surface, in all the southern division, is nearly level, or but slenderly diversified; and, in general, rises gently from the Nith, till, in the northern division, it becomes a congeries of heights, some of which rise from 600 to nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea. From some of the summits of its uplands, a brilliant view is obtained of the beautiful vale of the Nith, broadly fringed in the distance by the spray of the Solway tide, and foiled by the bold forms of Criffel and the Cumberland hills, in the far-away back-ground. At the middle of last century, the parish had only two carts, and was almost wholly waste; but now, with the exception of the chief part of its uplands, amounting to about one-third of its whole area, which is unreclaimed and pastoral, it competes in the opulence of its cultivation, and the luxuriance of its crops, with the best districts of Scotland. Along the Nith is a rich holm or haugh of alluvial soil, mixed with clay. About 500 acres, chiefly near the middle of the parish, are under wood. The elegant mansion of DALSWINTON [which see] overlooks on one side an isleted lake, and on the other a sweep of the Nith, opposite Tower Isle and Ellisland; and—apart from its being the seat of the chief proprietor of the parish—is highly interesting for its historical associations. On the little lake in its pleasure-grounds, were conducted the celebrated experiments of the late Patrick Miller, Esq., in steam navigation. In the vicinity, Allan Cunningham spent his boyhood; and, in a letter to the minister of the parish, from which extracts are made in the New Statistical Account, he has preserved some interesting reminiscences of the relics of the Comyn. Part of the walls of Comyn's-castle, burnt by Bruce after Kirkpatrick had the proprietor "sicker" in DUMFRIES [which see], are reported by him to have been standing in 1792. "They were, he says, 12, and in one place 14 feet thick; and 'bits of burnt wood' were still clinging to them. He notices the old cow-house of Dalswinton as a great curiosity; and says that he had seen it entire, with its 'heavy stone vault,' its 'outer door of wrought iron,' and its 'inner door traced with broad iron bars, fastened with iron rivets.'" "The Nith," Mr. Cunningham remarks, "instead of circling the scaur of Ellisland, and running nigh the Isle, directed its course by Bankfoot, and came close to the castle; and he remembers 'a pool near the old house of Dalswinton, called Comyn's pool, which belonged to the old water course, and connected itself with the back water in the Willow isle, by the way of the Lady's meadow. Here Comyn is alleged to have sunk his treasure-chest before he went to Dumfries, leaving it in charge of the water-sprite. A net, it is said, was fixed in this pool, to which a small bell in the castle was attached, which rang when a salmon was in the snare!' 'The golden pippins and honey pears' which were produced in the orchard, on or near the place once occupied by the notable pool, must not be overlooked. The pippins grew on six remarkable trees: the pears on the same number of trees were no less remarkable, and the fruit, for flavour and sweetness, could not then be 'equalled in any other garden in the district.'" [New Statistical Account of Scotland, No. II. p. 59, 60.]—Milnhead and Carnsalloch, both on the Nith, not far from the southern extremity of the parish, are the principal other mansions. In various localities are circular moats, and the vestiges of forts and tumuli. Kirkmahoe village is a small, poor-looking place, 4 miles north of Dumfries, noticeable only for its being the site of the parish-church, a fine Gothic edifice, beautifully screened with trees. Quarrelwood, 1¾ mile farther north, is the site of a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, once of some note in the surrounding country, the cradle of Cameronianism, but now almost wholly disused. DUNCOW and DALSWINTON are separately noticed. The aggregate population of all the villages is only about 500. At Glencarrick, in the north, is a small distillery. The principal road is a turnpike which runs up the vale of the Nith, to join the Dumfries and Glasgow stage-road immediately beyond the limits of the parish at Auldgirth bridge.—Population, in 1801, 1,315; in 1831, 1,601. Houses 321. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,077.—Kirkmahoe is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £238 8s. 4d.; glebe £14. Unappropriated teinds £341 10s. 6d. Three parochial schools are attended by a maximum of 286 scholars. Collective salaries of the masters £31 6s. 6¾d., with £36 fees, and £3 3s. other emoluments. A voluntary school is attended by a maximum of 47 scholars, taught by two masters, and provided with a new school-house built by subscription, and superintended by a few heads of families.—Hagiography nowhere furnishing a St. Maho, Chalmers derives the name of the parish, like the name Mayo in Ireland, from the Irish *magh*, and makes it mean 'the Church in the plain field.' The church was dedicated to St. Quintin, and, notwithstanding a grant of it by David II. to the monks of Arbroath, continued to be a rectory; and, in 1429, was constituted a prebend of Glasgow, and made a perpetual vicarage. In the northern section of the parish, at a place still called Kilblane, anciently stood a church dedicated to St. Blane.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish occupying the southern part of the Rhinns of Galloway, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Stoneykirk, and on all other sides by the sea; and runs southward, in a peninsular stripe, terminating in the Mull of Galloway: see GALLOWAY (MULL OF). Its greatest length, from Chapelrossan bay on the north, to the south side of the Mull on the south, is 9¾ miles; and its greatest breadth, from Killiness point on the east, to the coast-line of Clanyard Fell on the west, is 4¼ miles; but, having an average breadth of only 2¼ or 2½ miles, its superficial area is between 23 and 24 square miles. Fresh water and chalybeate springs are abundant and copious. The encincturing sea affords a profusion and a great variety of fish,—

mackerel, mullet, and whiting,—red cod, turbot, sole and skate, large oyster, crab and lobster, and a number of other species. A large part of the coast-line, especially on the west, is a continuous curve of bay and headland. The bays of East Tarbet and West Tarbet are mutually opposite, and narrow the connexion of the Mull of Galloway with the body of the parish to an isthmus 2½ furlongs broad. Portnessock and Clanyard bay, each running a mile inward from the general coast-line, both on the west side, the former 1¾, and the latter 3½ miles at its head or centre from the northern boundary, are the deepest indentations made by the sea. Chapelrossan bay at the northern boundary, and Drummore and Killiness bay, respectively 5½ and 6¼ miles south of it, are the principal bays in the east, but make indentations only two or three furlongs deep. Portnessock and Drummore bays afford good anchorage and shelter, and are provided, respectively at Port-Logan and Drummore, with small quays. The coast, particularly toward the Mull, is rocky and bold; and along the west, it is curiously perforated with caves and caverns, and rent and contorted with fissures. Many of the caves are difficult of access, and small at the mouth, but of capacious interior. One of them has a hollow worn in its floor, and a stalactite suspended from its roof, in consequence of a perpetual dropping. Sea-weed is abundant on the beach, and samphire plentiful among the precipices. Two-thirds of the surface of the parish consists partly of a broad but not high mountainous belt, extending from sea to sea, and partly of congeries of heights, many of which, though not lofty, are bleak and wild, while others are slightly tufted with plantation. Even the more level third of the surface is rolling and hillocky. About one-eighth of the whole area is rocky or mossy moorland; considerably more than one-half is disposed in pasture; about 250 acres, chiefly around Logan-house, near the northern boundary, are under wood; and between a fourth and a third of the whole is arable. But agriculture is here sluggish in its movements, and displays none of the enterprise, and docility, and inventiveness, which distinguish it in so many parts of Scotland. A large proportion of the soil is of quality to require much draining, and has not been duly worked into heart by that comparatively easy appliance. Slate-rock was, for some time, extensively worked in several quarries. Freestone and whinstone everywhere abound. The chief proprietor of the parish is Major Macdowall of Logan. Vestiges of ancient strengths, said to be Pictish, and ruins of castles Dunmore and Clanyard, and of the old mansion of Logan, are the principal antiquities. A great curiosity is Logan fish-pond: see article Logan. Two villages—Drummore with 300 inhabitants, and Port-Logan with 180—stand at the heads respectively of the bays of Drummore and Portnessock. Drummore has four or five small sloops, engaged almost solely in exporting agricultural produce, and importing coals and lime. Both villages maintain communication by carrier, with Stranraer. One line of road runs along the whole east coast; and another runs partly on the west coast, and partly in the interior. Owing to the parish being the most southerly land of Scotland, and running out to a latitude south of the town of Durham, its name, reversed into Kirk-maiden, is sometimes coupled with that of John-O'-Groat's-house, to indicate the extremes of the country. Population, in 1801, 1,613; in 1831, 2,051. Houses 392. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,069.—Kirk-maiden is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend £150 16s. 5d.; glebe £8. The church was built in 1638, and is a crazy, disagreeable edifice, with only 275 sittings. At Drummore is a preaching-station of the United Secession. The parish-minister stated the population in 1836 to be 2,100; of whom 1,922 were churchmen, 166 were dissenters, and 12 were non-descripts.—The ancient church was dedicated to St. Medan, of whom little is known; and stood in the south end of the parish, on the lands of the Mull. In the vicinity of its site are a cave called St. Medan's cave, and a cylindrical hollow in the rock, filled with the overflowing tide, associated with various very modern antics of superstition, and called Chapel well, or the well of the Coe. The church, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Saulseat. At Maryport-haven, anciently stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Carrick, Ayrshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Dalrymple; on the east by Straiton; on the south by Dailly; and on the west by Kirkoswald and Maybole. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 12 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles and 6⅔ furlongs; and its superficial area is 36 square miles. The river Doon flows for several miles along the northern boundary; and Girvan water, coming in from the east, and taking its leave at the north, flows windingly through the interior. Both rivers are beautiful in their scenery, and valuable in their water-power. Dyrock water, issuing from Shankston loch, runs 4½ miles south-westward to the Girvan at Kirkmichael village, receiving in its way some large tributary rills. Six lakes, one at Kirkmichael, one a mile north-west of Drummore, three in the north-east corner, and one on the eastern boundary, cover aggregately about 110 acres. The last and largest is Loch-Spulander, not far from being equal to all the others united. The vale of the Girvan is, in most parts, of considerable breadth; and though not a plain, has numerous patches of level ground, and undulates with a pleasing diversity of gentle outline. All the district west of it is hillocky and swelling, but has not an upland aspect. A surface now level, and now diversified with heights, lies along the north. The parish, in all these districts, has an arable, enclosed, sheltered, and very cheerful appearance. The whole eastern division is of bolder features, rising as it recedes, till it sends up lofty summits,—one of them upwards of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea; yet it is free from naked rock, nearly free from moss and heath, and carpeted all over with fine green pasture. About one-thirteenth of the entire area of the parish is covered with wood, planted and natural, and disposed not in one great forest, but in such detachments as give out features very pleasingly ornamental. Freestone occurs, and is worked in one quarry. Limestone abounds, and is profusely worked. Shell-marl has been found in small quantities. One hill is supposed to contain lead. Vain searches have been made for coal. On a romantic site overlooking the Doon, and surrounded by large lawns and a wooded demesne, stands Cassillis-castle: which see. — On Girvan-water, a little south-east of Kirkmichael village, stands Cloncaird-castle, the property of Henry Ritchie, Esq., once a baronial mansion with a vast quadrangular tower in the style of the 16th century, but now modernized into one of the most elegant seats in Ayrshire, surrounded with pleasure-grounds, and occupying a picturesque site.—Upwards of a mile north-west of it, and on the west side of the village, is the large fine mansion of Kirkmichael-house, the property of Colonel Shaw Kennedy.—A mile and a-half south-east of Cloncaird-castle, on the banks of the Girvan, within the limits of Straiton parish, yet flinging all its attractions, and sending most of its charming pleasure-grounds into Kirkmichael, stands the elegant mansion of Blairquhan, the property of

Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.—The parish has very considerably a manufacturing character. An extensive tile-work, a bone-mill, a large saw-mill, a flax-mill, and several corn-mills, exist in various localities. Manufactures apart from them are connected almost wholly with the villages of Kirkmichael and Crosshill. Fifty years ago, hardly a house of these villages existed. Both are large, neat, and clean, and present so agreeable an appearance to the eye, that a stranger would be far from suspecting them to be the abode principally of poor half-starved hand-loom weavers. Kirkmichael straggles picturesquely along both sides of the Girvan, between Kirkmichael-house and Cloncaird-castle, 3¼ miles east of Maybole, and 10 miles south of Ayr. Around it are finely variegated rising grounds, and beautiful little expanses of plantation; and interspersed with its houses are trees and little gardens. At its north end, on Dyrock water, stands the parish-church, with its romantic burying-ground, encinctured with large old ash trees. Crosshill is situated 1½ mile to the south-west, and 3 miles from Maybole. Its principal part is a long regular street of one-story houses, commencing at the Girvan, running, over most of its length, at right angles with the stream, and then debouching to the north. This street is winged at a little distance with shorter lines of buildings. A brief way from its north side stands its *quoad sacra* parish-church, a small, unpretending, but neat edifice. At the further end of the street, after its debouch, is the large school-house of the village. Various carriers, either connected with the parish, or passing through from Girvan and Newton-Stewart, maintain communication between the villages and Ayr and Glasgow. Numerous females are employed in Ayrshire needle-work. Other females, as well as most of the men, are hand-loom weavers. Crosshill and Kirkmichael are reported by the hand-loom weavers commission to have had, cumulatively with Maybole, 1,700 hand-looms in 1828, and 1,360 in 1838. The fabrics woven are chiefly mulls and jaconets, pullicates, and imitation thibets. The gross average of a weaver's earnings is six shillings a-week. A dark picture of the weavers, and especially of the manufacturers' agents, is sketched in the report of the commission: see MAYBOLE. The population of Kirkmichael, in 1836, was 570; and of Crosshill 989. The roads of the parish are ample, and in excellent condition. Population, in 1801, 1,119; in 1831, 2,758. Houses 414. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,745.—Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £261 4s.; glebe £17. The church was built in 1787, and is in a very good state of repair. The southern part of the parish, including the larger of the villages, was erected in 1839 into the *quoad sacra* parish of Crosshill. A preaching-station of the United Secession was commenced at that village in 1836; but has since, in a considerable degree, been discontinued. The population, according to the parish minister's survey in 1836, was then 2,856; of whom 2,567 were churchmen, and 289 were dissenters. Of the latter class, 140 were Seceders connected with the congregation of Maybole. The ancient church was called Kirkmichael of Gemilston, and given to the prior and canons of Whithorn.—Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools, both situated at Crosshill.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish of an elongated oval form, stretching north and south, in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick-juxta; on the north-east and east by Johnstone; on the south-east and south by Lochmaben; on the south-west by Tinwald and Kirkmahoe; and on the west by Closeburn. Its greatest length is 9 miles, and its greatest breadth 4½; and its superficial area is 26¼ square miles, or 13,323 Scottish acres. Kinnel-water washes, for 2¾ miles, the eastern boundary. The water of Ae, coming down from the north within a mile from its source, circles along the boundary on the west, south-west, and south, over a distance of 12½ miles, to a point only ¼ of a mile from its confluence with the Kinnel. Glenkiln and Garvald or Garrel burns, flow southward to the Ae, dividing the parish into three nearly equal parts. [See separate notices of the streams in their respective places.] In the north, on a mountain summit, is a very deep lochlet of small extent, and without fish; and in the south is another lochlet, four or five acres in extent, stored with pike and eel. Between the Ae and Glenkiln-burn, and between Glenkiln-burn and Garrel-burn, two mountain ranges run down from the northern boundary, to points south of the middle of the parish, and send up summits of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. The surface in the south and south-east is, in general, level, but diversified with rising grounds. Along the Ae and the Kinnel are belts of beautiful holm. The soil on most of the low grounds is exceedingly fertile, but yields in various localities to patches of moss, aggregating about 500 acres; and in the middle districts it is, for the most part, dry and gravelly, occasionally russeted with heath, but chiefly yielding grain crops or pasture. A little more than one-third of the whole area is arable; somewhat more than one-half is sheep-walk; several little expanses are meadow land; and between 300 and 400 acres are covered with coppicewood and plantation. Veins of ironstone and ochre, and weak chalybeate springs, are numerous. More than half of the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The principal mansion is Kirkmichael-house, a beautiful edifice built in 1833, the seat of John S. Lyon, Esq. A branch of the great Roman road which led from Netherby in Cumberland to the chain of forts built by Lollius Urbicus between the Forth and the Clyde, can still be traced through a moss in the parish, and seems to have terminated at a castellum, which is now the minister's garden, and two sides of which are still very distinct. A small fort in the Knock wood, occupying the summit of a steep rocky acclivity, and commanding an extensive view to the south, bears the name of Wallace's-house, and is said to have been garrisoned by the Scottish patriot to confront the castle of Lochmaben. Not far from it is a large stone called 'sax corses,' or the six corpses, commemorative of the slaughter on the spot of Sir Hugh of Moreland and five of his men, who chased Wallace from an attempt on Lochmaben-castle. Vestiges of ancient fortifications and British camps are numerous. Not a few ancient coins, and other small antiquities, have been found beneath the soil. The southern district of the parish is traversed south-westward by the turnpike from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and has other lines of road; but the northern division nearly bids defiance to the entrance of a wheeled vehicle. Population, in 1801, 904; in 1831, 1,226. Houses 201. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,166.—Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £246 8s. 11d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £61 0s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees, and a house and garden, and a small piece of land. There is a non-parochial school. The present parish comprehends a large part of the ancient parish of GARVALD: which see.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish at the north-east ex-

tremity of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire; on the east by Forfarshire; on the south-east by detached parts of Rattray, Caputh, and Bendochy; on the south by a detached part of Blairgowrie, and by Cluny and Dunkeld; and on the west by Logierait, by a detached part of Dowally, and by Moulin and Blair-Athol. It measures, in extreme length from north to south, 17 miles; in extreme breadth 7 miles; and in superficial area about 100 square miles. Its south-western division, a district of 6 miles by 4½, consists of the greater part of Strathardle, watered by the Ardle, and screened on both sides by mountain ranges. Its northern and central division, considerably the larger district, consists of the whole of Glenshee, watered by the Shee, with its broad belts of mountain screens, and the smaller glens which converge into it on the north: see articles STRATHARDLE and GLENSHEE. Its south-east corner is a district nearly circular, somewhat more than 2 miles in diameter, lying on the west side of the river called Black water. The whole parish is of a mountainous and strictly Highland character, more elevated, cold, and unsheltered, than either Athole to the west, or Marr to the north. The military road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George passes along Glenshee; and another good road runs along Strathardle. In the midst of a large high moor, is a cairn 270 feet in circumference, and about 25 feet in height; surrounded at a little distance, and at different intervals, with a host of smaller cairns, in groups of 8 or 10. A furlong to the west are distinct vestiges of 2 concentric Druidical circles, respectively 32 and 50 feet in diameter. In other directions round the great cairn are vestiges of 6 or more single circles, from 32 to 36 feet in diameter. About a mile north-east, on a flat-topped eminence, stands a remarkable rocking-stone. In shape, it is nearly a rhombus, the greater diagonal 7 feet, the lesser 5; in weight, it is about 3 tons; and in position, it so rests on the succumbent rock, that by suffering repeated pressure it will rock to the height of a foot, and make 26 or more vibrations before returning to repose. At points, or on small eminences, respectively 60, 100, and 150 yards north of the stone, and 120 yards west of it, are pairs of concentric Druidical circles, in every case 32 and 45 feet in diameter; each pair having adjacent a single circle from 32 to 36 feet in diameter. In the vicinity are other relics of similar character; and on the hills between Strathardle and Glenderby, are other cairns and circles. Population, in 1801, 1,568; in 1831, 1,568.—Kirkmichael is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Farquharson of Invercauld. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £10. The parish-church was built in 1791, and is situated in Strathardle. Sittings 596. A chapel in connexion with the Establishment stands in GLENSHEE: which see. A detached part of Caputh, called Craigton of Dalrulzeon, measuring 1½ mile by ¾, and lying on the south-eastern boundary, is considered by use and wont as belonging *quoad sacra* to Kirkmichael. The parish minister's survey, in 1836, exhibited the population as then 1,518; of whom 1,479 were churchmen, and 39 were dissenters. Two parochial schools are attended by a maximum of 161 scholars. Salary of the first master £34 4s. 4½d., with £19 17s. 5d. fees, and £5 11s. 1d. other emoluments; of the second master £15, with £12 fees. Two non-parochial schools are conducted occasionally by four teachers, afford an extensive range of tuition, and are attended by a maximum of 136 scholars.

KIRKMICHAEL, a large parish in Banffshire, occupying the whole of the inland or south-western extremity of the county, from beyond Cairngorm mountain to the confluence of the Aven with the Spey, on the north-west, and to the sources of the Livet, in Inveravon parish, on the south-east. It tapers very much to the north and south, but it is bounded on the north and north-east by Inveraven; on the south and south-east by Aberdeenshire; and on the west by the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The form, 'to a fanciful imagination,' very much resembles the wings of a bat spread out, with curious symmetry, to the north and south, in a westward flight. The extreme length is about 25 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile to 6; square area 29,500 acres. Houses 338. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,233. Population, in 1801, 1,332; in 1831, 1,741. The parish consists chiefly of the great wild strath or vale of the Aven, which intersects it from its source in Loch-Aven, near Cairngorm, to its confluence with the Spey. The water of Altnach divides it a considerable length from Inverness-shire; and on the other side its borders are skirted by the heights which separate the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. Indeed it is separated on every side by natural barriers from the surrounding and more open districts,—"from the parish of Strath-don, toward the south, by Leach'-mhic-ghothin, 'the declivity of the smith's son;'—from the parish of Cromdale toward the north by Beinn-Chromdal, 'the Hill of the winding dale:'—these are two long branches of hills, that, running in an easterly direction, project from the northern trunk of the Grampian mountains. From the parish of Abernethy toward the west, it is separated by moors and hills, that connect Cromdale hill with Glenavon;—from the parish of Inveravan, by moors, and hills, and narrow defiles." In the Gaelic, the vernacular idiom, the district is called Strathaven, or rather, according to the writer of the Old Statistical Account, Strath-āth-fhin, from 'Strath,' a dale, 'āth,' a ford, and 'Fin,' the hero Fingal.* The surface of the land is mountainous, but diversified with plains and valleys; its general aspect, however, is bleak and solitary to a high degree. "In crossing the centre of it," observes the author of the Statistical Account, "few cheering objects attract the eye of the traveller. From detached hills covered with heath, and destitute of verdure, where here and there a lonely tree marks the depredations of time, he naturally turns with aversion. But, should he happen to pass after a heavy fall of rain, when the numerous brooks that intersect the country pour their troubled streams into the roaring Avon, he must commiserate the condition of the inhabitants, at such a season, precluded from the rest of the world, and even from enjoying the society of each other. Frequently in winter the snow lies so deep, that the communica-

* It is generally written Strath-avan, *avan* being the appellative for a river. "But the former etymon," observes the same writer, "approaches much nearer to the provincial pronunciation. It is further confirmed by a stanza, which is still recited by the old people of the country,—

Chaidh mo bheans bhatha',
Ain uisg ath-fhin, nan clachan sleamhuin;
'S bhn chaidh mo bheans' bhatha',
Bheirmeid ath-fhin, ainm an amhuin.

'On the limpid water of the slippery stones, has my wife been drowned; and since my wife has there been drowned, henceforth its name shall be the water of Fingal.' It is the tradition of the country, that in one of Fingal's excursions in pursuit of the deer of the mountains, after having crossed the river he was followed by his wife, who being carried down by the violence of the stream, sunk, and was drowned. To commemorate this melancholy event, in which the hero was tenderly interested, he uttered the above stanza. Since that period, the water, which was formerly called An-uisgegeal, or 'the White water,' in allusion to its transparency, assumed by an easy transition the name of the ford or river of Fingal. In Monkish history, the parish derives its ecclesiastic name from St. Michael, to whom the chapel, where now the kirk stands, was anciently dedicated. If this account be true, it may be observed, that the tutelary patron, ever since the period of his election, has paid little regard to the morality of his clients." This, be it remembered, was not written in the 19th century.

tion between it and other countries becomes almost impracticable. The banks of the Avon, however, are pleasant enough, and in different places tufted with groves of birch, mixed with some alder." A beautiful and much more poetical description of this interesting glen, by Professor Wilson, has been already given under article AVEN 'LOCH): which see. The soil is various; but in general it is a mixture of sand and black earth. On the elevated plains there is a tolerably fertile mould; on the declivities a reddish earth and gravel; and on the tops of the hills gravel and moss. A small proportion only of the soil is arable. Some forests and glens afford pasture for black cattle and sheep. There are few enclosures, and no plantations of note; but although the natural poverty of the country, 40 miles from the nearest sea-port, seems ill-calculated for the advancement of agriculture or manufactures, the general march of improvement has even penetrated to the wilds of Strath-ath-fhin. In the mountains there is abundance of limestone, which is in very general use by the farmers; and also of freestone, ironstone, slate, &c.: precious stones are sometimes found. The small village of TOMANTOUL [which see] is in this parish. Kirkmichael appears to have been a complete stronghold of those superstitious, but poetical and often beautiful fancies, which have so universally prevailed in the contemplative regions of the Scottish Highlands, and which still, to a certain extent, subsist in these romantic glens, in all their preternatural and imaginative forms, at least,—if not in all the more substantial and appalling powers, which unenlightened faith in such creations—unsubstantial and airy though they be, in form—enables them to exercise over the ignorant believer. As a record of these curious psychological phenomena, in form and power, the lengthened detail by the reverend writer of the Old Statistical Account of Kirkmichael is both learned and interesting; and we regret that our limits do not permit us to present our readers even with a brief abridgment of them.

The same author's account of the dress, manners, character, &c., of the inhabitants of this sequestered district, end of last century, is of a very graphic and peculiar description, savouring not a little now and then itself of something like a prevalence of rougher and less delicate ideas, and of less fastidious and freer modes of speech, at Tomantoul, in the 18th century, than, we opine, now prevails among the worthy inhabitants of Kirkmichael. On the subject of dress:—"Since the year '45," says our authority, "there is a considerable change on the dress of the people of this district. By a singular kind of policy—as if rebellion lurked in the shape and colour of a coat—at the above period, the ancient dress was proscribed, and none durst wear it without running the risk of a rigorous prosecution. It was consequently superseded by the Low country dress. To the ancient braccæ, or truish and belted plaid, succeeded strait breeches, and an awkward coat of a uniform colour,—sometimes a long surtout dangling down to the heels, encumbering the freedom of motion. The barbarous policy of Edward the First did not more effectually destroy the spirit of the indignant Welsh, by the murder of their bards, than the prohibition of their ancient garb, that of the poor Highlanders. In the enthusiasm of patriotism, Mr. Fraser of Lovat got the prohibitory act repealed, in order, according to his own emphatic words, 'to divert the minds of the people from Transatlantic notions.' Let metaphysicians, if they choose, trace the connexion. But, though this respectable gentleman, with the view of making them good subjects, procured liberty to the Highlanders of exposing their naked posteriors to the north wind, on their bleak mountains, few availed themselves of the privilege. * * * Since 1745 the women too have altered their apparel. Before that period, they sometimes wore white blankets covering their heads, sometimes their shoulders—drawn forward by their hands, surrounded on each side by a fold. These, as fashion varied, were succeeded by barred plaids, or blankets, where different colours blended, crossing each other at right angles, somewhat distant, and bearing a square space in the middle. Wearied of barred plaids, they betook themselves to Stirling ones, and now duffle Cardinals begin to have the ascendant. Formerly, their hair flowed in easy ringlets over their shoulders; not many years ago, it was bound behind into a cue; now it spreads into a protuberance on the forehead, supported by cushions; sometimes, it is plain, and split in the middle. But who can describe the caprice of female ornament—more various than the changes of the moon!"

Of the manners, character, &c., prevalent in this district end of last century the account is by no means flattering: in fact, they are represented to have been unfettered as the winds, by any law, divine or human.—"No monopolies are established here," says he; "no restraints upon the industry of the community. All of them sell whisky, and all of them drink it. When disengaged from this business, the women spin yarn, kiss their inamoratos, or dance to the discordant sounds of an old fiddle. The men, when not participating in the amusements of the women, sell small articles of merchandise, or let themselves occasionally for days' labour, and by these means earn a scanty subsistence for themselves and families. In moulding human nature, the effects of habit are wonderful. This village, to them, has more than the charms of a Thessalian temple. Absent from it, they are seized with the *mal de pais;* and never did a Laplander long more ardently for his snow-clad mountains, than they sicken to revisit the barren moor of their turf-thatched hovels. Here the Roman Catholic priest has got an elegant meeting-house, and the Protestant clergyman the reverse of it; yet, to an expiring mode of worship, it would be illiberal to envy this transient superiority, in a country where a succession of ages has witnessed its absurdities."

This parish is in the synod of Ross, and presbytery of Chanonry. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £121 1s. 0d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £148 13s.—Tomantoul, the upper part of the parish, is one of the new Government districts. It was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, in 1832, by an act of the General Assembly, and a Government church erected. Kirkmichael has not been divided, however, *quoad civilia;* and an additional parochial school, belonging to the entire parish, has been placed in the *quoad sacra* parish under the Schoolmasters' act of 1803; the original salary of the teacher being divided. The salary of the former is the maximum; fees, &c., £10: of the latter, £17 3s. 4d.; fees, £11 10s.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, to which were added, about the end of the 17th century, the two parishes of Cullicudden and St. Martins. It is sometimes called Resolis. The united parish lies along the south coast of the frith of Cromarty, between it and the ARDMEANACH [which see], and extends about 8 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Kirkmichael forms its eastern section; Cullicudden, its western. The soil is various, but a black light loam most prevails. There are a greater number of Danish encampments in this than in any other parish in the north. There are also several old castles; and three modern seats of the proprietors, viz. Braclangwell,

Newhall, and Poynterfield, which are surrounded with extensive plantations, Freestone abounds, and there have been found some strata of limestone, interspersed with veins of rich lead ore. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,078. Houses 336. Population, in 1793, 1,234; in 1836, 1,508; of whom 147 were in the village of Jemimairlee, and 42 at Gordon's mills.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Newhall. Stipend £219 6s. 7d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £209 11s. 11d. There are three schools within the district. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish in the western part of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north by Kirkliston and Ratho; on the east by Ratho and Currie; on the south and west by Mid-Calder; and on the north-west by Linlithgowshire. In form it is not far from being a parallelogram; and in extent, it measures about 15 square miles. its mean length from north to south being about 5 miles, and its mean breadth about 3. Almond-water, coming in from the south-west, runs 2 miles along the western and north-western boundary, and then passes into Kirkliston. Linhouse-water, coming down from the south, runs along the whole of the western boundary till it falls into the Almond. The Water of Leith, also coming down from the south, runs 3 miles along the eastern boundary, and then debouches into Currie. Gogar-burn rises in three head-waters in the interior, and with one of them traces for 2 miles the eastern boundary. The southern district, or nearly one-half of the whole area, runs up among the Pentlands, but is not rocky or steeply mountainous, and affords, in its green hills, excellent sheep pasturage. The northern district is level, or but gently diversified in its surface; and is fertile, beautifully cultivated, finely chequered with wood, and sumptuously adorned with some mansions and demesnes. One of the finest seats is Meadowbank, whose proprietor at the close of last century—Lord Meadowbank, a senator of the College-of-justice—was the chief improver and beautifier of the district. The other mansions are Ormiston-hill, Calderhall, Bellfield, Linburn, and Ormiston. The celebrated Dr. Cullen was proprietor of Ormiston-hill, and an active agricultural improver, and lies interred in the parish cemetery. From several vantage-grounds is seen one of the richest and most beautiful prospects in Scotland,—the wide expanse of the Lothians with a picturesque view of Arthur's seat,—the frith of Forth, a great part of Fife, the Ochil hills,—portions, in fact, of 13 counties stretching magnificently away from the eastern termination of the Lammermoors to the mountain-heights in the west of Scotland. The parish is traversed across its whole breadth by the south road between Edinburgh and Glasgow; and, in its southern division, is abundantly provided with other roads. The village of Kirknewton stands a mile south of the main line of road, 11 miles west of Edinburgh. The principal village is East Calder: which see. Population, in 1801, 1,071; in 1831, 1,445. Houses 262. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,830.—Kirknewton, anciently a rectory, is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Morton. Stipend £282 16s. 11d.; glebe £20. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. See Calder (East). A detached district called Liston-Shiels [which see], belongs *quoad sacra* to the parish. At the village of East Calder is a United Secession meeting-house. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with from £35 to £40 fees. There are two non-parochial schools.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish in Carrick, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Maybole; on the east by Kirkmichael and Dailly; on the south by Dailly and Girvan; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. It measures along the sea-coast 6 miles, and contains nearly 11,000 Scottish acres. The coast is, for the most part, a sand-beach, with a beautiful and rich carpet of grass to the very sea-mark. The northern part is peculiarly favourable for sea-bathing; and even in spite of the absence of a village, or a fair sprinkling of houses to serve as bathing-quarters, attracts to the farm-houses and cottages in its vicinity a considerable number of visiters. The surface inland luxuriates in an utter opulence of beauty, and the panorama seaward, over the vast landlocked frith of Clyde, with Ailsa-Craig so clearly defined in its centre, as to seem not more than 2, while really from 11 to 18 miles distant, is thrilling and magnificent. From many a point in the interior, too, but especially from the summit of Mochrum-hill, most part of Ayrshire, and a sea of heights far beyond its further limits, are added to the prospect. The surface of the parish is surprisingly and very beautifully diversified. To describe it as hilly, though abstractly correct, is morally erroneous; for it suggests ideas of ruggedness or boldness of outline, or of cold and tame gatherings of pastoral heights utterly foreign to the district. Its hills are neither numerous nor very high; and yet, in consequence of the breadth of their bases, they leave little of the area, except along the sea-board, to be smoothed down into level ground; and they are very diversified in form, but generally waving and decidedly beautiful in outline. The most remarkable is Mochrûm, an exceedingly flat and broad-based cone, with curved or undulating sides, mantled all over in fine thriving plantations, and esplanaded with a spiral carriage-way leading up to its summit. This hill is an imposing and even sumptuous feature in the general landscape of the country, as seen from almost any point in the interior, but particularly as seen from the frith. So powerful, too, is its physical attraction on this humid coast, that it frequently acts completely as an umbrella to the district around its eastern side; and a person who drives round its west side from Maybole, and returns the same day, may leave the town in a drought, get a thorough drenching during his drive, and, on his return, pass a distinct line, beyond which not a drop of rain has fallen. Between Mochrum and the sea, the forest which comes wavingly down its slow descent, continues to stretch away to the very beach, slightly interrupted with lawn, and artificial lake, and gorgeous castellated mansion and offices,—the seat and demesne of the Marquis of Ailsa: see article Colzean-Castle. The whole of this division of the parish, the north-west comprehending probably one-fifth of the entire area, is either so regularly set with plantation, or so thickly belted and chequered and patched with trees, as to seem one continuous forest. Along all the south-east, likewise, is a profusion of wood; and in some other districts, is quite enough for the purposes of both shelter and ornament. Nearly all the rest of the parish is regularly or occasionally under the plough; and all is finely enclosed with neat walls or thriving hedges. The soil west of the great post-road between Ayr and Girvan, which bisects the parish lengthways, is, in general, a very rich loam mixed with a considerable quantity of clay; and east of that road, the surface being higher, the soil is more light and humid, intermixed with some clay, and lying on a freestone bottom. Several marl-pits have yielded up large treasures to the farmer. Two large hillocks within 30 yards of sea-mark, and 10 yards apart, and which had existed from time imme-

morial, were accidentally discovered to consist of a substance which resembled coal-ashes, and which was found for some purposes, to be a good manure. "Although above 1,000 cart-loads have been taken," says the statist in the Old Account, "yet there remain in the two hillocks, at a moderate computation, above 3,000 loads more. Tradition does not inform us whence these ashes came in such quantity. There is no vestige of any building whatsoever, nearer than the old farm-house, and the place is 4 English miles distant from any coal-work. It has been supposed they are the effects of barbarous superstition in times of idolatry in this country." Immediately south-east of Mochrum is a lake which covers 24 Scottish acres, and 1½ mile south of it is another about two-thirds its extent. A stream, formed by head-waters issuing from both, runs 4¾ miles south-westward past the village of Kirkoswald to the sea at Turnberry. Five or six other independent streamlets rise in the interior, or near the eastern boundary, and run to the sea; and these, with their tiny tributaries, welling up from numberless springs out of every hill, supply the parish with abundance of pure water. A valuable mine of coal, consisting of 5 seams, from 6 to 15 feet thick, caught fire about the middle of last century, resisted all attempts to extinguish the combustion except being abandoned, and though wearing toward extinction, continued to burn at the date of the Old Statistical Account, 45 years after it became ignited. The white fishery on the coast is plentiful, and employs a number of boats. —On the coast, 3 miles south of Colzean castle, are vestiges of the ancient castle of TURNBERRY; and close on the post-road, 2¼ miles north of the village of Kirkoswald, are the stately ruins of CROSSRAGUEL ABBEY: see these articles. Half-a-mile south-east of Colzean is the house or castle of Thomaston, traditionally said to have been built in 1335, by a nephew of Robert Bruce, anciently very strong and capacious, inhabited so late as a century ago, and now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa. Within a mile of Turnberry-castle, on the height which swells up between it and the village of Kirkoswald, lies the farm of Shanter, now annexed to another farm, and denuded of its buildings, and the scene no longer of such smuggling and bacchanalian exploits as those of the 'Tam o' Shanter,' the tenant who occupied it in the days of Burns. In other particulars, besides connexion, through this farm, with the horrific tale, whose scenes are laid in Alloway kirk, the parish owes some notoriety to the Ayrshire bard. —The village of Kirkoswald occupies a picturesque site on the west or shore-road between Ayr and Girvan, 4 miles south-west of Maybole, 13 miles from Ayr, and 8 miles north-east of Girvan. It is of considerable size, and neatly edificed, the site of the parish-church, of a commodious inn, and of a large fine schoolhouse; the seat on the 5th of August of an annual fair, and its buildings chiefly constructed of sandstone, and covered with slate. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,679; in 1831, 1,951. Houses, 341. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,544. —Kirkoswald is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £212 15s.; glebe £6. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £30, with £40 school-fees, and £5 and some trifling few other emoluments. The parochial school is attended by about 100 scholars; and three non-parochial schools by about 80.—The saint of the parish was Oswald, a Northumbrian king, who showed great zeal in propagating the form of professed Christianity with which he was acquainted, but was slain at Oswestry on the 5th of August, 642, and canonized after his death. The ancient church, standing within Turnberry manor, was, for several centuries, called Kirkoswald of Turnberry. Originally it belonged, by gift of Duncan, who became Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley, but seems to have been granted to them on the condition, which they did not fulfil, of their establishing in Carrick a monastery of their order; and the monastery of Crossraguel being founded by Duncan a little before his death, the church was transferred to the monks of that abbey, and continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. During part of the 17th century, it was held by the bishop of Dunblane. In 1652, about one-fourth of the ancient parish, consisting of a tract on the north-west side of Girvan water, was annexed to the parishes of Dailly and Girvan. The old church, which had served for ages, and seemed to have undergone many alterations, stood on a very low site, a little north of the rising ground which bears aloft the present edifice.

KIRKOWEN. See KIRKCOWEN.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Dumfriesshire; on the east by Kirkpatrick-Irongray and Urr; on the south-east by Urr; on the south-west by Crossmichael; and on the west by Parton and Balmaclellan. In extreme length, from Blackmark on the north to the point where Urr-water leaves it on the south, it measures 10½ miles; over 8½ miles, from the north downwards, it varies in breadth from 2¾ to 4½ miles; thence to the southern extremity it tapers to a point; and it contains altogether about 38 square miles. Urr-water, coming down from the north, runs along the whole western and south-western boundary, and is tenanted by salmon, sea-trout, burn-trout, and pike. Auchenreach-burn comes down from the north-east, and runs 3½ miles along the eastern and south-eastern boundary, expanding over 1½ mile of that distance into Loch-Auchenreach, from a furlong to ¼ of a mile in breadth. Four brooks rise in the interior, and run south-westward to the Urr. Two principal head-streams of Old-water, a tributary of the Cairn or Cluden, rise 1½ mile within the eastern boundary. Seven lakes, all inconsiderable in size, diversify the landscape; one of them in the north, three near the middle, and three toward the south. The surface of the parish has, in general, a southern exposure, rising slowly till about the middle, and afterwards ascending more boldly, and at last becoming entirely upland. The northern division has few arable patches, and does not excel even in its pasture; but, for the most part, clothed in russet, and stretching away in moorland, it is distinguished chiefly for the abundance of its game. The southern division, though thin and sandy in its soil, is almost entirely arable, and produces rich and luxuriant crops. The climate is peculiarly salubrious. The parish is cut diagonally at its broadest part by the turnpike between Dumfries and Newton-Stewart, and a brief way in the south-east by that between Dumfries and Kirkcudbright; and it is well-provided with other roads. The hamlet of Bridge-of-Urr, with a population of about 50, stands at the southern extremity of the parish. The village of Kirkpatrick-Durham, with a population, in 1836, of 512, stands 1¾ mile north of the Bridge of Urr, 6 miles north of Castle-Douglas, and 13 west of Dumfries. It has a pleasant appearance, and is altogether modern, having been commenced only about the year 1785. Brisk exertions, but vain, were made to render it the seat of cotton and woollen manufactories. Attempts, in worse taste, but, for a time, eminently successful, were made to give it importance, by laying out a race-course in its vicinity, and drawing to it vast concourses of fashionable idlers, and rustic runaways from useful and healthy toils.

An annual fair is held here on the last Thursday of March. The village of Crockelford stretches so far into the parish as to number among its population about 90 of the parishioners. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,007; in 1831, 1,487. Houses 279. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,978.—Kirkpatrick-Durham is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £288 19s. 5d.; glebe £10 16s. The parish-church was built in 1748, and enlarged in 1797; sittings 374. A schoolhouse, 5 miles from the church, was enlarged in 1836, to serve as a sort of chapel-of-ease; and a licentiate of the Establishment was to be attached to it, supported by an allowance from a private individual. The parish-minister stated, in 1836, that 190 of the population were dissenters. and all the others churchmen. There are 3 parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 166 scholars; and 1 non-parochial, attended by a maximum of 64. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster £31 6s. 2¾d., with about £30 fees, and the interest of £200 other emoluments; of the second £16 10s., with about £10 fees; of the third £3 6s., with about £24 fees.—The church was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Newabbey. On the bank of the Urr, at a place still called Kirkbride, stood, of old, a church dedicated to St. Bridget.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish in Annandale,—or, more strictly, in the district intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale,—Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Middlebie; on the east by Half-Morton and Gretna; on the south by Gretna; and on the west by Dornock, Annan, and Middlebie. Its greatest length, from the point where it begins to be touched by Kirtle-water on the north, to the boundary south-west of Righead on the south, is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth, from the point where the Black Sark leaves it on the east to the western boundary a little beyond Scotsfield, is 4¾ miles. But over four-fifths of its length, from the north downward, it has a varying breadth of from 1¾ to 3 miles; and it comprehends altogether an area of 16¾ square miles, or 8,535 Scottish acres. Kirtle-water, coming in from Middlebie, runs 5 miles along the northern and western boundary, and 2½ miles south-eastward through the interior; pure and transparent in its waters; rich in the variety, though not in the quantity, of its finny tribes; green and gay in the copsewood clothing of its banks; and exceedingly beautiful—at intervals picturesque and romantic—in the scenery of its basin. The head-water and a principal tributary of the Black Sark rise in the interior, and flow eastward, each about 2 miles before passing the frontier. Numerous perennial springs copiously supply the inhabitants with the purest water. One of these, about ¼ of a mile from the mansion of Springkell, was declared by Mr. Pennant to be the largest spring he had ever seen, except the famous one at Holywell in Flintshire; and it emits a stream which, unaided by any tributary, has sufficient water-power to drive a mill. Four mineral springs—one of them similar to the Moffat spa, and three similar to the celebrated Hartfell spa near Moffat—are resorted to by invalids, and have acquired some fame for their medicinal properties. The surface of the parish slowly rises in a pleasing variety off successive waving swells from south to north; and is furrowed into three sections by the beautiful vale of the Kirtle, where that stream runs across the interior, and by the trough of a brook called Logan-burn, which runs westward to the Kirtle, between 2 and 3 miles from the northern boundary. From several vantage-grounds extensive and brilliant scenery stretches in every direction, except northward, before the eye. The soil of two-thirds of the area is a thin stratum of putrified vegetable matter, inclining to moss, superincumbent on a bed of clay; and over the rest of the area is various, but kindly and fructiferous. About 600 imperial acres are under wood; about 2,000 are in moorland pasture; about 800 or 900 are unreclaimed moss; and two-thirds, or a trifle more, of the whole area are regularly or occasionally in tillage. But the wood is so dispersed along the whole vale of the Kirtle, and in belts in the interior, and the unarable grounds are so disposed in patches, or relieved in their appearance by neighbouring expanses of arable ground, that the surface, frilled with thriving hedges, gemmed with mansions and demesnes, and finely variegated with its own undulations, universally wears a pleasant and smiling aspect. Freestone, red, grey, white, and chocolate-coloured, abounds,—each variety in a district of its own; and is in extensive request, even in places far distant, as a material for public buildings and architectural ornaments. A marble quarry near the northern boundary, yields large blocks of grey marble clouded and tinted with red, capable of a fine polish, and vying with some celebrated varieties in beauty. Limestone occurs on the estate of Sprinkell in beds 30 feet thick, and is burned with coals fetched from Cumberland. The parish seems, in common with the district around it, to have been thickly studded with towers, generally three stories high, battlemented at the top, and used as strengths during the feudatory wars of the Borders. The old tower of Woodhouse, on the Kirtle, is still partially standing; and is said to have been the first house in Scotland entered by Robert Bruce when fleeing from Edward Longshanks. A little north of it stands the cross of Merkland, an octagonal and slightly tapering stone 9 feet high, upon a socket of 2½ feet; supposed to have been erected, in 1483, in memory of a Master of Maxwell, warden of the marches, who, after a victorious skirmish with the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, was assassinated on the spot. The tower of Redhall, now extinct, but anciently the chief seat of the Flemings, was, in one of Edward's later incursions into Scotland in favour of Baliol, attacked, when only 30 fighting-men were within its walls, by a whole English army; and so resolute were its defenders that they kept the assailants in play for three days, and then, rather than surrender it, gave both it and themselves to the flames. Modern mansions occur at brief intervals on both banks of the Kirtle; and five of them are on the left bank, or within the limits of the parish. Sprinkell, the most northerly, is a superb Grecian edifice, the seat of Patrick Maxwell, Bart. Alderbeck, belonging to the same proprietor, and Langshaw and Wyesbie are pleasing edifices. Mossknow, the seat of Colonel Graham, attracts attention by the beauty of its own form and of its encincturing landscape; and Cove, the seat of Francis Irving, Esq., by the dash of romance which is thrown over its appearance and its site. The parish has no village, yet counts among its population between 100 and 200 cotton-weavers, employed by manufacturers in Carlisle. The mail-road between Carlisle and Glasgow runs diagonally through the parish; and the turnpike between Annan and Edinburgh, by way of Langholm and Selkirk, intersects the former at the western boundary, and runs diagonally to the north-east. Population, in 1801, 1,544; in 1831, 1,666. Houses 302. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,377.—Kirkpatrick-Fleming is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, Miss Muir of Redhall, and Sir Patrick Maxwell, Bart. Stipend £225 15s. 1d.; glebe £25. There are 2 parochial schools. Salary of the first master £25 13s. 3d., with £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments; of the second £25 13s. 3d., with £20 fees, and £2 10s other emoluments. Three schools reported as

non-parochial, are, an infant school and two Sabbath schools, attended by at most 210 scholars, and conducted by 15 teachers.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirkpatrick, Irvine, and Kirkconnel. Kirkpatrick church was given by Robert Bruce to the monks of Giseburn. Logan chapel, which belonged to it, stood on Logan-burn, and is commemorated in the name Chapel-knowe, still applied to its site. The ancient Irvine, small in its dimensions, forms the middle part of the united parish. See article KIRKCONNEL.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish of irregular outline in the north-east of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Dumfries-shire; on the south-east by Terregles; on the south by Loch-Rutton; on the south-west by Urr; and on the west by Kirkpatrick-Durham. It measures in extreme length from east to west 8½ miles, and in extreme breadth 5¾ miles; but really consists of a parallelogram 5¾ miles by 4, and three triangles respectively on its east, its north, and its south sides,—the chief of the triangles, that on the east, being about 3 miles deep and very acute in its extreme angle. Glenesland-burn, not far from its source, strikes the north-west corner of the parish, and then flows 3 miles along its northern boundary. The Cairn, or Cluden, here comes down from the north-west, swallows up the former stream, and succeeds it in tracing the northern boundary,—keeping along the frontier for 6½ miles. Old-water—or, as it is sometimes called, the Old-water of Cluden—comes in from Kirkpatrick-Durham in two head-streams which soon unite, and flows 3¾ miles eastward, and 2½ miles northward, through the interior to the Cairn. Very near its mouth a highway descends towards its path, and brings a tourist suddenly into the vicinity of a bridge across its course, to which the roar and bellowing of the water at the place has given the name of the Routing bridge. Spanning the stream from two perpendicular rocks, the bridge stands in such a gorge as to afford a very limited but romantic prospect. Above the level of the spectator's eye, right before him in the rocky chasm, the stream wheels abruptly into view, and instantly commences a tumbling descent over a rugged, rocky declivity of 24 or 30 feet, and then leaps over a precipice 10 or 12 feet deep, so near the bridge as almost to wash it with the spray. Clon, or Cargen-water, drawing one of its head-streams from the interior, is, for 2 miles, the southern boundary-line. The north-west corner of the parish is chiefly occupied by a mountain or considerable hill called Bishop's Forest. This height has a very broad and irregular base; and is fringed on all sides with woods or arable grounds, and ploughed in some parts to the summit. On the side next the Cairn it is closed with plantation for half-a-mile from its base; yet, seen from a distance, it seems patched with heath, and warted with naked rock, and has a pastoral but commanding appearance. The south-west corner of the parish is a cold expanse of moor-land sheep-walk, warming, as it proceeds eastward, into tracts of arable but not very fertile land. Along the course of Old-water are belts of level and well-cultivated ground. All eastward of this the surface, first slightly hilly and afterwards a plain, wears a rich and luxuriant appearance, carpeted with a dry kindly mould, sectioned beautifully off with enclosures, and possessing other features which harmonize with its immediate vicinity to the opulent level basin of the lower Nith. In the upland district much attention is given to sheep husbandry, and the rearing of Galloway black cattle. Very large quantities of marl were found in the parish, and usefully expended in the first and stimulating efforts of agricultural improvement. The parish is not touched by any great line of road, yet has a fair proportion of subordinate roads, and enjoys important advantages from lying, at its nearest point, within 2½ miles of Dumfries. Population, in 1801, 730; in 1831, 912. Houses 148. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,478.—The parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Oswald of Auchencruive. Stipend £231 6s. 2d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £284 18s. 2d. There are 2 parochial schools. Salary of the masters £50 16s. 8d., with £29 15s. fees, and £1 14s. other emoluments.—The church was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Nith. William de Herries, the 2d son of Sir Herbert Herries, was rector in 1453. There were anciently two chapels, one near Glenhead, in the south-west corner of the parish, still commemorated by its cemetery, and the other on the north side of the parish, on the bank of the Cairn near Dalwharn.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a large parish in the north of Annandale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the north-west and north by Moffat; on the east by Moffat and Wamphray; on the south by Johnstone and Kirkmichael; and on the west by Closeburn and Lanarkshire. On its east side, which is tracked the whole way by the river Annan, running nearly in a straight line, it measures 7½ miles on its south side, it measures from angle to angle 6¾ miles, but receives one triangular indentation, and protrudes another 1¼ mile deep; and it extends on its west side 4 miles, on its north-west side the same distance, and on its north side one mile. Its superficial extent is 30¼ square miles, or 15,430 Scottish acres. A belt of land, partly level and partly hilly, lying along the bank of the Annan, is the most valuable district of the parish. A range of considerable heights, nearly mountainous, screens this belt, and runs the whole length of the parish from north to south. A basin, spread out at the bottom into a narrow vale, occupies the surface over a breadth of 2 or 3 miles westward, and is drained by the Kinnel. A broad range of mountains, slenderly cut by the Kinnel's head-streams, rises up from this basin, occupies all the area westward, and sends up on the boundary with Closeburn the towering and grand summit of Queensberry, 2,140 feet above the level of the sea. One-third of the whole parish is in tillage, and two-thirds are pastoral or waste. Wood is not abundant,—covering little more than 200 acres. Everywhere, except along the Annan, the general appearance is bleak. The soil of the arable parts is shallow, but dry and not unfertile. Greywacke or blue stone, and trap rock, are quarried as building material. Besides the Annan and the Kinnel, the parish has the Evan, the Garpel, and the Duff Kinnel. The Evan, coming down from the north, flows for 3 miles nearly parallel with the Annan, at about a mile's distance from it, between low ridges of hill, and then runs eastward to the Annan at a point where Moffat-water disembogues itself on the opposite bank. The Garpel traces for 2 miles the north-west boundary, and then runs 3 miles south-eastward through the interior to the Evan, forming, half-a-mile above the confluence, a considerable cascade. The Duff Kinnel expends nearly its whole course in tracing part of the southern boundary. Numerous perennial springs not only furnish the inhabitants amply with pure water, but send off supplies by pipes to the village of Moffat. Several chalybeate wells might draw attention, but for the vicinity and well-earned fame of the spas in the co-terminous parish. The Roman road up Annandale [see DUMFRIES-SHIRE] has here distinct vestiges. Cairns are very numerous; and also circular enclosures on hills, supposed to have been used for sheltering cattle from marauders. Of several ruin-

ous towers, which have been surrounded by ditches and walls, the most remarkable is the old castle of Auchincass, within the peninsula formed by the Evan and the Garpel. It is strong in position, surmounting precipices and encinctured by morass, and was 15 feet thick in its walls. The building belonged, at one time, to Randolph, Earl of Murray, regent of Scotland; and at another to the Douglases of Morton. The tower of Lochwood on the left bank of the Annan, was anciently of considerable strength, the property of the Johnstones. Craigielands, the seat of Mr. Younger, is the only noticeable mansion. The farm-buildings on the Duke of Buccleuch's property are modern, and in a superior style. The only village is Craigielands, built by Mr. Younger, neat in its appearance, and regular in its plan, but with fewer than 100 inhabitants. Population of the parish, in 1801, 596; in 1831, 981. Houses 158. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,957.—Kirkpatrick-Juxta is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend £195 0s. 1d., besides vicarage teinds; glebe £10. There are two parochial schools, the one permanent and the other temporary, jointly attended by at most 76 scholars. Salary of the first master £34 4s. 4d., with £15 fees, and about £3 10s. other emoluments; of the second £17 2s. 2d., with £15 fees, and about £3 10s. other emoluments. There are 3 non-parochial schools, attended by at most 142 scholars.—The ancient parish was a rectory in the deanery of Annandale. "On the 3d of July, 1489," says the author of Caledonia, "a cause was heard by the lords auditors in parliament, at the instance of Mr. Clement Fairlie, parson of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and Robert Charteris of Amisfield, his lessee, against several persons for the spoliation of the Pasch-reckoning,* of the said kirk, and the penny offerings on St. Patrick's day, amounting to 10 marks; and for the spoliation of 200 lambs, which were valued at £18, and a sack of tithe-wool containing 24 stone, that was valued at £12; and for unjustly possessing and labouring the 40 shilling land belonging to the said kirk. The lords ordained the defenders to make full restitution, and give satisfaction for the damages; and they issued a precept to the steward of Annandale to enforce this judgment." The present parish was built at the close of last century. Its predecessor was an instance of the sort of spirit which, for a considerable time, presided over the outward affairs of the Establishment; for, built about the year 1676, it continued to be a low house thatched with heath till 1736, when it was raised in the walls and covered over the roof with slate.

KIRKTOUN, a parish in Roxburghshire, consisting of a stripe 8 miles long, and, on the average, 1½ mile broad, stretching from the north-east to the south-west; and bounded at the two ends by Upper and by Lower Cavers; on the south-east side by Hobkirk and Upper Cavers; and on the north-west side by Hawick and Lower Cavers. A head-stream of Allan-water touches it for a mile on the south. Slitrig-water runs across it 2½ miles from its south-west end, but has a course of only 1½ mile within its limits. Between these streams the surface is rugged and mountainous, and fit only for pasture; and north-eastward of the Slitrig, it chiefly undulates in small green hills suitable as pasturage, but partly with the hollows between them, subjected to the plough. A section of the bold broad form of Rubberslaw lies within the north-east corner. The soil on the arable grounds is poor and shallow, but has felt the power of georgical appliances. The parish is nearly bare of plantation; and has no antiquities, no remarkable usages, no valuable minerals, no rare botanical specimens, no sporting-grounds, no ale-house, no toll-bar, nothing whatever to interest "the philosopher, the politician, or the moralist," if we believe the writer of the Old Statistical Account, except what he calls "the uncommon fact," that, for ages past, its history is summed up in the impressive, the sublimely pathetic declaration of scripture, "One generation passeth, and another cometh." Dr. Leyden, the celebrated orientalist, was partly educated in Kirktoun school, and lived at the time with his parents in a cottage on the farm of Nether Tofts. The road from Hawick to Newcastle, and that from Hawick to Liddesdale, run at such intervals across the parish as to cut into two nearly equal parts. Population, in 1801, 320; in 1831, 294. Houses 50. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,530.—Kirktoun is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £173 17s.; glebe £11. The church is of unknown date; but was altered about 1760, and repaired in 1775. Sittings about 200. The minister stated the population, in 1836, to be 283,—distributed into 134 churchmen, 144 dissenters, and 5 nondescripts.—Schoolmaster's salary £26, with £15 fees.

KIRKURD, a parish in Peebles-shire; 5½ miles long from east to west, from 3 to 4 miles broad, and comprehending 6,620 English acres; bounded on the north by Linton; on the north-east by Newlands; on the east by Stobo; on the south by Stobo and Broughton; on the south-west by Skirling; and on the west by Lanarkshire. Tarth-water, a tributary of the Lynn, falls upon its north-west angle, and runs 4 miles along the whole of its northern and north-eastern boundary; silent and slow in its movements, multitudinous in its pools, and unusually rich in the size and flavour of its trouts. Deanburn rises close on the southern boundary, and runs northward to the Tarth, cutting the parish into two not very unequal parts. The surface all lies high above sea-level, is beautifully diversified, and, in general, rises gradually from the Tarth to the southern boundary. A water-shedding chain of heights stretches along the whole of the southern and south-western frontier, and sends up, among other summits, that of Pyked Stane or Hell's Cleuch, 2,100 feet above the level of the sea: See PYKED STANE. The soil, toward the Tarth, is chiefly loam; in one large farm it is clay; and, in other parts, it is of a gravelly nature. One-third of the whole area is arable; 600 acres are under plantation; and nearly all the rest is sheep-walk. The woods and enclosed and cultivated grounds being almost all on the north, and phalanxes of plantation pressing down upon the frontier from the conterminous parishes, the vale of the Tarth presents a rich and very beautiful appearance. Castlecraig and Cairnmuir-houses, both elegant modern mansions, the seats respectively of Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, Bart., and John Lawson, Esq., are embosomed in the groves, and contribute the attractions of their pleasure-grounds to the beauties of the landscape. Near Castlecraig is a copious sulphureous spring, similar to those of Moffat and Harrowgate, stronger than the former and weaker than the latter. In the parks of Castlecraig are two artificial mounds, surrounded with an irregularly formed dyke, and supposed to have been used as moats or seats of feudal justice. Respectively eastward and westward of them are two circular fortifications called the Rings and the Chesters, supposed to have been military erections. The parish is traversed along the vale of the Tarth by

* The offerings at Easter.

the post-road between Glasgow and Peebles, and along the vale of Dean-burn by that between Edinburgh and Dumfries by way of Moffat; and it enjoys advantages from being distant only 8 miles from Peebles and 5 from Biggar. Population, in 1801, 327; in 1831, 318. Houses 58. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,993.—Kirkurd is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bart. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £24. The church was built in 1766. Sittings about 300. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and about £2 10s. other emoluments. The ancient church stood half-a-mile east of the modern one, and is commemorated by its cemetery, which continues to be in use. The church, with its pertinents, belonged in the 12th century to the bishop of Glasgow, but was given by him to the hospital of Soutra [see FALA], and, in 1462, was, along with the other property of that hospital, transferred by Mary of Gueldres to the Trinity or College church of Edinburgh.

KIRKWALL AND ST. OLA, two united parishes on the mainland of Orkney. The track of land which stretches around Kirkwall, and which forms the country parish, under the name of St. Ola, was in all probability a parish before the town was built, and derived that name—but at what period, or on what occasion, it is uncertain—from Olaus or Olave, a saint, and also a king of Norway. The mean length and breadth of the parish is about 5 miles. The soil throughout is very various. In some parts, especially towards the hills or high grounds, we meet with a mixture of cold clay and moss; near the shore it is generally of a sandy nature; rich black loam is also to be met with in a few places, especially near Kirkwall; and not only there, but in almost every other parish in the country, the soil is shallow, with a bottom of rock that is soft and mouldering. The shores of the parish are not very high, but rocky. There are now very few trees in this country, if we except a few fruit-trees in Kirkwall. They seem, however, to have grown in considerable numbers formerly; for in the peat-mosses, which are common in many of the islands, they are dug up nearly as frequently as in other parts of the kingdom. Population in 1801, 2,621; in 1831, 3,721. Houses 510. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,973.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patrons, the magistrates and town-council of Kirkwall. It is a collegiate charge. The stipend of each minister is £158 6s. 7d.; but the glebe of the first charge is valued at £42 4s.; that of the 2d, at £25 The parish-church is the cathedral of St. Magnus; sittings 835.—A new church in connexion with the Establishment, and seating 1,000, has been recently erected, at a cost of £1,400.—There is a United Secession congregation, which was established in 1796. Chapel cost £1,600; sittings 1,411. Stipend £200, with manse and garden, and some extras.—An Original Seceder congregation was established in 1825; chapel built in 1824, at a cost of £700; sittings 400. Stipend £70, with manse.—An Independent church has existed here about 32 years. Chapel built in 1823, at a cost of £515; sittings 410.—The burgh school is the parochial school. Salary of master £38, with about £50 fees. There were 16 private schools within the parish in 1834, attended by about 500 pupils.

Near the centre of the parish stands the ancient burgh of KIRKWALL, built in a narrow strath which extends from the harbour of Kirkwall on the north, to the bay of Scalpa on the south. Its appearance to travellers approaching from Stromness is thus described by Lord Teignmouth: "A town so extensive, on the northern shore of Orkney, on an isthmus of about three miles in breadth, between tempestuous seas, is an object of much interest: and there is something peculiarly striking and imposing on such a spot, in the appearance of the massy pile and lofty towers of a cathedral, and the more so when it is viewed as almost the only unimpaired specimen of those stately monuments of ecclesiastical grandeur which adorned Scotland previous to the Reformation. On one side of the cathedral, rise the venerable ruins of the ancient castle of the Earls of Orkney, and on the other those of the palace of the bishops: whilst the masts of the vessels, clustered together in the harbour, indicate the present commercial importance of the metropolis of the Northern isles." ['Sketches,' vol. i. p. 245.]—The town is washed on its northern extremity by the sea, which here forms the deep bay of Kirkwall; and on the western side by a pleasant inlet of the sea, called the Ouyce or Piery sea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water. It is nearly an English mile in length from north to south; its breadth is very inconsiderable; and it has only one principal street, paved with large flags, inconvenient from its narrowness, and having the ends or gables of the houses generally placed towards it. A small rivulet runs through its northern extremity, and falls into the Piery sea. Population of the burgh, in 1831, 3,056. The time when, and the persons by whom, this place was founded, are both of them lost in the darkness of antiquity. The Danes, we are informed, called it Kirkivog. Both Buchanan and Torfæus are of opinion that this word should have been written *Cracoviaca;* and that it has first been corrupted in *Circua*, and thence to *Kirkwall.* But all these words are said to signify the same thing, namely, *Kirkvaa* or *Kirkwaa*, 'the Great church,' or perhaps 'the Church of St. Magnus.'—The number of houses in the town at the end of last century was about 300; in 1831, they amounted to 400. Many of these houses bear strong marks of old age; the doors and windows are small, the walls uncommonly thick, and almost all the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. To this form, however, there are also many exceptions; for such of them as have been lately repaired or rebuilt, and particularly such new ones as have been erected, may, both for elegance and conveniency, compare with those of any other town of the same extent in Scotland.—The cathedral of St. Magnus, the King's castle, and the Bishops and Earl's palaces, are the only buildings here that are in anywise remarkable. The first of these is the most perfectly preserved cathedral in Scotland, "and looks," says Miss Sinclair, "almost as large as the whole city put together." Rognwald, Count of Orkney, we are told, laid the foundation of it in the year 1138. Bishop Stewart, who lived in the time of James IV., made an addition of three pillars or arches to the east end of it; with a window, which, for grandeur and beauty, is far superior to any others in the fabric. Robert Reid, the last Popish bishop of the see of Orkney, added three pillars to the west end of it, which were never completely finished, but which, in point of elegance, are much inferior to the former. The length of this stately fabric, on the outside, is 226 feet; its breadth 56; the height of the main roof is 71; and, from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple, was 133 feet. Unfortunately the steeple was struck down by lightning several years ago. The roof is quite entire, and supported by a row of 14 pillars on each side, besides 4, the most magnificent of the whole church, that supported the steeple. The circumference of the pillars which support the roof is 15 feet; and that of those on

which the steeple stood 24 feet nearly. In it there was an excellent chime of bells, which, by the inscription upon them, appear to have been founded by Robert Borthwick, in the castle of Edinburgh, in 1528; they were furnished to the cathedral by Bishop Maxwell. The east window of the cathedral is 36 feet high, by 12 broad, including a circular rose-window, at the top, 12 feet in diameter. There is a window in the west end somewhat similar, but much smaller; as also a rose-window on the south gable of the cross, of like form and dimensions with that on the top of the east window. "The effect of the massy and regularly-formed columns," says Lord Teignmouth, "is imposing. The nave is covered with monumental inscriptions, commemorating magistrates and other principal inhabitants of Orkney, and a few stone coffins are scattered about. The partial gleams of day admitted through the small discoloured windows which line the aisles, half-choked with grass, augment the sepulchral appearance of this portion of the cathedral. The original design of its builder, pushed beyond its scope by the culpable negligence of its present guardians, would incur the censure of those who object to the usual gloomy character of Gothic minsters, designating them rather as mausoleums of dead men than as temples of the living God. But if we regard the nave as the vestibule of the choir, through which we pass from the restless scenes of this world to the peaceful sanctuary of another, assuredly the records of human mortality, and 'the scrolls which teach us to live and to die,' are by no means inappropriate appendages of its hallowed architecture, nor has the epithet 'religious' been ill applied to the 'dim light' by which we peruse them. The choir, the only remnant of choral architecture which has survived the Reformation in Scotland, is kept with much care. It is furnished with stalls, and adorned by a very elegant east window. The service of the kirk is regularly performed in it every Sunday. The expenses of the repairs of the cathedral are defrayed partly by the Exchequer, and partly by a bequest of a pious individual for that particular purpose, called in Scotland a mortification. The present state of the cathedral at Kirkwall confirms the well-authenticated fact, that the tide of devastation which overthrew the ancient establishments of Scotland at the Reformation, spent its fury ere it had reached Orkney; and the prejudice against episcopacy is said to be less violent here than in other parts of Scotland."—Opposite to the cathedral, on the west side of the street, stood the King's castle. Time, and the ravages of war, have long since laid it in ruins. No tradition remains by whom it was founded; though it is probable that it was built by some bishop of Orkney. The walls of it are very thick, the dimensions large; and the stones with which it is constructed are so firmly cemented together that it is more difficult to dig them from the rubbish in which they are buried, than it would be from a quarry. This fortress seems to have been in good repair, and a place of no inconsiderable strength, in the days of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney. This man was son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V., who, in 1581, was created Earl of Orkney. Earl Patrick was a man of a haughty turn of mind and cruel disposition, and having committed many acts of oppression against the people, and of rebellion against his sovereign, in order to screen himself from the punishment he so justly deserved on that account, was forced to take refuge in this castle, which he maintained with much desperate valour for some time against the king's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished. The same Earl built an extensive and elegant mansion on the east side of the town, known by the name of the Earl's palace. From the date above the principal door, it appears to have been built in 1607. One very spacious and elegant hall forms the chief part of the mansion. Its dimensions are 58 feet long, 20 broad, and 14 high. There is a large chimney on the side, and a lesser one on the north end of it. A fine Gothic window, 12 feet by 13, lights it from the south; and on the east there are two, not much different in form, and each 12 feet by 12. The building consists of only two stories. The ground floor is divided into a number of vaults or cells, with little slits of windows. Near the door, which is entered from the north, is a beautiful stair, which, by three flights of steps, leads to the hall; below which is a well built of cut freestone, and furnished with water by leaden pipes under ground, from the high land to the east of Kirkwall. Like other fabrics reared at the same period, variety seems to have been more studied here than uniformity. For a long time past it has been unroofed; and no person has dwelt in it since Dr. M'Kenzie, who died in 1688, was bishop of this place. —Almost adjoining to this, stands the ruin denominated the Bishop's palace, of much greater antiquity; for neither record, nor even tradition, has ventured to assert anything respecting either the time or circumstances of its foundation. So long ago as 1263, —the year in which Haco, King of Norway, undertook an expedition against Alexander III., King of Scotland, on account of a dispute that had arisen about the Western Isles,—it would appear to have been a place of consequence. This monarch, on returning from the mouth of the Clyde and the Highlands of Argyleshire—where he had spent the summer in waging war with the Scotch, with little success—resolved to winter in Orkney; and, for this purpose, stationed his ships in the harbours about the mainland, while he himself took up his quarters in Kirkwall. Here he kept court in a hall in the Bishop's palace for some time, till, worn out with disease,—occasioned, perhaps, by disappointment, and the fatigues of his unsuccessful campaign in the south,—he expired, after a lingering illness, and was interred with much pomp in the Cathedral church of Kirkwall, near the steps that lead to the shrine of St. Magnus, Earl of Orkney. Bishop Reid repaired or rebuilt several parts of this ancient mansion, "but it is now," says Miss Sinclair, "worn to rags."

The commerce of this place, though it can by no means be called flourishing, is rather in an improving condition. The principal articles exported are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt fish, oil, feathers, linen-yarn, and coarse linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulness, corn in considerable quantity. The manufacture of linen-yarn was introduced 1747; and—as every innovation commonly is among a rude and ignorant people—it was at first very unpopular. It soon, however, triumphed over those difficulties, and was diffused pretty generally among the islands. For the space of 15 or 20 years, while under the management of one or a few men, it flourished much, and produced for export annually near 25,000 spindles of yarn. After that period it began to decline. The manufacture of kelp was for a long series of years more fortunate than that of linen-yarn. About the year 1730, it is said to have been introduced, and, like the yarn, had long to struggle hard against the strong stream of popular prejudice. The writer of the Old Statistical Account says that the lower classes "represented to the proprietors, how hurtful this new business was likely to be, for they could have no doubt of its driving the fish from the coast, and it would therefore ruin the fishing; they were certain it would destroy both the corn and the grass; and they were much afraid that it might even prevent their women

from having children!" From the year 1740 to 1760, the price is reported to have been 45s. per ton, and the money which it is believed to have brought into the country during that period near about £2,000 per annum. The average price for the subsequent ten years amounted to about 84s. per ton, and the whole value to the place to above £6,000 sterling per annum. Of each ton at the market from the year 1770 to 1780, the price rose at a medium to about £5, and the gross sum which the proprietors in that time received for it was not less than £10,000 per annum. For 13 years preceding 1791, the value of a ton was nearest to £6, and the quantity each year to the sum of £17,000 sterling. "Thus," says Dr. Barry, "in the space of fifty years, the proprietors of these islands, where the seasons are very deceitful, and the crops can by no means be depended upon for subsisting the inhabitants, have received, in addition to their estates, the enormous sum of £370,000 sterling." This manufacture, however, has been extinguished here, as elsewhere, by the introduction of foreign barilla.—In a royal charter, to be immediately noticed, mention is made of the "old erection of our burgh and city of Kirkwall in Orkney by our noble progenitors of worthy memory, in ane haill burgh royal," and "of the great and old antiquity of our said city." The oldest charter to which the Municipal commissioners had access is one granted by James III., dated 31st March, 1486, ratifying and approving of all previous charters, rights, and privileges conferred upon the burgh, and containing an enumeration of lands and other kinds of property. On the 8th of February, 1536, James V. confirmed the charter of James III. This is deemed the governing charter. It was confirmed by Charles II. on 15th May, 1661, and in the same reign there was passed a statute of ratification in favour of the burgh, viz., 1670, c. 42. The property of the burgh at present consists, first, of a small farm called Wallwall, estimated as worth £450. Secondly, of some small crofts, the aggregate rent of which is between £4 and £5. There are also certain waste lands, for which no rent is paid, and over which the inhabitants of the burgh and neighbourhood exercise a right of pasturage. Thirdly, of the kelp-shores of Quanterness and Cairriness, which were let for nine years, commencing with the season of 1825, for a slump sum of £300. Fourthly, feu-duties arising from a considerable extent of ground parcelled out amongst numerous feuars, and payable in very small sums. The total amount is £37 3s. 11d., which, estimated at 20 years' purchase, will be worth £743 18s. 4d. Fifthly, of the ancient and magnificent cathedral of St. Magnus, the town-house, slaughter-house, and grammar-school. The cathedral and the other public buildings cannot be ranked under available property. The aggregate value, therefore, of the real property is £1,198 18s. 4d. besides the kelp shores. On the 23d of May, 1828, an Act was passed, 9th Geo. IV., c. 58, for maintaining, enlarging, improving, and regulating the harbour of the burgh of Kirkwall. The trustees are the provost and six other members of the town council for the time being, three registered owners of ships trading to and from, and belonging to the burgh, and three land-owners of the county of Orkney. The debts due by the burgh are trifling. The revenue of the burgh consists of three portions—first, feu-duties and rents, amounting annually to £62 13s. 11d.; secondly, customs and market-dues, amounting to £11 12s. 6d.; and, thirdly, of the proceeds of the stent. The amount of the cess payable to Government is only £26 16s. 2d., but about £60 has been the average annual amount levied from 1824 to 1833 inclusive, under the name of 'stent.' Were the whole revenue available, its total amount would be £107 10s. $2\frac{8}{12}$d. The civil patronage of the burgh is unimportant. The ecclesiastical patronage is more important, as the magistrates and council are—as already stated—patrons of the collegiate church of St. Magnus. The commissioners found that, in the last instance, the patrons consulted all the male communicants, and presented agreeably to the wishes of the majority. The magistrates are also patrons of the grammar-school. No particular regulations have ever been made for its government. The salary paid by the magistrates is £10, and the fees, as regulated by them, are extremely moderate. The average number of scholars for the last 10 years has exceeded 100. There is, under the management of the magistrates and council, the sum of £500 mortified by Baron Stuart Moncrieff, for the purpose of annually distributing the interest among a large number of indigent persons. It is vested in heritable security, and the distribution is made according to lists prepared by a committee, and deposited with the town-clerk. No change had been made on the sett of the burgh since the year 1819. The council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 16 councillors; in all, 23. The number of persons resident within the parliamentary boundaries, whose rents in property or tenancy amount to £10 per annum, is about 100. There is no police act or police establishment. This is to be regretted in one respect, as the streets of the burgh are in a state of great and dangerous disrepair; but, in other respects, it is comparatively immaterial, as crime is extremely rare in this part of the country. The burgh joins with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in electing a member of parliament. The town-hall is a building of a good appearance, forming a piazza in front; the first story is divided into apartments for a common prison; the second contains an assembly-hall, with a large room adjoining for courts of justice; and the highest is set apart as a lodge for freemasons. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty-courts of Orkney and Zetland are held in Kirkwall. Justice-of-peace courts are held here at short intervals; as also the courts of the burgh. There are branches of the Commercial and National banks here. Kirkwall fair, a market of great antiquity, is held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of August, and continues that week and the following. It is attended by merchants from a very great distance, and into the brief period in which it is held, a great proportion of the commerce of these northern islands is, as it were, concentrated.

KIRK-YETHOLM, remarkable for its moral peculiarities, situated on the right bank of Beaumont-water, opposite the village of Town-Yetholm, near the centre of Yetholm parish, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the nearest part of the English border, and 8 miles south-east of the town of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It is ruled by a baron-bailie, under the appointment of Mr. Wauchope of Niddrie, the superior; has two annual fairs, one in summer for cattle and cheviot hogs, and one in winter for cattle, ewes, and wedders; is the seat of the parish-church, and an unendowed school; and has, jointly with Town-Yetholm, a population of about 1,000;—its own population, so far back as 1797, having been 305. Yetholm common, a wild moor of considerable extent, on debateable ground between Scotland and England, is claimed by the villagers, and yielded to their possession for the cutting of their turf and the grazing of their cattle. Lodgings of the meanest kind, and at all degrees of low price, are let out to single wanderers who cannot elsewhere get a home; and these, with other characteristics of the place, have crowded

it with a population for whom no employment offers in the vicinity, and who swell the ranks of pauperism, smuggling, and equivocity of pursuit. But what, for a very long period, has been the distinctive feature of the place, is its being the residence of a tribe of gypsies, apparently descendants of the family of the Faas, and probably dating back their occupancy of the village to about the beginning of last century. They cannot be regarded as identical or akin in character to their wild ancestors who were chased into Europe from Egypt or Hindostan; and they have, to a considerable extent, yielded to the influence of civilization, or, more properly, of Christian and literary instruction plied upon them from without; yet they have physical marks in their dusky complexion, their Hindoo features, and their black penetrating eyes, peculiar to themselves, and still broader peculiarities of a moral kind, in their erratic habits, their deep aversion to enlightenment, their attachment to migratory occupations, and their almost thorough seclusion from their neighbours, amounting very nearly to the possession and conservation of the Hindoo caste, which defy all doubt as to their being in a very emphatic sense gypsies, —the most noted, and probably the largest tribe of that singular race in Scotland, and quite a study to the philosopher, and an object of stirring interest to the missionary-spirited Christian. They have a language of their own, which they are chary of speaking when others, than gypsies, are within earshot; and they very rarely—or never, perhaps, except when Christianizing influence brings them beyond the pale of their caste—intermarry with persons not belonging to their tribe. Nearly the whole of them are 'muggers,' wandering dealers in earthenware; and, except during winter, they circulate in single families, or occasionally in parties of two families, round beaten tracts of country, pitching tiny tents by the way-side, or on unenclosed grounds for their shelter, and sleeping, with slender comforts of blanket or matress, upon the ground. When on their excursions they steal and plunder, and are believed to live quite as much by acts of dishonesty as by those of their professed calling; but, when at home, they are quiet, or quarrel only among themselves, and pursue a course fitted, in a degree, to win the confidence of their neighbours. Their number, in 1797, was 50, and in 1817, was 109.

KIRRIEMUIR—vulgarly pronounced KILLAMUIR—a large parish in Forfarshire, consisting of two detached parts, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles asunder, and lying respectively among the Grampians and in Strathmore. The northern or Grampian district is 11 miles in extreme length from north-west to south-east, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extreme breadth, but tapers to a point at the north-west end, and over most of its length is not more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad, and comprehends 18,000 imperial acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Clova; on the east by Cortachy; on the south by Kingoldrum; and on the south-west by Lintrathen and Glenisla. The whole district is hilly and mountainous, commencing on the south with Catlaw, the frontier mountain of the Grampians, and the highest ground in the parish, elevated 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, and stretching away north-westward in two screens or series of heights, whose inner sides form the basin of the Prosen, and both of which are ribbed or laterally cloven down by numerous glens and deep ravines, sending along to the Prosen their tributary torrents. Every part of the frontier or boundary of the district, except the gorge through which the Prosen makes its exit, and a line $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down to that point from the north traversed by a tributary rill, consists of a water-shedding ridge of summits, dividing the interior from the basin of the South Esk, and its tributaries on the one side, and from that of the Isla and its head-waters on the other. The hills of the district are, in a few instances, rocky, and, in a few, verdant, except at their summits; but they are, in general, clothed in heath, with stripes and patches of grass along the beds of the little streamlets which trickle down their sides. The soil is partly thin and light, partly mossy, and in general wet. Considerable patches and expanses of natural wood still grace the district,—the remains of an ancient pervading tumultuous sea of trees which have bequeathed to the upper part the name of the Forest of Glenprosen; and, but for the nibblings of the flocks of sheep which now claim the territory as their own, would speedily spread away in a new expanse of birches and other trees, forming a modern and continuous forest. Excepting about 2,000 acres, partly arable and partly fine pasture and meadow, the whole area is wildly pastoral, or altogether waste.—The southern, or Strathmore district of the parish, measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extreme length from north to south, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth from east to west; and contains about 16,000 imperial acres. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Kingoldrum; on the north by Cortachy and Tannadice; on the east by Oathlaw and Rescobie; on the south by Forfar and Glammis; and on the south-west by Airly. For about a mile from the southern boundary the surface is almost flat; for 2 miles more it rises gently, and forms nearly a continuous sloping bank; and it then, when within a few hundred yards of the town, breaks steeply down, and stretches north and south for nearly a mile in a hollow or den about 100 feet deep. East and west of the town it is nearly all level, or but slightly diversified; and northward it delightfully undulates in dale and rising ground, and sends up, in the north-west corner, hilly heights, called the braes of Inverquharity, laden with plantation, or cultivated to their summits. The soil, in considerable belts along the north and the south, is sandy; but on the central and larger part of the area, is, for the most part, a black mould, on a bottom of what is provincially called mortar. The whole district is cultivated up to apparently its highest capabilities of improvement, and is rich and beautiful in aspect. About 11,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 2,000 are under plantation, about 500 are occupied by houses, roads, and water; and the remaining 2,500 consist, to a small extent, of mosses, but are chiefly disposed in pasture. The plantations are finely arranged in clumps, and little expanses in the north, the east, the west, and the centre; and the southern division, which is now the barest, is traditionally said to have been part of the forest of Platane, extending westward to the hill of Finhaven in the parish of Oathlaw, once the shelter during a winter of the forces of Sir Andrew Murray, the co-patriot of Sir William Wallace, and so dense in the phalanx of its trees, that a wild cat might have leaped upon its boughs from end to end of its limits. The river Prosen rises in the furthest nook of the upper district of the parish, and cuts the whole district, lengthways, into nearly equal parts, swollen in its progress by ten considerable brooks, and by other smaller rills; and after traversing an intermediate territory, it strikes the lower district near Prosen Haugh, and runs for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the northern boundary. The South Esk, coming down at an acute angle from the north-west, here swallows up the Prosen, and hence traces the northern boundary for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The Carity, coming in from Kingoldrum, flows over $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the interior, at a brief distance from the Prosen and the Esk, and falls into the latter stream at Inverquharity. These rivers

swarm with a small red trout of excellent flavour, much coveted by the angler, and preferred by many gourmands to salmon. The GAIRIE [which see] rises in the vicinity of the town, and bisects the southern division of the lower district of the parish: previous to 1740, when the lake of Kennardy was drained, it was a considerable stream; but now, in a dry summer, it has scarcely sufficient water-power to drive a mill. The lake of Kinnordy, a little north-west of the town, is, at present, about a mile long and half-a-mile broad, repulsive in appearance, and exhaling noxious miasmata; but before being drained, for sake of its rich stores of shell-marl, it was a fine sheet of water, and abounded in perch, pike, and the large silver-coloured eel. Limestone is worked to some extent, and burnt with turf in small kilns. Among the primitive formations of Glenprosen, consisting of hornblende slate, mica-schist, and gneiss, are some garnets and rock-crystals. Most of the southern district consists of either the old red sandstone formation, or the red schistose sandstone, occasionally interrupted by trap rocks. Mr. Lyell, in the Edinburgh Journal of Science, notices with interest a dike of serpentine on the farm of Balloch, running east and west, nearly vertical, but with a slight northerly inclination; and regards it as finely illustrating the connexion between serpentine and greenstone, and the effects of dikes of serpentine upon contiguous stratified rocks. The mosses of Kinnordy and Balloch are regularly cut for supplies of fuel. A little west of the town is a large semi-globular artificial mound called the Court-hillock, and beside it a pond called the Witch-pool; both of which seem to have been in requisition for the purposes of feudal justice and superstitious jurisprudence. In various localities are tumuli and uninscribed monumental stones. On the soil of this parish were fought skirmishes arising out of the feuds of the clan Ogilvie; and, in particular, a sanguinary battle, fought in 1447 between that clan and the Lindsays, and fatal to 500 of the Ogilvies. The sward was often ensanguined also by the rieving expeditions and the incursions for the levying of 'black mail,' made from the fastnesses of the Grampians. A considerable number of querns, arrow-heads, and battle-axes have been found. Two canoes or antique boats were discovered, one in a cave, and the other imbedded in a bog. A little north-west of the hill which overlooks the town, are two rocking-stones, in the immediate vicinity of each other, one consisting of whinstone and the other of porphyry, and both of them large and ponderous blocks.—Near the confluence of the Carity and the South Esk, stands the castle of Inverquharity, a Gothic edifice of cut stone, erected previous to the 15th century, and in a state of good preservation. Three stories consist each of one apartment; and a fourth story is divided into two. The walls are about 9 feet thick, projecting considerably near the top, and terminating in a parapet not more than a foot thick. A path is carried round between the parapet and the roof wide enough to allow three men to walk abreast; and over the gateway, it is perforated through the projecting wall with three square apertures, to admit of missives being dropped or shot upon persons at the gate. On one side of the front of the edifice, are some vestiges of a wing, reported to have been demolished in 1445 by the Earl of Crawfurd in a feud between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies. Sir John Ogilvie, the founder of the family of Ogilvies of Inverquharity, 3d son of Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, received in 1420 the lands and barony of Inverquharity from his brother, the heir of Auchterhouse. Alexander, one of his descendants, was captured at the battle of Philiphaugh, fighting with Montrose, and executed at Glasgow. Another descendant fought with the dethroned James at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and eventually fell in an engagement on the Rhine. On the Prosen, in the upper district of the parish, stands Baluaboth, the seat of the Honourable Colonel Ogilvie of Clova, the brother of the Earl of Airly. Other mansions in the parish are Kinnordy and Shielhill, both the property of Charles Lyell, Esq.; Logie, the seat of John Kinloch, Esq., of Kilry; and Ballandarg, the seat of Francis Graham, Esq., of Morphin. The two villages of Ellenortown and Marytown have jointly a population of less than 250. Roads diverge in all directions from the town of Kirriemuir, and intricately ramify the lower district of the parish. The higher half of the upper district has no road whatever; and the lower half has roads only up the Prosen, and the vale of one of the tributary streams. Population of the parish, in 1801, 4,421; in 1831, 6,425. Houses 1,099. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,292.

Kirriemuir is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Douglas. Stipend £246 4s. 8d.; glebe £11. The church was built in 1786. Sittings 1,240. The upper district of the parish is included in a mission on the Royal bounty: See article GLENPROSEN. A portion of the lower district, containing, in 1836, a population of 2,622 persons, 2,155 of whom were churchmen, was erected in 1836 into the *quoad sacra* South parish of Kirriemuir. The church was built in the same year, and cost about £1,340. Sittings 1,021. There are in the *quoad civilia* parish four dissenting congregations, their places of worship all situated in the town. The Scottish Episcopalian congregation has existed since 1561. Their chapel is the private property of Mr. Lyell of Kinnordy, and was built in 1795. Sittings 800. Stipend between £60 and £70.—The United Secession congregation was established in 1772. Sittings in their place of worship 500. Stipend £100, with a manse and garden. The Relief congregation was established in 1829. Their place of worship was originally a town-hall, and was, in 1833, purchased and fitted up with galleries, at a cost of £820. Sittings 604. Stipend £120.—The Original Seceder congregation was established in 1788. Their meeting-house was built in 1807, at a cost of £700. Sittings 400. Stipend £90, with a house and garden, and £6 15s. 6d. for sacramental expenses.—An ecclesiastical survey of the *quoad civilia* parish, in 1836, showed the population then to be 7,193; of whom 5,836 were churchmen, 1,334 were dissenters, and 23 were nondescripts.—The parochial school is conducted by three teachers, classical, commercial, and English, and is attended by at most 209 scholars. Salaries £36 7s. 2d., with £128 fees, and £10 other emoluments. There are 15 non-parochial schools, conducted by 15 teachers, and attended by at most 624 scholars.—Besides the parish-church, there were anciently in the parish five places of worship; one in the town of Kirriemuir, a piece of ground adjoining which is called in old writs the Kirkyard; one in Glenprosen, which continued to be in use till the time when the modern chapel in the district was erected; one at a place called Chapeltown, about 3 miles north of the town; one at Killhill, about the same distance east of the town; and one near Ballinshae, the site of which is still enclosed with a wall, and used as the burying-place of the Fletchers of Ballinshae.

KIRRIEMUIR, a burgh-of-barony, and a town of considerable antiquity and provincial importance, stands partly on level ground and partly on an inclined plain in the centre of the lower district of the

parish, to which it gives name, 5 miles north-west of Forfar; 5 north of Glammis; 16 from Dundee; and 58 from Edinburgh. The lower part is screened and shut in from a view of the circumjacent country by the brow of the den; but the higher part commands a prospect of nearly the whole of Strathmore. The hill on the skirt of which it hangs, ascendingly recedes from it toward the north-west, breaks boldly and precipitously down on the south, has in every other direction a gentle gradient, and exhibits from its broad summit an extent and brilliance of panorama equal to many of the most celebrated landscapes in Scotland. On the east are the picturesquely undulating heights of Finhaven hill, and far beyond them the Grampians of Kincardineshire, belted on the horizon with the German ocean; on the north and west are the shelving ascents and the mysterious vistas, the far-stretching surgy sea of elevations, the mist-gathering mountain-pinnacles, and the dark and frowning and vastly varied forms of the Angus and the Perthshire Grampians; and on the south, away as far as the eye can reach, stretches the many-tinted valley of Strathmore, with its picturesque array of towns, castles, churches, plantations, lakes, and streams, flanked by the soft and luxuriant forms of the long range of Sidlaw hills. The town consists of several streets, arranged and mutually connected in a manner similar to the arms and shaft of an anchor. Though containing numerous mean and ungainly houses, it has an improved and thriving appearance, and gives indications of the presence both of taste and of successful industry. The parish-church is a very handsome edifice, with a neat spire and clock. The Episcopalian chapel also sends aloft a spire, and contributes a fine feature to the burghal landscape. The Relief meeting-house, built as the town-hall in 1815, has been reclaimed from the usage so common in the public buildings of Forfarshire towns, of being laid out in the lower story in shops, and figures pleasingly as an ecclesiastical edifice. The town has many good shops, and is lighted at night with gas.—Since the middle of last century, it has been the seat of an extensive manufacture of brown linen. So early as 1792, the annual value of its produce in osnaburghs and coarse linens was about £30,000. Before the century closed, the number of yards annually stamped was upwards of 1,800,000; and in 1819–20, it was 2,376,711. In 1826, a great fall of wages took place, and a check, the influence of which continues to be felt, was given to the progressive enlargement of the manufacture. The number of looms at present worked is about 2,000, employed on dowlas, sheeting, and osnaburghs, chiefly for exportation. Dundee is almost wholly the immediate market of the weavers, and supplies most of their work. The best workmen earn about 8 shillings nett per week, inferior workmen 6s., and aged persons and boys 4s. The nett weekly average of all the looms may probably be 5s. 6d. The weavers seem poor but not in actual distress; and, as a community, are admitted to be expert and skilful in their vocation. No other trade than that of weaving is carried on.—The town has an excellent news-room, a subscription library, a circulating library, a large Sabbath school library, a Bible society, an auxiliary Missionary society, a Sabbath school society, a Ladies' society in aid of the education of females in India, about a dozen Friendly societies, a Poors' Medical relief fund, two local Education funds apart from the parish school, and jointly upwards of £9,000 in amount, and a branch-office of the British Linen company's bank. A weekly market, equal to any in Forfarshire, is held on Friday; and annual fairs, for sheep, cattle, and horses, are held in June, July, October, and December.—The town is a burgh-of-barony under Lord Douglas; but, as a burgh, has neither property, revenue, nor debt. No taxes are levied, except some customs by the superior at fairs and markets. The streets are kept in repair from the statute labour conversion money of the county, to which the inhabitants contribute. A baron bailie, appointed by the superior, is the only magistrate; and he is not in the practice of exercising any jurisdiction. The burgh is under the charge of the county police, and is watched and protected by a sufficient force; and is the seat of a monthly small debt court held by the county justices-of-peace, and the residence of a procurator-fiscal, who inquires into offences which are prosecuted before the sheriff. About 120 inhabitants pay rents or have property to the amount of £10 a-year, and about the same number to the amount of from £5 to less than £10. Population 4,000.—A feud, similar in character, but inferior in importance, to that between Perth and Dundee, anciently existed between Kirriemuir and Forfar: See article FORFAR. Though the town is ancient, few authentic and no interesting events in its early history are known.

KIRTA, one of the smaller Hebrides, near the west coast of Lewis.

KIRTLE (THE), a beautiful and classic stream of the district intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale in Dumfries-shire. It rises in the extreme north of the parish of Middlebie, within half-a-mile of a head-water of the Milk, a tributary of the Annan on the west, and within 1½ mile of a head-stream of Wauchope-water, a tributary of the Esk on the east. Flowing 3¾ miles due south, and receiving tributary brooks from the hills, it falls upon the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and for 5 miles divides it from Middlebie, Annan, and a detached part of Dornock. It then runs 2⅓ miles south-eastward through its interior; and after a further course of 2 miles in the same direction through the parish of Gretna, enters the Solway frith at Kirtle-foot. See articles KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING and GRETNA.

KITTERICK, a mountain overlooking the stream Palmure, and suddenly rising to the height of 1,000 or 1,200 feet, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire. At its base, on the bank of the stream, shut out for six weeks in winter from the rays of the sun, are the humble ruins of the hut in which Dr. Alexander Murray, the celebrated linguist, was born; and around is the wild and sterile, the rude and sublime scenery amid which his early genius was cradled.

KLOACHNABANE, a hill in the parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire; elevated 2,370 feet above sea-level. On the summit is a large rock, accessible only at one side, called 'the Stone of Kloachnabane,' an excellent land-mark for ships at sea.

KNAIK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Muthil, Perthshire. It rises in Glenlich-horn, and flows south-eastward past the steep banks on the west boundary of Ardoch camps to the Allan, a mile below the bridge of Ardoch. Its length of course is 8 miles.

KNAPDALE, an old division of Argyleshire, lying between the isthmus of Crinan and Tarbert, so denominated from the inequality of its surface,—*Cnapdale*, or *Knapdale*, in Gaelic, signifying 'hill and dale.' It is about 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth; and is bounded on the west by the Atlantic ocean; on the north by Loch-Gilp, Loch-Crinan, and the Crinan canal; on the east by Loch-Fyne which separates it from Cowal, and by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert; and on the south by Kintyre. It is intersected by the lochs of CAOLISPORT and SWEN [which see]; and the interval between these arms of the sea is finely diversified with woods,

rocks, fields, and lakes. The greater part of the district, like the rest of Argyleshire, is rugged and mountainous, with fertile fields interspersed. A cluster of small islands on the west coast belongs to it; on one of which is the ruin of a chapel. This district contains numerous small chapels, which appear from their antiquity to have been founded very soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom.

KNAPDALE (North), a parish in Argyleshire, now in the district of Islay; separated in the year 173-, from the parish of South Knapdale; both parishes being previous to that time known by the name of Kilvick-Charmaig. North Knapdale extends 14 miles in length, and 8½ in greatest breadth. Towards the north and east the surface becomes rugged, and is elevated into lofty mountains, of which Cruachlussa is the highest. Loch-Swen intersects the parish, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; and there are a few small lakes among the hills. Population, in 1801, 2,401; in 1831, 2,583. Houses 398. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,797. There are two small villages, Ballenach and Targvallich, each containing about 180 inhabitants.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £164 6s. 10d.; glebe £22. Unappropriated teinds £20 16s. 3d. There are two parish-churches,—one at Kilmichael, Inverlusay, seating 432; the other at Tayvallich, seating 896; the former built in 1819, the latter in 1827. They are on opposite sides of Loch-Swen, and the minister officiates in them alternately. —There are three parish-schools; each master has a salary of £17 2s. 2d. There are also two private schools.

KNAPDALE (South), a parish in Argyleshire, adjoining to North Knapdale, and extending to Loch-Tarbert. It is 16 miles in length, and 5½ in breadth. The soil is chiefly of a mossy nature, lying upon a stratum of sand; but in the low grounds it is loamy. Very little of the parish is arable, and that which is ploughed, or dug with the spade, produces so light crops that it is found more advantageous to throw it out into sheep-walks, or pasture-lands for cattle. There is a lead mine on the estate of Campbell of Inverneil, which was wrought some years ago; and in the same neighbourhood are several springs containing metallic impregnation. Ruins of ancient chapels are frequent in this parish. Population, in 1801, 1,716; in 1831, 2,137. Houses 346. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,740.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 18s. 6d.; glebe £10. There are two parish-churches,—one built at Inverneil, and the other at Achoish, both about the year 1775. The south-east end of the parish lies within Tarbert mission-district. The minister officiates two Sabbaths at Achoish, the third at Inverneil. There are three parish-schools; salary of each master £12 12s. There are also three private schools.

KNOCK, a hill in Banffshire, elevated 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, which, on account of its great height, affords an excellent land-mark in navigating the Moray frith. The parishes of Grange, Fordyce, and Ordiquhill, meet in a point at its top.

KNOCKANDO, a parish in Morayshire, bounded on the north by Dollas; on the east by Rothes; on the south and south-west by Inveraven, from which it is separated by the river Spey; and on the west by Cromdale and Edenkillie. It is about 10 miles in length from west to east, and 2 in breadth. Population, in 1801, 1,432; in 1831, 1,497. Houses 313. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,987. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The soil is various: near the river Spey, it is sandy: on the higher grounds, black mould with gravel, and nearer the hills, a heavy clay soil, and moss: the alluvial deposits consist of clay, bog, iron-ore, peat, fullers' earth and marl. Multitudes of black cattle, and a number of sheep, are pastured on the hills; and at Wester Elchies are a few of those singular and rare animals, the Thibet sheep. They were sent home from India by Mr. Grant, the proprietor of the estate, but have not thriven well, owing, it is thought, to the damp climate. They have been subject to a disease in the feet—from the moisture of the ground it was thought—and we recollect hearing of a grave proposal to put shoes or boots on their feet. A cross-breed has prospered, but the wool has degenerated, though still of a very soft and decidedly superior texture: the mutton is prime, and the lamb of the most delicate quality. The rocks in this parish are all primitive. Here is the rock of Tomdow, the most dangerous of all the obstacles in the way of the numerous rafts of timber that are floated down the Spey. Near Easter Elchies, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is one of the two celebrated rocks named Craig-Ellachie; the other is in Rothiemurchus, and the district of Strathspey is comprehended between them. Signals by fire to convene the inhabitants on the approach of an enemy were wont to be made in former times, from one of these rocks to the other: hence the motto of the Grants,—'Stand fast, Craig Ellachie.' At this most picturesque and interesting spot a handsome iron bridge, 160 feet in span, was thrown across the Spey: see Aberlour. There is no river but the Spey in the parish. There are several burns, however, among which are those of Knockando and Aldarder: all the streams here were fearfully swollen during the floods of 1829, and occasioned great damage to the crops, live stock, houses, and inhabitants. The Aldarder, during the floods, undermined a waterfall in its course, 80 feet in height, and left a chasm or ravine, from 290 to 300 ells in breadth, and 60 to 100 feet in height. The Knockando-burn and its flood, are thus graphically described by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder:—"The Knockando-burn, entering from the left, is extremely small; but it was swollen by the flood to a size equal to that of the Spey in its ordinary state. The high promontory, on the neck of which the manse of Knockando stands, shoots forwards towards the steep opposite banks of the burn, interrupting the continuity of its haughs by a narrow pass, leaving room only at the base of the precipice for two cottages, a small garden, and a road. Where the glen opens, a little way above, there stood a carding-mill, a meal-mill, and the houses of their occupants. Of the two cottages at the bottom of the promontory, one was inhabited by the old bellman, his wife, and daughter, and a blind beggar-woman, who had that night sought quarters with them: the other was tenanted by a poor lame woman, who kept a school for girls and young children. After the flood, the prospect here was melancholy: the burn, that formerly wound through the beautiful haugh above the promontory, had cut a channel as broad as that of the Spey from one end of it to the other. The whole wood was gone, the carding-mill had disappeared, the miller's house was in ruins, and the banks below were strewed with pales, gates, bridges, rafts, engines, wool, yarn, and half-woven webs,—all utterly destroyed. A new road had recently been made, and all the burns were substantially bridged; but with the exception of one arch, all yielded to the pressure of the flood. Mr. Grant of Wester Elchies' damage is estimated at £820. The parish of Knockando returned 12 cases of families rendered destitute by this calamity."—The principal mansions in this parish are—Wester Elchies,

a castellated edifice standing on a commanding eminence, and formerly an out-post to Castle-Grant in Inverness-shire;—Knockando-house, beautifully situated on the banks of the Spey, surrounded by woods, amidst Highland scenery of a very picturesque description, terminated by the blue and lofty heights of Cairngorm and Ben Avon in the distance;—Glengunnery, or the cottage of the Clune,—a sequestered and romantic residence on the bank of the Knockando-burn,—built of wood, in 1827, and thatched with heather, as a hunting-lodge, by the late Charles Grant, Esq. of Wester Elchies; and Easter Elchies, in a wood, near which is the rural and sequestered churchyard of Macallan, with a fragment of the church-wall, still visible but mouldering away. Several other ancient chapels or religious houses are said to have formerly existed in this parish, and there are remains of a Druidical temple. The only manufactures are those carried on in a number of meal, carding, thrashing, and saw, mills;—weaving and spinning to a small extent,—and the distillation of spirits of excellent quality, at Cardow and Macallan. The only village is Archiestown, on the moor of Ballintomb, consisting of one principal street, a square, and several bye-lanes; and containing 230 inhabitants. The parish is in the synod of Moray, and presbytery of Aberlour. It includes the whole parish of Macallan or Elchies, which appears to have merged in that of Knockando; there being no legal record of annexation in existence: in 1683 they were under separate pastors, but, in 1712, were under only one. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £13. Church built in 1757, and repaired and altered, but not enlarged, in 1832. Sittings 477. There is an Independent congregational chapel, built in 1818; sittings 200; minister's salary £40. Here are two parochial schools, one in Macallan, and the other in Knockando-proper. Salary of each £25 18s. 3¼d.; fees £8, and £10 respectively; besides a share each of the Dick bequest. There are four private schools.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish in Ross-shire, formed by the annexation, in 1756, of the parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddy. It is from 6 to 7 miles in length; and from 5 to 6 in breadth; and divided by a branch of the Moray frith, called the bay of Munlochy. The surface is level, rising gradually from the coast towards the north, and the soil is in general tolerably fertile. Population, in 1801, 1,859; in 1831, 2,139. Houses 468.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £232 18s. 8d.; glebe £22. Unappropriated teinds £92 14s. 9d.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. There are two private schools.

KNOCDOLIAN, a mountain in Ayrshire, in the parish of Colmonell, elevated 1,950 feet above the level of the sea. See COLMONELL.

KNOCKFARRIL, a small conical eminence, forming the eastern extremity of that ridge of mountains which bounds Loch-Ness on the north-west side. It is situated about a mile to the north of Inverness, and is accessible on two different quarters, viz., the west and south-east; the former affording entrance by a narrow level ridge, joining the hills on Loch-Ness, and the latter from an easy ascent from the high ground above Inverness. On approaching the hill from the west, we meet with a road cut through the rock, from the bottom to the top, in most places 10 feet broad, and nearly as deep, winding for about 70 feet in an easy serpentine direction, by which we gain an ascent over a steep rock, otherwise quite inaccessible from that quarter. This road, in Mr. Fraser Tytler's opinion, is undoubtedly a work of art, and the vitrified matter on the top is the only thing which indicates the effect of fire; there being no appearance of pumice-stone, lava, nor basaltes about the hill. "But the circumstance," says he, "which, in my apprehension, evinces in the most satisfactory manner, that these appearances of the effect of fire on the summit of the hill, are not the operation of Nature, but of art, is the regular order, and disposition of those materials, the form of the ground, and the various traces of skill and contrivance, which are yet discernible, though considerably defaced, either by external violence or the obliterating hand of Time." On ascending by the road, there appears, towards the middle, on the right hand, a small platform overhanging the passage, and inclining by a very gentle declivity towards the ridge of the rock. A few enormous stones are placed upon the platform; and on the edge, and extremity of it, which have evidently been guided by art into that position, it being impossible that they could have rested there had they been rolled down from the higher parts. The obvious reason for placing them in such a position has been, that on an alarm of danger they might be projected into the path below, which could have been done by the efforts of a very few men; and when this was done the passage would be entirely obstructed, or at least rendered so difficult that it could be defended by a few, against a number of assailants. Some other large stones are placed on an eminence to the left, probably with a view to block up a hollow channel by which an enemy might have attempted to ascend. When we come to the top of the hill, a few feet below the rampart which crowns the whole, there appears an outward wall, approaching on the sides of the hill, so near the upper rampart, as to have only a trench of 10 or 12 feet wide between them. This outward wall is in some places so low, as to be almost level with the rock, though in other places it rises to the height of 2 or 3 feet; but even where lowest it may be traced by a line of vitrified matter sticking fast to the rock all along, and nearly of the same breadth, which is almost 9 feet. The remains of this wall are strongly vitrified, except in one place on the north side, where, for about 70 yards, the rampart is formed only of dry stones and earth. At the east side, where the hill is more accessible, there is a prodigious mound of vitrified matter, extending itself to the thickness of above 40 feet. At the south-east corner, and adjoining to this immense mound, is an out-work, consisting of two semicircular vitrified walls, with a narrow pass cut through them in the middle, which appears to have been another, and perhaps the principal entrance to the fort. The inner wall surrounding the summit of the hill, encloses an oblong area of about 75 yards long, and 30 broad, rounded at each of the ends like the outward wall; it shows some imperfect traces of having been defended by four turrets or bastions: a number of small tumuli of earth, with a stone in the centre, are more discernible. On the east side, a portion of the internal space appears separated from the rest by two ranges of stones fixed in the earth, forming a right angled parallelogram. This separation is immediately discernible to the eye from the circumstance of the whole of the enclosed summit being carefully cleared from stones; those that form this division, and the single one in the middle of the circle of tumuli, being the only ones to be seen. It is difficult to conjecture the design of this separated space. Perhaps it has marked the residence of those of a higher rank, or served as a temple of devotion. On the east end of the area, on the summit, there is a well, six feet in diameter, now nearly filled up.

KNOX (JOHN). See NEW ABERDEEN.

KNOYDART. See GLENELG.

KOOMB, a small island on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, upon which are the remains of a chapel and burial-ground.

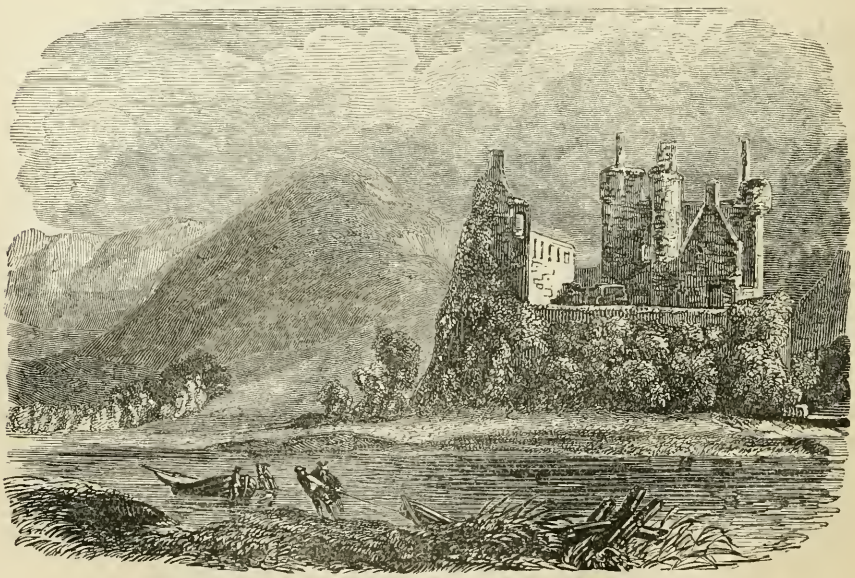
KYLE, the middle district, anciently the middle bailiewick, of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, which divides it from Cunningham; on the north-east by Lanarkshire; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-west by the river Doon, which divides it from Carrick; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. The river Ayr rising on its eastern boundary, and traversing it westward to the Clyde, divides it into Kyle-Stewart on the north, and King's-Kyle on the south. Its chief streams, additional to the Ayr, are the Coyl and the Luggar, tributaries of that river,—the Cessnock, a tributary of the Irvine,—and the Nith, which drains its south-east corner, and passes into Dumfries-shire. Its *quoad civilia* parishes are Dundonald, Riccarton, Galston, Craigie, Symington, Mauchline, Sorn, Muirkirk, Monkton, Tarbolton, Newton, St. Quivox, Stair, Auchinleck, Ayr, Coylton, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalrymple, and Dalmellington,—all in the presbytery of Ayr. Total population, in 1831, 56,066; inhabited houses 7,554; families 11,435; families employed in agriculture 2,228; families employed in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts 5,353. For other particulars, see article AYRSHIRE.

KYLE-AKIN. See LOCH-ALSH.

KYLE-RHEA. See LOCH-ALSH.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow and remarkably picturesque arm of the frith of Clyde, which separates the north-west part of the island of Bute from the districts of Kerry and Cowal, on the mainland, in Argyleshire. After passing Port-Bannatyne bay, on the left, and leaving the mouth of Loch-Striven to the right, and passing the delightfully situated mansion of South-hall, which overlooks the whole bay of Rothesay, the Cumbraes, a long sweep of the Ayrshire coast, and a great part of Bute, we find ourselves sequestered in the Kyles, and rapidly nearing the small ferry of Culintraimh. Here everything assumes a truly Highland aspect. The glen becomes more narrow, the hills more steep; and along their rugged acclivities, as artlessly situated as the rocks with which they are strewn, appears the rudely constructed shieling of the fisherman or shepherd; while at wider intervals is seen the farmer's better-constructed cottage, surrounded, haply, with a few patches of cultivated soil, appropriated to the production of potatoes, oats, and barley. At length the most picturesque part of the Kyles is reached, where the passage narrows into the size of a small river, and where, at a short distance, the eye in vain searches for an opening through which to proceed—the hills being so closely joined, as to appear like one immense barrier surrounding the extremity of an inland lake. Here lie three small rocky islands, exhibiting the appearance of having once been exposed to the action of fire, from which cause they have received the name of the Burnt Islands. On one of them stand the remains of a vitrified fort; and, a short way farther on, at the mouth of Loch-Ridan—which now beautifully opens to the view—there appears the small but celebrated Isle of EALAN-GHEIRRIG: which see. Leaving the mouth of this loch on the right, and, while bending suddenly to the left, the farther passage of the Kyles gradually and gracefully evolves itself, until the character of a strait is lost in the wide expanse of water that encircles the solitary Inchmarnock, and is overlooked by the lofty and distant peaks of Arran. At this sudden bend of the Kyles, so picturesque is the scenery, that no one can behold it under a favourable aspect of the heavens, without intense admiration.

KYPE (THE), a small stream in Lanarkshire, which rises on the borders of Lesmahago parish, and, dividing it from Avondale, falls into the Avon, a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.



KILCHURN CASTLE.

L

LADY, a parish forming the north-eastern part of the isle of Sanda, Orkney, and comprehending 8 square miles. Population, in 1801, 830; in 1831, 858; in 1841, 909. Houses in 1831, 144; in 1841, 175. Assessed property returned with Sanda.—This parish is in the presbytery of the North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £4 8s.—There are 2 private schools, but no parochial school. See SANDA.

LADYBANK, a recently erected village in the parish of Collessie in Fifeshire. Population, in 1841, 102. Houses 17. The Edinburgh and Northern railway here divides into two branches, one branch going towards Perth, by Collessie, to join the Scottish Central line, and the other, by Springfield, towards Newport, where the ferry crosses to Dundee. The railway company will have their depots for engines and carriages here.

LADY-ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, 3½ furlongs in length from north to south, and ¾ of a mile in breadth, 2 miles SW. of Troon-point, 5¼ miles NNW. of Ayr pier, and 5⅝ miles SW. by S. of the mouth of Irvine-water, in the bay of Ayr. Importance attaches to it on account of its affording, in the large open bay in which it lies, and along a great extent of coast from Galloway to Fairley-roads unprovided with harbour or anchorage for large vessels, the only place of shelter from westerly winds. See LAPPOCH.

LADYKIRK, a parish on the eastern verge of the Merse, Berwickshire. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is 4 miles; its greatest breadth, 2¼ miles; its superficial area, 3,100 imperial acres. It is bounded on the north-west by Whitsome; on the north-east by Hutton; on the south-east by the Tweed, which divides it from England; on the south by Coldstream; and on the west by Swinton. The surface gently rises from the Tweed, and is diversified with a few swells, but, in general, is level, fertile in soil, and well-suited to the dominion of the plough. About one-fourth is disposed in perennial pasture, and devoted by a deed of entail to the grazing of a peculiar and highly valued breed of short-horned cattle. About 50 or 60 acres are covered with trees. All the rest of the area is cropped in the most approved methods of husbandry. A white micaceous sandstone lies beneath a large part of the surface, and a reddish sandstone occurs in the west; but they are nowhere quarried. The Tweed rolls the full flood of its beauty in a thrice-repeated curve 3 miles along the boundary; and is stationed-off in several places for its salmon-fisheries. On its opposite bank stands Norham-castle. Previous to the erection of Berwick-bridge—built apparently in the reign of Elizabeth—a ford at this place often gave passage across the river to armies of invasion, and occasionally pointed out spots in the vicinity as convenient scenes of international conference and negociation. Holywell-haugh, an adjacent field, was the place of meeting between Edward I. and the Scottish nobles to adjust the dispute respecting the succession to the Crown of Scotland. The parish-church, situated near the river, was, in the reign of Mary, the scene of a treaty concluded by commissioners, and supplementary to that of Chateau-Cambrensis. James IV., when crossing the ford at the head of his army, was in hazard of being swept away by the swollen current, and vowed, if he should be delivered, to build a church in honour of 'Our Lady.' The erection which sprang up in fulfilment of his vow, was called Ladykirk, and, usurping the place of the more ancient parochial church, imposed its name on the parish. Ladykirk-house, in the south-east corner on the Tweed, is the only mansion. A little north of it is the village of Upsettlington; and in the northern corner of the parish stands that of Horndene. Both are ancient villages. The population of Horndene, in 1841, was 124, in 39 houses. The population of Upsettlington in the same year was 99. The north road between Berwick and Kelso touches the parish for 1¾ mile on the north-west; and subordinate roads intersect one another in the interior. Population, in 1801, 516; in 1831, 485; in 1841, 504. Houses in 1831, 108; in 1841, 110. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,407; in 1842–3, £4,557.—Ladykirk is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £170 16s. 2d.; glebe £20. The church—originally a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, but utterly destroyed in its appearance by modern alterations and additions—was built in 1,500. Sittings about 300. At Horndene, is a United Secession meeting-house. Parish schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with about £13 fees.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Upsettlington or Ladykirk on the south, and Horndene on the north. The former was anciently a rectory; and the latter belonged, till the Reformation, to the monks of Kelso. Robert Byset, who obtained, during the 12th century, the manor of Upsettlington, founded, in the reign of David I., an hospital at Horndene, dedicated it to St. Leonard, and gave it, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso, obliging them to maintain two paupers on the foundation, and to support an officiate in the hospital chapel. At a place still called Chapel-park, a little north of Upsettlington, are faint traces of an ancient building,—either the hospital, or some other ecclesiastical edifice. In the vicinity are three fountains, graced with modern pillars, inscribed respectively with the names of St. Mary's, the Monk's, and the Nun's well.

LADYKIRK, a district in the island of Stronsay. Population, in 1831, 274; in 1841, 316. Houses 66. See STRONSAY.

LADYKIRK, or NORTH KIRK, a district in the island of Westray. Population, in 1831, 834; in 1841, 846. Houses 193. The only village is that of North Kirk or Pierwall, which had 95 inhabitants in 1841. See WESTRAY.

LADYLOAN, a *quoad sacra* parish in Forfarshire, embracing part of the parish of Arbroath and part of St. Vigean's. Population, in 1841, 2,016.

LADY-YESTER'S. See EDINBURGH.

LAG. See DUNSCORE.

LAGAN-AULACHY, an ancient chapelry, now united to the parish of Little Dunkeld.

LAGGAN, a parish in Inverness-shire, in Badenoch; about 21 miles in length. The breadth of the inhabited part is about 3 miles; but, taking its boundaries on the north and south, the average breadth is not less than 18 or 20 miles. It has Boleskine on the north; Kingussie on the east; the mountains of Perthshire, separating it from Fortingal and Blair-Athole, on the south; and Kilmanivaig on the west; and occupies the southern extremity of the county. The road from Fort-William to Kingussie traverses the centre of the parish. The surface is mountainous, and intersected by long narrow glens and valleys. The Spey takes its rise from a small lake of the same name in the western extremity of this parish; and, issuing from Glenshirra in the form of a tiny stream, runs in a north-

eastern direction, throughout its whole length, through a level district well-wooded and studded with country mansions, farm-houses, huts, and bothies. The great majority of the population of the parish is domiciled in this plain; and the principal mansion is Cluny-castle. It receives the Mashie about the middle of the parish, and the Truime at its eastern extremity: both of which rivers descend to it from the Grampians on the south. The Pataig is noticed in the next article. A portion of Loch-Ericht belongs to this parish. There are several other lakes, of which Loch-Laggan [see next article] is the chief. Nearly in the middle of the parish on a rock, 300 feet in height, part of the ridge which separates Strathmashie from Glenshirra, are considerable remains of a fortification; the walls are about 9 feet thick, and built with flag-stones without mortar. Population, in 1801, 1,333; in 1831, 1,196; in 1841, 1,201. Houses 235. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,706; in 1843, £6,967.—This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £14. The church is a plain building of grey granite of recent erection, surrounded with a burial-ground and some tall larches, and on the north side of the Spey, 10 miles from Ardverikie. The old church is situated on a grassy eminence at the north-east or upper end of the loch. There is a Roman Catholic chapel on a prominent site in Glenshirra; and the majority of the parishioners are Roman Catholics. Schoolmaster's salary, £34.

LAGGAN (Loch), a loch in the above parish; about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 1¼ mile in breadth. It gives origin, at its western extremity, to the Spean, which, flowing through Glenspean, joins the Lochy near where that stream leaves its parent lake. Although inferior in point of picturesque beauty to Lock-Arkeg, Loch-Laggan, among the Inverness-shire lakes, is a beautiful expanse of water; and the surrounding mountains are not deficient either in variety of outline, or in grandeur of form. Its shores are deeply indented, the hills in some places throwing out long narrow promontories, while in other places the loch dips in graceful bays over sandy flats. It is consequently impossible for the eye to catch more than a section of the loch at one view. We are indebted for the following description of this loch chiefly to the columns of that spirited Scottish journal 'The Daily Mail.' Approaching from Fort-William along the course of the Spean you reach the western extremity of the loch. The Spean flows sluggishly along the edge of a sandy mound, which encloses the end of the loch, and which is so equal in its height, and so smooth and level on its surface, that it might be mistaken for an artificial embankment erected for the purpose of damming back the waters of the loch. A few straggling peaks of the Ben Nevis' range of mountains rise upon the view at the distant verge of this bank, and form a suitable boundary to the west end of the loch. The road passes close along the northern shore, and commands an excellent view of the expanse of water and its adjoining scenery. The south side of the loch is enclosed by two distinct hills, whose curved ridges rise gradually from the water's edge towards the west, and drop down in abrupt and broken lines as they stretch along to the east. These hills are divided by a spacious corrie, which descends in green slopes to the side of the loch, and exposes to view a new range of mountains in the back-ground. The sides of the hills which rise along the loch are steep and precipitous, but not rudely so—their declivities being covered with fine natural woods, consisting chiefly of birch, rowan, alder, and hazel trees, whose dark foliage intermingled with the brilliant verdure which clothes the rocks to their summits, impart a warm and cultivated, rather than a wild and savage aspect to the scene. The last of the two hills comes to an abrupt termination about half-way up the loch, as if abashed by the presence of Ardverikie-lodge and its Royal inmates, situated some half-mile or so further on. Around the lodge, and onward to the eastern extremity of the loch, the land sweeps back in gradually ascending heights, covered with a mantle of deep green, and extending backwards, in successive corries, till lost amid the dark outline of distant hills. This is the forest-ground of Ardverikie. The aspect of the northern shore differs in some respects from the southern. It is skirted throughout its whole length by a range of loftier and wilder hills, which, however, do not approach the edge of the loch so closely as those on the opposite side. The intermediate space is occupied chiefly with huge rough mounds, covered with loose masses of stone, clumps of trees, and a rather luxuriant under-covering of grass and bracken. About half-way up the loch, the mountain is cloven by a deep circular ravine, or corrie, which as it issues from the hill, opens out into a wide and declivitous expanse of meadow-land. This green slope, intersected by rows of hazel and alder-trees, and watered by a streamlet which gushes from the bottom of the ravine, is partially cultivated. The house of Aberairder—the only remaining farm on the borders of Loch-Laggan—occupies an eminence in the centre, and still affords an asylum, in this dreary region of deer and muir-fowl, to the depreciated and persecuted genius of agriculture. On the road-side, two or three miles beyond Aberairder, stands Loch-Laggan inn,—a house of respectable exterior. The houses mentioned, together with a few cottages inhabited by gamekeepers, scattered over the forest, comprise the whole of the human dwellings within many miles of Loch-Laggan. Yet the ruins of old corn-kilns, and other traces of social life and industry, which meet the eye in several quarters, point back to a time when population was a great deal more numerous. The loch is well stored with trout, but, though possessing excellent spawning-ground, salmon are deprived of access to the lake by a fall in the river Spean. A proposal to break down the obstructing rock has not yet been carried into effect. It was but little known, however, till about twenty years ago, when the opening of the great Highland road from the east to Fort-William afforded easy access to its shores. Since then it has become invested with the prestige of royalty, the hunting-lodge of Ardverikie on its banks having been chosen as the sojourn of Queen Victoria for a few weeks in the months of August and September 1847. See Ardverikie. Loch-Laggan is fed by numberless mountain-torrents, the largest of which, the Paettag, or Pataig, or Paatack, brings down with it the drainage of a large tract of country known as Ben-Aulder forest. This stream, after flowing 6 miles in a NNE. direction, changes its course by a rapid bend and runs westward into the loch with an ample current confined for some short distance betwixt grey precipitous rocks, but making its escape from this gorge by sweeping over a ledge of rock, with a fall of 8 or 10 feet, in a broad and almost unbroken stream. Tradition has been busy with Loch-Laggan and its shores, as with almost every lake or mountain in the Highlands. In early ages its beauty, or the game with which its mountains abounded, attracted royalty. "Fergus, the first of our kings," long prior to the time when the Castle of Inverlochy became a royal residence, made this lake and its mountains the scene of his amusements. See article Ardverikie. It was across the hills which bound the northern and eastern shore of Loch-Laggan that "Charlie and his men" marched to meet the army of King George, when the chivalry of the Highland clans first drew them into the romantic and generous struggle of "the 45." It was among the corries of Ben-Aulder to the south that "the Prince," as he is called *par excellence* among the people, took refuge towards the close of his wanderings. Within a few miles of the lodge where Her Majesty sojourned in 1847, his solitude and danger, shared by the ancestor of the present Cluny, the last male descendant of the Stuart dynasty in the direct line lurked. With a price of £30,000 upon his head, surrounded by enemies who hunted him like a wild beast, without followers, and in poverty, Charles relied upon the devotion which had sacrificed everything for his cause, and remained in safety during the last days of his stay in the Highlands.

LAGLEY. See Fergus (St.).

LAIGHWOOD, a barony in the parish of Clunie, Perthshire; the property of the Athol family.

LAIRG, or Larig, a parish in Sutherlandshire; bounded on the north by Farr; on the east by Rogart; on the south by Criech; and on the west by Assynt and Edderachylis. Loch-Shin intersects the parish throughout nearly its whole extent: see that article. There are several small lakes in the parish, which is intersected by five rapid streams. The whole district is hilly and barren; and is now almost entirely turned into sheep-walks. There is a good deal of wood, particularly birch. Population, in 1801, 1,209; in 1831, 1,045; in 1841, 913. The gradual decrease is attributable to emigration. The hamlet of Lairg numbered 16 houses, and a population of 69 in 1841. Houses 203. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,891; in 1843, £1,912.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend £166 13s.; glebe £13. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d.—There are a Free church and school in the parish, for whose use a neat suspension-bridge has been erected over the river Shin.

LAMBA, a small island of Shetland, on the north-east coast of the mainland, in Northmaven.

LAMBERTON, a suppressed parish conterminous with the liberties of Berwick, and now annexed to Mordington, Berwickshire. The church stood on an eminence 3 miles north of Berwick, on the road to Eyemouth, and ¼ of a mile east of the road to Edinburgh. The site is still marked by part of the ruin of the outer walls, and is the burying-place of the family of Renton of Lamberton. The marriage-treaty of the Princess Margaret of England with James IV. of Scotland stipulated that she should, without any expense to the bridegroom, be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church; and she is said by tradition to have been married

here, but really was espoused at Windsor and carried to the king at Dalkeith. In 1517 she returned to Lamberton-kirk a widowed Queen. In 1573 a convention, which led to the siege of Edinburgh-castle, was made at this church between Lord Ruthven, and Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick. The parish of Lamberton was small, and anciently belonged to the monks of Coldingham. After the Reformation it was annexed to Ayton; and in 1650 it was disjoined, and united to Mordington. Lamberton toll-bar—which lies between the ruins of the church and the line of the North British railway, but is hid from passengers along the line—for some time vied with Gretna as a place of inglorious espousals between runaway couples from England.—A 3-feet seam of coal was discovered here in 1841–2, which is now working. Limestone and fireclay also exist in the district.

LAMBHOLME. See Holme-Sound.

LAMERTON. See Lamberton.

LAMINGTON, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, comprehending the two old parishes of Lamington, or Lambinstoun, and of Wandel or Hartside. On the north it is bounded by Wiston and Symington; on the west by Crawfordjohn; on the south by Crawford; and on the east by Culter. The parish is situated on the east bank of the Clyde, and bordering on it, and extends nearly 9 miles in length, by about 4 in breadth. Its form resembles a rectangle, whose opposite sides are equal. It contains about 11,000 imp. acres, or 21·75 sq. miles. There are some fertile holms in the parish; but its general characteristics are those of a cold and mountainous, though healthy, district, as may be known from the fact, that some of it rises to an elevation of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The superficies contains every variety of soil, though none of it is remarkable for richness. A post-office was established in the village of Lamington in 1839. By charter from Charles I., Lamington was erected into a weekly market-town, with the privilege of holding two fairs in the year; but these soon fell into decay; and the principal business of the district is now transacted at Biggar. The parish has good facilities of accommodation, the turnpike-road from Biggar to Dumfries passing through it. The village is distant about 12 miles from Lanark, the county-town, 33 from Edinburgh, and 37 from Glasgow. It is said—though not upon the most accurate grounds—that the farm of Coldchapel in Wandel is equidistant from the sea-ports of Annan, Ayr, Greenock, and Leith; "so that," as the Old Statistical Account says, "this parish may be reckoned in the centre or heart of the country." There are several burns or rivulets in the two baronies, though none of them are worthy of note save from the beauty they lend to the landscape of this otherwise bleak district, and the excellent trout-fishing which they occasionally afford. Population, in 1801, 375; in 1811, 356; in 1821, 359; in 1831, 382; and in 1841, 358; with 79 inhabited houses. The decrease of population, since 1831, is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact, that the small pendicles have been generally thrown into large farms. Assessed property in 1815, £3,335; in 1842–3, as returned to property and income-tax, £3,667.—The parish is situated in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Lord Douglas, and Mr. Baillie of Lamington, who present alternately. Stipend £120 10s. 8d.; glebe £15 10s. The church is situated on the confines of the two old parishes, and though it has been more than once repaired, part of it is of great antiquity. The 'cutty stool,' or stool of repentance, remained in this kirk longer, perhaps, than in any other in Scotland, having been only removed in 1828. The 'Jouggs' also—which consisted of an iron collar attached by a chain to a staple in the wall, and in which the necks of those who had been guilty of crime were enclosed, while they remained for hours doing penance before the gaze of the people—were but recently removed. The manse was built in 1822. Lamington and Wandel were united into one parish in the 17th century: and it is recorded, that in 1642, when a vacancy of the combined charge took place, a violent quarrel arose between the Earl of Angus and Baillie of Lamington, as to which of them should enjoy the patronage of the charge. Both presented different persons to it; but after a long litigation before the presbytery and General assembly, the latter favoured the claims of Mr. Andrew M'Ghie, the presentee of the Earl of Angus, and ordained him to be settled. This was resisted by the Lamington family, and the church record of the time bears, that "when Mr. Andrew M'Ghie offered to preach, he was barred by the Ladie Lamingtoune and some other women, wha possessed the pulpit in a tumultuous and disorderly way; and she declared that no dog of the house of Douglas should ever bark there!' For this outrage, this said 'Ladie Lamingtoune,' and other delinquents, were imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh; and her husband, Sir William Baillie, was fined in 1,000 merks. The right of patronage caused many a strife between these families afterwards, and it was only settled by the court-of-session in 1821, after a vacancy of five years, when Lord Douglas and Mr. Baillie of Lamington were declared to be the joint patrons, with the right to present alternately. There were formerly two schools in the parish; one in Lamington, and the other in Wandel; but there is now only one, situated in the village of the former name. The salary is £25 per annum, with £10 12s. of school-fees.—There is little of historical interest attaching to this parish. During the reign of David II. the barony of Lamington passed into the family of Sir William Baillie, who obtained a charter for it from that king; and his descendants have possessed it up to the present time. In the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, it is stated in the account of this family, that the celebrated Sir William Wallace acquired the estate of Lamington by marrying an heiress, surnamed Broadfoot; and that Sir William Baillie obtained it by marrying the eldest daughter and heiress of Wallace. This statement, however, is not supported by any authentic authority, and is undoubtedly incorrect. Sir William Wallace left no legitimate offspring, but his natural daughter is said to have married Sir William Baillie of Boprig, the progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington. Female heirs have often held this estate, but the name has always been assumed by the gentlemen whom they have married, and thus it still remains in the family and name of the Baillies. The barony of Wandel belonged originally to a family named Garltin, or Jardine, the predecessors of the Jardines of Applegarth in Dumfries-shire; but in the reign of Charles I. it passed from them to the family of Douglas, with whom it still remains, being now held by Lord Douglas. Thus there are only two proprietors in the united parishes of Lamington and Wandel.—There is a Roman camp at Whitehill near Culter, at one end of Lamington; and at the other, at Coldchapel, there are two Roman camps. There are no ruins of any note in the parish. The castle or tower of Lamington—which was a splendid building of the olden time, and of unknown antiquity—remained entire till about 60 years since, when an ignorant factor demolished it for the purpose of erecting farm-houses, byres, and stables from the wreck of walls which had stood the storm and sunshine of 600 years.

LAMLASH, an excellent harbour on the south-east side of the island of Arran, where vessels of any size, and almost in any number, can safely lie at anchor. It is sheltered from the sea by the Holy Isle, which bears 22 miles south ½ west from Girvan; 15 south-south-east from Ayr; and 7 north-east ¾ east from Cumbrae light. On each side of the Holy Isle there is a good entrance into the bay.

A rock with only 8 feet water on it at low springs, lies about a fourth of the way across the southern entrance, off Kingscross point. There is a small village of the same name at the bottom of the bay. See articles, ARRAN and KILBRIDE.

LAMMERMOOR-HILLS, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching eastward from the vale of Gala-water, in the south-east extremity of Mid-Lothian, to the German ocean at the promontories of Fast-castle, Ernscleuch, and St. Abb's-head, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and, passing into Scotland, runs quite across it to Lochryan,—from the most elevated part of it, called the Louthers or the Hartfell heights, at the meeting point of the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, a less lofty and less remarkable range goes off north-eastward, and tumultuously rolls across Peebles-shire to the vale of the Gala, and, but for being cloven or ploughed through by this vale, would, under the name of the Lammermoor-hills, be continuous to the sea. The Lammermoors all lie within East-Lothian and Berwickshire; commencing at their extreme western limit, forming, for two-thirds of their extent, a southern screen, or belt of uplands to Mid-Lothian, and constituting—if the Lammermoor part of Lauderdale be included—nearly one-half of Berwickshire. The range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviots and the Louthers, whence it diverges, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed,—shuts out from the Ochil-hills a prospect of the Cheviot range,—and overlooks, stretching away from its north base, the grand expanse of the great body of the Scottish Lowlands, till they are pent up by the stupendous and seemingly impenetrable barrier of the far-extending and thousand-summited Grampians. The Lammermoors are, in themselves, an extensive curvature of, for the most part, wild, cheerless, unsightly heights,—nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands, of bleak moor. They were at one period clothed with forest, and must then have been as bewildering to the traveller as grandly sylvan in their vast contribution to the landscape. They still have natural woods hanging on some of their steeps, and, in such localities, are warmed out of their chilliness of aspect; but over their summits, and down their higher slopes, they are almost everywhere nakedly dressed in heath. Yet lovers of pastoral seclusion may find pleasure in gazing on the great flocks of sheep which tenant their higher grounds; while stirring agriculturists will look with glee on the considerable ascents which have been made by the plough on their lower declivities. The soil in nearly all the upper parts is a light peat mould; and even in some of the lower parts—as in the parish of Westruther—it is a swampy moss. But elsewhere the prevailing peat is mixed with sand and clay, or gives place to comparatively kindly soil; and in the vales and lower slopes, irrigated by the numerous streams which are collected on the broad ridge, and coming trottingly to the plains, are belts and expanses of fertility, and agricultural, as well as scenic, beauty. Primary micaceous schist composes the entire range, not only of the Lammermoors, but of the heights which continue it through Peebleshire, till it joins the metalliferous mountains about the sources of the Clyde. Lammerlaw, which rises in the parish of Lauder, and gives name to the whole range, has an altitude of 1,500 feet. Among other chief or remarkable summits, according to the measurements of Blackadder in his survey of Berwickshire, Criblaw has an elevation of 1,615 feet; Clint-hill, 1,544; Tippet-knowes, 1,323; Manslaughter-law, 1,273; Twinlaw-hill, 1,260; Earlston-hill, 1,200; Great Dirrington-law, 1,145; Ayrhouse-hill, 1,054; Bemerside-hill, 1,011; and Cockburn-law, 912: see BERWICKSHIRE.

LANARK, a parish in the Upper Ward of the county of the same name, and situated nearly in the centre of that shire. It lies along the eastern bank of the Clyde, which divides it from Pittenain and Carmichael on the south, and from Lesmahago on the west. Carluke bounds it on the north, and Carstairs on the east. It is of an irregular form, is fully 6 miles in length, and varies from 3 to 5 in breadth. With the exception of the precipitous and highly romantic banks of the Clyde and the Mouse, the land of the parish generally consists of an elevated level, the highest parts being the moors of Lanark and Lee, which are about 760 feet above the sea-level. There are no hills in the parish which deserve the name. The soil, which lies upon a substratum of old red sandstone, of different degrees of thickness, is very variable in quality. The orchard husbandry is practised in this parish, but not extensively; and terms of late years have been so unremunerating, that this branch of industry is more likely to decline in future than to increase. The total amount of produce in the parish has been estimated at about £25,000 per annum. The country is beautifully diversified with timber, consisting both of old natural wood, and of modern plantation; and in the former respect the estates of Lee, Bonnington, and Cleghorn, are richly ornamented. The banks, too, of the Clyde and Mouse, are beautifully fringed with natural wood and plantation. In the vicinity of the mansion of Lee, are two trees, which are celebrated in the district alike for their age and size. The first is a majestic oak, understood to be one of the few remains of the olden Caledonian forest; it is called the *Pease tree*, is 60 feet in height, 30 in circumference, and though it still continues to bourgeon and blossom, the effects of time have carved out such a hollow in the trunk, that ten persons have been able to squeeze themselves into the cavity. The other is a splendid larch, whose branches tower to the height of 100 feet, with a circumference of trunk of 18 feet, and is altogether one of the most gigantic specimens of the kind in the country. Regarding the salubrity of Lanark, the following statement, made half-a-century ago by Mr. William Lockhart of Baronald, in the Old Statistical Account, is still perfectly applicable. He says:—"This parish, from its high, dry, and airy situation, is perhaps as healthy a one as in Scotland. Being situated in the centre of the island, it is equally free from the eastern fogs and the violence of the western rains, so that the air is always pure and clear. The climate, although drier than about Glasgow, or even Hamilton, is certainly somewhat wetter than about Edinburgh, but is more than compensated by the absence of the eastern fogs, so disagreeable in the neighbourhood of that city. Spring droughts frequently retard the crops very considerably, and sometimes spring frosts. Heavy rains in July and August, which are pretty common here, have a similar effect in keeping back the harvest; but in general the crops are earlier than in the neighbouring parishes, and even more so than those lying much lower and further down the Clyde." Although in the immediate vicinity of the great western coal-field, Lanark may be said to be entirely destitute of the more valuable kind of minerals. There is a post-office situated in the town of Lanark, and the parish enjoys the most ample means of communication, possessing 15 miles of turnpike-road. There are stage-coaches to and from Edinburgh and Glasgow daily in summer, and less frequently in winter. There are here two bridges over the Clyde one of them called the Old

bridge, about a mile below the town, and a very middling structure, built in the 17th century; the other called the Hyndford bridge, fully 2 miles from the town, is a modern erection of great lightness and elegance. There are five bridges over the Mouse; and one of these, the Cartlane bridge, which was constructed about 18 years ago by the celebrated Telford, is remarkable for its beauty and boldness of design. It has three arches, of 52 feet span each; the height from the channel of the stream to the parapet is 125 feet, and to the spring of the arch it is 84. The parish contains the ancient royal burgh of LANARK, and the large and thriving manufacturing village of NEW-LANARK, which will be found noticed under their respective heads. The gross population of the parish was, in 1801, 4,692; in 1811, 6,067; in 1821, 7,085; in 1831, 7,672; and in 1841, 7,666. Assessed property, £9,715. Houses, in 1831, 824.

This parish contains some of the most beautiful objects of river scenery in the kingdom, viz., the falls of Bonnington, Corra Linn, and Stonebyres, which, when "summer days are prime," court and receive the visits of tourists from many lands; but for a full description of these, the reader is referred to the article CLYDE. Cartland Crags form a very beautiful feature in the natural phenomena of the parish of Lanark, and are nearly as much visited by tourists as the falls themselves: see CARTLAND CRAGS. A few years ago, the elegant bridge already noticed, of three arches, was erected, and spans the chasm at its lower extremity. The architecture is entirely in keeping with the scenery around, and adds the ornament of art to the majesty and beauty of nature. The parish is situated in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Further particulars regarding its ecclesiastical state will be found in the next article.

There are few historical details connected with the parish which do not more properly belong to the town. The old Roman road passes through it, and the remains of a Roman station are still visible in a park in the neighbourhood of Cleghorn-house. The ingenious General Roy conceives that this camp was the work of Agricola. It extended 600 yards in length, by 420 in breadth, and would afford accommodation for two legions on the Polybian establishment, or 10,500 men. On Lanark moor, on the side of the Mouse opposite to Cleghorn, another small exploratory camp of the Romans is situated. The great Roman road alluded to, and well-known by the name of Watling-street, traverses this moor; from thence it passes the Mouse a little to the east of Cleghorn bridge, then through the enclosures at Cleghorn, leaving Agricola's camp on the right, and from thence by Collylaw, Kilcadzow, Coldstream, and Zuilshields, to Balstane, near Carluke. About a mile north of the burgh, and perched upon the very brink of Cartlane Craigs, 200 feet above the bed of the stream, are seen the remains of a curious old stronghold, called by some Castledykes, and by others the castle of the Quaw. Nothing is known of the date of its erection, or of its object. The picturesque ruins of a lofty tower occupy a prominent situation on the banks of the Mouse. It is called Castlehill, and the Lockharts of Cambusnethan take their title from it. The most ancient families in the parish are those of Lee and Cleghorn; but the names of many eminent and remarkable men have been associated with it. Sir William Wallace resided in it, after his marriage with the heiress of Lamington. The Rosses of Lamington are the representatives, in the female line, of this olden family, and in their mansion-house at Bonnington, in the parish of Lanark, are preserved some interesting relics of the patriot, which were brought from the old castle of Lamington. There is a portrait of the hero, which is averred by tradition to be a very correct likeness. There is also a heavy oaken seat, which has been known for many generations by the name of 'Wallace's chair;' and the large posts which compose its frame-work have a sufficiently ancient appearance so far as to justify the tradition. The third relic is an ancient drinking cup, composed of oak, with a silver hoop round the rim, and one of the oldest known to exist in the country. It is called 'Wallace's quaich.'* Sir William Lockhart of Lee, a great statesman and general under the Protector Cromwell, and under Charles II., and who was at the same time Lord-justice-clerk, was born in the parish, and received the rudiments of his education in Lanark school. Dr. William Smellie, the celebrated accoucheur, and author of the treatise on Midwifery, was born in the neighbouring parish of Lesmahago, but educated at Lanark; and the learned and ingenious General Roy, who was born in the neighbouring parish of Carluke, was also educated here. Dr. Smellie bequeathed to the school his valuable library, with £200 to provide a room for its accommodation. William Lithgow, the noted traveller, was born in the parish, and set out from it in early life, returning to it after a lapse of many years, frightfully maimed and disfigured in body, and shattered in constitution, the result of cruel treatment in those foreign countries in which he had travelled. He died here, and was buried in Lanark churchyard, but no vestige of his tomb can now be traced. Robert Macqueen, the late Lord-justice-clerk of Scotland, better remembered for brutality and heartlessness on the bench than for his ability, was born, and received his early education in the parish. He took his senatorial title of Lord Braxfield from his estate of that name in the neighbourhood of Lanark. The estate of Jerviswood, the patrimonial inheritance of Baillie the martyr, is situated here, and it is recorded that he found concealment in a recess in the mansion-house from the ruthless soldiery who pursued him. Sir John Lockhart Ross, so justly distinguished for his naval exploits, was born in Carstairs, but became connected with this parish by his marriage with Lady Ross Baillie, by whom he acquired the charming property of Bonnington. He built the present mansion-house, and frequently resided in it. The pious David Dale, who deserves an honourable niche in the historical annals of the parish, from his having founded the village and cotton manufactory of New-Lanark. He is still spoken of with much affection by the elders of the village. His son-in-law, Robert Owen, the founder of the new code called the "Social System," is also well-known in the parish, from his having been the manager and part proprietor of the New-Lanark works, which he finally left in 1827, not, however, until he had made an abortive attempt to introduce the practice of that system which he promulgated for the renovation of society.

The celebrated *Lee Penny* is deposited at Lee-house, a fine old mansion, modernized within the last few years in the castellated form, and the seat of Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, baronet, the representative of a long and illustrious line of ancestors. In the olden time, this stone or penny was held in great repute from the medicinal virtues which were attributed to it, not only for healing the diseases of bestial, but for its effects in restoring the human species

* The silver hoop alluded to bears the following inscription:

At Torwood I was cut from that known tree,
Where Wallace from warres toyls took sanctarie.
For Mar's sonnes I'm only now made fitt,
When with the sonnes of Bacchus they shall sitt.

Sir Walter Scott mentions having examined the roots of this celebrated tree in early life. They were all that then remained.

from disease and danger. This ancient relic is a small triangularly shaped stone, of what kind lapidaries are unable to determine, and is set in a silver coin, which from the appearance of a cross upon it, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward I. The way of applying the remedy was by drawing the stone once round and dipping it three times in a goblet of water, of which the patient drank, or applied the liquid to the wound. This process was known by the phrase of *three dips and a sweil*. This talisman has been in the family of the Lockharts of Lee ever since the days of Robert the Bruce, and according to well-authenticated tradition it came into their possession in the following manner:—Sir Simon Locard of Lee accompanied the good Sir James Douglas in his mission to deposit the heart of the Bruce in the Holy Land; and to defray his expenses, a deed still in existence, dated 1323, shows that he borrowed a sum of money from Sir William de Lindsay, prior of Ayre, to whom he gave an annuity bond for £10 over his lands of Lee. From Sir Simon's services in this mission, the name of Locard was changed to Lock-heart or Lockhart, and the armorial bearings of the family show a heart within a lock, and the motto, *Corda serata pando*. Although the good Sir James Douglas was killed fighting with the infidels in Spain, Sir Simon made his way to the Holy Land, and in the course of his encounters there took prisoner a Saracen chief, for whose liberty a large sum of money was offered by his lady. In counting out the amount of the ransom-money, the lady dropped this gem from amongst it, and evincing great eagerness to pick it up, the Scottish knight made inquiry regarding it, and reluctantly these were explained, upon which Sir Simon declared that it must form part of the ransom, otherwise the Saracen chief would remain in his fetters. Her affection for her husband being stronger than her regard for the talisman, the lady yielded it up, and it has ever since remained the property of the Lockhart family. The house of Lee used often to be resorted to by the diseased to be healed by its virtues, and more than once the Lee penny has been lent to individuals or public bodies for the same purpose, but always for a short period, and upon due security being given for its safe return. In the reign of Charles I., when the plague was raging in Newcastle, the corporation obtained the loan of the Lee penny, and gave a bond of £6,000 in security. Its effects seem to have been extremely beneficial, for the corporation were disposed to forfeit the bond, and retain the stone; but the laird of Lee would not agree to this appropriation, and his penny was accordingly returned. On another occasion, about the beginning of last century, it was applied for by the husband of a Lady Baird of Saughtonhill, near Edinburgh, and was exhibited in her case with great efficacy. The lady had been bitten by a rabid dog, and symptoms of hydrophobia are said to have commenced before the magic stone arrived; but by drinking the water in which it had been dipped, and by bathing her in it, Lady Baird was completely restored! The coin, to which a small silver chain is attached, is preserved in a gold box, the gift of the Empress Maria Theresa to the father of the celebrated Count Lockhart. The Lee penny has been beautifully introduced by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of 'The Talisman.' Up to a very late period, the supposed virtues of this ancient relic were occasionally called into requisition, especially by the peasantry, and its effects were often those which have been ascribed to it; but it is now well known that where a cure was performed the patient was more indebted for it to his imagination than to the Lee penny.*

* The using of the Lee penny was at one time the subject of inquiry before the church-courts, and the following extract from the minutes of the period may be interesting:—

"Copy of an act of the Synode and Assembly apud Glasgow, the 25th of October, Synode session 2d.

"Quhilk daye amongest the referies of the brethern of the ministrie of Lanark, it was propondit to the Synode that Gawen Hammiltoune of Raploch had preferit ane complaint before them against Sir Thomas Lockhart of Lee, anent the superstitions using of ane stone, set in silver, for the curing of deseased cattel, quik the said Gawen affirmed could not be lawfullie used, and that they had deferit to give any desisionne therin till the advise of the Assemblie might be heard concerning the same. The Assemblie having inquerit of the maner of using therof, and particularlie understood be examinatioune of the said laird of Lie and otherwise, that the custom is onlie to cast the stone in sume water, and give the deseasit cattel therof to drink, and yt the same is done wt-out using onie wordes, such as charmers use in their unlawful practisses—and considering that in nature there are mome thinges sem to work strange effect, qrof no humane witt can give a reason, it having pleasit God to give unto stones and herbes a special virtues for the healing of mony infirmities in man and beast—and advises the brethern to surcease thair process, as qr-in they perseive no ground of offence—and admonishes the said Laird of Lie in the using of the said stone, to tak heid it be usit heir after wt the least scandall that possiblie may be.—Extract out of the bookes of the Assemblie holden at Glasgow, and subscribed by thair clerk at thair command.—Mr. Robert Young, clerk to the Assemblie at Glasgow."

Lanark, a royal burgh, and capital of the parish and of the upper ward of the county of the same name, is beautifully situated upon a rising slope of ground, about 300 feet above the level of the Clyde, adjacent to the town, and about 650 feet above the level of the same river at Glasgow. It is situated in 55° 34′ of N. latitude, and 3° 5′ of W. longitude. It is nearly in the centre of the Lowlands, being 25 miles distant from Glasgow, 31 from Edinburgh, 35 from Stirling, and 47 from Ayr. It is one of the most ancient burghs in Scotland, and was in the days of our fathers a place of much greater importance than at the present time, as may be learned from the fact of which we are informed by Buchanan, that, in 978, Kenneth II. held a parliament or assembly at Lanark, which is the first mentioned in history. At a very early date, but when no record exists to tell, it was accorded the importance of a royal town, and Malcolm IV., in granting a toft in Lanark, mentions it as *in burgo meo;* and his successor, William, speaks of it in the same terms. According to the best authority, however, Lanark was erected into a royal burgh as early as the reign of Robert I., who, in the fourth year of his reign, granted it a charter, which is confirmed by the latest charter in favour of the burgh, granted by Charles I. The burgh had obtained charters from monarchs subsequent to Robert, containing special privileges, and these are also confirmed in the charter of Charles I. In the reign of David II., Lanark had attained such importance that it was enacted by a parliament held at Perth in 1348, that while the burghs of Berwick and Roxburgh continued in the possession of the English, the burghs of Lanark and Linlithgow should be admitted in their place, as members of the court of four burghs. The charter of Charles I. is not now in existence, but the instrument of sasine is among the records of the town. From the precept of sasine the charter appears to have conveyed or confirmed to the burgh large landed property, which is particularly described. A considerable portion of this property is alienated, but a large portion still remains. By the charter—besides the usual privileges of a royal burgh in regard to fairs and customs—there is granted a right of sheriffship within the territory of the burgh. There is also specially renewed a grant of Queen Mary made to the royal burghs, and each of them, "*Pro auxilio suorum burgorum et sustentatione eorum ministrorum, et pauperum,*" of the rents, altarages, and chapels within the liberties of the burghs. Further, there are granted to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh certain lands, gardens,

houses, tofts, &c. within the burgh, which had belonged to the preaching friars, and certain altarages, named and described, with the right and patronage and presentation of the hospital of St. Leonard, for the benefit of the poor within the burgh. Lanark, too, lays claim to having been at one time a royal residence, though it is long since all traces of its site have passed away. Upon a small hill between the town and the river, the royal castle is said to have stood; and that such did exist within the precincts of the town is not to be doubted, from the fact of William the Lion having dated from it, in 1197, the charter to the burgh of Ayr; and further, history informs us that the castle or castelany of Lanark was mortgaged as part of the security for the jointure of the niece of Philip of France in the marriage negotiated between her and the son and heir of John Baliol. We also learn that, in the 13th century, the stronghold of Lanark was in the possession of the English. It is long, however, since Lanark has ceased to be regarded otherwise than as a pretty, quiet, healthful, rural town, attracting, in summer, many tourists, from its proximity to the romantic Falls of Clyde, and whose inhabitants are supported principally by a small share of manufactures, and the trade of the surrounding country population.

It consists principally of one main line of street, bearing respectively the names of the High-street and Westport, with several lanes diverging on either side, and the parish-church occupying a prominent position nearly in the centre of the town, in the niche over the eastern door of which is placed a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace, cut by the sculptor Forrest. Although they may be snug enough within, there are few of the houses which have any pretensions to elegance of appearance without, and many of them are still covered with thatch, according to the custom generally prevalent in the old Scottish towns in the last century. Many of the shops in the principal street, however, have a polished and tasteful appearance; but the most tasteful erections within it are, the Clydesdale hotel, the principal inn, and the property of a company of shareholders; the beautiful building erected a few years ago by the Commercial bank for the accommodation of their branch here; and the county-buildings, containing the county-offices in front, and the jail for the upper ward behind. The latter is a very chaste and graceful structure, built in the Grecian style, the foundation-stone of which was laid in March, 1834, and the erection completed in 1836. Previous to this, the old prison of Lanark excited the derision of every one, from its being such an exact representation of a small Scotch burghal prison of the olden time, where neither criminal nor debtor was found to remain longer within its walls than suited their own convenience. The town is lighted with gas prepared at a work erected in 1832, at a place called Steel's cross in the western outskirts of the town. The principal industrial occupation is handloom weaving, at which about 800 persons are employed within the town, and when this is mentioned, it may be at the same time understood that their circumstances are of the poorest kind, from the recent painful depression of this once flourishing and vigorous, but now wretchedly depressed branch of trade. The writer of the New Statistical Account says: "The misery they have suffered has had the unhappy, but too common effect of plunging some of them [the weavers] into careless and dissipated habits; but the majority are well-behaved and intelligent men, and bear their hardships with commendable patience." As a proof of the downhill course of this unfortunate profession, he adds the following facts: "On Martinmas fair day, 1812, a general strike took place and continued for nine weeks, because a certain description of work, 1200 pullicates, fell from 8d. to 6d. per yard. For the last three years the same description of work has been, upon an average, at 1½d. Accustomed at the former period to better days, the weaver believed that 6d. was too low a rate to afford him a livelihood, and it is only because it came upon them gradually that they have been able to survive the present depression. Forced by the pressure of immediate wants, they are accustomed to put their children of both sexes upon the loom at the early age of nine or twelve, by which means their numbers are continually augmenting, and the evil is increased." Shoemaking is a much more thriving branch of business, at which about 100 persons are engaged in the town, chiefly for the supply of the Glasgow market, and a few are also made for foreign export. There are three breweries, in which business is done to some extent; and there are also three mills, two of them for grinding flour, chiefly for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. Upwards of 100 females are employed in flowering or embroidering lace, for which the remuneration is very small; but nevertheless it contributes materially to enable the humbler classes to eke out a scanty subsistence. There are none of the other trades sufficiently extensive, or characteristic of the place, to require notice. There are two markets held weekly in the town, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and there are seven fairs annually, for the sale of black cattle, lambs, and horses. By the census returns of 1841, the population of the burgh of Lanark, exclusive of the parish, is 4,818.

The inhabitants are in general an orderly and most respectable class of people, and from the excellence of the seminaries amongst them, their mental status is much more elevated than their worldly position. Annually, numbers of the younger inhabitants hive off to Glasgow and elsewhere in search of a wider and more remunerative field for their industry, and in their new professions it has been generally found that they exercise all the probity and industry of a semi-rural life. Within the town there is a savings' bank established in 1815, religious societies, benevolent societies, and a library. The amusements of the inhabitants are generally of a very innocent and primitive kind, and in cases where crime has been perpetrated within the town or parish, it most generally happens that the guilty party is not a native. These amusements consist of following the old custom of riding the marches, which is done annually upon the day after Whitsunday fair, by the magistrates, burgesses, and inhabitants generally. It is called here the Lanemar, Landsmark, or Langemark day, probably from the Saxon word *langemark*. At all events the custom is of Saxon origin, and is believed to have been established in Lanark in the reign of, or somewhat posterior to the reign of, Malcolm I. One of the march or boundary stones is placed within the channel of the river Mouse, and for the purpose of impressing the boundaries of the burgh on the minds of those who attend the procession for the first time, it is not unusual to duck them, or at least as many as will submit to the immersion, in the stream. The day is generally observed as a gala, and horse and foot races, with other rustic sports, are held on the moor. Until within these last thirty years, another great annual festivity in the town of Lanark, and which had been observed from time immemorial, was the Candlemas procession of the scholars of the grammar-school. On this occasion the youth who presented the teacher with the largest gratuity or offering was called the king, and upon the Saturday before Palm Sunday, he walked through the town surrounded by his guards

and other school-fellows, bearing large and small branches of a willow kind, ornamented with daffodils, mezereon, and box tree.

The sheriff-substitute for the upper ward holds his court at Lanark, and here the member of parliament for the county is nominated, and the return made. The town itself, which is governed by a provost and bailies, aided by the council, joins with Falkirk, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Linlithgow, in choosing a burgh representative. According to the recent report of the Parliamentary commissioners, the property of the burgh amounted in gross value to £25,784 1s. 2d., consisting of lands, houses, a mill, feu-duties, a common of 500 acres, an extensive plantation, six shares in the Clydesdale hotel, &c.; and at the same period, in 1831, the yearly revenue amounted to £927 18s. 8½d. In 1839, it had increased to £1,158. At the time of the report the debt amounted to £8 027, and the commissioners do not give much credit to the parties under whose management it was contracted. It has almost all grown into existence since the beginning of the present century.* Since that period, however, the affairs of the burgh have been placed under a more judicious management, and they have improved accordingly. For more than two centuries, the keeping of the weights and measures for Scotland was committed to the care of the town of Lanark. The old act of the 20th June, 1617, bears, "in respect that the keeping and outgiving of the weights of old to the burrows and others, &c. was committed to the burgh of Lanark," the "care of the weights" should be again intrusted to it. These olden national standards are still preserved, and bear the arms of the burgh, viz. a spread eagle with two heads. They were measured by Professor Robison in 1790, and again a few years afterwards, for the purpose of adjusting the standards of Edinburgh. The pound weight was then discovered to have lost about 7 grains English troy, giving 7,613 grains instead of 7,620 grains, which it should have contained by the act of parliament. Even with this error, however, the Lanark standard was better ascertained than any in Europe, with the exception of that at Brussels. A new set of standard weights were transmitted from London to Lanark at the time of the Union, and are of very beautiful workmanship, bearing the following date: "Primo Maii Anno Dom. 1707.—A. R.—An. Regni VI." The act of 1826, by legalizing the Imperial standard, has superseded the old national weights committed to the keeping of Lanark, and they are now only retained as relics which the burgh would be sorry to part with.

The early ecclesiastical history of Lanark is not devoid of interest. The ancient parish-church was dedicated to Kentigern, the founder of the episcopate of Glasgow, and the patron saint; but it does not appear at what time, or by whom, it was erected, although it is known to have been in existence at the beginning of the 12th century. The large bell, which swung in it for centuries, and was afterwards removed to the present parochial church, had upon it three several dates, showing the various periods at which it had been refounded, one of them so far back as 1110. This old church, the ruins of which, now sadly dilapidated, stand about a quarter of a mile south-east from the town, has been an elegant Gothic building of hewn stone, divided in the middle from end to end, by a wall supported upon pillars, forming five or six fine arches, and around it is the burial-ground and cemetery where the "rude forefathers" of the town and parish for many generations repose. From Blind Harry's Metrical history of the exploits of Sir William Wallace, it would appear that in these days this was the only church in the town; for in 1297, he makes his hero pass

"On from the kirk that was without the town."

This church, with its tithes and pertinents, was granted by David I. in 1150 to the monastery which he had previously founded at Dryburgh. At Cleghorn, in the same parish, there existed in the 12th century, a chapel, which the canons of Dryburgh claimed as belonging to the church of St. Kentigern at Lanark, and their right to it was affirmed by ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by the Pope to decide the question. This parish-church, with all its pertinents, &c. was retained by the canons of Dryburgh till the Reformation, and till then they enjoyed the rectorial revenues, a vicarage having been established for serving the cure. Besides the chapel at Cleghorn, there were various others in the parish. The Templars possessed some lands at East Nemphlar, and erected a chapel there, the ruins of which recently stood about a mile and half north-west from the burgh. Within the town a chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas, which at one time contained four different altars. One of these was dedicated to the Virgin, and called 'Our Lady's altar;' another was consecrated to the holy blood of our Saviour, and called the 'Haly bluid altar;' a third was dedicated to St. Catherine; and a fourth to St. Michael. About half-a-mile east from the town stood St. Leonard's hospital, in connexion with which a chapel was also founded, which served not only the hospital, but the people upon the estate which supported it. Several of these chapels were well-endowed; and among others it may be mentioned that Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, granted in mortmain the place of Clydesholm, with the profits arising from the passage-boat upon the Clyde, for the support of a chaplain at the altar of St. Catherine, in St. Nicholas chapel, at Lanark, and this grant was confirmed by the king in 1491. The lands attached to St. Leonard's were, after the Reformation, formed into a parish of the same name; but by act of parliament in 1609, St. Leonard's kirk, with the greater portion of the territory belonging to it, was incorporated with the parish of Lanark, and the edifice fell into ruins. Almost all the chapels in the parish having been ruined by the ferment of the Reformation, and the lands and tithes having passed into various hands, the old parish-church of St. Kentigern remained the principal, if not the only place of worship in the parish, after, however, having been stripped of all the relics of its former priests. In February, 1589–90, the presbytery taking this matter into consideration, resolved that "the kirk of Lanark should be removed from the auld place to a situation within the town;" but notwithstanding of this resolution, the kirk, or its ruins at least, still remain in the 'auld place;' and continued to be regarded as the parish-church till 1777, when the present edifice was built in the centre of the town. Before this period, however, the church of St. Kentigern had become ruinous, and the inhabitants of the town attended worship in the chapel of St. Nicholas, which had passed into the hands of the magistrates at the time of the

* Mr. William Lockhart of Baronald, the compiler of the Old Statistical Account, gives the following curious remarks, and the result would prove, that whatever faults may be chargeable against the Lanark magistrates of former times, that of indebting the burgh good was not one of them. "The manners of the inhabitants," says he, "as to diet and drink, are considerably changed within these twenty years, which may be exemplified from the public entertainments of the magistrates. Formerly their debauch was a moderate meal, with a few bottles of ale or porter, and a dram or two; and in gala days a little punch. Now they have superb entertainments, with punch, port, and even claret."

Reformation. From the time of Charles II. till 1750, the patronage of the parish was claimed and exercised by the Lockharts of Lee; but about that time a contest took place concerning the right of patronage, which was now claimed not only by Lockhart of Lee but by the Crown, the town of Lanark, and Lockhart of Cleghorn. Presentees were simultaneously presented by the Crown, and the Laird of Lee, and as the populace favoured the claims of the Crown, some unruly tumults took place, and several of the rioters were tried by the court-of-justiciary, and punished. The question of the right of patronage came before the Court-of-session, which decided it in favour of Lockhart of Lee; but upon being appealed to the House of Lords, the decision of the lower court was reversed, and the patronage has since been exercised by the Crown. The parish-church, as has been stated, was built in 1777, and it underwent an extensive repair in 1834. At the period of its erection it was contracted that it should be seated for 2,300 sitters; that number, however, cannot be accommodated. The stipend, paid by 199 heritors, amounts to £305 8s. 10d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £585 1s. 2d. Anciently very elegant silver communion-cups were presented to the parish-church by the Laird of Lee; and Lady Ross Baillie also gifted to it a handsome baptismal bason, a clock, a pair of stoves, &c. Previous to the institution of a *quoad sacra* church and parish within the bounds of Lanark, a missionary in connection with the Establishment used generally to officiate at New Lanark.—The United Secession congregation was formed in 1791, in which year the church was built, to accommodate 690 sitters. The minister has £100 per annum, with a manse and garden.—The first Relief congregation was formed in 1794, and in the following year a church, which now accommodates 1,085 sitters, was built at an expense of more than £1,200. It has, however, been since repaired, and is considered to be worth £1,400. Stipend £150 per annum, with an advance of 7½ per cent. on every £100 of the congregational debt which is paid off.—The second Relief congregation was established in 1836, when a church, to accommodate about 800 persons, was built at an expense of about £1,000. Stipend £120 per annum.—The Original Burgher congregation was established about 1827; and the church, for the accommodation of 275 sitters, was built in 1829, at an expense of nearly £400.—An Old Independent congregation was established at New Lanark more than 50 years since, but the numbers are still, and have always been, inconsiderable.—There are altogether 12 schools in the parish, at which the ordinary branches are taught. Formerly the principal, or grammar-school of Lanark, enjoyed considerable reputation, and attracted scholars from parts far beyond the bounds of the parish, but although it has fallen off somewhat in this respect, it is still a most respectable and well-conducted seminary. The salary of the rector is £40 per annum, with about the same amount accruing from school-fees, and £20 annually arising from the office of session-clerk. The salary of the usher or assistant is £20. There are 28 bursaries connected with this school, of various degrees of value, but after the school-fees are paid, they may generally leave from £2 to £3 each for the benefit and support of the boys who enjoy them. The magistrates are the patrons. Nine of them were founded in 1648, by Mr. John Carmichael, commissary of Lanark, who mortgaged the lands of Batiesmains for their endowment. The others were endowed at various times by the family of Mauldslie, one of the Earls of Hyndford, and a chamberlain named Thomson. A free-school for the education of 50 poor children was founded in the town some years ago by a lady named Wilson, who mortgaged £1,200 for the purpose.

Lanark is celebrated in Scottish history, especially in the chronicles of Fordun and Blind Harry, as being the scene of the first exploits of the patriot Wallace. The accounts of this early part of his career are somewhat obscure; but the popular belief and tradition is, that the insolence and oppression of the English sheriff of Lanarkshire, William de Hesliope, having become insupportable, Wallace joined or instigated a rising of his countrymen, and, defeating the common enemy, put the obnoxious sheriff to death in the town of Lanark. The time of this occurrence is laid in 1297. Blind Harry, who enters fully into this detail, relates that Wallace having married a lady of the name of Braidfoot, the heiress of Lammington, lived with her privately at Lanark, and that while there a scuffle ensued in the street between Wallace and his friends and a body of Englishmen. The patriot, having been overpowered, fled, first to his own house and then to Cartlane Craigs, upon which the sheriff, Hesliope or Hesilrig, seized his wife, and put her to death. In revenge for the deep injury he had sustained Wallace gathered a party of his friends, attacked Hesliope in the night, and killed him with 240 of his band. Tradition informs us that the house in which Wallace resided was at the head of the Castlegate, opposite the church; and that a private vaulted archway led from this house to Cartlane Craigs; but the truth of the latter tradition seems extremely questionable. In 1310 the garrison was delivered up to Robert Bruce, when the town was finally freed from the presence of the English. Lanark is next noticed in history in connection with the Covenanters, who, on 12th January, 1682, entered the town, and affixed a declaration to the market-cross, denouncing the king, Charles II., as perjured, excommunicating him, and renouncing their allegiance. For this bold deed the privy council fined the town in 6,000 merks, and issued processes against the landed proprietors, for not having seized the insurgents, or prevented the indignity which they had offered to the King. William Hervie and some other persons were soon after executed for their participation in publishing the Lanark declaration, or for having been present at Bothwell brig. Hervie's grave is still pointed out in the churchyard.

Lanark gives the title of Earl to the noble house of Hamilton. William, the 2d Duke, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Worcester, was created Earl of Lanark in 1639.

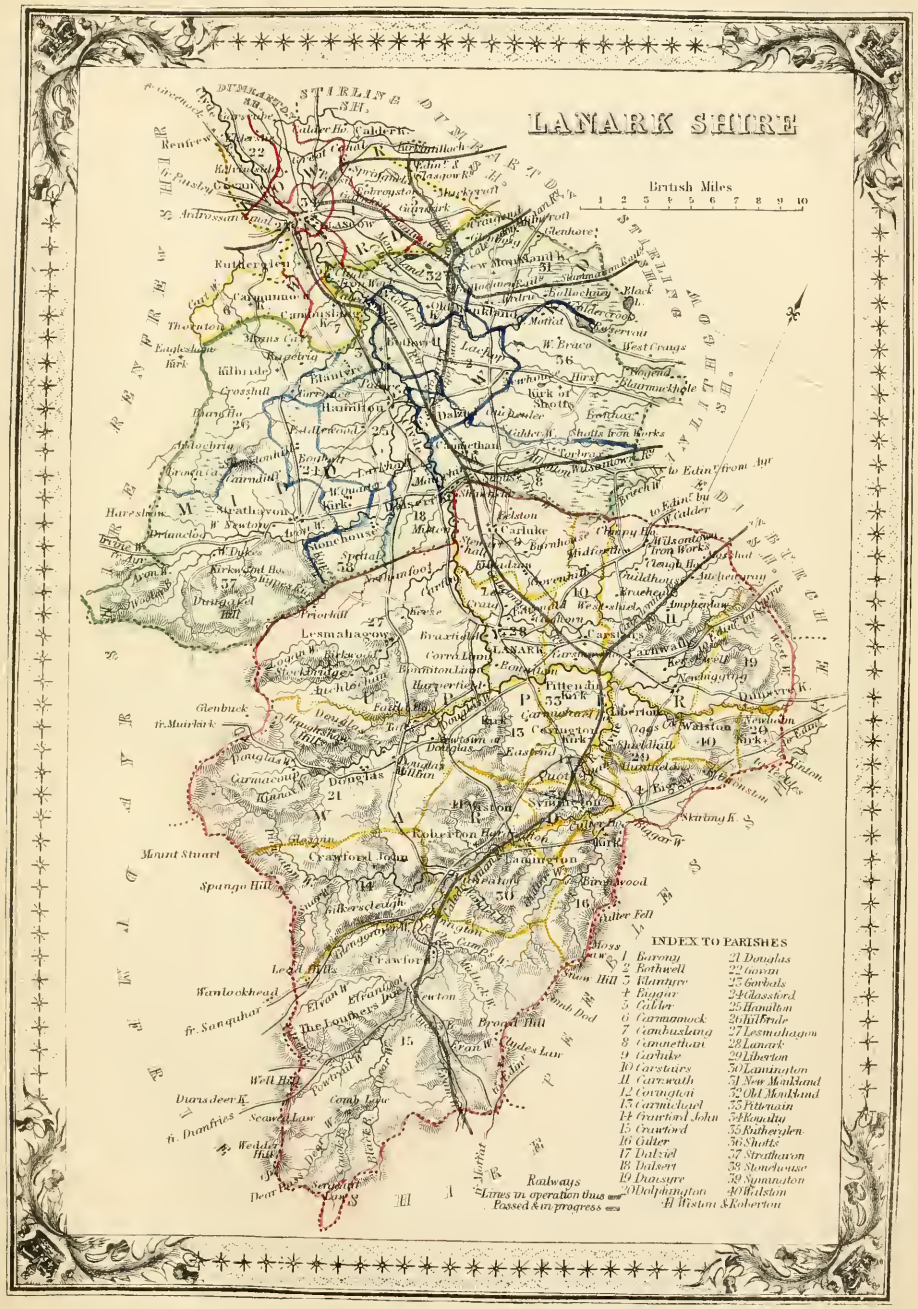
LANARK (New), a large and handsome manufacturing village, situated on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile above the town, and in the parish of Lanark. It is the creation of the late philanthropic and enterprising David Dale, who, in 1784, feued the site of the mills and the village, and a quantity of ground around them, from the late Lord-justice-clerk, Braxfield. At that time the spot was little more than a morass situated in a shelving dell, but the inventive founder soon saw that the site might be turned to great advantage by diverting the waters of the Clyde into a power for the moving of machinery. The first mill was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage of about 300 feet in length was hewn through a rocky mount for the purpose of an aqueduct.* The height of the fall of water is 28

* The Old Statistical Account says, "In September, 1785, while digging the open part of this aqueduct, there was found the skeleton of the *Bison Scoticus*, or urus, described by Cæsar, Lib. VI., which has been extinct in Scotland for above 500 years. The cores or flints of the horns are still preserved, one in the College of Glasgow, and another in my possession [Mr. Lockhart of Barnald]; the last, though not entire, is 2 feet in length, and next the head measures above 15 inches in circumference."

feet. In 1788 a second mill was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first was totally consumed by an accidental fire, but it speedily rose from its ashes, and was rebuilt and ready for the machinery in 1789. Since then various extensions have been made, until it is now the most extensive cotton manufacturing establishment in the county of Lanark. About 1,400 of the inhabitants are employed directly in the mills, or as auxiliaries to them, and it seems to be a settled rule that no one shall set himself down in the village exeept he shall be connected with the mills. The factory, or factories, at New Lanark, are, perhaps, the most healthy in the kingdom. There is here none of the confined atmosphere and other disadvantages which belong to establishments of a similar kind erected within the crowded locality of a large manufacturing town; the situation is open and healthful, pleasant, from its beautiful situation on the Clyde, and the utmost attention is paid by the proprietors and managers to the cleanliness of the dwellings, and the well-being of the people. None of the children are allowed to enter the mills until they are ten years of age, and previous to this, and for two or three years after it, a species of compulsory though excellent system of education is enjoined by the proprietors upon the parents. The school, which is thus patronized by the company, is called the institution, and by its means New Lanark has escaped the stigma, which attaches to many other manufacturing communities, of permitting their youth to grow up in immorality and ignorance. The inhabitants, therefore, from this early judicious training, are, in general, an orderly, intelligent, and most creditable class of people, and although originally gathered from many different parts of the kingdom to found the new village, their national characteristics have been merged or amalgamated into a combination which has produced distinctive feelings and habits peculiarly their own. The majority of the present inhabitants are the descendants of the original settlers, collected from various parts of the Highlands. Although the result of founding this manufacturing colony has been very successful, Mr. Dale does not appear to have been at all fastidious in his selection of the early inhabitants, as may be learned from the following account, written in 1794:—"In 1791 a vessel carrying emigrants from the Isle of Skye to North America, was driven by stress of weather into Greenock, and about 200 were put ashore in a very destitute condition. Mr. Dale, whose humanity is ever awake, offered them immediate employment, which the greater bulk of them accepted. And soon after, with a view to prevent further emigration to America, he notified to the people of Argyleshire and the Isles the encouragement given to people at the cotton mills; and undertook to provide houses for 200 families in the course of 1792. These were all finished last summer (1793), and a considerable number of Highlanders have of late come to reside at New Lanark." [Old Statistical Account.]—Mr. Dale, as part proprietor and manager, was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Owen, whose visionary notions and projects for the regeneration of the social system of mankind have made his name too notorious in the kingdom. For a number of years he devoted much attention to the education of the children, and propounded several plans for the amelioration of the inhabitants, which were at first regarded with a kindly eye, but have since been deservedly scouted as incompatible with the well-being of the fabric of social humanity. It is only fair to mention, however, that Mr. Owen's name is still mentioned by the villagers with respect and even attachment, from the personal kindness and generosity which he displayed towards them. In 1827 this individual ceased to have any connection with these works, which are now managed by Messrs. Walker and Co.—The village is within sight of the falls of Corra-linn and Dundaff.

LANARKSHIRE,* a large, wealthy, and important county in the western division of the Lowlands, and the most populous in Scotland. It is bounded by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling on the north; Dumfries-shire on the south; Ayr and Renfrewshire on the west; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles shires on the east. It is situated between 55° 18′ 40″, and 55° 56′ of North lat.; and between 3° 24′, and 4° 22′ 51″ West long. of Greenwich. The extreme length of the county from south-east to north-west, is about 54 miles; and the greatest breadth in the centre is 33 miles; but at the extremities it becomes narrowed to the extent of little more than 10 miles. It contains an area of 926 square miles, or 471,278 Scots statute acres, equal to 584,800 imperial acres. It is divided into three divisions or wards, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower wards; but formerly the county was much more extensive, and there were only two divisions, called the Over and Nether wards of Clydesdale. Hamilton of Wishaw, in his 'Deseription of the Sheriffdom of Lanark,' says, "The shyre of Lanark was anciently of greater extent than now it is; for there was comprehended in it the whole sheriffdome of Ranfrew, lying laigher upon Clyde, called of old the Baronie of Ranfrew, (and is yett so designed when the Prince's titles are enumerate,) untill it was disjoyned therefra by King Robert the Third, in anno 1402, at such time as he erected what had been his father's patrimonie before his accession to the Crown, in ane principalitie in favour of his sone Prince James. And then, because of the largeness of its extent, it was divyded into two wairds, called the Upper and the Nether waird; and the burgh of Lanark declared to be the head-burgh of the upper waird, and Rutherglen of the Nether waird: and since the dissolving of the shire of Ranfrew from the sheriffdome of Lanark, the burgh of Lanark is the head-burgh of the sheriffdome of Lanark, and Rutherglen the head-burgh of the Nether waird thereof." Such is the account of Hamilton of Wishaw, whose research and painstaking render him generally worthy of credit; but other accounts affirm that the disjunction of Renfrew from Lanarkshire did not take place till the reign of James II. It is unnecessary to quote the arguments and evidence of the various writers as to the period of this disjunction. It is enough for our purpose, that previous to the first quarter of the 15th century, Lanarkshire was much more extensive than it now is. The county continued to form only two wards until the middle of the last century, when, from the increase of the population, it was deemed judicious to form it into three wards; viz., the Upper ward, of which Lanark still continued to be the chief town; the Middle ward, of which Hamilton was appointed the chief town and seat of justice; and the Lower ward, of which Glasgow took the place of Rutherglen as the metropolis. Glasgow is, of course, the head-quarters of the circuit-justiciary and other courts, and the residence of the sheriff-depute and two substitutes; but substitutes are also appointed over the Middle and Upper wards, and hold their courts at Hamilton and Lanark. Including the various *quoad civilia* parishes into which the city of Glasgow has,

* The name of the shire is believed to be derived from that of the county-town. Lanark derives its Celtic appellation from the British *Llanerch*, which signifies in Welsh, 'a vale, or level space of ground.' Several places in Scotland, which have the name of Lendrick, are understood to be derived from the same British source.



A Fullarton & Co London & Edinburgh

from time to time, been divided, there are, in all, 48 parishes in the shire; viz.,—

In the Upper Ward.

Lanark,	Coulter,
Lesmahago,	Lamington and Wandell,
Carmichael,	Libberton,
Pittenain,	Biggar,
Covington,	Walston,
Symington,	Dolphinton,
Wiston and Roberton,	Dunsyre,
Douglas,	Carnwath,
Crawford,	Carstairs,
Crawfordjohn,	Carluke.
Small part of Moffat,	

In the Middle Ward.

Hamilton,	Cambusnethan,
Blantyre,	Shotts,
East Kilbride,	Dalziel,
Avondale,	Bothwell,
Glassford,	East or New Monkland,
Stonehouse,	West or Old Monkland.
Dalserf,	

In the Lower Ward.

The parishes in Glasgow,	Rutherglen,
Barony parish,	Carmunnock,
Calder,	Govan,
Cambuslang,	Part of Cathcart.

Of the total area or superficies of the county, the three wards contain the following proportions:—

	Miles.		Scotch Statute Acres.
Lower ward	78·75		40,978
Middle ward	302·50		153,954
Upper ward	544·75		277,246
Total miles	926	Total statute acres	471,278

By the government census of 1831, there were in Glasgow and the county of Lanark, 58,747 inhabited houses, 234 building, and 2,423 uninhabited. In the same year, the population of the various wards, and the total for the county, was as follows:—

	Town and Village Population.	Rural Population.	Total.
Lower ward	208,736	8,100	216,836
Middle ward	37,189	27,554	64,743
Upper ward	17,121	18,090	35,211
	263,046	53,744	316,790

By the census of 1841, there were in Glasgow and the county of Lanark, 81,376 inhabited houses; 804 building, and 3,840 uninhabited; and in the same year the population of the wards, and of the county, was as follows:—

Lower ward	300,593
Middle ward	96,772
Upper ward	36,834
	434,199

This total comprises 82,730 distinct families, including 211,666 males, and 222,533 females. From the last census it appears that a very great increase of population has taken place in different parts of Lanarkshire since 1831. Glasgow, including the suburban parishes, has increased 39·37 per cent. In New Monkland parish, including the burgh of Airdrie, the increase, since 1831, has been 107·91 per cent.; and in the parish of Old Monkland, the increase has been 105·37 per cent.; and Bothwell parish has increased 100·75 per cent. There has been an increase of population in all the parishes of the Middle and Lower wards since the former census, though in some of these parishes the increase has been much smaller than in others. In Kilbride, the increase being 0·50 per cent.; in Carmunnock, 3·61, and so on. In the Upper ward, again, it appears that a decrease of population has taken place in some of the parishes since 1831, amounting, in Biggar, to 2·61 per cent., in Carmichael to 8·78 per cent., &c.; the total increase of population in the county being about 37 per cent.

It also comes out that, of the whole population of the county of Lanark, the inhabitants of the royalty of Glasgow amount to 28·29 per cent.; those of barony parish to 25·15 per cent.; of Gorbals parish, to 11·54 per cent., &c. There is a very great difference in the proportion of males and females residing within the various parishes of Lanarkshire. In Blantyre there are 1367·52 females for every 1,000 males, and in Old Monkland there are only 796·80 females to every 1,000 males. This difference may be attributed chiefly to the nature of the public works carried on in these parishes,—a greater number of females being required for the cotton-works of Blantyre, and a greater number of males for the iron and coal works of Old Monkland. Of the whole population of Lanarkshire, including Glasgow, there are 1051·34 females to every 1,000 males,—being 31·07 females more than is the case in the proportion of females to the same number of males in the whole of England. In 1801, the population of Lanarkshire was 146,699; in 1811, 190,924; in 1821, 244,387; and in 1831, 316,790. From 1801 to 1811, the increase was 31 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, the increase was 27 per cent.; and from 1821 to 1831, the increase was 30 per cent.

The parishes in Lanarkshire are formed into four presbyteries, with a few additions from other counties; viz., the presbyteries of Lanark, Hamilton, Biggar, and Glasgow,—and the majority of them are situated in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, of which they constitute the major portion.

In a county of such vast extent, it is reasonable to believe that every variety of soil and aspect is developed. The Upper ward contains about three-fifths of the whole superficies, and while it is the most extensive, the land is, at the same time, the least valuable. It consists, to a great extent, of moorland pasture, with 'hills on hills confusedly hurled;' and though by far the larger portion of this division is uncultivated, and cannot be deemed capable of much agricultural improvement, there are sunny and fertile spots between, which are at once pleasing to the eye, and profitable to the agriculturist. Even in the wildest parts of the Upper ward, these verdant holms stretch to a considerable extent along both banks of the Clyde and its tributaries, and where they are adorned with new plantation, or dotted with old timber, the landscape is one of surpassing loveliness. Many of the hills are covered with verdure to the summit, and the quality of the sheep, which are reared upon them, speak intelligibly of the richness of the pastures, but withal, the general aspect of the district is sterile and uninviting; and the loftiness and stern grandeur which characterize even the bleakest of the Highland mountains, are unknown to the hills of Lanarkshire. Mr. Naismith, describing this part of the county in 1794, says, "The mountains are so huddled together, that their grandeur is lost to the eye of a beholder. When he traverses a hollow, only the sides of the nearest mountain are presented to his view, and when he climbs an eminence, he sees nothing but a confused group of rugged tops, with the naked rock frequently appearing among the herbage." As the hills undulate towards the Middle ward of the county, their aspect is much softened, and the country presents every alternation of sylvan sweetness, with hill and dale, wood and wold, meadow and streamlet. The scenery of various localities, in the Upper ward, are well known from this cause to tourists, of which the Falls of Clyde, near the town of Lanark, is not the least interesting portion. There is no part of Scotland in which industry, perseverance, and the lights of science, as applicable to agriculture, have more successfully developed themselves than in

the Upper ward, where native sterility has been overcome by the improved practice, and increased knowledge of the husbandman, and along the great mail line of road from Glasgow to Carlisle in particular, smiling arable farms have risen up, where, 30 years ago, there was nothing but stinted herbage, unproductive moss, or luxuriant furze or heather. Even the pasture-lands have been much improved of late by the new system, and particularly by the extent to which tile-draining has been carried in this, as well as in every other part of the county. This picture, however, only applies to a small portion of the Upper ward, and though the soil is daily changing for the better, still its general characteristics are those of churlishness. Wheat has been grown, but not extensively, for it has been found that this grain has never paid the farmer, except in the most propitious and sunniest seasons. Oats, however, are extensively cultivated, and for them the soil appears to be by nature adapted, as well as for barley, though not to the same extent. Potatoes are raised in large amount, and they thrive as well, and are of as fair quality, as those grown upon the lower and warmer districts of the county. Turnip husbandry has also been introduced here with considerable success, and on the whole, by changing for the better the old system of rotation, it has been the means of considerably increasing the products of the soil. In former years flax was grown to considerable extent, spun into yarn by the women of the district, and sold by them into the markets of Lanark, Carnwath, Biggar, and others; but the facilities for the introduction of flax from the Baltic, and more than this, the cheapness and improved quality of cotton-cloth, has almost extirpated this species of cultivation from the land, and those industrious dames who spent their days in 'Twining out a thread wi' little din,' are now rarely met with either in cot-house, hamlet, or village.

The Middle ward is much less mountainous than the Upper, and at its commencement the loftiness of the hills falls away, and the declivity extends towards the north-west. The surface is everywhere broken into inequalities, and throughout there is little level space, except the valleys on each bank of the Clyde: which see. The cultivated land of this ward is generally from 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, and even this elevation is considerably lower than the locality of the town of Hamilton. The soil is as various as the undulations it presents, but in general it may be said to consist of clay, intermixed with sand, and along the valley of the Clyde rich alluvial soils are met with upon a gravel bed. Within these last 20 years, the mosses in this district were computed to extend to more than 40,000 acres, or nearly one-third of the whole ward; but a considerable extent of these have now been brought under tillage, by the enterprise of the tenant and the encouragement of the landlord, and every year sees the unprofitable dominion of the morass lessened. If the soil is various, its productions are equally so. In some of the wet and cold districts which are met with in Shotts and elsewhere, wheat is generally as little cultivated as in the pastoral parishes of the Upper ward; but it is worthy of remark that there are none of the divisions of the Middle district which cannot boast of some portions of fertile soil within their bounds, particularly if they are watered by any of the tributaries of the Clyde. In ordinary cases, however, every kind of produce which enters into the farmer's catalogue is here cultivated with success. The most fertile portion of the Middle ward is that extending on each bank of the Clyde, stretching from Lanark to below the town of Hamilton, and comprehending part of Cambusnethan, with the parishes of Dalserf, Hamilton, Blantyre, Dalziel, Bothwell, and Old Monkland. A great portion of this territory is owned by his Grace of Hamilton, and the Lord of Douglas, and all of it is in a high state of cultivation. The landscape here is peculiarly soft and inviting. For all the elements of rural sweetness, the drive between Lanark and Hamilton is not perhaps equalled by any other in the kingdom, if we except perhaps that along the banks of the Esk between Langholm and Langtown, on the Scotch and English border. The hills never rise certainly into towering magnificence, but they swell gently to a considerable elevation on either bank of the river, and are generally either covered with luxuriant pasture, or thriving copsewood to the very summit. The glades, too, generally present the bold front of some olden mansion of a Lord of the manor, with its beautiful policy, studded by timber of ancient growth; or mayhap the elegant modern dwelling of a proprietor, who has replaced by it the keep or tower which served as a dwelling-place to his fathers. Here, too, are the orchards which, in spring time and summer, are well and truly designated the pride of Clydesdale. It is said that orchard husbandry was introduced into this district by the Romans, but whether or not this may be the case, the banks of this noble stream have long been celebrated for the fruits they bear; and, though this species of cultivation is not now so profitable as it used to be, it is still followed to a great extent, and it will be matter of much regret if this part of the country should at any time be deprived of its choicest, chastest ornament, from the worldly considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. [See article on Clydesdale.] In the end of April, or beginning of May, when the gorgeous flush of blossom decks the trees, and the perfume scents the gale, the traveller feels as if he were in reality in the land of the Faëry, where "apple-blossom is strewn upon the wind." It is for its mineral wealth, however, that the Middle ward is so much and so deservedly celebrated; but this subject will be forthwith noticed.

The Lower ward comprehends a fertile district, but it is the least interesting of the three, so far as the external beauties of nature are concerned. It is, however, by far the most important, from possessing the city of Glasgow, and that immense hive of population, whose ingenuity and untiring industry has done so much to enrich the northern part of the kingdom, and render the phrase of "puir auld Scotland" an unmeaning and obsolete one. It might be expected from the leviathan maw which is here required to be filled, that for miles around Glasgow, the soil would either be laid out in pasture, or in gardens devoted to the rearing of kitchen-produce. Such is not the case, however, and it is to be regretted. Corn fields press upon the very suburbs, but Glasgow has to depend principally upon Ireland and the east coast of Scotland for the vegetables which are every day used by high and low.

The Clyde—which so far as the West of Scotland is concerned, may aptly be termed the "Father of Waters"—receives into its bosom all the rivers or streamlets of any note in this county. First is the Daer, which, had full justice been done to it, should have given that well known name which the Clyde now bears. Then there is the Duneaton, which rises at the base of Cairntable-hill, and, after a course of a few miles through Crawfordjohn parish, joins the Clyde. The Douglas flows through the lovely dale of that name, and empties itself into the Clyde a little above Bonnington-falls; the Culter divides the parish of that name, and passes through a smiling glen;

the North Medwin waters the parish of Carnwath, and is joined by the South Medwin before mingling its united stream with the Clyde; the Mouse, rising in Carnwath, flows through Carstairs into the parish of Lanark, winds through the charming glen of Cartlane-craigs, and falls into the Clyde opposite Kirkfield-bank, about a mile from the town of Lanark; the Nethan rises in Lesmahago, and after flowing through a most beautiful district of country, studded with the seats of the landed aristocracy, joins the Clyde at Clydesgrove; the Avon rises on the borders of Ayrshire, divides the parish of Avondale or Strathavon; it then enters Stonehouse, and becomes the boundary between this parish and Glassford, and at another part between it and Dalserf; it then passes on to Hamilton, where the channel becomes bold and romantic in a high degree, the banks occasionally rising to the height of 300 feet above the bed of the dashing stream, and the summits crowned with gnarled oak of the growth of centuries; having forced its way through this rocky course, it then enters the fertile holms of Hamilton, and completes its course by mingling with the Clyde at Hamilton-bridge. The South Calder rises in the bleak moorland district of Linlithgowshire, near Tarrymuck, and after passing between Shotts and Cambusnethan on the one hand, and between Dalziel and Shotts on the other, and finally forming a part of the boundary of Bothwell, falls into the Clyde after a course of nearly 20 miles. The North Calder has its rise near Bertram-Shotts, and after watering Old Monkland, increases the Clyde at Daldowie; the Calder-water, or for distinction's sake the Rotten Calder, rises on a moor in East Kilbride, and flowing through that parish by the name of the Park-burn, passes into Blantyre parish, at which it commingles with the Rottenburn, and after skirting that parish, Kilbride, and Cambuslang, joins the Clyde at Turnwheel. Lastly, we have the classic Kelvin, which takes its rise in the parish of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, and towards the close of its course divides Govan parish from the Barony parish of Glasgow, losing its waters in the Clyde opposite the pretty village of Govan. [See separate articles on these streams.] The county is little celebrated for its lakes or lochs. The Craneloch is situated in a wild and bleak district in the parish of Dunsyre, at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the adjacent streams; it is about a mile in circumference. The White-loch, also about a mile in circumference, is situated in Carnwath, but instead of being bleak and inhospitable in appearance, it is fringed on two sides by some fine timber. Langloch, situated between the town of Lanark and Hyndford-bridge, is a sheet of water of great length, though remarkably narrow. Bishop's-loch covers between 80 and 90 acres in the parish of Old Monkland; Woodend-loch, 50 acres; and Lochend-loch, 40 acres. Lam-loch is a large sheet of water in the parish of Cadder; and here is also Loch-Grog, of smaller extent, and gradually becoming less, from the progress of draining. There are also Robroyston-loch, which is rapidly undergoing the same process; Johnston-loch, nearly a mile in circumference; and Gastinqueen-loch of less extent. There are the Hogganfield and Frankfield lochs in the Barony-parish, the water from which turns the wheels of the town mills. The last we shall notice is a lake or reservoir formed by art for a most important purpose, viz., for supplying the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals. It is situated in the parishes of New Monkland and Shotts, and its superficies extend to more than 300 acres.

The mountains in Lanarkshire which deserve the name, are all situated in the hilly range of the southern division or Upper ward. Those principally worth mention are the lofty Louthers, on the borders of Dumfries-shire, which have an average elevation of 2,450 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest peak towers to the height of 3,100 feet; Culter-fell is 2,330 feet; Tinto is 2,236 feet; Cairntable, on the borders of Ayrshire, is 1,630 feet; Dolpinton-hill is 1,550 feet; and Dunsyre-hill 1,230 feet. Perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland is situated in this county, viz., the mining village of Leadhills, which is 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The town of Lanark has an elevation of 656 feet. The Middle and Lower wards possess no elevated features of this kind, but are in general so open in their view towards the frith of Clyde, that from any portion of the rising ground varying from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the sea, the spectator may descry on a clear day the serrated peaks of the Isle of Arran, at a distance of 50 miles.

Respectable as Lanarkshire has now been rendered in an agricultural point of view, by the enterprise of her proprietors and farmers, it is not from the productions of its surface-soil that the district has become by far the most populous and wealthy in Scotland, and its name has become known to the uttermost parts of the sea. It is to her ample possession of the mineral treasures of coal, iron, and lead, that this shire owes its supremacy over all other districts in North Britain, and the majority of those in England. A detailed geological description of the county would be too voluminous for these pages; but a vidimus of the various strata may not be uninteresting, though brief. In the Upper ward, the mountainous ranges are generally composed of grawacke, or trap-rock, and indeed these constitute the principal formation of the extensive range of hills, which, with greater or less of regularity, run from the confines of the county of Ayr to the Pentlands. In treating of this subject, Mr. Patrick gives the following comprehensive account in his valuable work:—"If," says he, "we take the granite rocks of Galloway as the base, we have superincumbent upon them; first, the grawacke of Leadhills and Wanlockhead; second, the red sandstone over which the Clyde is precipitated at Lanark; and, third, the coal formation of the Middle and Lower wards, consisting of bituminous shale, coal, grey limestone, grey sandstone, and clay ironstone, thus affording a beautiful illustration of the transition and carboniferous epochs." The lofty territory of Leadhills is perhaps the most ancient mining district in Scotland. Lead has been successfully worked here for several centuries, and besides rich veins of this mineral, gold and silver have been found to exist in it, and have been worked, particularly in the reign of James V. of Scotland, who employed miners from Germany in this service. The precious metals were no doubt found, and coins struck from them, called the bonnet-piece; but it was soon discovered that even gold might be bought too dear, or, in other words, that the cost of the workmanship far exceeded the value of the precious metal which it produced. The search for gold and silver was therefore abandoned, and the occupation of the miners has been confined to the working of lead. Copper ore has been found in this mineral district in small quantity, and a vein of antimony is known to exist, but neither are sufficiently abundant to encourage the working on a large scale. Spars of every kind, some of them surpassingly beautiful, are found to accompany the principal mineral, lead, the veins of which generally run south-east and north-west, with an eastward dip of one foot in three. Lead is known to exist in some of the parishes adjacent to Crawford, in

which Leadhills is situated, but it has not been worked, and possibly it may have been ascertained, that it could not be worked to compete with the ancient and long-opened mines of Leadhills in Lanark, and Wanlockhead in Dumfries-shire. Ironstone is known to exist in most of the parishes of the Upper ward, but it has only been worked in those of Carluke and Carnwath; and with the exception of an interval of a few years, works have been in operation in the latter for a period of sixty years. The black-band ironstone, which is the most valuable, is found abundantly in Cambusnethan, and the Shotts company have furnaces constantly in operation. In Bertram-Shotts, the mineral is also abundant and easily worked, and there are two extensive works in separate divisions of the parish, one of which was erected in 1787, and the other in 1802. Old Monkland is also rich in this mineral treasure, and from it the extensive works around are partly supplied, including those of Carron, Clyde, Gartsherrie, and Calder. Old Monkland, however, is the principal seat of this manufacture. It is, in every sense of the word, a land of iron; and the flames which belch from its numerous furnaces serve to illumine the country for miles around on the darkest nights. About twenty pits are in the course of being worked, producing in abundance the valuable black-band, which contains in general so much coal intermixed as to melt itself with little or no addition of fuel. Here there are 35 furnaces in blast, and about 20 more are intended to be erected in the course of the next few years. But exhaustless as the under ground supplies may seem, there cannot be a sufficient quantity raised to feed the many furnaces, and in consequence, a great proportion of the ironstone used is brought from the other parishes abovenamed. The vast extension of the engineering or machine-making trade of Glasgow and the west of Scotland, during the last twenty years, but more particularly the introduction of railroads at a still more recent period, have given an impetus to the iron manufacture which is scarcely credible; and it may be truly said, that thousands now derive from it their daily bread, and princely fortunes have been accumulated almost with the rapidity, and certainly with much more of credit and honesty, than characterized the aggrandizing efforts of the first Spaniards in Peru, or the early English adventurers to the East. As one instance of the value of ironstone upon an estate, it is matter of fact and publicity, that on the lands of Rochsilloch, in the parish of New Monkland, belonging to Sir William Alexander, the mines produce an annual revenue of £12,600; while the soil which covers so much treasure did not, when let for tillage, produce above £500 yearly. It is not easy to ascertain the aggregate amount of the mineral produce of Lanarkshire, by reason of its vastness; but as a proof of its rapid and great growth, it may be stated, that the Monkland district is known to turn out nearly 200,000 tons annually, while only a few years previous to 1800, it did not produce more than 4,000 tons. There are also extensive works at Govan, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, where four blast furnaces are in operation, and as many more in the course of erection. The flames from these works illumine the houses of many thousands of the population on the south-east side of Gorbals. It may also be mentioned, that to many of the iron establishments in the county, bar-iron manufactories are being joined, and this trade—which is new in this district, or at least new on a large scale—promises to become a source of increased industrial occupation, and of wealth. Great as the iron trade of Lanarkshire already is, it is apparent even to one who has looked very cursorily into the matter, that it is still only in its infancy, for it possesses within itself the elements of almost boundless extension. [For additional particulars see GLASGOW, under the head *Iron trade.*]

Valuable, however, though the iron of Clydesdale may be, it derives its great value from a still more important subterranean treasure, viz., the coal-field of the same district, which is by far the most extensive and valuable in Scotland. It forms the best part of that great field which crosses the northern part of the kingdom from east to west, and stretching in Lanarkshire to the extent of 30 miles. It has been reckoned that the coal-field of this county contains 110 square miles, and in the ordinary acceptation of the term, the supply may be said to be exhaustless. The geological positions of the various strata are so well described by Mr. Naismith in his agricultural survey of Clydesdale, that it has been deemed advisable to transfer his account to these pages. Mr. Naismith says:—"A number of these strata or seams lie above that which is generally called, around the city of Glasgow, the *upper coal*, because it is the first that is found worth digging to any extent. This stratum is composed entirely of what is called *rough coal* in Scotland, except a small part near the middle of it of a kind called *splint*. 2. About 16 or 17 fathoms under that lies the *ell coal*, so called because it was first found of this thickness, but it is frequently from 4 to 6 feet thick. It is composed of two kinds, called *yolk* and *cherry* coal, with sometimes a parting of splint, and sometimes not. This is a fine caking coal, or what is called in England a close-burning coal, and is much esteemed for the blacksmith's forge. 3. At from 10 to 17 fathoms below the last, lies the seam called the *main coal*, from its possessing all the good qualities found in any of the other strata. It contains *rough coal*, splint, and *parrot*, or *jet coal*, and is preferred to all the others as the most profitable. Its thickness is from 3½ to 9 feet. Sometimes a thin bed of stone is found about the middle of the seam, and the thickness is 10 feet. 4. About 13 or 14 fathoms lower lies the *humph coal*. It consists of yolk and rough coal, with a thin parting of splint. In some places it is without the splint, and unworkable, being much interlaced with these laminæ of stone, and a kind of petrified black clay called *blaise*, black bituminous shale, and slate clay. 5. Below the humph coal lies the hard coal, sometimes at 14 fathoms distant. It consists solely of splint and parrot coal, and is found to be the best in the county for the smelting of iron. It is also very good for family use. 6. At a fathom and a-half lower is found the soft coal, from 30 inches to 6 feet thick. It is composed of the rough, yolk, and cherry coals, cakes much in burning, and is esteemed a good coal for the blacksmith's forge. 7. About 13 or 14 fathoms below this lies a coal, called about Glasgow the *sour-milk coal*. As it burns slowly, and affords but a weak heat, it is what the miners call a lean coal, and has therefore been but little wrought. There are a number of these seams under the sour-milk coal, all of a lean quality, and generally much interlaced with laminæ of stone, blaise, or shiver. Under the last mentioned have been found several strata of excellent lime; and more of these thin seams of coal again have been discovered under the lime, but all of them which have yet been tried are of a lean quality. The lime found near the surface on the elevated ground, is supposed to be a continuation of some one or other of the last mentioned strata, found under the coal, which, in the course of their natural rise, have come within reach, in the places where the superincumbent strata of coal, and all its accompanying fossils, did not exist; as lime worth the working has never yet been dis-

covered above these coal strata, nor in any place, till after the valuable seams of coal have skirted out at the surface; and any coal which has been found under the surface-lime is of the same lean quality with that which lies under the deep buried strata of lime. The above is the number and order of the coal strata everywhere along the Clyde, where they are entire. However, this is not always the case. All the mineral strata lie inclining towards the river on both sides, generally somewhat obliquely, and with various degrees and directions of declivity, rising, as they recede from it, till they skirt, or, as it is expressed by miners, crop out one after another; so that the first coal which is found in some places is perhaps the third or fourth in the above mentioned order. These are distinguished by the name of the Clyde strata, or seams of coal, and not only lie along the sides of that river, through all the plain country, but branch out less or more along the principal streams, on some of them to a great extent. Besides these there are other seams of coal in the county, of a somewhat different nature. In the parish of Shotts a fine yolk coal is wrought, resembling the coal found upon the sides of the Forth, and supposed to be a continuation of one of the same strata. Upon the sides of the Douglas river are extensive collieries, which supply some of the southern provinces where that fuel is wanting. The coal here is also similar to that on the Forth. On the south-west boundary of the county is coal of the same quality with that wrought on the coast of Ayrshire. It crops out at the surface about the middle of Avondale parish. There are still some other variations in the coal strata which merit attention. Near the northern boundary of the county a species is found distinguished by the name of the *blind coal*, from its burning with intense heat without flame. This must no doubt have been deprived of the fixed air by means of subterraneous fire. It is used for the same purposes as coke, and even preferred to coke artificially made, its effluvia being still less offensive. The blind coal is always found under a covering of horizontal whin; and where the same seam is traced till it comes under the freestone rock, its qualities are entirely changed, and it becomes in every respect the common pit-coal. Another species of coal, the qualities of which are directly opposite to those of the last, is found in different parts of the county. It is here called the *cannel* or *light coal*, and is said to be the parrot or jet coal of the third seam in the above enumeration, divested of the other kinds which accompany it when the seam is complete. But when this is found alone, it seems to be still more exquisitely inflammable; it takes flame the moment it is brought in contact with the fire, and a small fragment of it may be carried about in the hand like a flambeau, and will continue for a long time to give a vivid light."

Limestone is found abundantly throughout the coal district, and some of it is of excellent quality. It is generally found below the lowest coal stratum, and rarely is it got near the surface. It is found in the following parishes, and worked to considerable extent in many of them, viz. Carluke, Carnwath, East Kilbride, Avondale, Glassford, Stonehaven, Lesmahago, Douglas, Hamilton, and Blantyre. Freestone of excellent quality is found throughout the county, and in all the coal districts. It is found in distinct strata of red and white, and sometimes of a mixed colour, and so beautifully blended as to resemble marble. The colour of the houses, however, will generally denote the description of stone which prevails in the vicinity; but it is generally found that on the east side of the Clyde the red sandstone predominates, while on the west and south the white stone is the standard. The parish of Carluke is particularly rich in fossil remains, as well as many others in the coal district. Some years ago nearly thirty fossil-trees were discovered standing in their natural position on the banks of the Kelvin, in the parish of Govan; but the most interesting organic remains are those of plants, animals, and shells, some of them of a kind and race now extinct. It would, however, be tedious to enter upon this subject in detail. It may only be stated, that no other county in Scotland presents a more extensive field for the research of the geologist. There are few of the parishes in the county, too, which cannot boast of a mineral spring, or springs, which are used to considerable extent, especially by the lower orders.

The wind in this county is computed to blow about two-thirds of the year from the south-west and west, over a vast ocean, where no land intervenes to prevent its coming to the coast saturated with the moisture of the vast Atlantic. The winds from the east are sharper, blow less frequently, and their force is somewhat broken by the high land on the east side of the country; so that the cold damps, so prevalent on the east coast, do not often arrive here, and consequently the cold is moderate. Intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep, long-lying snow is rare. Wind from the north-east is next in frequency to that from the south-west, which is generally attended by fair weather. Rains from the north-west, north, and north-east, are neither frequent nor heavy, but are little conducive to vegetation. One cause of the slow and imperfect progress, and consequent lateness of the Lanarkshire harvests, is, that when a course of dry weather does not happen in the early part of spring, the seed-time must either be deferred to a late period, or the seed committed to the crude soil in an improper state of reception.

The Lanarkshire breed of horses claims particular notice. The present breed was introduced into Scotland nearly two centuries ago, by one of the predecessors of the Duke of Hamilton. He brought into the country six coach-horses, all stallions, originally from Flanders, and sent them to Strathaven, the castle of which was then habitable. They were of a black colour, and extremely handsome. The farmers of the neighbourhood, readily embracing the opportunity, crossed this foreign breed with the common Scottish mare, and thereby procured a breed superior to either. From this a strong and hardy race of horses was soon spread through the country. Those of a smaller size are well-adapted for the plough, on account of their quick step and steady draught; and those of a larger size are employed in carts upon the high roads. The colts are sold at the fairs of Lanark, Carnwath, Rutherglen, and Glasgow, and are in request all over Scotland and England. The loads which some of these horses draw are immense.

The rise and progress of the manufactures of Lanarkshire belong so intimately to the history of Glasgow, that it is not necessary to treat of them at length here. Previous to the beginning of the last century, manufactures either did not exist in Scotland, or they were of the most contemptible kind, and this will readily be believed when the fact is stated, that, for 20 years after its establishment in 1695, the bank of Scotland could not employ £30,000 annually in the business of the whole kingdom. Branches of the bank were established in several of the Scottish towns, and Glasgow amongst the rest, but after a trial, the bank directors found themselves compelled to give up their provincial offices, and bring their books, notes, and specie to Edinburgh "by horse carriage." Even so late as 1727, the counties of Perth and Forfar possessed more exten

sive manufactures than Lanarkshire. About 1750, however, the beneficial effects of the union had begun to be felt, and the industry and resources of the county to be fully developed. Two banks were then started in the city of Glasgow—the one by Dunlop, Houston, and company, and the other by Cochran, Murdoch, and company. The trade with Virginia sprung up and flourished, and the various new trades and manufactures which it called into existence and fostered, extended their benefits over the whole county. But its great rise may be dated from 1784, when the cotton trade was introduced, after Arkwright's magnificent invention had become fully understood, and its practice was open to the whole country from the expiry of the patent. Lanarkshire was particularly qualified for embracing this new trade—first, from its possession of an exhaustless supply of coal, and next, from possessing the sea-ports on the Clyde, by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold communication with almost all the markets of the world. Wealth flowed into the county; old coal mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened. The iron trade was called into existence; crowds of population thronged not only into Glasgow, but to those localities in the county where these mineral treasures most abounded; the superficies of the land, from the near presence of a wealthy commercial and manufacturing capital, grew in fertility and beauty, and thus Lanarkshire received an impetus which has long since accorded her the first rank for population, wealth, and importance among the counties of Scotland.

Although a commercial and manufacturing aristocracy have now grown up in the county by the most honourable of all pursuits, for in benefitting themselves they have vastly benefitted others, there still remain many ancient families of note, the ancestors of some of whom are not unworthily known to Scottish history. A few may be named; and first, the Hamiltons, the Duke of which is the premier peer of Scotland; to this family also belong the noble houses of Belhaven and Dalziel, and many others of the same name of honourable status in the county; the old Douglases of the Angus line are lineally represented on the female side by Baron Douglas, and collaterally by other families of the county. There are still, too, the Lockharts of Lee, with many offshoots from the parent branch; the Baillies of Lamington, the Rosses of Bonnington, the Colebrookes of Crauford, the Veres of Stonebyres, &c. There are also many goodly and noble mansions scattered over the county, in addition to the well-known palace of Hamilton, and the castles of Douglas and Bothwell, but as these are fully noticed in the description of the parishes in which they are situated, it is not necessary here to repeat.

The county of Lanark returns one member to parliament, and had a constituency of 2,705 voters in 1832, and of 4,001 voters in 1841. Glasgow, within its bounds, returns two members. Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie, within the county; Falkirk in Stirlingshire, and Linlithgow, in the shire of that name, return a burgh-member; and Rutherglen in the Lower ward, is associated in a similar privilege with the burghs of Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew, Thus the county is represented in the Commons' House of parliament directly or indirectly by five members.

The number of parochial schools within the county, in 1834, was 72, and of schools not parochial, 352. The former were attended, between Ladyday and Michaelmas 1833, by a maximum of about 27,000 pupils, and a minimum of about 19,250.

As Lanarkshire derives its great importance from its modern improvements, rapidly advancing population, manufactures, and mineral wealth, it is not surprising that its former history is much less interesting and eventful than that of many other districts in North Britain, which are now vastly inferior to it in population, wealth, or importance. Originally, Lanarkshire was peopled by the ancient tribe of Britons called the Damnii, and their language may still be traced in the names of the waters and various other places in the district. These barbarians gave place to the Romans, whose temporary possession of these parts may still be traced by the remains of their roads and camps in many parts of the county, and also by their tombs, utensils, and weapons of warfare, which have often been turned up by the ploughshare or the spade in the process of excavating and embanking. In subduing the original inhabitants the Romans did much to civilize them, and introduce the arts of industry and peace; and it is recorded, as has been already observed, that they were the first to beautify and enrich the face of the country by the planting of those orchards for which Clydesdale has for ages been so famous. The inroad, however, of the Scandinavian and other savage tribes, pressing upon the heart of the Roman empire, induced them to withdraw their legions, artificers, and husbandmen from the extremities of their dominions, and thus Clydesdale was again left in the possession of the semi-barbarous Damnii. By them was founded the kingdom of Strathclyde, which gradually extended until it included within its ample limits Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfries-shire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, part of Peebles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater portion of Dumbartonshire, forming, indeed, a kingdom which embraced the greater part of Scotland south of the Forth, with the exception of ancient Lothian. Sometimes they were united under one valorous chief, and at others the leaders of subordinate tribes in the general confederacy contended for the mastery. Meantime these Strathcludensians were often assailed by the Picts, from the northern side of the Forth, by the Scoto-Irish from Cantyre, or the Saxons from the north of England, who envied them their fair domains on the Clyde. Their capital was taken, their dominion circumscribed, yet were they never formally conquered, though it is believed, that after the union of the Scots and Picts, they were amalgamated with the other rude materials which formed the Scottish dynasty under Kenneth. Many of the Strathcludensians preferred expatriation to acknowledging any other sovereign but one of their own choosing; and with heavy hearts they left the warm vales of Clydesdale, and wending their path southward, found an abiding-place among the hills and dales of Wales. After the formation of the Scottish kingdom, Lanarkshire suffered more or less from the domestic conflicts between the kings and Gallovidian chiefs, or the wars of England. The history of this period is uninteresting, however, although Lanarkshire continued to progress in rustic wealth, and its civilization was accelerated by the foundation of the bishopric of Glasgow, and the settlement, in the district, of several distinguished Flemings, from a family of which people were descended the once all-powerful and haughty Douglases. The death of Alexander III., without male issue, left the kingdom a prey to intrigue, contest, and competition, which only ended after years of domestic strife by the consolidation of the independence of the kingdom, which was achieved by Bruce at Bannockburn. But the precursor to this was the patriotic exertions of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, whose first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. The

'good Sir James Douglas,' perhaps, contributed more than any other man to the eventful triumph of Bruce, and, in consequence, that part of the county in which his estates and castles were situated was more than once subjected to the fire and sword of the English. After this, however, Lanarkshire enjoyed a long period of domestic peace, until power and prosperity had changed this celebrated family from being the best and first subjects of the Crown into its most turbulent and dangerous rival: see DOUGLAS. In the reign of James II. the ambition of the Douglases, added to the intrigues of the 1st Lord Hamilton, plunged Lanarkshire into the horrors of civil war, and the following account of one of the royal raids will show what this unfortunate district suffered from the turbulence of its chiefs:—"In March, 1455, James the Second cast doune the castel of Inveravyne; and syne incontinent past to Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Aresehery [Irishery], and passit to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hammiltoune's lands, and heriit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra their till the forest, with one host of Lawland men. And all that wald nocht cum till him furthowith, he tuke their guids and brynt their places, and took faitle of all the gentilles clerlie. And all this time the Lord Hamiltoun was in England till have gottyn suplie, and couth get name bot gif the Douglas and he would have bene Englismen, and maid the aith. And incontinent after, the king passit in proper person, and put an sege till Abercorn: And within iii days Lord Hamiltoun come till him till Abercorn, and put him, lyf, landis, and guidis, in the King's will purelie and sempillye, throu the menys of his ewe James of Levingston, that tyme Chalmerlane of Scotland. And the King resavit him till grace, and send him on incontinent with the Erll of Orknay, that tyme Chancellar of Scotland, till remain in ward in the castel of Roslyne, at the King's will. And thus he [Lord Hamiltoun] left the Erll of Douglas all begylit, as men said." [Gray's MS. Chronicle.] Such was one of the inflictions upon Lanarkshire from the ambition of its local chiefs; but from this period the county has little place in local history till the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven-castle, the assembling of her army at Hamilton, and its defeat by the Regent Murray at Langside, near Glasgow. Again the county was peaceful till the thirty years war of the persecution, caused by the resistance of the Scottish Presbyterians to submit to 'black prelacy,' which was sought to be imposed on them by the royal Charleses. The western counties were the chief scene of this devoted resistance to oppression, and the punishment inflicted by the 'Highland host,' the battles of Drumelog and Bothwell, and the sufferings unto the death by this heroic people, by famine, ill-usage, and military persecution, are too well-known to require a minute detail here. In all these, however, Lanarkshire had her full share. But the revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times, and it is a fact not generally known that the declaration of the Prince of Orange was published at Glasgow before its publication in any other part of Scotland, though it is proper to state that this publicity was not given to it by the magistrates of the city. In proportion, however, as Lanarkshire ardently favoured and supported the Revolution, it bitterly opposed the Union of 1707. The Duke of Hamilton and several of the barons were also loud and sincere in their opposition; and there was scarcely a town or village in the county which did not make a demonstration against this then obnoxious national measure. The Glasgow rabblers are spoken of in terms the reverse of courteous by the historians of the Union; but no outbreak of moment took place, and it is no stigma cast upon the reflection of our forefathers to assume, that while they regarded that great measure as one which cut up their nationality by the roots, they could not foresee the vast advantages which would result to this part of Scotland by participating in the trade of England, and having free access to her colonies. Since this period there is nothing in the civil history of Lanarkshire but that which is common to the whole kingdom.—The sheriffdom of Lanark was formed at a very early date, and is believed to have been in existence so early as the reign of the lawgiving David I. In these early and troublous times, it was held by various persons, and finally fell into the grasping hands of the Douglas family, who held it as a hereditary source of honour and power. After their downfall, it was granted in fee to the Hamiltons, who held it as a hereditary appendage to their titles and possessions for many generations. Occasionally, but rarely, it was held by other noblemen, and among others by the Earl of Selkirk, upon whom the office was conferred in 1716, the heir of Hamilton being then under age, and held by him till his death in 1739. Upon the death of the Earl, James the 6th Duke of Hamilton took possession of the office, as hereditary sheriff, without any formal grant; and upon a change of system being about to take place, he claimed, in 1747, the sum of £10,000, as compensation for the sheriffdom. This claim was disallowed by the judges; but they allowed him £3,000 for the lordship and jurisdiction of the regality of Hamilton. At this time, Mr. William Cross, advocate, was appointed the first sheriff of Lanarkshire under the new system, the salary being then £200 per annum.

LANGHOLM, a parish in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire; bounded on the north by Wester Kirk and Ewes; on the east by Ewes and Canobie; on the south by Canobie and Half-Morton; and on the west by Middlebie and Tundergarth. Its greatest length, from a bend in the Tarras above Peterburn on the east, to the boundary beyond Glenlaggan head on the west, is 8 miles; its greatest breadth, from an angle north-east of the point where the Esk comes down upon it on the north, to the point where Irvine-burn strikes the boundary on the south, is 6¼ miles; and its superficial area is 30 square miles, or 15,272 Scottish acres. The Esk, approaching from the north, flows 1¼ mile along the western boundary of a considerable northerly projection of the parish, and then runs 4½ miles—measuring in a straight line—through the interior; but it makes several bold windings, and divides about one-third of the parish on its left bank, from the remaining two-thirds on its right. Ewes water, approaching also from the north, but at a point a mile east of the Ewes, runs 1½ mile to a confluence with that stream at the town. Tarras-water, after striking the north-east angle of the parish, wends along the whole eastern and south-eastern boundary, and joins the Esk when just about to make its exit. Wauchope-water rises, under the name of Laggan-burn, in the extreme north-west corner, and performing a double-curved course in the form of an inverted and prostrate S, drains very nearly all the western and larger division of the parish, and falls into the Esk at the town of Langholm, a few yards below the point where it is entered on the opposite bank by the Ewes. Irvine-burn rises in the interior, runs 1¼ mile southward, and then traces the boundary 1¼ mile eastward to the Esk. Excellent trout abound in all the four principal streams, are largest in the Tarras, and are of peculiarly delicate flavour both in that river and in the Wauchope. No district in the south of Scotland is more attrac-

tive than Langholm to both the angler and the fowler. In the western district are three medicinal springs,—one sulphureous, which is said to give relief in scrofulous and cutaneous disorders,—and two chalybeate. one of them very strong. The ground along the Esk and the Ewes is flat, and well-sheltered by plantations and thriving hedges; and having a light loamy soil, cultivated with care, it yields the most luxuriant crops. A few orchards in the vicinity of the town are very fructiferous. Other parts of the parish, comprehending most of its area, consist chiefly of smooth hills, verdant to their summits, and parcelled out into sheep-farms. The proportions of arable land and of pasture over the whole area, are to each other very nearly as 2 to 13. Upwards of 400 acres are under plantation. The Dean banks, through which the post-road passes along the west side of the Esk, and the woods of Broomholm on the opposite side form a fine forest, consisting of many valuable as well as beautiful trees. Farm-buildings and enclosures are in a style subservient alike to utility and to ornament. Whatever skill and enterprise could suggest has been achieved for the improvement of both the arable and the pastoral grounds. From 8,000 to 10,000 Cheviot sheep feed on the pastures, and undergo the process of smearing. The breed of black cattle reared is the Galloway. Lead-ore occurs on the farm of Westwater, and on the estate of Broomholm. Coal commences at Langholm-bridge, and stretches away thence beyond the parish to the Solway frith. The chief proprietor of the parish is the Duke of Buccleuch. Langholm-lodge, a seat of the Duke, and Broomholm-house, the seat of George Maxwell, Esq., are both delightfully situated on the left bank of the Esk, the former half-a-mile above the town, and the latter 1¾ mile below it. Over the Ewes, between Langholm lodge and the town, is a beautiful bridge, 100 feet in span. Over the Esk, uniting the old and the new parts of the town, and forming the commencement of the road into upper Eskdale, is another bridge of three arches. The two bridges stand nearly parallel, and are not above a gun-shot from each other, the two rivers uniting immediately below them. About half-a-mile south of the town, leading off from the post-road at a paper-mill to the right bank of the Esk, is a third bridge of three arches. The road which comes down the right bank of the Ewes, passes through the town, and then runs along the left bank of the Esk, is the great mail-road between Carlisle and Edinburgh, and also the post-road between Carlisle and Berwick, the roads becoming identified at the town of Hawick. A road, going off from the town westward, runs 5½ miles up Wauchope-water and one of its tributaries, and then points the way into Annandale and Nithsdale. The Roman road of communication between Netherbie and Castle O'er, or Overbie, can still be traced to have entered the parish at its south-east corner, crossed the Esk a little above Broomholm, and run thence north-westward till it passed into Westerkirk. Langholm-castle, a plain square tower or peel-house, now in a state of ruin, was anciently the property of the Armstrongs, the powerful family of Border free-booters: See CANOBIE. On Langholm-holm, "Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, and his gallant companie of thirty-six men," when going to meet King James V., "ran their horse and brak their spears," when—

> "The ladies lookit frae their loft windows,
> Saying, God send our men well back again!"

At the confluence of the Esk and the Ewes is a small fragment of a castle, formerly the property of the Nithsdale family, lords of regality of Eskdale. Wauchope-castle, romantically situated on the brow of a precipice, overlooking the rush of Wauchope-water among pointed rocks, and the pendent oaks and underwood of a picturesque bank on the opposite side, was the first residence of the Lindsays in Scotland, and bears marks, in the vestiges of the fosse and other outworks, of having been a place of strength. This family, from the manor of Lindsai in Essex with Malcolm Canmore, received from him the lands of Wauchopedale—the name still given to the basin of the Wauchope—and diverged into the family of Crawford, and the other noble families of their name. Pennant, when visiting the house of Broomholm,—in the vicinity of which an old tower was taken down about a century ago,—was of opinion that it stands in the centre of the site of an old British town, and corresponds to Cæsar's description, "Oppidum sylvis paludibusque munitum quo," &c. Cæs. de Bell. Gall. Lib. v. 17. The castle of Barntalloch, near Staplegorton, which surmounted a rocky precipice on the Esk, and around which was a burgh-of-barony, with an annual great fair, has utterly disappeared. The towers of Irvine, Nease, Hill, and Cawfield, also are among the things which were. About 60 years ago were found in the parish Roman coins, chiefly denarii aurei, of the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, Otho, and Domitian. Population, in 1801, 2,039; in 1831, 2,676. Houses 407. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,134.

Langholm gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £222 8s. 8d.; glebe £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds £285 8s. 11d. The church was built in 1779. Sittings about 800. In the town are two meeting-houses, belonging respectively to the United Secession and the Relief.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34, with £40 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 100 scholars; and 3 non-parochial schools by a maximum of 159. One of the latter is a free school, recently erected by one of the heritors, and brings the master the interest of £600, on condition of gratuitously teaching 25 children; and another has attached to it a salary of £3, with a house and garden. Several female teachers also have schools attended aggregately by about 80 scholars.—To Langholm belongs *quoad sacra*, the *quoad civilia* parish of HALF-MORTON: which see. The parish proper, or *quoad civilia*, comprehends the ancient parishes of Staplegorton and Wauchope. Staplegorton includes all the district east of the Esk, and also some territory on its west bank. The church stood on the east side of the Esk, above Patholm, and is still commemorated by its burying-ground. The parish, as to its ecclesiastical property, was given, in the 12th century, by William de Cunigburo, to the monks of Kelso; and it passed at the Reformation to the Earl of Roxburgh, but was purchased back by the Crown, and enjoyed, for a brief period, by the bishop of Galloway. The old parish of Wauchope consisted of the district now called Wauchopedale. The church was given, in the 13th century, or earlier, to the priory of Canobie, a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh; and after the Reformation, it passed to the Earl of Buccleuch. The church stood near the old castle of Wauchope; and its burying-ground yet remains The present united parish was erected in 1703. The presbytery of Langholm was formed in 1743, at the demolition of the presbytery of Middlebie, by uniting to the five parishes of Eskdale, the parish of Castletown, formerly in the presbytery of Jedburgh —Among eminent natives of Langholm are Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, who played a conspicuous part under Earl Howe, in the sea-fight of 1st June, 1794; Colonels John Little and Matthew Murray, who

made a figure in the wars against Tippoo Saib; William Julius Meikle, the translator of 'Camoens Luciad;' Thomas Telford, Esq., the celebrated civil engineer; Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm; and David Irvine, LL.D., librarian to the faculty of advocates, and the author of the 'Life of George Buchanan,' and other works.

LANGHOLM, a burgh-of-barony and the capital of the above parish, and of Eskdale, stands on the Esk at the confluence with it of the Ewes and the Wauchope, 12 miles from Longtown, 21 from Carlisle, 18 from Annan, 30 from Dumfries, and 23 from Hawick. The town is embosomed in one of the sweetest landscapes in Scotland,—neither extensive, romantic, nor grand, but, in the strictest sense, beautiful. The old part of the town, or what is called Old Langholm, stands on the east bank of the Esk, immediately below the influx of the Ewes, and stretches south-eastward along the Edinburgh and Carlisle road. It consists of one principal street, with a market-place near its middle. Many of the houses are in a superior style for a place of its size; and all are roofed with blue slate quarried in the vicinity. At the market-place stand the town-hall and jail, built in 1811, ornamented with a spire, and handsome in appearance, and having in front a monument [now erecting] to Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm. On a rising ground behind the town stands the parish-church. Several good shops enliven the street, and the Crown inn is well known to travellers, tourists, and sportsmen. The new part of the town, or New Langholm, stands on the west bank of the Esk, immediately above the influx of Wauchope-water, and bestrides the road which leads from the town to Upper Eskdale. It consists of nearly 150 houses, built in regular street arrangement, in the form of a triangle. The inhabitants are mostly trades-people, and pay a small quit-rent for their house and garden; and, for from 3s. to 14s. an acre on leases of 14 years, they have 2 or 4 acres of land,—2, if their house be one story high, and 4, if it be 2 stories. They have also, for 18s. a-year, a cow pastured on a common set entirely apart for their use. The feus are all held from the Duke of Buccleuch. The village was commenced in 1778; and several years before the close of the century it numbered about 100 houses. A cotton manufactory was, about 50 years ago, established at New Langholm; but it has at times been threatened with extinction, and employed at the commencement as many persons as it does still,—between 80 and 100. But the weaving of serges, checks, and shepherds' plaids, and the manufacture of woollen yarns and hose, though not individually important, aggregately afford considerable employment. The number of handlooms for cotton-fabrics in the town and its vicinity was, in 1828, 300,—and, in 1838, 250,—all plain. The town has likewise a distillery, a brewery, and some dye-houses. Looking at the great advantages of the place—abundance of coal and peat, a profusion of water-power, and far superior facilities of communication to those of the thriving towns of Hawick and Galashiels—a stranger is puzzled to comprehend why its manufactures are not abundantly prosperous. The town has branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, and the National bank of Scotland; two subscription libraries,—one of them large and rich; a farming society; a friendly society; and a savings' bank. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and four annual fairs,—one of them on the 26th of July for lambs, and one of the principal fairs in the South of Scotland,—and the others on the 16th of April, the last Tuesday of May, O. S., and the 4th Tuesday of September, for the hiring of farm-servants and the sale of stock.—The town was erected into a burgh-of-barony, by a charter from the Crown, dated 7th April, 1643. The Duke of Buccleuch is the superior, and appoints a baron-bailie, who again appoints a depute. Courts are sometimes held for trial of assaults, and other petty offences. But the cases for trial are few; and the punishment inflicted is generally fine or imprisonment,—the fine being given to the poor. A voluntary association of the inhabitants attends to matters of police,—chiefly the lighting and cleaning of the streets. The expense amounts generally to about £50, and, so far as not defrayed by an annual donation of 40 guineas from the Duke of Buccleuch, is made up by subscription. The members of the association annually elect a committee of 7, and vest them with the police executive. The population is about 1,900. The number of persons whose rents, in property or tenantry, amount to £10 and upwards, is 85; and the number whose rents amount to £5, and are under £10, is 106.—The town is noted, among the curious, for the manner in which it tamed shrews, and for the character which—previous to Christian enlightenment driving notions of witch-craft out of fashion, and showing that the thing called so in the Bible was simply heathen divination—it ascribed to its witches. An instrument called "the branks," was so formed as to fit firmly upon the head, and to project into the mouth a sharp spike for commanding and squeezing down the tongue. The tool was kept by the chief magistrate, and hung up *in terrorem* before the scolds of the place. Whatever woman was too shrewish to be overawed by its moral influence, was treated to an acquaintance with its physical powers; and, having had it imposed on her as a head-gear, was paraded through the town under the roar of ridicule, and the taunts of scorn. Few shrews, it is said, allowed their tongues, when once released, to wag so wildly again as to bring them a second time acquainted with "the branks." Dr. Plot, the historian of Staffordshire, records that a similar discipline was once practised in that county, and sagaciously opines that it is "much to be preferred to the ducking-stool, which not only endangers the health of the patient, but also gives the tongue liberty betwixt every dip,—to neither of which disadvantages this is at all liable." The Langholm witches, it seems, were as extraordinary specimens of womanhood in their class, as the Langholm vixens were in theirs, and demanded proportionably sharp methods of punishment. Usurping the craft of the accoucheur, they were wont—so the monstrously absurd superstition of the time believed—to transfer the anguish of parturition from the mother to the father; and, in an age when, to the infamy of Scotland, the faggot was lighted for many an aged female who happened to have lost the bloom of health and contracted a love for retirement, these reputed witches, possessing such extraordinary powers, were, of course, severely done to death. A spot in the neighbourhood of Langholm-castle is still pointed out where some of them were burnt during last century.

LANG-NEWTON, an ancient vicarage, in the district of Jedburgh, valued, in 1,-20, at eight merks. The churchyard continues to be used. It anciently belonged to the monastery of Jedburgh, and is now annexed to the parish of Ancrum. See ANCRUM.

LANGSIDE, an inconsiderable village in the north-west of the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire, distant about 2 miles south of Glasgow, and 7 miles and 2 furlongs east of the cross of Paisley. Here, on 13th May, 1568, the adherents of Queen Mary were completely defeated by the Regent Murray: See CATHCART and CROOKSTON At the field of

battle, on the summit of a height called Camphill, there is a circular or elliptical enclosure, about 360 feet in circumference, to which the name of 'Queen Mary's camp' is commonly attached. This is manifestly a popular perversion of fact, for neither the Queen nor her army ever reached that hill; and as to the Regent, he only took possession of it at the beginning of the engagement. Indeed, the scene of the conflict was so unpremeditated, that neither party had time to form any intrenchment. That in question is probably of Roman formation. It commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, and was within a few miles of the Roman station at Paisley. The battle of Langside forms the subject of some interesting and stirring passages in Scott's historical romance of 'The Abbot.' The latest and most accurate account of it is given in Mr. Tytler's 'History of Scotland.'

LANGTON, a parish in the centre of Berwickshire, lying partly in the Merse, and partly among the Lammermoor-hills; and bounded on the north by Longformacus; on the north-east by Dunse and Edrom; on the south by Edrom and Polwarth; and on the west by Longformacus. It is nearly triangular, but with sinuous outline; and, measuring in a straight line, extends 6 miles on its north-east side; 4½ on its south side; and 3¾ on its west side. Its area is about 7,200 acres. About four-sevenths of the surface from the northern angle downwards is upland, divided into sheep farms of heathy and coarse grass pasture, and commanding a view of the whole luxuriant expanse of the Merse and of Northumberland, as far as Wooler. The heights are called Langton-Edge, and have an extreme altitude of about 900 feet. The Lowland division has, in general, a reddish loam well-adapted to the raising of oats and barley, and, in some fields, deep, rich, and fructiferous in wheat; and it is all finely enclosed with stone or hedge fences, and beautifully chequered with plantation. The proportions of arable ground, and of ground covered with wood, are as 10 to 3. Of four rills which rise in the interior, and run eastward as tributaries of Blackadder-water, two run for a considerable way respectively on the southern and on the north-eastern boundary, and one—Langton-burn, a strong, clear stream—drains a large part of the parish, flows, for some time, between steep banks richly clothed in copsewood, and afterwards meanders among the fine scenery of Langton wood On a hill in the farm of Raeclengh-head are distinct traces of two military stations, supposed to have been Danish. On Camp-muir, in the farm of Langhope-birks, are traces of an encampment made by a party of troops, both foot and horse, stationed there, in the reign of William and Mary, to overawe the Jacobites. In the vicinity of a place called Battle-moor, several urns and stone-coffins have been found. The ancient little town of Langton straggled over a length of about half-a-mile, and during the unsettled period of the international wars, was a place of some consequence. Like other Border towns, it suffered at different times from incursions, and in particular, was burnt in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes. But, in 1760, it was peacefully rased to the ground, and substituted, at about half-a-mile from its site, by the pleasant modern village of GAVINTON: which see. The estate of Langton, including very nearly all the parish, as well as part of Dunse and Longformacus, was purchased, in 1758, by David Gavin, Esq., and immediately made the scene of georgical and planting operations, which raised it to opulence and mantled it in beauty. Through his daughter, who became first marchioness of Breadalbane, it passed into the possession of the present Marquis; and now —with the fine mansion and ornate grounds of Langton-house in its centre—is one of the loveliest spots in the Merse. The turnpike between Dunse and Edinburgh by way of Lauder, runs through the lowland district, and sends off a branch here toward Greenlaw. Population, in 1801, 428; in 1831, 443. Houses 88. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,644.—Langton is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend £214 19s. 11d.; glebe £24 2s. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 2d., with about £24 fees.—During the reign of David I., the manor of Langton, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Roger de Ow, a follower of Earl Henry, the heir-apparent of the throne. De Ow gave the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso; and was succeeded in the possession of the manor, first by the family of Vetereponte or Vipont, one of whom fell in the battle of Bannockburn, and next by the family of Cockburn, one of whom was created a baronet by Charles I., and the last of whom sold it to Mr. Gavin.

LANGWALL (THE), a river in Caithness, which, joined by the Berriedale, falls into the sea near the Ord, or southern extremity of the county.

LANTON, a village at the west base of Dunian hill, a little east of the Berwick and Carlisle turnpike; 2¼ miles west of Jedburgh, 12 miles from Kelso, and 9 from Hawick, in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It is a poor-looking place, the site of a semi-parochial school, and a preaching-station of the Establishment, the inhabitants of the district around it not having easy communication with Jedburgh in consequence of the intervention of the Dunian. Population, about 230.

LAOGHAL (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire; about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. From it the river Torrisdale takes its rise. On the sides of this lake rise the lofty mountains of Benlaoghal and Benhope.

LAPPOCH, a dangerous rock, about 100 yards long, and dry at low water, in the bay of Ayr. It lies about 1⅓ mile south-south-west of the bar of Irvine; and is in a line with Irvine steeple, the half-tide rock and Lady-Isle: See LADY-ISLE. Between it and the coast is a broad channel from 7 to 8 fathoms deep.

LARBERT, a parish in Stirlingshire, part of the united parish of Larbert and Dunipace. It is bounded on the north by the Pow, which divides it from St. Ninians; on the north-east by Airth; on the east by Bothkennar; on the south by the Carron, which divides it from Falkirk; and on the west by Dunipace. In itself it is nearly a square 2¾ miles deep; but, since about 1620, it has been united on equal terms to Dunipace, and it measures, jointly with that parish, 8 miles in length from east to west, and about 2 miles in mean breadth. The ground, over both parishes, is for the most part level, with a soil light and dry, and in part clayey; and it is beautifully cultivated, enclosed, and sheltered, and teems with the attractions of mansion and demesne, of neat farm-stead and fertile fields, and of stirring villages and important manufactures. Herbertshire-house is a fine old baronial mansion celebrated in the ancient ballad of Gil Morice, as the "Lord Bernard's Ha'." Kinnaird-house was once the residence of the Abyssinian traveller Bruce, a native of the parish, and was the scene of his death and of the seemingly trivial accident which occasioned it; and it possesses many memorials of him in the curiosities which he brought from the wide and wondrous field of his researches. The other mansions are Larbert, Dunipace, Woodside, Carron-hall, Carron-Park, and Carbrook. The chief village and scene of stir and manu-

facture is CARRON: which see. The villages of Kinnaird and Stenhousemuir, situated in the vicinity of Carron, are occupied by colliers employed in rich neighbouring coalmines. CARRONSHORE is separately noticed. Larbert, running along the Edinburgh and Stirling turnpike from the bank of the Carron, is a pleasant village, 2 miles from Falkirk and 9 from Stirling, delightfully situated, commanding a charming view of the surrounding country, and adorned with an elegant Gothic church. DUNIPACE, as to its interesting antiquities and other objects, has been separately described. Near Carron stood the famous ARTHUR'S OVEN: which see. At Larbert is a Danish fort. The Roman causeway from the camp of Carmuirs in Falkirk, across the Carron a little west of Larbert, and stretching nearly in a straight line to Stirling-castle, is still entire in many parts both in Larbert and Dunipace. The great north road from Glasgow to Perth and the turnpike from Edinburgh to Stirling, cut the united parish northward, to become identified 5½ miles after leaving it at St Ninians. Population, in 1801, 4,217; in 1831, 5,526. Houses 710. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,950.—The united parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £271 3s. 4d.; glebe £26 10s. Unappropriated teinds £1,180 2s. 8d. The ancient churches were chapels subordinate to the church of Egglis or St. Ninians; and they were, along with that church, given by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews. to the monks of Cambuskenneth. There are two parish-churches; that of Larbert, built about 1820; and that of Dunipace, in 1833. In 1838, measures were adopted and subscriptions commenced for erecting a *quoad sacra* parish-church in the eastern district of Larbert. The parish minister officiates alternately in the parish-churches, and employs either a stated or an occasional assistant. An ecclesiastical survey, in 1838, exhibited the population as then consisting of 4,085 churchmen, and 1,455 dissenters,—in all 5,540 persons, chiefly Carron-iron-workmen, calico-printers, colliers, and Carron carters. Two parochial schools are attended by a maximum of 142 scholars; and ten private schools by a maximum of 444. Salary of each parish-schoolmaster £34 4s., with fees, and a house and garden.

LARGO, a parish in Fifeshire, at the bottom of the bay of the frith of Forth to which it gives name. It extends to the north, at the east end, for about 4½ miles; but at the west end, little more than 3 miles. Its breadth on the south, along the shore, is only about 2¾ miles; but at the north it is about 4¼ miles. On the south it is bounded partly by Largo bay, and partly by the parish of Newburn; on the east by the parishes of Newburn and Kilconquhar; on the north by the parish of Ceres; and on the west by the parish of Scoonie. The shore is in general low and sandy, but the ground soon begins to rise towards the north. The surface of the parish is throughout exceedingly diversified by rising grounds and valleys, and beautifully ornamented with wood of various kinds. On the east side of the parish, and at the distance of about 2 miles from the shore, Largo-law rises to the height of about 910 feet above the level of the sea. It is of a beautiful conical form, green to the summit, where it is cleft in two, and exhibits a series of basaltic columns. From this hill, a splendid and extensive view of the whole surrounding country, the frith of Forth and its islands, and the opposite shore of the Lothians, is obtained. West of Largo-law a deep ravine, called Keil's den, and through which flows a small burn, intersects the parish from north to south, for about 2 miles. It is finely wooded, is exceedingly picturesque, and forms a favourite walk for persons residing at Largo during the summer for the benefit of sea-bathing. Houses, in 1831, 479. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,281. The population, in 1801, was 1,867; in 1831, 2,567. Of this population about 1,761 resided in villages, and 806 in the country.—The villages are Lower Largo, including Temple and Drummochy, situated near the sea, with a population, in 1831, of 567; Upper Largo, with a population of 413; Lundin-mill, population 453; and Backmuir of Gilston, and Woodside, population 316. A steam-boat plies twice a-day between Largo and Newhaven during summer, and once during the winter-months. The harbour, which is at the mouth of the Keil-burn, is not good, but has been considerably improved by General Durham, so that the steam-boat can, in general, enter the harbour and land passengers at the pier. There are three small vessels belonging to it. In old times a trade was carried on from this place with Campvere and Rotterdam in coal, salt, iron, sandstone, &c.; and more recently with Norway in wood; but the whole of this is now at an end. The nearest market-towns are Leven and Colinsburgh, each about 3 miles distant.—The estate of Largo, the most extensive in the parish, is now the property of Thomas Calderwood Durham, Esq., who succeeded to his uncle, the late General James Durham. At no great distance from the village of Upper Largo, is the mansion-house,—an elegant modern dwelling, situated on a pleasant slope, with a southern exposure, and surrounded with enclosed grounds, well laid out, and richly ornamented with a great deal of fine wood. The barony of Largo was conferred by James III. in 1482, by charter under the great seal, on Sir Andrew Wood, his naval commander, in acknowledgment for his brilliant achievements against the English.* The objects of antiquity in this parish are more than usually numerous, and some of them peculiarly interesting. Within the grounds which surround Largo-house is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and which, it is alleged, once formed a jointure-house of the queens of Scotland. On the banks of the water of Keil, to the north of Largo-house, is an old square tower, part of the castle of Balcruvie, anciently also called Pitcruvie. In all probability this castle was erected by Sir John Lindsay, as a separate residence

* An account of this brave man, who retained the friendship, not only of James III., but of his son, James IV., has been given in our article FIFESHIRE. Sir Andrew, like Commodore Trunion, brought a considerable portion of his nautical ideas and manners with him on shore. He caused a canal to be formed from his house almost down to the church, and on this he used to sail in his barge in state every sabbath-day! From the descendants of Sir Andrew, this barony came to a Mr. Peter Black, and from him to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, who, in August, 1663, during his father's lifetime, had a charter, "Alexander Gibson, juniori de Durie, terrarom baroniæ de Largo, &c." He does not appear to have long retained them, but to have disposed of them to Sir Alexander Durham, 3d son of Sir James Durham of Pitkerrow, descended from Sir William Durham of Grange, a man of rank and distinction, who figured during the reign of Robert Bruce. Sir Alexander Durham was a great loyalist, and for his services to the royal family was knighted by Charles II., and appointed lord-lyon, king-at-arms, in 1660. He was also a colonel of a regiment, and receiver-general of the land-tax of Scotland. His elder brother, James Durham of Pitkerrow, was also of the loyal party, and a captain in Sir Alexander's regiment. Afterwards he betook himself to the study of theology, and became an eminent divine. He was first one of the ministers of Edinburgh, also one of the King's chaplains, and attended his majesty to the battle of Dunbar. He was afterwards minister of the High church of Glasgow, and the author of several works on divinity. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir —— Mure of Glanderston, widow of the well-known Zacharias Boyd, his colleague. By this marriage he had two sons; Francis, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Alexander, in the estate of Largo; and James, who succeeded his brother Francis. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill, who, upon the failure of issue male of her father and brother, became heir of line to the title of Lord Rutherford, on which account he quartered the arms of Rutherford with those of Durham. The late General James Durham was his great-grandson.

during his father's lifetime. The tradition is, that Balcruvie belonged to the family of Crawford; but this is a mistake originating in the fact that the family of Lindsay, at a subsequent period, succeeded to the estates and titles of the Earl of Crawford. In the centre of the present house of Lundin, which is of modern erection, there is a square tower of great antiquity, which formed part of the ancient castle of Lundin, the residence of the family of Lundin.—There is another class of antiquities, however, in this parish of far more ancient date, and of much greater interest than attaches to these old towers, interesting though they no doubt are. South-east of Lundin house, and between it and the high road, are three upright stones, of red sandstone, commonly called "the standing stones of Lundin," which have obviously formed part of one of these circles of stones, believed to have been Druidical temples; and of which Stonehenge in England is the largest and most remarkable example now existing. The Lundin stones are rude blocks of a triangular form, and are each about eighteen feet in height, and supposed to be nearly as much below ground. The fragments of a fourth stone, which appeared to have been of equal magnitude, recently lay near them. Sibbald says, that in his time it was alleged, "that some ancient sepulchres had been found in their neighbourhood." By some it has been supposed that these stones were erected in commemoration of the death of some of the Danish chiefs, who fell in battle here, during the time they were making incursions on our shores; but this is an extremely improbable conjecture, and there seems to be no reason to doubt, that they are remains of the Druidical worship. In the lawn in front of Largo-house is one of those carved stones called Runic. A considerable number of years ago one-half of this stone was found on the estate of Largo; and, at a subsequent period, the other half was found at a place more than a mile distant. Being found to be part of the same ancient relique, they were built into a wall in order to preserve them; but General Durham had the two pieces removed, and erected on a pedestal, in their present situation on the lawn. This singular monument presents on the one side a Maltese cross, something like that on the cross at Crail; the upper part of the stone presenting a circle, ornamented in the style of a part of Crail cross, and one of the side slabs of the St. Andrews sarcophagus. On the right side of the body of the cross, below the transepts, are two fishes or serpents intertwined, having heads like horses; and on the left, something like a figure sitting having an elephant's head, of which the trunk is apparent. The body of the cross has been ornamented with a variety of carving, some of which would appear to have been serpents intertwined. The reverse side of this monument represents the usual hunting scene which this class of remains almost invariably represents.—On an artificial rising ground or tumulus to the north of Largo-house, called Norrie's law, about the year 1819, a man digging sand, it is reported, came accidentally upon a stone coffin, in which he found a complete suit of scale-armour, which, with the shield, sword-handle, and scabbard, was entirely of silver. A few portions of the armour were rescued from destruction, but the greater part is known to have been disposed of by the finder to different silversmiths.—The late Sir John Leslie, K. G., professor of natural philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born in this parish in 1766. In the village of Lower Largo, Alexander Selkirk was born in 1676. Little is known of him in early life, except that he went to sea; and that on one occasion when at home, he committed an assault on his brother, which led to his being brought before the kirk-session of his native parish. In 1703, he engaged as sailing-master on board the Cinque Ports, bound for the South sea, and having quarrelled with the captain, he was put ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained in entire solitude four years and four months. He was at length discovered, and brought to England by Captain Wood Rogers; and subsequently returned to Largo, where he remained for some time. From his adventure in the island of Juan Fernandez, Daniel Defoe took the hint for his inimitable romance of Robinson Crusoe. Selkirk brought home with him his gun, sea-chest, and drinking cup, which he had with him on the island; and they are still preserved, in the house in which he was born, by the descendant of one of his brothers.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Durham of Largo. Stipend £253 9s. 7d.; glebe £31. Unappropriated teinds £140 14s. The parish-church is situated in the village of Upper Largo. It was built in 1817, and in 1826 there was taken into the new building, an aisle belonging to the old church, which supported the spire, and bears the date of 1623. It is seated to accommodate upwards of 800.—There are two dissenting chapels in the parish, both situated in the village of Lower Largo: a Relief chapel and a Baptist chapel. The number of dissenters within the parish is about 200. There are four schools in the parish. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary. Of the three other schools, two have salaries of £5 each from the heritors, besides their school-fees. A subscription library has been established for a number of years, and contains upwards of 500 volumes.—By a deed of mortification dated 7th July, 1659, John Wood, a younger son of the family of Wood of Largo, bequeathed the sum of £68,418 Scots for the purpose of building and endowing an hospital within the parish, for the maintenance of 13 indigent and enfeebled persons of the name of Wood, besides a gardener, a porter, and a chaplain; the building was commenced in April 1665, and completed about the end of the same year. It appears to have been first inhabited about Candlemas, 1667. The following is the account given by Lamont in his Diary of this: "1665, April.—About the beginning of this monthe, the hospittall att the church of Largo in Fyffe, appointed to be buelded by the deceassed John Wood, was founded at this tyme, by Robert Mill, measter measson in Edb., and some men that he hyred for the worke, some measons, some qwarriers, some barrowmen, to the number of 18 or 20 persons, or thereby. He vndertooke to bueld itt for a penny, and to deliver the keys to the ouerseirs, viz. Er of Weyms, Lundy, Largo, Kirke sessiown of Largo, Balfowre, Pat. Scot of Langshaw, and Sr Tho. Gourlay of Kincragie, and Mr John Alleys advocat in Edb. Some say that he was to have for the worke, being compleit, nyne thowsande merkes scots, and iff itt was founde weill done 500 merkes more. About the end of An. 1665, the rooffe was put on this buelding, and sclaited and glased. It consisted of thrie rooffes, one to the east, one to the north, and one to the west. The entrie of itt looked to the sowth. It was a buelding that consisted of 14 divers rowmes, with a publicke hall; in each rowme ther was a bed, a closett, and a lowme, being all fyre rowmes, with a large garden; a stone bridge for its entrie; a howse besyde for the gardiner two stories high. About 6 persons were entered to stay att the said hospitall abowt Candelmisse 1667." In 1830 this building was found to be in a state of great decay, and a new one was erected by the patrons, which is not only much more commodious but is an elegant and ornamental building, in the Elizabethan style. The de-

signs were furnished by Mr. James Leslie, civil engineer. The whole expense of the erection was £2,000 sterling. It is fitted to accommodate 16 individuals, each having a sitting and a sleeping apartment. In the centre is a large hall, where the inmates are conveyed to prayers, morning and evening; above which is a room for the meetings of the patrons. The annual allowance to each inmate is £15 sterling, paid monthly, and a supply of vegetables. The funds arise from the interest of £2,000 sterling, and the rent of a farm, which averages about £280 sterling. The patrons are the Earl of Wemyss, the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Balfour, with the minister and kirk session of Largo. Little is known of Mr. Wood, the founder, except that he was a cadet of the house of Wood of Largo; that he was, as Lamont says, "sometime a courtier," that he was designed of "Orkie," and that besides this hospital, he founded a school at Drumeldrie, and built at his own expense, a wall round the churchyard at Largo.

LARGS, a parish in the extreme north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north and east by Renfrewshire; on the south-east by Kilbirnie and Dalry; on the south by West Kilbride; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. Its length from Kelly-burn, which forms its boundary on the north, to a point a little south of the village of Fairley, is about 9 miles; its breadth, from the hill of Stake on the east to the village of Largs on the west, is 3¾ miles; and its area is estimated at 19,743 acres. The hills, which begin to rise in the parishes of Greenock, Kilmalcolm, Lochwinnoch, Kilbirnie, and Dalry, meet in a kind of general summit at the eastern boundary of Largs, and hem it in so curiously from all the cultivated country to the north, east, and south-east, as to have occasioned the proverbial expression, "Out of the world, and into the Largs." The uplands gradually descend as they approach the shore; and they terminate in abrupt declivities, some of which are almost perpendicular, as if part of their base had been forcefully dissevered. Yet, though the hills are high, they are but thinly patched with heath, and have a coat of prime pastoral verdure, and, in some instances, exhibit undoubted marks of having once been cropped with grain. For a mile from the northern boundary, the uplands form at their base what seems an impregnable bulwark or perpendicular massive breastwork of rock, rising in some places 50 or 60 feet above the road, and seeming to overhang it. When covered with icicles, and lit up by sunshine in winter, this huge natural wall is a gorgeous object, a stupendous cabinet of the richest gems. South of the point where it terminates, a conical mountain, green to the top, contributes a feature alike bold and beautiful to the landscape. Farther south, the grounds fall off in gentle gradients, and yield in fine slopes to the course of Noddesdale-water, a considerable stream. Behind the village of Largs, the country opens into a beautiful plain, extending nearly a mile from the beach to the foot of the mountains. No parish in the west of Scotland, and few in the Highlands, can surpass Largs in the beauty and romance of the landscape which stretches along its own area, or is hung out within view of both its uplands and its plains. Its coast-line is almost parallel with that of Bute, and looks right across to that beautiful island, to the entrance of the Kyles of Bute, to Toward-Point in Cowall, to a profusion of fine headlands, and wooded slopes, and broken surfaces coming down thence and from the Larger Cumbray, to kiss the waters of the Clyde, and to the magnificent and singularly varied alpine scenery which rises up in the distance, and makes acquaintance with the clouds. About one-sixth of the whole area of the parish is arable; about 1,000 acres of the high grounds are of little value: a fair and even large proportion of the sea-board or low grounds, is frilled and clumped with wood; and the rest of the area is devoted to the pasturage of sheep and black cattle, chiefly for the market of Glasgow. The soil of the arable land in the southern district is light and sandy, producing tolerable crops with little culture, if the season be not unusually dry; and, in the northern district, is a light red earth, lying on rock of the same colour, and inferior to the former for both tillage and pasture. Neither lime nor coals worth working have been discovered in the parish, and cannot be procured nearer than Stevenston, 11 miles from the southern boundary. Gogo-water, 5½ miles in length of course, rises near the eastern limit, and runs westward to the frith immediately south of the village of Largs. Noddesdale-water, 6 miles long, rises near the north-east extremity, and runs south-westward to the frith, at a point just a mile north of the mouth of the Gogo. "Noddesdale," says Sir John Sinclair's statist, "is a very impetuous stream. It runs through Mr. Brisbane's pleasure-grounds, where it has often committed great depredations. Mr. Brisbane has frequently endeavoured to embank it, and has been at great pains and expense in raising mounds of earth to turn its course, but in vain." Rigghill-burn, rising very near the source of Noddesdale, enters the frith 2½ miles farther north. Kelly-burn, welling up on the northern boundary, traces it for 3½ miles westward to the sea. Rotten-burn, rising on the north-eastern boundary, runs along it for 3½ miles north-westward, and passes into Renfrewshire. The fisheries along the coast are of considerable value, and send their produce to the towns on the Clyde.—Kelburn-house, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, 1½ mile south-east of the village of Largs, and half-a-mile from the shore, is remarkable for the romantic scenery of a glen a quarter of a mile long, immediately behind it. At the head of the glen is an abrupt, rough, lofty precipice, over which leaps a brook into a path just wide enough to permit the flow of its waters. From the sides of the path, the ground rapidly ascends, mountain high, forming a chasm which, if naked, would be tremendous, but which is so clothed with trees, and otherwise decorated by art, as to be beautiful. Near the house, the brook leaps over another precipice, 50 feet sheer down, into a vast basin which seems scooped out of both sides of the glen.—Brisbane-house, the seat of Sir T. Brisbane, Bart., 1¾ mile north of Largs, is another fine mansion, surrounded with picturesque grounds. In the house is preserved an oaken chair, dated 1357, and carved on the back with the arms and initials of the Brisbane family.—Skelmorly-castle, 2 miles farther north, the property successively of the Montgomerys of Skelmorly, the Montgomerys of Coylsfield, and the Earls of Eglinton, was built partly in 1502, and partly in 1636.—Knock-castle, built about 350 years ago, but now in ruins, was the property of an ancient family of the name of Fraser, descended from John Fraser, 3d son of Hugh Fraser of Lovat. The circumjacent lands were granted to Fraser in 1402, by Robert III., and are now part of the Brisbane estate.—The castle of Fairley [see FAIRLEY], built in 1521, and now belonging to the Earl of Glasgow, was the property of the ancient family of Fairley, said to be descended from a natural son of Robert II., and will be remembered as the scene of the ballad "Hardiknute."—A small hill called Margaret's-Law, having been opened in 1772, in search of materials for enclosures, was found to be an artificial accumulation of stones, amounting to 15,000 cart-loads, and having in its centre five stone-coffins with human skulls and bones,

and earthen urns, which were believed to have been there since the battle of Largs. The grand antiquities of the parish are memorials of this battle, fought on the 2d October, 1263, between Haco of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland. Haco, to enforce his claims on the sovereignty of the Hebrides, sailed up the frith of Clyde with a numerous fleet and army, and anchored in the sound between the coast and the Cumbrays. Alexander had used every stratagem to gain time, and at length lay encamped, with about 1,500 well-appointed cavalry, and a numerous host of inferior soldiery, on the heights behind Largs overlooking the sea. On the night preceding the 2d October, Haco suffered fearful damage from a powerful storm blowing right up the frith and sound upon his fleet, and, in the morning, was obliged, while most of his forces were either drowned or struggling for the preservation of his remaining ships, to effect an embarrassed landing with a dispirited band only about 900 in number. Instantly confronted with the fresh and strong force of Alexander, part of the Norwegian little army was driven back into the sea, and part retired sword in hand, and fighting all the way, to a place a little below Kelburn. A few more of the Norwegians having landed, the apparently overpowering force of Alexander was resisted in a continuous fight, till the cloud of night sheltered Haco's little shattered remnant, and allowed them to withdraw to their ships. Haco got leave from the Scottish king peacefully to inter his numerous followers who had fallen; and, in a few days afterwards, he collected the relics of his fleet, and sailed away to Orkney, there to die in December under the pressure of his sorrow. The chief scene of the contest is supposed to have been a large plain southward of the village of Largs, still presenting a recumbent stone 10 feet long, which once stood upright, and is believed to have been placed over the grave of a chieftain; and vestiges of cairns and tumuli formed, as is said, over pits into which the bodies of the slain were thrown. Within the parish of Dalry, immediately beyond the south-east boundary of Largs, is a farm called Camphill, where the Scottish army are said to have encamped previous to the engagement. Between that place and the village of Largs, is Routdon-burn, having on its bank a cairn in which a stone-coffin was found, and supposed to have received its name of Routdon or Routdane, from having been the place where a detachment of Haco's army were routed. Some way down the burn is Burly-gate; nearer the sea, in the Earl of Glasgow's plantations, is Killing-craig; and farther to the south is Kepping-burn, where, it is said, a number of the fleeing Norwegians were met by Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, afterwards the tried friend of Robert Bruce, and put to the sword.—The parish has only three lines of road, one along the shore, and one north-westward, and one westward, from the village of Largs. At the southern extremity of the parish stands the village of FAIRLEY: which see. Population, in 1801, 1,361; in 1831, 2,848. Houses 393. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,259.

The village of LARGS is beautifully and salubriously situated on the coast, 8½ miles from Innerkip, 9 from Kilbirnie, and 13½ from Saltcoats. It is built upon a large deposit of gravel, that must at one time have formed part of the channel of the frith. Its appearance is neat and cheerful, and, in connexion with the scenery around it, is eminently beautiful. The place is a favourite retreat during the summer months, of families from Glasgow, Greenock, and other towns, for ruralizing and sea-bathing; and is, in all respects, worthy of the abundant patronage it enjoys. Numerous pleasant and even handsome buildings line its little streets, built and arranged in a style to afford equal accommodation and comfort to visiters chary of their enjoyments. Smiling villas straggle away from its ends, or surmount knolly heights in its vicinity. A handsome parish-church lifts conspicuously into view an ornamental spire. A quay, sufficiently good for speedy and safe landing of passengers and goods, is overlooked, after a considerable intermediate esplanade, by a fine terrace, or single-sided street. All the very rich and extensive marine and land prospect, noticed in our account of the parish, is hung out before it. An air so pure surrounds it as to have enabled it stoutly to compete with Rothesay the fame of being the Montpellier of the west of Scotland. An elegant suite of baths—four of them modelled after those at Seafield between Leith and Portobello, and one of them a vapour-bath—was built in 1816 by public subscription. Connected with the baths are a reading-room and library; and in other parts of the town are circulating libraries. Four or five steam-boats touch daily in summer, and one or two daily in winter, on their way between Glasgow and intermediate places on the one side, and Millport, Ardrossan, and Ayr, on the other; and they have access at all states of the tide, the depth of water almost at the very shore being several fathoms. A large part of the inhabitants depend mainly on rents, and perquisites, and profits drawn from summer visiters; a few are maintained by the fisheries; and a considerable number act as the poor subordinates of the Glasgow manufacturers. In 1838, there were in the town and its vicinity 150 hand-looms, all plain, and employed in cotton fabrics. There is also, we understand, a small manufactory of tartan. The place has a branch-office of the Western bank of Scotland, and several benevolent and religious institutions. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and annual fairs are held on the 1st Tuesday of February, the 2d Tuesday of June, the 3d Tuesday of July, and the 4th Tuesday of October. The June fair falls on St. Columba's day, vulgarly called Colm's day; and, though now of very diminished importance, was anciently the rendezvous of Highlanders and Lowlanders for the mutual exchange of their commodities, and exhibited probably more grotesque moral scenes than any which can now be witnessed in Scotland. Hucksters in the Highland clachans, and pedlers among the Highland wastes, rubbed the edge off the fair's importance, and steam-boat intercommunication has all but wholly demolished it. Yet the statist in the Old Statistical Account, writing not quite half-a-century ago, says:—"This fair is famous over the west of Scotland, and continues from Monday to Thursday. Great numbers of people, from 40 to 50 miles round, resort to it, some for business, and some for pleasure. Upwards of 100 boats are often to be seen, on this occasion, riding in the bay. The whole week is a kind of jubilee to the inhabitants, and a scene of diversion to others. Such a vast multitude cannot be accommodated with beds; and the Highlanders, in particular, do not seem to think such accommodation necessary. They spend the whole night in rustic sports, carousing and dancing on the green to the sound of the bagpipe. Every one who chooses is allowed to join in this, which forms their principal amusement." At each end of the village is a moat, the supposed seat of feudal courts of justice. On a small holm at Outterwards, on Noddesdale-water, were discovered the foundations of several small buildings, huts or cottages, said to have been the retreat of numbers of the inhabitants from a visit of the plague which, in 1644, desolated the village. On the north side of the parish-church is an aisle of singular character, built, in 1636, by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly. It is richly and tastefully carved, and forms an arch and two compart-

ments, supported by 18 pillars of the Corinthian order, surmounted with cherubim. Above the arch is a small pyramid, finished at top with a globe. On the roof are painted the twelve signs of the zodiac, several views of the mansion of Skelmorly, and the figure of a lady, a member of the Skelmorly family, receiving a mortal kick from a horse. In various parts are also texts of Scripture and escutcheons. Below is a vault, to which Sir Robert usually repaired at night for devotion and meditation,—in a sense burying himself alive. Two leaden coffins, containing the remains of Sir Robert and his lady, Margaret Douglas, daughter of an ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry, occupy separate niches. On Sir Robert's is inscribed,—

> "Ipse mihi præmortuus fui: Fato funera,
> Præripui. Unicum, idque Cæsarium
> Exemplar, inter tot mortales secutus."

This obviously alludes to the emperor Charles V., who had his obsequies performed before his death; and may be translated, "I predeceased myself; I anticipated my destined funeral; alone, among all mortals, following the example of Cæsar." Sir James, a successor of Sir Robert, displayed a moral eccentricity of another kind: he first acted a distinguished part among the presbyterians at the Revolution, and afterwards became an ultra-jacobite, and plotted for the restoration of the Stuarts.—The village has no charter whatever to regulate its government, and is not a burgh either of barony or of regality. No means are possessed for the administration of law but such as proceed from the sheriff's authority, whose court is at Ayr, 30 miles distant; from the acting and authority of justices of the peace resident in the town and neighbourhood; and from the baron-bailie appointed by the superior, who now rarely interferes. The justices hold a court monthly, which has a clerk and fiscal, where cases of small debt and breaches of the peace are tried; but they cannot dispense with written papers in even the most petty cases, nor punish delinquents summarily, as in police-courts,—so that even a trivial assault cannot be prosecuted for, but at an expense of several pounds. Population of the village and suburbs, in 1831, 2,045. —Largs is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £246 5s. 11d.; glebe £36 8s. Unappropriated teinds £688 17s. 5d. The church was built in 1812, and enlarged in 1833. Sittings 1,268.—There are two dissenting meeting-houses, both situated in the village of Largs. The United Secession congregation was established in 1780; built their first meeting-house in 1781, and rebuilt it in 1826, with manse and offices, at a cost of £1,340. Sittings 690. Stipend £130.—The Relief congregation was established in 1833. Meeting-house built in 1838, at a cost of £550. Sittings 460.—There is a small Roman Catholic congregation in the town.—An ecclesiastical survey in 1837–8, showed the population of the *quoad sacra* parish then to be 2,140 churchmen, 820 dissenters, 11 nondescripts,—in all 2,971.—The south end of the parish is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Fairley: which see. The parochial school was attended, in 1834, by only three scholars, and eleven private schools by a maximum of 433. Parish schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with £1 10s. 6d. fees, and the interest of £175 4s. 8d. other emoluments.—The district of Cunningham appears to have anciently formed two distinct territories,—the southern and larger one called Cunninghame, and the northern and smaller one called Largs. On the death of Alan, lord of Galloway, in 1234, the lordship of Largs was inherited by his daughter Devergilla; from her it passed to her son John Baliol, the competitor for the Scottish crown; and on his forfeiture, it was conferred by Robert Bruce on his son-in-law, Walter, the steward of Scotland. Hitherto the church had been a rectory; but now it was given by Walter to the monks of Paisley, and it continued with them till the Reformation. In 1587, the tithes and patronage, in common with the other property of the monks, were erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Paisley, in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton. In 1621, they were inherited by James, Earl of Abercorn; and in the reign of Charles I., they passed to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly. The church was dedicated to St. Columba.

LARKHALL, a large village and *quoad sacra* parish in the parish of Dalserf, in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire. The church, built in 1835, at an expense of £900, contains 720 sittings. There are also a Relief and an Independent church here. Population of the *quoad sacra* parish 2,200.

LASSWADE,* a parish in Edinburghshire; bounded on the north by Colinton and Libberton; on the north-east by Dalkeith and Newbattle; on the east by Cockpen and Carrington; on the south by Penicuick; and on the west by Penicuick and Glencross. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth 6; but nowhere, except over a very brief distance at its north end, is it broader than 3 miles. A projecting wing at the north-west extremity is occupied by the eastern termination of the Pentland hills, covered partly with heath, and partly with fine pasture. An extensive tract, from the southern boundary to about 2 miles into the interior, is moorish and mossy upland, bleak and unsheltered. The rest of the surface, comprising much the greater part, is a rich and beautiful plain, generally fertile in its soil, primely managed in its husbandry, opulently shaded and adorned with wood, and very picturesquely featured and diversified in its scenery. About 1,000 acres are covered with copsewood and plantation,—oak, ash, elm, Scotch fir, spruce, and larix. The North Esk comes down upon a point about a mile from the south-west extremity, runs 1½ mile along the western boundary, and then, assuming a north-easterly direction, cuts the rest of the parish into nearly equal parts. Its bed, while traversing the plain, is a deep and singularly romantic, long, sinuous, bold ravine; paved, in many places, at the bottom, with ledging and variform rocks; often steep, perpendicular, and even overhanging on its sides; and almost everywhere, in tiny plain or slope or swell or precipice, profusely adorned with copsewood and trees. Recesses, contractions, angularities, rapid and circling sinuosities, combine with the remarkably varied surface of its sides to render its scenery equal in mingled picturesqueness and romance to any in Scotland. The river seems all the way to be merrily frolicsome; now rushing along a shelving gradient, now hiding itself behind rocks and weeping wood, and making sudden but always mirthful transitions in its woods. Various ancient and interesting edifices, and a series of modern mansions and villas, crown the precipices, or sit ensconced in the fairy nooks. The most remarkable, of the former, are the castle and the chapel of Roslin, and the old mansion and the caves of Hawthornden: which see.—Among the numerous gentlemen's seats which line both sides of the river, Mavisbank, resembling an Italian villa, Dryden and Rosebank, on the left bank, and Auchindinny, Pol-

* The name is popularly said to have originated in the circumstance of a lass doing the service of a ferry-boat, and wading across the river with travellers; but is derived by the learned George Chalmers from the Anglo-Saxon *Laesure*, and the Old English *weyde*, meaning jointly 'a well-watered pasture of common use,' and not obscurely descriptive of the site of the village.

ton, Glenesk, Goston, and Eldin, on the right bank, are the chief. Eldin, the last of these, was the seat of John Clerk, Esq., the author of the celebrated work on naval tactics. Many villas and cottages straggle along at intervals, or hang on the outskirts of Lasswade and Roslin; and are occupied chiefly as summer-houses, as scenes of ruralizing, as places which vie in sunniness and beauty with retreats among the fascinating streams and lakes of Lombardy, by the citizens of Edinburgh. One of the cottages near the village of Lasswade was the residence, during some of the happiest years of his life, of Sir Walter Scott. But the grandest modern structure is Melville-castle, situated, nearly a mile below the village, on a secluded but charming piece of low ground, on the left margin of the Esk, surrounded by high banks, picturesque, wooded, and adorned. This fine castellated edifice, with circular towers, the seat of Viscount Melville, was built near the end of last century on the site of an ancient edifice of the same name, which tradition incorrectly says belonged to David Rizzio, and was occasionally inhabited by Mary. Melville-castle was visited in 1822, and much admired, by George IV.—Along the Esk, chiefly between Roslin and Lasswade, are several paper-mills and bleachfields; at 1½ mile above Roslin, is an extensive gunpowder manufactory; and at Lasswade are a paper-mill, a distillery, a candle manufactory, oatmeal and barley mills, an iron and brass foundry, and a manufactory of fine carpets and damasks. The carpet manufactory is peculiarly celebrated. While Brussels and Wilton fabrics, similar to those of Kilmarnock, are produced, a mechanical improvement has superseded the necessity of draw-boys, and the new machine is simpler than a jacquard. The Persian fabric produced at Kilmarnock is here extended to broad carpets, the weft being shot across by means of a cross-bow; and the carpets are woven in this way in their entire breadth, the pattern being tied in by boys, as in the Persian rugs. The workmen earn in gross wages from 20s. to 25s. per week; but are frequently idle, waiting six or eight days for webs. The number of looms, in 1828, was 21; in 1838, 50. The parish has long been famous for its oatmeal. Through the recommendation, as is believed, of the first Lord Melville, its produce in this article, drew the notice of George III., became the breakfast material of his numerous family during their years of childhood, and was regularly furnished to the royal residence by a miller of the village named Muter. Great quantities of fruit, vegetables, and daily produce are sent to the market of Edinburgh. Except the north-west corner, where primitive rocks rise up in the Pentlands, the whole parish lies upon the various secondary formations summarily called the coal-metals, including sandstone, clays of great variety, a very great number of distinct seams of coal, and three strata of limestone. On the west side of the river the metals stand much on edge, having, in some places, a dip of 65 degrees. The workable coal-seams, in the barony of Loanhead, are 25 in number, and from 2 to 10 feet thick; and by a cross level mine from the river, have been worked from the grass downward to the depth of 270 feet. On the east side of the river, the metals have so small a dip, amounting to about 1 in 7 or 8, that the coal-seams, in contradistinction to the edge coals, as they are called, on the west side, have got the name of the flat broad coals. One of the coal-mines, on the boundary with Libberton, was accidentally ignited about the year 1770, and during upwards of twenty years resisted every effort made for the extinction of its fire. Besides furnishing supplies for local consumpt and to other quarters, the parish sends annually about 30,000 tons of coals to Edinburgh.—Near the house of Mavisbank is a supposed Roman station, pointed out in General Roy's maps as the place where the Romans passed the North Esk on their way to Cramond. The chief object is a circular earthen mound of considerable height, begirt with ramparts, now cut into terraces; where have been found antique weapons, bridle bits, surgical instruments, and other relics. In a neighbouring farm is a tumulus, whence have been dug urns filled with burnt bones. Near Roslin is the scene of a battle, or rather of three battles in one day, fought, on the 24th February, 1303, between the Scotch and the English, conflictingly narrated by the historians of the two nations, but painted by those of Scotland in colours not a little flattering to Scottish bravery. During a truce, Ralph Confrey, treasurer to Edward I., invaded Scotland at the head of 30,000 men, well-armed, and mostly horsemen. With a view to plunder, he divided them into three bodies, and, on reaching the neighbourhood of Roslin encamped them in three stations. Hearing of his invasion, Sir Simon Fraser and Sir John Comyn, drew together at Biggar as many men as they could hastily muster, amounting to 8,000, or at most to 10,000; and with these they expeditiously marched in search of the enemy. Falling unexpectedly on the first division of the English, the Scottish forces totally overthrew and routed them, driving those who escaped the sword and capture confusedly back on the second camp. While the Scotch were dividing the spoil, the second English division suddenly alarmed, and in motion, precipitated themselves to the conflict, and met the same fate as the first division. Scarcely had the Scotch begun to take a refreshment, when a third army appeared in view; and though thinned in numbers and exhausted by fatigue, they were strong in the moral energy of having in so brief a space won two battles, and rushing impetuously on the crest-fallen reserved body of the English, soon dealt them the carnage and discomfiture with which the other invading bodies had been punished. Blundering tactics on the English side, and skill and animation on the side of the Scotch, thus worked out for the latter the boast of conquering in one day three armies, each of which was fully equal to them in numbers, and probably superior in appointments.—The village of Lasswade is most picturesquely situated on the left bank of the North Esk, 6 miles south-east of Edinburgh, and 2 miles west of Dalkeith; and it is united by a good stone-bridge to the village of Westmill of Lasswade, politically comprehended in the parish of Cockpen, but forming compactly with it one little town. On the Cockpen side are some of the public works, and a large proportion of the population. The united village stands on too romantic a site to have regularity of street arrangement consistently with picturesqueness of effect. Its white-washed church surmounts a height rising up from the left side of the dell, and its pretty stone cottages lie embosomed below in woods and luxuriant gardens, the whole encompassed with scenery of uncommon beauty. The fixed population in Lasswade proper is about 260; but, owing to the influx during summer of numerous lodgers from Edinburgh and elsewhere, it receives for that part of the year large additions. The village of Roslin [which see] is 3 miles distant. The populous village of Loanhead [which see], stands half-way between Lasswade and Roslin, half-a-mile north of the river. Springfield, with a population of about 200, chiefly paper-makers, and situated 1½ mile above Lasswade, immediately on the right bank of the Esk, at the bottom of the dell, is noted for its rural beauty. Auchindenny, also inhabited by paper-makers, and on the right bank of the river at the boundary with

Penicuick, is distant from the villages of Lasswade and Penicuick respectively 5 miles and 1½ mile. Harper's brae and Pentland are hamlets on the outskirts of the parish. The turnpike from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Howgate, bisects the parish lengthways; that from Edinburgh to Peebles runs across it through the village of Lasswade; and that from Edinburgh, down Gala-water, briefly touches its northern extremity. But a prime facility of communication is connexion with the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway. Population, in 1801, 3,348; in 1831, 4,252. Houses 874. Assessed property, in 1815, £19,417.—Lasswade is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir George Clerk, Baronet. Stipend £180 4s. 1d.; glebe £35. Unappropriated teinds £15 11s. 1d. Church built about 1792. Sittings 1,000. —An United Secession congregation was established in the village of Lasswade in 1830; and their place of worship, built in the same year, cost, along with a manse, £1,950. Sittings 655. Stipend £160, with a manse and garden worth £50. — The Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Loanhead was established in its present form in 1818; but dates, through meetings held in the village of Pentland and in adjacent places among the Pentland hills, as high as the times of the persecution. Their place of worship was built about 53 years ago. Sittings 400. Stipend £90, with a house and half-an-acre of ground, and expenses of attending church courts. — The southern part of the parish was erected, in 1835, into the *quoad sacra* parish of Roslin: which see. Deducting that district, the parish measures 6 miles by 3, and, in 1838, was reported by the minister to have a population of 1,800 churchmen, and 810 dissenters,—in all, 2,610 persons. The *quoad sacra* parish comprehends the original parish of Lasswade, the chief part of Melville, and a considerable part of Pentland: see Melville and Pentland. — Lasswade was anciently the richest parish in Mid-Lothian except St. Cuthberts. The church, with its pertinents, became, in the 12th century, a mensal church of the bishop of St. Andrews; it afterwards was a prebend of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews; and, in the reign of James III., it was, by the Pope's authority, transferred to the dean of the collegiate church of Restalrig. Long after the large accessions from Pentland on the west, and Melville on the north, were made to the territory, the old parochial place of worship, which had witnessed every change from before the Reformation till the final settlement of the Church of Scotland in her present form, continued to be in use; and it now exists, not far from its conspicuous modern successor, in the form of a frail ruin, timidly ensconced from the public gaze amidst a cluster of trees. One of its aisles is the burying-place of the noble family of Melville, and contains the ashes of the first Lord Melville, the distinguished figurant in the ministry of Mr. Pitt.— The parochial school is attended by at most 70 scholars. Master's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £48 fees. Eleven private schools are attended by a maximum of 637 scholars; and afford tuition in French, music, drawing, and the more common departments.

LATHERON, a parish in the county of Caithness, situated at the southern extremity of the shire; and bounded by Halkirk on the north; Watten and Wick on the north-east; the German ocean on the south-east; and Loth and Kildonan on the west. It extends 27 miles north from the Ord, along the coast; and is from 10 to 15 miles broad. The area has been estimated at 140,000 imperial acres, of which about one-tenth are arable. The appearance is diversified, partly flat, and partly mountainous, intersected by several straths or valleys, which are watered by small rivers running from the high lands to the sea. The principal rivers are the Dunbeath, Langwell, and Berriedale, all of which contain salmon, and have their source at from 12 to 16 miles from the sea. There are three large hills,—Morven, Scaraben, and the Maiden Pap. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses several harbours. The principal headlands are the Ord, Berriedale-head, and Clythness. The herring, cod, salmon, and lobster fisheries are actively prosecuted on the coast. In 1838, these fisheries employed 325 boats, and 2,540 hands in all; and the number of barrels of fish cured exceeded 40,000. The soil is in general poor and stony; but the average rent of arable land is 25s. per acre. On the hills are fed great numbers of sheep and black cattle. Along the sea-coast there are several old castles, which have been of considerable strength in former times, besides the remains of many Pictish houses and cairns. One of the principal of these is Achaistal castle. William Sutherland, commonly called 'William More,' or 'William the Big,' from his gigantic stature, was born in this parish, about the end of the 14th century: he measured 9 feet 5 inches in height, and his body is said to have been well proportioned. Population, in 1801, 3,612; in 1831, 7,020. Houses 1,354. Assessed property £1,414.—There is no market-town. The largest village is Lybster with a population of about 400.—This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend £219 5s.; glebe £15. Church built in 1734; repaired in 1822; sittings 900. Unappropriated teinds £225 18s. 2d. Berriedale church was built in 1826; sittings 300. Lybster church, in the village of that name, was built in 1836; sittings 805. There is a mission at Bruan in the eastern extremity of the parish.—There are one parochial school, and 14 private schools in the parish. The salary of the parish schoolmaster is the maximum. About £340 has been left in different benefactions to the poor of this parish.

LATHRISK. See Kettle.

LAUDER, a parish consisting of a large main body and a small detached section, in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The detached section is nearly a square, 1½ mile deep, lies 1¼ south of the nearest point of the main body, and is bounded on the east by Legerwood and Earlston; partly on the south by the latter parish; and on all other sides by Melrose in Roxburghshire. The main body is nearly a parallelogram, stretching from north-east to south-west, with an isosceles triangle attached to it on the north-west;—the parallelogram measuring 9¾ miles by 4½, and the triangle 3¾ on its short side, and 5¾ on each of its equal sides; and it is bounded on the north-east by Haddingtonshire, Longformacus, and a detached part of Cranshaw; on the south-east by Westruther and Legerwood; on the south and south-west by Melrose in Roxburghshire; and on the west by Stow in Mid Lothian and by Channelkirk. The area of the whole parish is about 58 square miles. Leader-water rises in the extreme north-west corner, flows 5½ miles along the boundary with Channelkirk, runs 4½ miles south-eastward through the interior, forms for ¾ of a mile the boundary with Legerwood, and after traversing the intermediate space, traces the whole eastern boundary of the detached section, and passes away from the parish. Whaplaw-burn, 5¾ miles long, Earnscleuch-water, 6½ or 7 miles long, and Blythe-water 7½ or 8 miles long, all rise in various head-waters very near the north-east boundary, and flow south-westward to the Leader. The last of these streams—Blythe-water

—jointly with its main tributary, traces for 6¼ miles the south-east boundary. Perennial springs, both many and copious, well up from sand or gravel, or from whinstone rock, and give an abundant supply of prime water. The surface along the north-east extremity, an extent of 8 miles, is the water-shedding line of the Lammermoor hills, and includes Lammerlaw, the summit which gives name to the broad and far-stretching range. For some way into the interior it has the bleak aspect and russet dress by which the higher grounds of the Lammermoors are distinguished; but as it becomes furrowed and watered by the streams, it becomes verdant and even beautiful, the hills moderate in height, mostly green, and at last, in many instances, ploughed to the summit. From the southern extremity upward extends the vale of the Leader, varying, for a long way, from 2 miles to 1 mile in breadth, and not yielding dominion to the hills till it has traversed two-thirds the length of the parish. All this vale, as well as much of the slope which forms its screens, is beautifully cultivated, and has a fine appearance. Depressions in the hilly ranges form openings from its side, and pleasingly diversify the landscape. About one-third of the entire area of the parish is arable; carpeted with a soil, in general light and dry,—in many instances clayey,—and over a considerable extent richly loamy and superincumbent on sand or gravel. Though only about 200 acres of matured wood beautifies the district, a large amount of young plantation is thrivingly on the growth. The uplands are, for the most part, excellent sheep-walks, and maintain numerous flocks of Cheviots, and a few of the black-faced breed. Whinstone rock, of a kind excellent both as building material and for road-metal, is abundant. Slate occurs, but of inferior quality. Copper-ore likewise exists, but not plentifully enough to compensate mining. There are in the parish several hamlets, the largest containing, in 1837, only 69 persons. Many Pictish and Scottish encampments, either round or oval, are in the parish and its neighbourhood; and many tumuli exist on Lauder-moor, on the old road to Melrose. Fragments of swords, bows, and arrows, found on the moor—the arrows pointed with flint-stone—indicate the place to have been the scene of ancient though unrecorded and forgotten battles. Between the burgh and the Leader stands, on a beautiful lawn, Lauder fort, now called THIRLESTANE CASTLE: which see. Lauder was the birth-place of Sir John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, who, in the reign of James VI., filled the offices successively of lord-privy-seal, secretary-of-state, and chancellor of Scotland; and it enjoyed, for a brief period, the ministry of the Rev. James Guthrie, the first of the Scottish martyrs after the Restoration. The chief landed proprietors are the Earl of Lauderdale, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Lord Maitland. The parish is traversed down the vale of the Leader, and then eastward by the eastern mail-road between Edinburgh and London, and has a turnpike on the other side of the Leader. Population, in 1801, 1,760; in 1831, 2,063. Houses 356. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,621.

Lauder gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Lauderdale. Stipend £272 1s. 7d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £181 2s. 2d. The church was built in 1673, and repaired in 1820. Sittings 773.—In the parish are two dissenting congregations. The United Secession one was established, and built their chapel, of 432 sittings, in 1794. Stipend £100; with the interest of £100, a piece of land worth £1 10s., and a house, garden, and stable, worth about £20. The Relief congregation was established in 1836, and their place of worship built next year at a cost of £500. Sittings 320, with space for enlargement. The population was stated by the parish-minister, in 1837, to consist of 1,516 churchmen, 518 dissenters, and 34 nondescripts,—in all, 2,068 persons.—The parish-school is attended by a maximum of 120 scholars, and 3 private schools, by a maximum of 128. All are situated in the burgh. Parish-schoolmaster's salary, who employs an assistant, £30, with £70 fees, and £7 15s. of other emoluments.—The presbytery of Lauder is of later date than the regimen of the Reformation, having been formed only in 1768; and includes 7 parishes in Berwickshire, and 2 in Roxburghshire. The ancient parish-church appears to have early been of great value; and in the ancient Taxatio was appreciated at 90 marks, while that of Channelkirk was appreciated at only 40. In the reign of David I., the advowson, along with almost the whole of Lauderdale, was given to Sir Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland; and through many a changeful age it continued an appurtenant of the manor, till it passed into the possession of Devorgillar, the wife of the first John Baliol. By this lady, the church, with its pertinents, was given to the monks of Dryburgh; and it continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. The parish-church, which preceded the present structure, stood on the north side of the town opposite Thirlestane-castle, and was, in July, 1482, the scene of the meeting of the Scottish nobles which issued in the murder of James the Third's menials on Lauder bridge, and in the capture and imprisonment of the king. The house in Lauder in which the king was seized was not long ago standing. Subordinate to the parish or mother church were anciently two chapels. One stood at Redslie in the detached part of the parish, and is commemorated in the name Chapel, borne by a farm in its vicinity; and the other stood on the right bank of the Leader at the southern extremity of the main body of the parish, and dedicated to St. Leonard's. The former was confirmed by Malcolm IV., and the latter given by Sir Richard Morville, who died in 1189, to the monks of Dryburgh. Contiguous to St. Leonard's chapel stood an hospital, dedicated to the same saint, and founded, during the Scoto-Saxon period, probably by Sir Hugh Morville. Both structures are commemorated in the name St. Leonard's, borne by a mansion near their site. 'St. Leonard's banks' are celebrated in Scottish song.

LAUDER, an ancient town, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and the capital of Lauderdale, runs along the turnpike between Edinburgh and Kelso, parallel with the river Leader, at the distance of nearly half-a-mile from that stream; and is distant 7 miles from Earlston, 12 from Greenlaw, 17 from Kelso, 18 from Dunse, 21 from Coldstream, 21 from Jedburgh, 25 from Edinburgh, and 32 from Berwick. It is a very inconsiderable burgh, situated in a thinly peopled district,—a place of no trade but what is strictly local,—a town, in all respects stationary, having had no extension of its buildings for a great period of years, and giving no prospect of future extension either immediate or remote. The main part of the town is a single street, 700 yards long, of very various width, and not quite straight, stretching from north-west to south-east along the highway: upwards of 400 yards from its north-west end, the street attains its greatest width, and begins to be split over the distance of about 110 yards into two thoroughfares, by a line of buildings running along its middle. The north-west end of the bisecting line is the town-house, with the jail, dingy, and of very unburghal appearance. The jail may be used as a temporary lock-up-house for petty brawlers, or for persons not committed for trial; but it

has no suitable accommodation as a place of prolonged confinement for either criminals or debtors. The parish-church stands a little off the street-line, immediately south-west of the town-house; and, though cruciform and pretending, is a poor unimposing edifice. The site of an ancient cross in front of the town-house, is marked—as in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other places—by a radiated pavement. Diagonally across the north-west end of the main street, stretching nearly east and west, is another street, partly one-sided, and altogether 350 yards long. Describing the segment of a circle on the south-west side of the main street, and running nearly parallel to it on the north-east side, are two thoroughfares, almost altogether unedificed, and bearing the absurd names of the Upper and the Under Backsides. The park wall of Thirlestane-castle screens the whole of the north-eastern of these thoroughfares, and forms on that side the boundary of the burgh; and the lawn and other grounds of the noble residence occupy all the space thence to the Leader. The whole town is plain and irregular in its houses, desolate and chilly in the aspect of its streets, cold and stagnant in the seeming animus of its people's occupations, and, in general, just as dull a place as can well be conceived. Yet it has a tiny sort of importance as the scene of a small weekly corn-market, and as the residence of mechanics and small retailers. In the town are a branch-office of the bank of Scotland, a subscription library, a mechanic's library, two Sabbath school libraries, a friendly society, a free-mason's society, and a bible and missionary society. The Lauderdale agricultural society, under the patronage of the Earl of Lauderdale, also holds its meetings in the town. Annual fairs are held in the beginning of March for selling seed-corn, and hiring hinds; in April and October for hiring half-yearly farm-servants; in June for milk-cows; and in July for lambs. Four coaches daily pass through the town, between Edinburgh on one side, and Dunse, Kelso, and Newcastle, on the other.—Lauder is the only royal burgh in Berwickshire, and unites with Haddington, North Berwick, Dunbar, and Jedburgh, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1832, 34; of whom only 21 were resident burgesses; in 1840, 56. Municipal constituency in 1840, 52. The burgh is believed to have been erected during the reign of William the Lion. The early charters having been lost amid the anarchy and violence of the Border wars, a charter of *novo damus* was given by James IV. in 1502, and ratified next year by parliament. As defined under the Reform act, the burgh excludes the town's common, and a considerable landward district, comprehended in the old royalty, but includes a small portion of formerly uncomprehended kirklands to the south-west of the town. The burgh property is of very considerable value, lies under peculiar circumstances, and consists mainly of a common upwards of 1,700 acres in extent, and having 895 of its acres arable. The common is said to have been possessed for a long period by the burgesses as their private property, and the rights of possession are also said to have been anciently regulated by certain rules, varying as the burgesses were resident or non-resident within the town. The arable land, consisting chiefly of the three hills of Scaralawhill, Stauchlawhill, and Chesterhill, is said to have been cropped in rotation; and the proceeds of the portion under tillage were equally distributed by lot among the whole of the burgesses, while the resident burgesses alone possessed a right to the pasturage upon which each was entitled to graze a certain number of cattle. The debt of the town having accumulated to an inconvenient amount, the magistrates, about the year 1814, enclosed a part of the common with the view of letting it as an arable farm to the best bidder, and disposing of the rents for the purposes of the burgh. This enclosure, however, was resisted by some of the burgesses, who, in virtue of a clause in the charter of James IV., claimed a feudal title to the common. A long and keen litigation now ensued before the court-of-session, and, in 1825, ended in favour of the magistrates and town-council. The common is much more valuable than might be supposed from the rents or grass-mails stated in the accounts. Every resident burgess is accustomed to send so many cattle, horses, and sheep, to pasture on the common, for small rents nearly elusory. There is also a part of the common each year in tillage, which, in like manner, is given to such persons, whether resident or not, as may possess burgess acres in lease and otherwise, and may choose to take part of it for nominal rents. These portions for tillage are given by lot, and the extent of land assigned to each is proportioned to the number of burgess acres which the party drawing the lot possesses, and that whether he be entered a burgess or not. These lots are drawn for periodically, according to the course of cropping thought suitable for each division of the common, to be thrown into tillage. The magistrates and council fix the rents both of the pasture and tillage, and also lay down the course of cropping. The regulations are always entered in the minutes of council. As the possession stands at present, however, comparatively few inhabitants or proprietors within burgh derive any benefit from this common, which is appropriated and divided among those who have been enabled to purchase the privilege of burgesses on the high terms prescribed by the corporation. In this manner a few make a monopoly of the whole common property of the burgh, and this, too, at a time when it is difficult to raise funds for completing important public works necessary in the burgh for the comfort and health of the inhabitants. In 1833, the revenue of the burgh was £307 7s. 9d.; its expenditure £326 18s. 11½d.; the revenue from its property included in the total revenue, £264 15s. 3d.; debts due to it, £341 19s. 9¾d.; debts due by it, £2,913 19s. 7¼d. In 1839–40, the revenue was £280. Among charges of expenditure are some curious ones for a burgh,—such as for tar and butter, for rams, for grazing rams, and for tavern-bills. There are no incorporated trades, the burgesses forming the only public body. By the regulations of the town-council, alleged to have been confirmed by usage, the right of being entered burgesses is made dependent on the possession of a small portion of a tract of land situated between the town and the common, which is termed 'a burgess acre.' No party is made a burgess who has not one of these burgess acres; and an entrant is, moreover, made to pay the comparatively larger entrance-fine of £30. The ground in question was in early times divided into 315 burgess acres; but in consequence of the reduced number of burgesses, and the difficulties attending the allocation of the town's common, a new division took place in 1744, and the number of burgess acres is said to have been then fixed at 105. The size of the burgess acre, therefore, now became enlarged, and was made to consist of a lot varying from an acre-and-a-half to three acres Scots. These lots were at one time of great value, from the privilege which they conferred, or at least enabled the proprietors to acquire; and it is still of considerable value. Hence, although really not worth more than £60, each of these burgess acres, or lots, at one time was sold for £250; and though the value is considerably fallen since the decision of the case in 1825, in

favour of the magistrates, these lots still bring prices varying from £150 to £200. There has been no change in the sett of the burgh for a very long period. The number of the council is 17, consisting of 2 bailies and 15 councillors, of whom 4 annually retired prior to the Reform act. As there were in 1832 no more than 21 resident burgesses, and as the terms of admission to the rights of a burgess are so exceedingly high, a monopoly of a very severe and exclusive description in such a community as that of Lauder has evidently been established in the persons of those who have latterly obtained the privilege of burgesses, and the 17 councillors are obviously chosen by 21 individuals who seem to possess, or at least to claim, a personal interest in the property of the town adverse to the rest of the community. The magistrates appoint their town-clerk, treasurer, and 2 town-officers,—one of whom acts as drummer, and the other as jailer, and they have a voice in the election of the burgh-schoolmaster; but they possess no other patronage; nor have they, so far back as the records extend, exercised civil jurisdiction of any importance. There is no established police, and the streets are not lighted or watched. A subscription was commenced about ten years ago to bring the town, what it greatly needed, a supply of water; but, at the date of the commissioner's visit in 1833, it was stated to be insufficient. Population of the burgh, in 1837, 1,043.

LAUDERDALE, an ancient district of Berwickshire, the western one of the three into which the county was divided. In geographical distribution, and agricultural properties, Berwickshire is all strictly divisible into simply the Lammermoors and the Merse; the upper and the lower parts of Lauderdale belonging respectively to these just as distinctly as any other part of the county. The limits of Lauderdale, so far as the usage of calling it a distinct district, cannot be defined, and must probably be understood as including simply the basin of the Leader and its tributaries, so far as the basin is in Berwickshire. Even anciently the limits appear to have been very different in successive periods, and to have marked fluctuations both in the kind and in the extent of the civil jurisdiction within them. Maps of Lauderdale, Merse, and Lammermoor, were made by Timothy Pont in the reign of Charles I., and inserted in Blaeu's Atlas Scotiæ. The author of Caledonia—guided apparently by these maps—states the area of Lauderdale to be 105 square miles, —that of Lammermoor to be 138½,—and that of the Merse to be 202½. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the Earl of Lauderdale received the same compensation for the regality of Thirlestane as for the bailiery of Lauderdale,—£500. For a notice of the noble family to whom the district gives title, see article Thirlestane-Castle.

LAUDER BURN, an inconsiderable brook, which —1 mile after its rise in the parish of Melrose—traces for 1¼ mile north-westward the boundary-line between Roxburghshire and Berwickshire, and then runs 3 miles north-eastward and eastward through the parish, and past the south end of the burgh of Lauder to the Leader, ¾ of a mile below Thirlestane-castle.

LAURANCE (St.). See Slamannan.

LAURENCEKIRK, or Lawrencekirk, anciently Conveth, a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north by Fordoun; on the east, south-east, and south by Garvock; and on the south-west by Marykirk. The form is triangular; its greatest length being from south-west to north-east 4 miles; and its greatest breadth from south-east to north-west 3½ miles: square area 5,381 imperial acres. Houses 360. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,272. Population, in 1801, 1,215; in 1831, 1,886; in 1838, about 2,000. The parish is watered by the Luther and its tributaries. A ridge of hills runs from east to west through the whole district, sloping gradually to the south and north, in gentle and picturesque undulations of surface. The soil south of the Luther is chiefly a deep and fertile clay loam, incumbent on clay and freestone: to the north it is moorish and every way inferior. Of the arable land 5,000 acres are in a good state of cultivation: there are also some thriving plantations. Amongst live stock, great attention is paid to the rearing of black cattle, chiefly for the London and the Glasgow markets. To the former, they are now frequently sent by steamers from Aberdeen, Montrose, and Dundee. The parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Stipend £243 9d. 8d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £673 12s. 4d. Church built in 1804, and enlarged by 194 sittings in 1819: total sittings 766. There is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1793; sittings 205; stipend about £100 per annum, with parsonage-house and glebe: the stipend is partly secured on the estate of Johnston, by deed of Lord Gardenstone, who procured funds for the erection of the chapel to which he himself largely contributed. A Berean congregation was established in 1801. There are three libraries of a public nature in this parish; one, consisting of upwards of 1,000 volumes, belonging to the Episcopal clergy of the diocese of Brechin, and contained in the Episcopal chapel; another, founded by the late Lord Gardenstone as 'the Public Library of Laurencekirk;' and a parochial library, consisting of about 300 volumes. There are four Friendly societies in the parish, and the Mearns-shire Farmers' society holds its meetings at the village of Laurencekirk.—The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £20; fees and other emoluments £40 9s. 5d.; besides upwards of 10 bolls of meal. There are 8 private schools in the parish.

Laurencekirk, a village, and burgh-of-barony, in the above parish, is situated on the road from Perth to Aberdeen; 93 miles north of Edinburgh; 10 north-west of Montrose; and 7 west of Bervie. It chiefly consists of one street, about a mile in length. In 1730, the population did not exceed 80 persons, and, in 1762, it had even decreased to 54. At this period the estate of Johnston was purchased by the late talented and eccentric Lord Gardenstone, a judge of the Court-of-session, distinguished for his speculative turn of mind, and his successful cultivation of the belles lettres. His lordship having determined on creating a town here, in 1765 laid out a part of his property in building ground, began to build, and soon attracted settlers. In 1779, he obtained for his new village the status and privileges of a free burgh-of-barony, the Crown charter empowering the inhabitants triennially to choose a bailie and four councillors, and to hold a weekly market and an annual fair, collect dues and customs, &c.: the extent and nature of the jurisdiction granted to the magistrates, however, has been a subject of uncertainty. The public-spirited proprietor also built an elegant inn, with a select library and museum adjoining to it, chiefly for the amusement of travellers; and he encouraged, and contributed liberally to, the establishment of a bleachfield, and the introduction of the linen manufacture. At the present time hand-loom weaving forms the chief dependence of the whole parish. The population of the village, since the Old Statistical Account was written, has increased from 500 to upwards of 1,400 inhabitants, while the rural population has actually diminished about 100.

The spread of machinery, however, has been operating injuriously here, as elsewhere, on the poor handloom weavers. They are chiefly employed by companies in Aberdeen. A new and local species of manufacture—that of snuff-boxes—has sprung up, and obtained for the village no little fame. The Laurencekirk snuff-boxes are made of wood, in a style similar to those of Cumnock in Ayrshire. It was in the little inn of Laurencekirk that the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn first encountered the afterwards still more celebrated Ruddiman, then the parish schoolmaster. Being much astonished with the youth's learning, he drew him from his obscurity by procuring him an appointment in Edinburgh, where his valuable talents were secured for the use of a more extended circle than the parish school of Laurencekirk commanded. It is a remarkable circumstance, also, that Laurencekirk, small and thinly peopled as it formerly was, had the additional merit of giving birth to the illustrious Dr. Beattie, who, in a way somewhat similar to the case of Ruddiman, was brought into notice by Lord Gardenstone; his lordship having found him acting as schoolmaster of the adjacent parish of Fordoun.

LAURIESTON, a considerable village in the parish, 1½ mile east of the town, of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on the mail-road between Edinburgh and Falkirk, and is the site of three private schools, and of a very recently erected *quoad sacra* parish-church. Its inhabitants are principally nailers, agricultural labourers, and weavers. It was enlarged by Sir Lawrence Dundas, and from him took the name of Laurencetown, abbreviated into Laurieston; but it was called originally Langton, and afterwards Merchiston. Population, in 1831, 1,306.

LAVEN-CASTLE. See INNERKIP.

LAWERS, a mission, in the parishes of Kenmore and Weem, Perthshire. It measures 5 miles by 4, and is under the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. About 55 years ago, the mission of Ardeonaig or LOCHTAYSIDE [which see] was disjoined from Kenmore and Weem; and from that mission the mission of Lawers was disjoined in 1833. The church was built in 1833, at the expense solely of the late Marquis of Breadalbane. Sittings 550. Stipend £50; glebe £12. The population consists wholly of small farmers, agricultural labourers, and artisans; and, according to the missionary's report, amounted, in 1836, to 1,050.

LAWRENCE (St.). See HADDINGTON.

LAXAY, a small island on the south-east coast of Lewis.

LAXFORD (The), a river in Sutherlandshire, which takes its rise from Loch-Stalk, in the parish of Edderachylis, and falls into an arm of the sea called the bay of Laxford, where there is excellent anchorage.

LEADER (The), a small river traversing the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, and, for some distance, dividing that county from Roxburghshire. After leaving the main body of the parish of LAUDER [which see], it pursues a course of 6 miles almost uniformly due south to the Tweed, 2 miles below Melrose. For 1¼ mile it divides Legerwood in Berwickshire from Melrose in Roxburghshire; for 1½ mile it divides Legerwood and Earlston from the detached part of Lauder; for ¼ of a mile it runs across a small projection of Earlston; and thence to the Tweed, it divides Earlston from Melrose. It runs with considerable rapidity, is a good trouting stream, and boasts some fine scenery on its banks, particularly as it approaches the Tweed. Some of the localities which overlook it are celebrated in the old song of 'Leader haughs and Yarrow.'

LEADHILLS, a mining village, in the moorland parish of Crawford, situated at the southern extremity of the county of Lanark, about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, and perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland. It is 46 miles from Edinburgh; 44 from Glasgow; 15 from Douglas mill; and 16 from Thornhill in Dumfries-shire. The aspect of the country around is of the most sterile description imaginable, consisting of hills above hills of scanty herbage or heather, and elevated though it may be, the village occupies a position in a valley, from one side of which a bleak lofty ridge ascends to the height of 2,450 feet. The view from this point is truly magnificent, embracing on the north the Pentland hills; on the south, the ample sweep of the Solway frith, the Isle of Man, and beyond the mountains of Hellvellyn and Skiddaw in Cumberland; and on the west, the eye ranges over Ailsa-Craig, the serrated peaks of the Isle of Arran, the lofty Benlomond, and the Paps of Jura. This inhospitable region has attracted to it an industrious community from the lead which has been worked there almost, it may be said, from time immemorial. It is surmised that the prevailing mineral was first worked here by the Romans; at all events, they are known to have worked lead-mines in England; one of their principal military roads passed through the parish of Crawford, and the remains of their camps and stations are still visible in the neighbourhood. If worked by that enterprising people, a long period of inactivity followed; for it is matter of pretty authentic tradition, that one of the recent lead veins in modern times, was discovered by a man named Matthew Templeton, in 1517, though the written records, concerning their operation, do not reach further back than about the year 1600. Leadhills is only about a mile distant from the sister mining village of WANLOCKHEAD in Dumfries-shire [which see], the former belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, the latter to the Duke of Buccleuch, and constituting between them perhaps the richest lead-mining district in the country. Besides galena, no fewer than nine species of lead-ore occur here. In the zenith of the trade, in 1810, Leadhills produced about 1,400 tons annually, valued, according to the then current price, at more than £45,000; but of late years both the price and the quantity produced have materially fallen off, the mines only yielding from 700 to 800 tons annually, and in consequence, the circumstances of the villagers are not so comfortable as they were wont to be. The works are managed by the Scots Mining company, who have at all times a responsible agent resident upon the spot, and the rent of the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, is said to be every sixth bar of lead produced. Gold is found in all the neighbouring streams in minute particles, and at one time the search for this precious mineral was conducted on a very extensive scale, and in the reign of Elizabeth both English and German miners were employed at Leadhills, in this work, by special consent of the then Scottish regent. In particular, Sir Bevis Bulmer, by command of Queen Elizabeth, and by permission of James VI., spent portions of several years in superintending these operations, and gold was found, part of which was fashioned into the coin called the bonnet or unicorn piece. A detail of these operations, in manuscript, in still preserved in the Advocates' library in Edinburgh, in which it is stated, that occasionally native gold was found in these hills of the weight of from one to several ounces. In recent times, however, the quantities recovered have been quite insignificant in amount, and these have been obtained more by accident than design, for more than two centuries have elapsed since the regular mining operations for the acquisi-

tion of this precious metal were abandoned. The inhabitants of Leadhills, who are almost entirely supported by the mines, have long maintained the character of a primitive and excellent race. Almost secluded from the busy world beyond—unvisited either by the tourist or the commercial traveller, they nestle in their bleak mountain homes, and contrive to make themselves comfortable by an orderly life, spent in the pursuit of knowledge and the practice of industry. So early as 1741, a library was established amongst them, which now numbers nearly 2,000 volumes, and this so far accounts for the remark of casual visiters, that they are here surprised to meet with men who mix so little in the busy world, and yet know infinitely more of its concerns, and of history and science, than the great mass of well-paid workmen in our large towns and cities. The soil is of the most wretched description, and under ordinary circumstances only fit for the maintenance here and there of a flock of black-faced or mountain sheep. But the Earl of Hopetoun having kindly granted portions of land rent-free to the miners, for the sake of improvement, this has given full scope to spade husbandry, and they have reclaimed, as it were from the wilderness, the soil of nearly a mile square around their dwellings. Although only two cows were kept in the village 100 years ago, there are now between 80 and 90, and the produce of the little fields of the miners is principally hay, potatoes, and oats—the two latter, however, a most precarious crop in backward seasons. The main supplies of the miners and their families is drawn, therefore, from more fertile districts around, and about the beginning of winter a large supply of oatmeal is stored by the company, and sold out to the inhabitants at a moderate rate. Leadhills has the honour of having given birth to Allan Ramsay, the author of the pleasant pastoral of the 'Gentle Shepherd,' and whose reputation as a Scottish poet would have been an envied one, but that the immortal ploughman bard of Ayrshire succeeded him. Ramsay's father was manager of the mines, and he was born there in 1686, where he spent his earliest years. The site of the cottage is still pointed out. There is a *quoad sacra* church in the village, and the emoluments of the minister are from £70 to £80 per annum, with a house; the schoolmaster has about £30, and also a free house. Leadhills is a post-town, and there are two fairs held in the year, principally intended for the supply of the villagers with some of the necessaries of life; but they are generally well-attended by the surrounding rural population. Inhabitants, in 1836, 1,207.

LECROPT,* a parish of compact form, having about two-thirds of its extent in Perthshire, and about one-third in Stirlingshire, and lying, at its nearest point, within 1½ mile of the town of Stirling. It is an oblong, stretching north-westward and south-eastward; and is bounded on the north-east by Dunblane; on the east by Logie; on the south by St. Ninians; on the south-west by Kincardine; and on the west by Kilmadock. Its mean length is about 2¾ miles; and its mean breadth about 1¾. The Teath traces the whole of the boundary on the south-west, a distance, in a straight line, of 2¼ miles, and then falls into the Forth; the united stream, or the Forth, traces the whole of it on the south, a distance of 1 mile in a straight line, but of about 2 along the channel; and the Allan traces the whole of it on the east, a distance, in a straight line, of 1⅓ mile. The streams produce salmon, trout, pikes, and perches. Across the Forth, after it begins to touch the parish, extends from bank to bank a ledge of rocks which terminates the flow of the tide and the navigableness of the river. On the rocky ledge are the well-known cruives of Craigforth, which, when kept in proper repair, produce a great capture of salmon. All the rivers, but especially the Allan, wear here richly ornamental dresses; and just after the Allan comes down upon the parish, are the sweet scenes of the Bridge of Allan and the circumjacent country. See Allan [Bridge of]. Through the middle of the parish, lengthways, and almost from end to end, extends a beautiful bank. All the surface south and south-west of this is rich carse ground, without a single stone or pebble, tastefully enclosed, and in the fullest and most luxuriant cultivation. From the bank north-eastward, the surface rises with a gentle ascent, partakes the character of what, in the vicinity of carse lands, is called dry field, is all enclosed either with stone walls, or hedge and ditch, and exhibits many opulent results of agricultural improvement. A great variety of thriving planted trees shelter and adorn the dry field; and a large remnant of an ancient natural forest, consisting chiefly of oaks, is cut twice in 24 years, and affords a plentiful supply of timber for the various purposes of husbandry. The carse is too valuable for grain crops to be more than very thinly sprinkled with trees. From the bisecting bank, and from points of upland beyond it, magnificent prospects are obtained of the rich flat basin of the Teath and the Forth, and of the zone now of low heights, now of bold hills, and now of grand mountain-summits which encinctures it. The parish is conspicuous for the produce of the orchard and the aviary; and it has several grain mills, and mills for the manufacture of coarse paper. An artificial eminence on the east side of the parish seems to have been a post of the Romans, near the great road to the church at Ardoch. Near the elegant mansion of Keir, ¾ of a mile north-west of the church, is one of the chain of rude forts, all called Keir's, which run along the north face of the strath of the Teath, and were built by the Caledonians to watch the motions of the troops stationed on the great Roman wall. In the immediate vicinity of the church are those very marked monuments of feudal times and jurisprudence, a Court-hill and a Gallow-hill. The road from Stirling to Callander traverses nearly the extreme length of the parish. Population of the Perthshire part, in 1801, 260; in 1831, 189. Houses 33. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,790. Population of the Stirlingshire part, in 1801, 248; in 1831, 254. Houses 41. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,383.—Lecropt is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling, Patron, Stirling of Keir. Stipend £147 13s. 8d.; glebe £16 10s. The church is a very beautiful modern Gothic edifice. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £12 fees, and about £3 other emoluments. There is an infant school.

LEDNOCK (The), a rivulet of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire. It rises in the north-west extremity of the parish, and flows 8½ miles south-eastward to the Earn at the village of Comrie, forming, over the last 2½ miles of its course, the boundary-line with the Monivard. The valley along which it passes lies from 200 to 350 feet above sea-level, is romantic in its scenery, and takes from the stream the name of Glenlednock. Several fine cascades occur on the stream, particularly one called the Caldron, about a mile above its mouth. Small trout are abundant.

LEE (The). See North Esk.

LEET (The), a rivulet of the Merse, Berwickshire. It rises near the extreme north of the parish of Whitsome; flows 5 miles south-westward through

* Lecropt—or Lecroch, *Letcroch*, 'the half of the hill,' in allusion to the configuration of the surface—anciently belonged to the monks of Cambuskenneth.

that parish and Swinton,—divides, for 2 miles southward, Swinton and Coldstream on the east, from Eccles on the west,—and runs sinuously 5 miles south-eastward over a geographical distance of 3½ miles, through Coldstream parish to the Tweed at the town of Coldstream.

LEGERWOOD, a parish of very irregular outline, with two large angular projections on its east side, and two smaller ones respectively at its northern and southern extremities, in the western part of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Lauder; on the north-east by Westruther; on the east by Gordon; on the south-east and south by Earlston; and on the west by the detached part of Lauder, and by Melrose in Roxburghshire. Its extreme length from north to south is 5½ miles; its mean breadth is between 2½ and 3 miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. The southern division is wholly occupied by a very broad based height, called Legerwood-hill, whose summit is geographically from 1 to 1½ mile in the interior of the parish, and whose sides slope gently to the southern, eastern, and western boundaries. The north corner sends up 1,090 feet above sea-level, around an imposing elevation called Boon-hill. From this height a hilly ridge runs southward near the western boundary till not far from the north base of Legerwood-hill; and thence it sends off a ridge north-eastward to the most easterly point of the parish. The glens or vales among the hills are of considerable width; and, together with the soft slopes of the uplands, surrender very nearly one-half of the entire area, carpeted generally with a deep dark-coloured mould, to the stated or occasional dominion of the plough. About 300 acres are under wood. Both natural and cultivated pastures are devoted to sheep-husbandry; and give the district very much the appearance of being primely a sheep-walk. The breeds pastured are the Cheviot and the Leicester. Pure and perennial springs abound. Blythe-water, or Boon-dreigh, traces all the north-western boundary a distance of 2½ miles; and Leader-water, into which the Blythe falls, traces all the western boundary, a distance of 2¾ miles. Several brooks drain the interior, and run along the glens. The chief landed proprietors are the Marquis of Tweeddale and Henry Ker Seymer, Esq. of Morriston. Birkhill-side, the chief inhabited mansion, and the seat of Colonel Shillinglaw, another proprietor, stands on the Leader. A few houses of the kirk-town of Legerwood are not a village,—scarcely even a hamlet. Towers or peel-houses are at Whitslaid and Corsbie. British camps appear to have been on Legerwood and Birkenside hills. The new turnpike between Edinburgh and Jedburgh passes along the west side of the parish; and that between Edinburgh and Kelso runs across one of its eastern projections. Population, in 1801, 495; in 1831, 565. Houses 92. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,923.—Legerwood is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Ker of Morriston. Stipend £205 4s. 6d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £86 8s. 10d. Walter Steward of Scotland obtained from Malcolm IV. the lands of Legerwood and Birkenside, and gave the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Paisley. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with a house and garden, £20 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments.

LEITH, a district suburban to Edinburgh, lying between it and the frith of Forth, and comprising its port, some outskirts of its streets, part of its parliamentary territory, and a considerable portion of its environs. Parochially, Leith is divided, *quoad civilia*, into North Leith and South Leith, and *quoad sacra*, into the additional parishes of Newhaven, St. Thomas', and St. John's. NEWHAVEN will be noticed in a separate article.

NORTH LEITH is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east and south-east by the Water of Leith, which divides it from South Leith; and on the south and west by St. Cuthbert's. It is of an oblong form lying east and west; measures about 1½ mile in length by half-a-mile of extreme breadth; and has an area of only about 270 acres. Its surface is level, or very slightly variegated; and, with the exception of some garden grounds, and a few fields, is all covered by villas, by the villages of Newhaven and Hillhouse-field, and by the town of North Leith. Between North Leith and Newhaven, the coast has, to a considerable breadth, been washed away by the frith, and has received the aid of a very powerful bulwark of stone to protect it from further loss. In the year 1595, the links of North Leith, lying along the coast, were let at an annual rent of 6 merks, while those of South Leith were let at a rent of 30; so that they must then have been one-fifth of the extent of the latter, or nearly ¼ of a mile long, and two or three hundred yards in breadth. For many years, however, they have entirely disappeared; and what must formerly have been an expansive and beautiful plain, is now an irreclaimable waste, regularly flooded by the tide, and displaying at low water a thick aspersion of stones and pebbles washed completely free from mould or soil. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 3,228; in 1831, 7,416. Houses, in 1831, 448. According to an ecclesiastical survey in 1835, it was then 7,559; of whom 4,758 nominally belonged to the Establishment, 2,383 were known to belong to other denominations, and 418 were not known to profess connexion with any religious body. The parish-church was built in 1815–16. Sittings 1,768. Stipend £285 9s.; glebe, including sums derived from fees and rents, £394 16s. 4d. Two missionaries maintained by the parochial mission of North and South Leith, and salaried at £50 each, labour in the districts respectively of Newhaven and Hillhouse-field, and of Coalhill, Brigend, and adjacent places.—An United Secession congregation in the parish was established in 1816, and erected a place of worship in 1819. Sittings 1,100. Stipend £280.—North Leith, previous to the Reformation, belonged partly to the parish of Holyrood-house, and partly to that of St. Cuthbert's. The port of Inverleith, as it was then called, the village of Newhaven and the adjacent fields, which jointly constituted the St. Cuthbert's portion, were, along with one-half of the fishery, given by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. A chapel, in the reign of James IV., was built in North Leith by Robert Bellenden, abbot of Holyrood, endowed by him, and dedicated to St. Ninian. This chapel continued subordinate to the abbey till the Reformation; but, along with the chaplain's house, the tithes, and other pertinents, it was, after that event, purchased by the inhabitants from John Bothwell, the commendator of Holyrood. The spirited purchasers immediately rebuilt both the place of worship and the parsonage; and, in 1606, obtained an act of parliament erecting the district into a parish. In 1630, the commissioners for teinds and plantation of kirks added Newhaven and the rest of the area which had belonged to St. Cuthbert's. In 1633, the parish, thus enlarged, was annexed to the episcopate of Edinburgh. Anciently an hospital and a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stood on the site of the Citadel; and they are commemorated in the name of the alley called St. Nicholas'-wynd. North Leith is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of

Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the heads of families. In 1834, there were 16 schools; one of them parochial, conducted by a master and an assistant; and attended by a maximum of 63 scholars; and 15 non-parochial, conducted by 18 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,033 scholars. Parish schoolmaster's salary £21, with about £8 fees, and £40 arising from the offices of recorder and session-clerk. Assessed property, in 1815, £15,415.

South Leith is bounded on the north-east by the frith of Forth; on the south by Duddingston and Canongate; and on the west by some parishes of the Royalty of Edinburgh, and by St. Cuthbert's and North Leith. It is nearly triangular in form; measures 2½ miles on the north-east side, 2¾ on the south side, and 1¾ on the west side; and has an area of about 1,200 acres. The boundary is traced for some way with Duddingston by the Fishwive's-causeway; it then passes nearly along the road between Edinburgh and Portobello till past Jock's Lodge; it next makes a projecting sweep so as to include Parson's-green; and after skirting Arthur's-seat and the King's-park it runs along the north back of Canongate, debouches through Low Calton, goes down Leith-walk till nearly opposite the mansion of Pilrig, and then moves due westward in a zigzag line to the Water of Leith, and follows that stream to the sea. The parish thus includes, besides its landward districts, Calton-hill, parts of Calton and Canongate, Abbey-hill, Norton-place, the east side of Leith-walk, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, and the whole town of South Leith. Except on Calton-hill the soil, not occupied by buildings, is all susceptible of high cultivation, and has had imposed on it dresses of utility and ornament in keeping with its close vicinity to the metropolis. Irrigated and very fertile meadows, green and beautiful esplanades laid out as promenading-grounds, neat, tidy, and extensive nurseries, and elegant fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, combine, with a few corn-fields, and the little lake of Lochend, and a profusion of odoriferous enclosures, and a rich sprinkling of villas and their attendant flower-plots, to render the open or unedified area eminently attractive. The east corner is part of the lands formerly called the Figgate Whins, notable alike for their having been abandoned to barrenness, disposed of for almost a nominal compensation, and georgically worked into fertility. The built districts, which are compact with the metropolis, have been noticed in the description of Edinburgh. Separate articles are devoted also to Calton-hill, Jock's Lodge, Lochend, and Restalrig. The mansions and villas are so numerous that to notice all would be tedious, and to notice a few would be invidious. The beach, all the way from South Leith to the eastern boundary, is not a little attractive to sea-bathers; a fine clean sandy bottom,—an inclination or slope quite gentle enough to assure the most timid,—and a limpid roll, or ripple, or burnished face of water, the very look of which is luxury on a summer's day. Population of the parish, in 1801, 12,044; in 1831, 18,439. Houses 1,443. Assessed property, in 1815, £29,048.—The parish is a collegiate charge in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second, the kirk-session and the incorporations. Stipend of the first minister £395 19s. 11d., with a glebe worth £80, and an allowance of £80 for a manse; of the second minister £247 1s. 2d. Unappropriated teinds £636 2s. 4d. The parish-church is of unascertained antiquity, but is supposed by Maitland, in his history of Edinburgh, to have been built prior to the year 1492; and it has undergone no alteration within the memory of man, except the removal, in 1791, of a gallery which stood across a window, and obstructed the light. Sittings 1,347. Three missionaries, maintained by the United parochial mission, salaried at £50 each, and all licentiates of the Establishment, officiated, in 1835, at five preaching-stations,—respectively in Restalrig, Burns-street, the Charity school-house, Lawrie's-close, and Broad-wynd. Two missionaries, maintained by the Leith town-mission, but unsanctioned by the Establishment ministers, also laboured in the parish. The dissenting congregations of the parish are eight. The Episcopalian congregation of St. James' chapel was established about 115 years ago; and received, 41 years ago, an accession of a non-juring congregation of an earlier date. The chapel was built in 1805, at the expense of about £1,600. Sittings 380. Stipend £200. The minister holds a service every Sabbath morning at Piershill-barracks.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established some years previous to 1818. Their place of worship was, along with three or four attached houses, built in that year at an expense of £5,000; but was afterwards contracted in its accommodation. Sittings 400. Stipend £120.—The United Secession congregation of Kirkgate was established in 1775. Sittings in their place of worship 1,025. Stipend £260.—The Independent congregation was formed in 1805, and their chapel was built in 1826, at a cost of £2,000. Sittings 520. Stipend £100.—The Relief congregation's place of worship was built in 1825. Sittings 1,230. Stipend £210.—A congregation in Storey's-alley, calling itself Independent, was commenced in 1832. The meeting-house is the property of the United Secession congregation of the Links, was built 54 years ago, and is rented for £18. Sittings 660. Stipend £50.—The United Secession congregation of the Links was formed about the year 1786; and their present place of worship was erected about 14 years ago. Sittings 1,254. Stipend £262.—The Separatist congregation was established in 1818, and assembles for worship in a Mason-lodge in Constitution-court, rented at £2 12s. Sittings from 200 to 300. No stipend.—An ecclesiastical census of 1835, including St. John's *quoad sacra* parish, and a small district, included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Portobello, showed the population then to be 15,792; of whom 7,423 belonged to the Establishment, 7,360 belonged to other denominations, and 1,609 were not known to belong to any religious body.—In 1834 26 schools, all non-parochial, were conducted by 26 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,815 scholars, and a minimum of 1,489.

The ancient seat and name of the parish of South Leith was Restalrig. In 1214 Thomas de Restalric, or Restalrig, made a grant of some tenements which he describes as situated "southward of the High-street," probably the present Leith-walk, "between Edinburgh and Leith;" and, in conformity with the usage of the period, he perhaps had a church on the manor, from which he took his name. A church, with parochial jurisdiction, existed at Restalrig, at all events, in 1296; for, in that year, Adam of St. Edmunds, "parson of Restelric," swore fealty to Edward I., and had a precept for the delivery of all his rights. During the reign of Robert I. the Logans obtained possession of the manor and the advowson; and they continued to exercise the power of both barons and patrons till the commencement of the 17th century, when they suffered forfeiture for participation in Gowrie's conspiracy. A collegiate establishment was organized in the church; but it does not seem to have interfered with the patronage. The establishment was set up by James III. and at first included only a dean and canon, supported by the revenue of the parish-church of Lasswade; in 1512 it received from James IV. the addition of six prebendaries

supported by the revenues of the parsonage of St. Mary of Rothesay, by a rent of £20 from the King's new works in Leith, and by the chapelry of St. Trednan's isle, which had been erected in Restalrig church; and in 1515 it got from James V., the accession of two singing boys, and the grant of the ten pound lands of the parish of Kirkhill, and some rents and tenements in Canongate. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated in the town of South Leith, preceded, for probably a century, the origin of the collegiate establishment; and was enriched with many donations and annuities for the support, within it, of altars or chaplainries dedicated to St. Peter, St. Barbara, and probably other saints. To this chapel—the choir of which was destroyed in 1544 by the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford—the General Assembly of 1560 drove the parishioners, by dooming the parish and collegiate church to destruction as a monument of idolatry. The revenues of the chaplainries or altarages were now appropriated for the support of the reformed ministers, and half-a-century later, or in 1609, the chapel of St. Mary was constituted by act of parliament the parish-church, and invested with all the revenues and pertinents of Restalrig. The cemetery of the ancient church continues to be in use for the dead, and the walls and area of the chapel for the living.—A canonry or preceptory of religious knights, called canons of St. Anthony, and the only establishment of its class in Scotland, was, in 1435, founded in the town by Robert Logan of Restalrig. The canons were brought from St. Anthony of Vienne in France, the seat of their order; and they followed the rule of St. Augustine. They had, on the south-west corner of the alley which was named from them St. Anthony's-wynd, a church, a cemetery, a monastery, and gardens; they possessed various lands, tenements, and rents about Edinburgh and Leith; they got a grant of the church of Hales, in East Lothian; and they obtained a right to a Scottish quart of every tun of wine which was imported into Leith. In 1614 the preceptory was suppressed; its right of wine was transferred to the magistrates for the uses of the town; and all its other rights and possessions were given to the kirk-session for endowing a benevolent establishment under the name of King James' hospital. Not a vestige of the buildings now remains, except some old vaults. But the seal of the convent—exhibiting St. Anthony habited in a hermit's mantle, with a book in one hand, a staff in the other, a belled sow at his foot, and a cross over his head, and bearing the legend, "S. Commune Preceptoriae Sancti Anthonii Prope Leicht,"—is preserved in the Advocates' library.

St. John's of Leith was, in 1834, divided from the parish of South Leith by the General Assembly. It is a town parish ¾ of a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad. According to the minister's survey, in 1835, its population consisted then of 1,497 churchmen, 1,290 dissenters, and 148 nondescripts,—in all, 2,935 persons. The church was built in 1770, as a chapel-of-ease, and has at various periods been repaired. Sittings 1,000. Stipend £250, with a manse worth £18.

St. Thomas' of Leith, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish by the General Assembly of 1840. The church was gifted to the Establishment by John Gladstone, Esq., of Fasque; and is a remarkable and solitary instance of a place of worship, in reformed Scotland, having had the power of patronage imposed on it by the sole deed of an ecclesiastical court. The same General Assembly which made the boldest of all demonstrations in support of a veto upon presentations, and which preceded a stirring movement in demand of the abolition of all patronage, took St. Thomas' church into its communion, and invested it with *quoad sacra* parochial jurisdiction, on the admitted and stipulated ground that the election of its minister should be patronial! In February, 1841, Mr. Gladstone presented a minister to the charge.

Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, a parliamentary burgh, and a populous and important town, stands as to its proper or assigned boundaries, from ¾ to 1¾ mile north of Edinburgh,—as to its street-lines and edificed area, connected with Edinburgh by the long street called Leith-walk, and extensively built on both sides,—and as to parochial territory, intermingled with Edinburgh, as regards both the metropolis edificed area and its parliamentary burgh. The limits of Leith, as a town, were, previous to 1827, quite uncertain. What popularly bore the name, comprehended the barony of South Leith, part of North Leith connected with the burgh of Canongate, the regality of citadel belonging to the corporation of Edinburgh, and the bailiary of St. Anthony's, belonging to the kirk-session of South Leith. In 1827, the boundaries were adjusted by a statute providing for the municipal government of the town and suburbs; and, generally speaking, were, Seafield toll-bar on the east, the frith of Forth on the north, the stone-bridge at Leith-mills on the west, and the foot of Leith-walk on the south. This territory was to be called 'The Town of Leith.' More extensive boundaries were assigned by the 2d and 3d Will. IV., cap. 65; and, in a general view, these are the frith on the north, a line from Lochend to the frith on the east, the middle of Leith-walk on the south, and Wardie-burn on the west. The burgh, if it filled this territory strictly as a town, would vie with the metropolis in extent; for, in that case, it would be a town of 7 furlongs in breadth from north to south, and of 2½ miles or upwards in length from east to west. The limits include all the parish of North Leith, with, of course, the large suburb and separate harbour of Newhaven,—a portion of St. Cuthbert's, about equal in extent to North Leith parish,—and very nearly one-third of the parish of South Leith. Viewed apart from arbitrary allocations, and regarded simply as a compact field of streets and houses, Leith, with the addition of its portion of Leith-walk and of some small suburban and straggling extensions, measures about ¾ of a mile in length, and, at its broadest part, half-a-mile in breadth,—the length being parallel with the frith.

The site of the town is disadvantageous for the purposes at once of the port, the police, and the artist,—affording indifferent accommodations and capacities for a harbour, poor facilities for the drainage and cleaning of the streets, and little scope for the imposing or agreeable intersectioning of thoroughfares, or location of public buildings. An expanse of low ground, generally as level as a bowling-green, receding from a flat sandy beach, which is left dry by the ebbing tide over a mile's breadth from high-water mark, could not, by even surpassing skill, be made the arena of either a picturesque town, or a very prosperous and facile port. The water of Leith, indeed, bisects the dreary level, or the insensibly descending slope; but it is here a sluggish, and, at most seasons, an inconsiderable stream, having scarcely power enough to carry its own freight of alluvium into the sea, and no capacity for sweeping tidily away the drainings of a large town, or bringing boldly up into its recess a deep flood, or a sufficient sea-room of ship-bearing tide. The town, like its cognominal parochial territory, is cut by this rivulet into the divisions of North Leith and South Leith. A stone-bridge, built by Robert Ballendean, abbot of Holyrood, to afford the inhabitants on the east side access to the chapel which he erected in North

Leith, was, for a long period, the only medium of connexion between the two divisions. This venerable bridge having been at length removed, its place was supplied by two wooden drawbridges, which, besides doubling the facility of communication, admit the entrance and the egress of vessels on the bosom of the tide. On the southern outskirts of the town, too, a handsome stone-bridge was, several years ago, erected over the river, to carry a thoroughfare from the foot of Leith-walk direct into North Leith. Seen from any of the high grounds of Edinburgh, or even closely examined in a walk round its own immediate environs, the town appears to be, if not picturesque, at least neat, showy, in some places beautiful, and in others eminently elegant. But, with some not very trivial exceptions, it is a field of waste lands and manure plots, with the enclosures and approaches of a garden,—a confused arena of filthy alleys and squalid lanes, and dingy streets,—encinctured with a broad belt of gay and attractive buildings. North Leith, which contains the docks, and anciently comprehended the citadel and the chief seat of traffic, was of old a congeries of low houses, huddled into groups or irregular lines, and straddling their way among nuisance in front and in rear, very much in the style of a Portuguese or Spanish town of the present day. But within the last thirty years, and particularly since about 1818, it has undergone great and renovating changes; and besides being disencumbered of the ungainly citadel and a crowd of pauper tenements which cowered slothfully in the vicinity, it now presents toward the south and the west some entirely new streets, which vie in elegance with those of the second-rate parts of the New Town of Edinburgh. Leith-walk, which, in consequence of its connecting thoroughfare along the new bridge with North Leith, may be viewed as common to the two divisions of the town, though in its own direct northward course it leads right into the principal thoroughfares of South Leith,—this spacious and beautiful street, so far as it belongs to Leith, is even more attractive than in its Edinburgh portion, rising in a gentle, almost imperceptible, and very regular ascent, —alternately edificed with neat houses or splendid mansions, and ruralized with nursery-grounds, or openings to the fields,—and commanding, over all its length, one of the most superb views of Arthur's-seat and the Calton-hill, and the waving surface and outline of Edinburgh. Diverging a little eastward from the foot of Leith-walk, a brief thoroughfare leads the way into Leith-links. This is a beautiful grassy plain of nearly a mile in length from west to east, and of very considerable breadth, used as the play-ground of a company of golfers, and as the bleaching-ground and public promenade of the inhabitants of the town. On its east side, it is skirted by some fine fields and pleasure-grounds, and looks up an agreeable ridgy slope which intervenes, to the ancient village of Restalrig; on its south side, it has a rugged and rather picturesque frame-work of varied scenery, partly urban, and partly seaward; and on its south and west sides, it is edificed with rows of private houses, and in two or three instances mottled with public edifices, which would be as harmonious with the immediate outskirts of Edinburgh, as they are highly ornamental to those of Leith. Immediately behind the west side of the Links, but with the intervention of some brief and limited streets and places, modern in structure, and of fair appearance, Constitution-street leads down toward the sea from Leith-walk, and, at its termination, sends off Bernard-street westward, to communicate with the quay near the beach. Both of these streets are modern and spacious, generally well-edificed, and in some places handsome. Somewhat parallel with Constitution-street, going off, like it, in continuation of Leith-walk, and forming with it at the point of plunging into the town a very acute angle, is Kirkgate,—a street containing many modern houses, but, in general, orientally narrow, and looking foully like a street of Lisbon. From the foot of Kirkgate, a thoroughfare, more disagreeable still, and bearing the dreary, but not inexpressive name, of Tolbooth-wynd, goes off westward to the quay, at a point south of the termination of Bernard-street. This wynd and Kirkgate are noticeable chiefly from their having anciently formed the outlet from the quay to the country, and the path of communication between the metropolis and the harbour. The quay is the most ancient part of the town; and, apart from its accommodation for vessels, consists of a terrace or one-sided street, curiously and antiquely varied in the appearance of its houses, and winding paralleled with the river for about half-a-mile from the shore. From this terrace, alleys and lanes diverge eastward, to be crossed and chequered with narrow thoroughfares connecting them, and to form with these the great body of the town, or at least the seat of by far the greater part of its population. But one broad daub with the brush will give a picture of them all, —"they are, for the most part, irregularly and confusedly built,"—and are "extremely filthy, crowded, and inelegant."

The Exchange buildings, erected at the cost of £16,000, and situated at the foot of Constitution-street, are a large and elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture, three stories high, ornamented with Ionic pillars, and containing a hotel, a spacious assembly-room, and a commodious public news-room. The whole pile and its accommodations, while they showily adorn the town, rather display the taste and public spirit of a few individuals, than indicate the amount of the town's prosperity, or the range of its commercial importance.—The Custom-house, built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000, and situated at the North Leith, or west end of the lower drawbridge, is a noble edifice, likewise in the Grecian style, and adorned in front with pillars and pediment.—The new Court-house, built at the expense of £3,300, and situated at the corner of Constitution-street and Charlotte-street, is a square building, by far the most elegant edifice in the town, and forming, both in chasteness of design, and in neatness of execution, a very favourable, though limited specimen of modern architecture. Its interior arrangements are as commodious as its external aspect is agreeable, and afford accommodation for both the sheriff-court and the police establishment. —The Leith Bank's office, built in 1806, situated on the south side of Bernard-street, is a small but neat and even handsome building, surmounted by a vane. —The Tolbooth, situated on the south side of the Tolbooth-wynd, occupies the site of a predecessor which was built in 1565, and became decayed or ruinous after the commencement of the present century. The modern edifice was erected in 1822, at the expense of the city of Edinburgh, and is, in the Saxon style of architecture. But though it has several suites of well-lighted cells, and is said to be 'a very complete jail,' it remained, at the date of the commissioners' Report on Municipal Corporations, and possibly remains still, unlegalized. An objection having been judiciously made to its security, the court-of-session refused an application to legalize it; and a misunderstanding having afterwards arisen between the corporation of Edinburgh and the community of Leith, the place was neglected, and not allowed the benefit of any further proceedings in its favour. A lock-up-house, consisting of cold, damp, and unhealthy cells, such as endangered

life, was coolly permitted to do for the police-prisoners the honours and offices of the sinecure tolbooth. —The Seafield baths, situated at the eastern extremity of the Links, overlooking one of the finest parts of the delightful beach, and built in 1813 at an expense of £800, are a capacious and neat structure, containing a hotel and suite of baths, constructed and arranged on a plan which has been thought worthy of imitation in later erections of the same class at other sea-bathing resorts. The establishment was erected by shareholders, and does not want from good management; but, owing to its distance from Edinburgh, it has proved a failure.—The Grammar-school, or High school, built in 1806, and situated on the south-west corner of the Links, is a spacious oblong building, in the Grecian style of architecture, surmounted by a small spire and clock, and internally arranged into excellent apartments for two classes in classics, two in English, one in mathematics, and one in writing and arithmetic. The predecessor of this edifice—which is neither burgh-school nor parish-school, but is anomalously managed by several bodies who have no mutual connexion—stood in the Kirkgate, and, unlike the present one, was endowed with considerable funds. —Dr. Bell's school, built in 1839, and situated in Great Junction-street, the thoroughfare between the foot of Leith-walk and the Stone-bridge, is a large and elegant Gothic edifice. The amount of funds transferred from the bequest of Dr. Bell, the well-known founder of the Madras system of education, for the establishing and endowing of this school, was nearly £10,000.—The Trinity-house, erected in 1817, at the cost of £2,500, and occupying a confined site on the west side of Kirkgate, is a handsome Grecian edifice, the successor of a venerable building which stood on the same spot, and was erected in 1555. In one apartment there is an ancient view of Leith; and in the large hall used for the meetings of the masters, there are several good portraits, particularly one of Mary of Lorraine by Mytens, and one of Admiral Lord Duncan. From time immemorial the shipmasters and mariners of Leith received from all the vessels of the port, and all Scottish vessels visiting it, certain duties called 'primo gilt,' which were expended in aiding poor sailors; and near the middle of the 16th century they acquired a legal right to levy the prime gilt dues, and apply them in maintaining an hospital, and sustaining 'poor, old, infirm, and weak mariners.' Previous to 1797, the association, though calling itself 'The Corporation of Shipmasters of the Trinity-house of Leith,' were a corporation only by the courtesy of popular language, and possessed the powers of only a charitable body; but in that year they were regularly erected by charter into a corporate body, whose office-bearers were to be a master, an assistant-master, a deputy-master, a manager, a treasurer, and a clerk, and were vested with powers—reserving, however, the powers of the corporation of the city of Edinburgh—to examine, and under their common seal to license persons to be pilots, and to exact admission-fees from the licentiates. During the year ending 25th December, 1833, their income was £2,159 1s. 5d., and their expenditure £2,335 9s. 1d.; and, in 1834, their property in houses, government stock, and other items, amounted to £17,761, and their annual revenue from prime gilt to £756 7s. 6d.—The Markets of Leith, occupying the site of the old custom-house and excise-office, a little east of the jail in Tolbooth-wynd, are commodious and of creditable appearance, and have their areas surrounded with neatly constructed stalls. They were long but vainly demanded by the inhabitants from the corporation of Edinburgh, who had power to hinder or promote their erection; they were eventually reared, in 1818, by the impelling influence of a voluntary subscription, and by means of a compromise which subjected them to feu-duties to Edinburgh of £219; and when completed, they formed a prominent and very vexatious subject of dispute in the course of a long and mischievous misunderstanding between the metropolis and its port.

Ancient civil edifices, extinct public buildings, and remarkable localities form quite as interesting a chapter in the topography of Leith as that of existing and modern public structures. Not the least noticeable were its fortifications. Those which rendered it a walled town were raised in 1549, amid the hurricane which swept over Scotland during the infancy of Mary; they were built by D'Essé, the French general, to give Mary of Lorraine's party a footing against Edinburgh castle, which held out for the Protestants; and they were strong enough to offer successful defiance to all the besieging efforts of the Protestant forces. Captain Colepepper, in Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'the Fortunes of Nigel,' indeed speaks of them with merry and swaggering contempt. "You speak," says he, "of the siege of Leith; and I have seen the place. A pretty kind of a hamlet it is, with a plain wall or rampart, and a pigeon-house or two of a tower at every angle. Daggers and scabbards! if a leaguer of our days had been 24 hours, not to say months, before it, without carrying the place and all its cock-lofts one after another by pure storm, they would have deserved no better grace than the provost-marshal gives when his noose is rieved." The rampart was octagonal, with a bastion at each of the eight angles. The first bastion, called Ramsay's fort, was situated on the east side of the river between the beach and the west end of the present Bernard-street, and was designed to protect the harbour. The wall ran from this in a south-east direction; and the second bastion stood on the site of the present Exchange buildings, and long survived in some remains which were ascended by a flight of stone steps, and used as a promenade under the name of the Ladies'-walk. The site of the third bastion was opposite the point where Coatfield-lane now joins Constitution-street; that of the fourth was at the top of Kirkgate; that of the fifth is not accurately known. The wall came down on the river exactly 115 yards below the site of the new stone-bridge at the saw-mills, and was connected with its continuation on the west side of the stream by means of a wooden-bridge. The sixth bastion, though its site, like that of the fifth, is not precisely ascertained, must have stood on the west side of the river, and in its immediate vicinity; the seventh stood near the site of the citadel; and the eighth stood at the Sandport, overlooking the harbour, and corresponding with Ramsay's fort on the opposite side of the stream. Of the various forts, one was called St. Anthony's, from the vicinity to it of St. Anthony's preceptory; and another, and the chief, was called the Block-house, and formed the grand outlet for sallies upon besiegers. The wall was constructed wholly of stone, and seems to have been a line of stout masonry; and the bastions were of great strength. The fortifications, after the triumph of the Protestant party in 1560, were so far destroyed as to be rendered useless; they were temporarily re-edified in 1571, by the Earl of Morton, during the regency of the Earl of Lennox; but they have long since been so entirely razed as to betray an occasional and small vestige only during the yawn of some ephemeral excavation. On the links are still some moundish, though inconsiderable, memorials of works thrown up by the besieging Protestant forces, either to cover their advance toward the rampart, or

to mount their artillery for playing upon it and its defenders.—The citadel of Leith was greatly enlarged, and, in fact, chiefly constructed, by the army of Oliver Cromwell. It stood on the North Leith side of the river, and covered a considerable area. It was pentagonal in outline, or in its exterior defence, with a bastion at each of the five angles; and it had a principal gate opening to the east. In the interior it had a ledgy ascent of fortification, excellent magazines, stores, and houses for the garrison, a suitable place of worship, and a spacious courtyard. After the Restoration, these erections were in a great measure destroyed, and the site of them granted to the Duke of Lauderdale, then prime minister for Scotland to Charles II. No vestige of the defences now remains, except a Saxon archway, and a few yards of the wall,—the archway now surmounted by a modern house.—Lord Balmerino's house, a stately old mansion, stood a little off the line of Kirkgate, between Charlotte-street and Coatfield-lane, and was entered by a low arched close from Kirkgate, and through a garden from Constitution-street. Charles II., when invited, in 1650, to Scotland by the Scottish parliament, slept in this house on the night after his arrival at the port. The house was taken down only three or four years ago. —Various fabrics compete for the notoriety of having been the residence, during the period of her military quarrel with the Protestants, of Mary of Lorraine, the Queen-regent, and the mother of Queen Mary. What seems to have been the real house, and that also which received for a season Oliver Cromwell, was a building of rather elegant exterior, situated in Queen-street, formerly called the Paunch-market. The house was taken down within the last two years. Its window-frames were all formed of oak, richly carved; and the panellings of the doors were of the same wood, and beautifully embellished. —A fine old mansion, spacious, of imposing aspect, sculptured with crowns, sceptres, and other decorations, and said to have been the residence of the Regent Lennox, stands between the end of Tolbooth-wynd and St. Andrew's-street, in a filthy court pompously called Parliament-square, and entered by a small lane leading off from the north side of St. Andrew's-street, nearly opposite the end of the Sheep's-head-wynd.—The King's-work, a cluster of very ancient buildings, occupying a large area, and occasionally graced with the presence of majesty, stood between Bernard-street and the Broad-wynd. —The house inhabited by the parents of John Home, the author of 'The Tragedy of Douglas,' and in which he was born in 1722, stood at the corner of Quality-street, and was pulled down 15 or 20 years ago, to make room for new buildings.—The locality formerly called Little London is between Bernard-street and Quality-street.—The Timber-bourse is in the vicinity, and though entirely changed in appearance, it retains its ancient name, slightly disguised in the corrupted form of Timber-bush.—The spot on which George IV. landed, on occasion of his visit to Scotland in 1822, is in front of the Ship-tavern, and is indicated by an iron plate with an inscription. —Leith-fort stands about half-a-mile west of the custom-house. Originally it was merely a battery of 9 guns, hastily constructed in an emergency for defending the harbour toward the close of the American war; but it has long been a spacious artillery barracks, and a station for a considerable park of artillery, and is kept in excellent order.

The ecclesiastical edifices of Leith demand a moment's notice additional to the statistical details respecting them given in our account of the parishes. The parish-church of North Leith, situated at the western extremity of the town, and in the vicinity of Leith-fort, is a very handsome though unpretending structure, built in a plain style of architecture, with a fine portico and columns, and surmounted by a tasteful spire 140 feet high. In consequence of the commercial transfer of its original transfer by money-purchase from the commendator of Holyrood to the inhabitants of the town, it possesses the attributes—rather remarkable in a Scottish parish-church of the present day—of being free from patronage, and of bringing its minister, though by commutation into money-payment, the tithes of all the fish landed on the beach. The old church, the re-erection by the public-spirited purchasers immediately after the Reformation, still stands in a by-street near the end of the upper drawbridge, abandoned to secular purposes, and lifting its wan and withered spire as if in deprecation of the neglect and contumely heaped on its old age and venerable history. —The parish-church of South Leith, the ancient chapel of St. Mary, situated in Kirkgate, is a time-worn but sturdy Gothic structure, originally cruciform, but deprived of its nave in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford. In 1674, a stone tower, sending aloft a spire of wood and metal, was erected at the west end; and, in 1681, a clock was added. In the south-west corner of the cemetery which surrounds the church, stood King James' hospital. David Lindsay, who baptized Charles I., and became Bishop of Ross, and Logan, the author, real or reputed, of prose and poetical works of great fame, but the inglorious and but lately detected pirate of some manuscripts of the Scottish Kirke White, Michael Bruce, were ministers of this church.—St. John's church, situated in Constitution-street, is a plain but very spacious edifice; and attracts notice from having been so long the scene of the unctuous and odoriferous ministrations of Dr. Colquhoun, the author of several very devout and much appreciated though somewhat scholastic works.—St. Thomas' church, situated on the Sheriff-brae, is clustered with a manse, a school-house, and an asylum, and forms with them an elegant range of Gothic edifices, constructed at a cost of £10,000, from a design by John Henderson, Esq. of Edinburgh. The asylum is a refuge and an hospital for persons afflicted with incurable diseases, and accommodates 10 patients and inmates.—The Episcopalian chapel, situated in Constitution-street, is a neat edifice, and draws attention from the literary celebrity of its minister, Dr. Michael Russell, the author of a continuation of 'Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,' and of some other elegantly composed works.—The United Secession chapel of Kirkgate is noticeable, chiefly from association with one of its ministers, Mr. Culbertson, who wrote an expository work on the Apocalypse, and died about 20 years ago.—The United Secession chapel of North Leith, situated near the Citadel, has a Gothic front, and wears an aspect of some pretension.—The United Secession chapel of the Links is a very fine edifice, more tasteful than most modern buildings of its class, quite ornamental to the district in which it stands, and forming with the Grammar-school a fine feature in the architectural fringing of the very spacious and airy promenade.—The Relief chapel, situated in Great Junction-street, vies with the two modern Secession chapels; and the Independent place of worship is a pleasing structure. The modern ecclesiastical edifices, in the aggregate, display more taste than almost any equal number erected at similar cost in other localities.

Leith harbour consists of the gut formed by the discharge of the water of Leith, and is entirely tidal. It was formerly, with the exception of being traversed by the shallow and unimportant stream, quite dry at low water; and even yet it has then a very

trifling depth. The water of Leith, having to make its way to the sea across the very broad flat shore called Leith-sands, and alternately flooded by the tide and left entirely dry, the channel was, in its natural state, subject to much fluctuation, according to the different direction of the wind and set of the tides. A bar, too—such as is thrown up at the entrance of every river-harbour—lies across its mouth, and must necessarily be formed at the point where the antagonist currents of the river and the tide become equal in force, bring each other up into equipoise or stagnation, and let down in a deposit whatever silt they contain. The river, constantly and to an important amount, variegates both the depth of the harbour and the height and position of the bar, according to the fluctuations which occur in the volume of its water, or the rapidity of its discharge; for, in a season of drought, it leaves everything open to the invasion of sediments from the tide, and in a season of rain, it scours away lodgments made on its bed, drives seaward and diminishes in bulkiness the bar, and deepens the channel toward the side streams of the frith. All attempts, therefore, to obtain a good or practicable harbour at Leith, were necessarily limited to the erection of broad piers far seaward at points not touched by the river, or the construction of long pier lines fitted to divert the current of the tides and give the river a mastery over them, and enable it to sweep away or diminish the bar, and to the cutting of docks for the reception of vessels on the bosom of high water, and the maintaining of accommodation for them beyond the ruthless mercy of the receding tide. A wooden pier was constructed, or a previously existing one renovated, by the Earl of Hertford, when he visited the port in 1544; but it was destroyed on his departure, and has left no relic to indicate its exact site. Another wooden pier was erected early in the 17th century, and, during about 240 years, buried its strong pillars in a compact bed of whinstone and clay, and withstood the rough contacts of shipping and the weather; and has at last, only a few months ago, disappeared before the progress of costly and massive improvement. Between the years 1720 and 1730 a stone pier, in continuation of this wooden one, which very trivially assisted the poor natural facilities of the harbour, was carried 100 yards seaward, constructed partly of stones from the ruins of a curious coal-pit at Culross; and this, in some degree, remedied the difficulty and hazardousness of the navigation inward, but still left the entrance of the harbour encumbered with a bar, shifting and unsafe. Contemporaneous in origin with this improvement was the oldest dock, commenced in 1720, and situated on the west side of the river, behind a house not far from Bridge-street, and bearing the date 1622. During the remainder of the 18th century, various surveys and reports were made with a view to further improvement; but they led to nothing except the construction in 1777 of a short pier, afterwards known as the custom-house quay. The accommodation for shipping was insufficient and unendurable, the common quays being the chief landing-places, and the channel of the river offering to vessels only a seat of uncovered and adhesive mud at the recess of the tides; and as the trade of the port rapidly increased toward the close of the century, the accommodation loudly demanded both enlargement and amelioration. The late John Rennie, Esq., civil engineer, was now employed, in 1799, to examine the ground, and to form designs of docks and extended piers on a scale somewhat proportioned to the amount of the emergency. The gravamen of his report was, that no permanent and uniform depth of water along the harbour or gut of the river could be obtained, and no achievement could be effected toward the extinction of a shifting bar, except by carrying a pier or weir on the east side of the channel quite across the sands into low water, but that by this means 3 or possibly 4 feet of additional depth of water might be obtained; yet, though the soundness of his principle has been vindicated by the result of subsequent operations which were undertaken by its guidance, little or nothing was done at his suggestion, nor for many years afterwards with regard to the piers or entrance. An immediate result, however, was the construction of a splendid suite of docks, at the cost of about £285,000. Two wet docks, each 250 yards long and 100 wide, were, with three graving-docks on their north side, commenced in 1800 and completed in 1817, and were protected from the sea by a strong retaining wall. A third and larger dock on the west, designed to reach nearly to Newhaven, was projected; but this and all kindred matters which accorded with the magnificence of Mr. Rennie's designs and of the intentions of his employers, the town-council of Edinburgh, were thrown into abeyance during that eminent engineer's life by a total failure of funds. In 1824, in response to renewed and aroused demand, the late Mr. W. Chapman of Newcastle was employed to make surveys and plans; and as the result of his report, and of subsequent voluminous correspondence with government on the subject of a naval and store-yard, the eastern pier was extended about 1,500 feet so as to have an entire length of 2,550 feet, or more than half-a-mile, a western pier and breakwater was erected to the extent of 1,500 feet, and terminating within 200 feet of the other, and a part of the western end of the western dock was set apart as a store-yard for the naval service. After many and agitating movements to find some remedy for the admitted and great existing evils, Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubbitt, two eminent engineers in London, were sent down in the winter of 1838–9, by the Lords of the Treasury, to undertake jointly the duty of providing their lordships "with such a plan as will secure to the port of Leith the additional accommodation required by its shipping and commercial interests, including the provision of a low-water pier," the cost being limited to £125,000. These gentlemen, after inspecting the ground, and considering the previous plans of various engineers, differed from each other in opinion, and formed and recommended three different designs,—Mr. Walker two, and Mr. Cubbitt one. The details of only that to which the Lords of the Treasury gave preference, and which was one of Mr. Walker's, need be stated. This plan, by which the present harbour is rendered subservient to the projected improvement, is to extend a breakwater, with a platform, to 2,000 feet beyond the present pier-head, but of greater strength than the existing pier. This breakwater runs, on the plan, nearly directly north from the pier-head, curving inwards at the extremity. On the opposite or west side, a breakwater is to be carried out from the north-west angle of the wet docks, and at right angles to the shore, for the space of about 2,300 feet, when it turns off directly north to the extent of 1,000 feet, curving inwards until it faces the opposite point of the eastern breakwater, the two ends converging something like a lobster's claw, and leaving an intervening space or harbour entrance. Opposite and parallel to this western breakwater, but at a distance of 320 feet, Mr. Walker proposes to run a quay of 1,450 feet length from the dock walls, by which means an inner harbour will be formed 1,450 feet in length, and 320 feet in width, with a depth of 12 feet at low-water. The existing breakwater, of course, falls to be removed. At first

the estimated cost of this eastern harbour, which was £122,000, did not include an entrance from the above inner harbour into the docks; but on the suggestion of the Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Walker subsequently reported, that his plan could be so modified as to admit of a lock on the inner harbour, without interfering with the general design, or materially with the estimate. This modification involves an alteration in the mode of constructing the eastern breakwater of the outer harbour, and the 1,450 feet quay of the inner harbour, the diminished cost of the alteration affording, we presume, a sum sufficient for a new communication with the docks, which the Lords of the Treasury consider a *sine qua non*. The leading feature of this eastern plan is, that the breakwaters are carried out to a depth of 10 or 11 feet at low-water spring tides, which can be increased by dredging to 12 feet.

By far the worst circumstance which, in modern times, has damaged the port, and one which has even very seriously menaced its trade with ruin, is its predicament in reference to steam-vessels. Some steamers built to ply from it have been so constructed as, with a sacrifice of their speed or sailing powers, not to suffer much injury from entering the harbour; but others—and these just the sort of vessels which are intrinsically most serviceable to a great port, such as the Watt, the Soho, and the Monarch—cannot approach.

To attempt even a summary of the financial history and relations of the harbour, in a way to be intelligible, would, without devoting a space to the topic which our limits forbid, and no reader's patience could endure, be utterly vain. The town-council of Edinburgh, in a rugged and perplexing superiority over Leith, the origin and general nature of which we have afterwards to relate, involved almost every detail in the affairs and vicissitudes of the harbour in the labyrinth of a financial history, which no man can traverse without a guide; and when the city became bankrupt in 1833, the confusion and rubbish which choked up every pathway of this labyrinth became such, that even a guide himself was almost nonplussed how to proceed. In lieu of a useless effort at history, we shall give four tabular views of the affairs during several years preceding the date of the city's insolvency:—

No. I.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RELATIVE TO THE DOCKS OF LEITH, IN 1827, 1830, AND 1833.

	Year to 15th May, 1827.	Year to 15th May, 1830.	Year to 15th May, 1833.
Sums of gross revenue,	£6,942 8 6	£9,738 19 0	£9,664 0 4
Sum of expenses of management, improvements, repairs, &c., . . .	7,070 18 1	3,171 13 0	2,611 1 9
Nett revenue, . . .		6,567 6 0	7,052 18 7
With a shortcoming for the first year of	128 9		
Which applied to the payments to exchequer on account of debt to government,	659 11 9	10,350 0 0	
With £10,350 due, but unpaid for year 1833,	. . .	. . .	10,350 0 0
Makes deficiency,	788 1 3	3,782 13 11	3,297 1 4

No. II.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE HARBOUR OF LEITH, FROM WHITSUNDAY 1826, TO WHITSUNDAY 1833.

1.—*Abstract Account in relation to the Shore Dues levied at the Port of Leith, from Whitsunday* 1826, *to Whitsunday* 1833.

			Gross produce.
From Whitsunday	1826, to Whitsunday	1827,	£6,800 7 0
Do.	1827, Do.	1828,	6,327 15 0
Do.	1828, Do.	1829,	6,395 18 11
Do.	1829, Do.	1830,	6,306 19 4
Do.	1830, Do.	1831,	6,524 4 11
Do.	1831, Do.	1832,	6,263 16 9
Do.	1832, Do.	1833,	6,399 0 0
	Sum, ...		45,018 2 5

2.—*Abstract Account of Berthage and Flag or Light-dues, levied at the Port of Leith, from Whitsunday* 1826, *to Whitsunday* 1833.

			Gross produce.
From Whitsunday	1826, to Whitsunday	1827,	£1,027 7 7
Do.	1827, Do.	1828,	936 5 4
Do.	1828, Do.	1829,	944 0 9
Do.	1829, Do.	1830,	910 19 1
Do.	1830, Do.	1831,	931 16 1
Do.	1831, Do.	1832,	887 17 2
Do.	1832, Do.	1833,	902 22 7
	Sum, ...		6,540 18 8

No. III.—ABSTRACT OF THE GROSS AND NETT PRODUCE OF THE HARBOUR AND DOCKS OF LEITH,—THE PAYMENTS MADE TO GOVERNMENT ON ACCOUNT OF INTEREST AND SINKING FUND ON ITS DEBT,—FROM WHITSUNDAY 1826, TO WHITSUNDAY 1833.

	Docks and Harbour. Gross.	Nett.	Paid to Government by City of Edinburgh, on Account of Interest and Sinking Fund.
From Whitsunday			
1826, to 1827,	£14,770 3 2	£3,775 13 7	£659 11 9
1827, to 1828,	15,267 13 8	7,573 16 10	21,397 7 0
1828, to 1829,	15,718 13 10	10,344 12 10	10,350 0 0
1829, to 1830,	16,956 17 6	11,126 6 4	10,350 0 0
1830, to 1831,	17,501 15 9	11,747 14 4	10,350 0 0
1831, to 1832,	16,612 19 2	11,817 11 6	10,350 0 0
1832, to 1833,	16,965 13 0	12,217 14 7	10,350 0 0
	113,823 16 3	68,603 10 3	73,806 18 9

No. IV.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT IN RELATION TO THE MERK PER TON, LEVIED AT THE PORT OF LEITH, FROM WHITSUNDAY 1826, TO WHITSUNDAY 1833.

	Gross Produce.	Nett Produce.
From Whitsunday		
1826, to 1827, . .	£4,001 16 11	£1,927 18 10
1827, to 1828, . . .	3,871 16 0	2,327 10 9
1828, to 1829, . . .	3,550 19 10	2,589 2 7
1829, to 1830, . . .	3,754 16 9	2,172 3 6
1830, to 1831, . .	3,875 10 2	2,677 17 1
1831, to 1832, . . .	3,524 11 3	2,479 6 4
1832, to 1833, . .	3,491 14 6	2,505 5 3
	26,071 5 7	16,979 4 5

The harbour and docks are now under the management of commissioners specially appointed according to the acts 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 55, 27th July, 1838; and they appear, after a long period of fluctuation, and latterly of serious declension in prosperity, to have attained at last a thriving condition. Their present state may be judged of by the following summary of custom-dues received during the years ending 5th July, 1839, and 5th July, 1840, and during the quarters ending at the same dates:—

Receipt ended July 5th, 1840, . . .	£597,772 3 2
July 5th, 1839, . .	546,888 16 5
Increase, ...	£50,883 6 9
Receipt for quarter ended July 5th, 1840,	£160,877 5 5
July 5th, 1839,	136,451 18 6
	£24,425 6 11

A view of the tonnage of shipping belonging to the port, shows a steady and rapid increase from the middle of last century till its close, a slow increase thence till 1826, and a decrease of 3,601 tons between that year and 1835.

Steam-vessels, either from Leith or from Newhaven, ply to Hamburgh and Rotterdam once a-fortnight; to London every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; to Hull every Wednesday and Saturday; to Newcastle every Wednesday and Friday; to Berwick-upon-Tweed every Wednesday and Friday; to Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, and places intermediate between the last and the Forth, once a-week; to Inverness, Fort-George, Invergordon, Cromarty, Findhorn, Burghead, Banff, and places farther south, twice a-week; to Aberdeen, Stonehaven, Johnshaven, Montrose, and places farther south, four days a-week; to Montrose, Arbroath and places intermediate between the latter and the Forth, once a-week; to Dundee, Elie, Anstruther,

and Crail, daily; to Dysart, Leven, and Largo, twice a-day; to Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Pettycur, and Burntisland, several times a-day; and to Stirling, calling at Queensferry, Charleston, Bo'ness, Kincardine, and Alloa, once a day. The London and Leith Old Shipping company have five smacks and a schooner which sail from Leith on Tuesdays and Fridays. The London and Edinburgh Shipping company have seven smacks which sail from Leith on Tuesdays and Fridays, an hour before high-water. The London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping company have six sailing-packets which leave Leith for London on Tuesdays and Fridays, and a steam-conveyance for goods between Leith, Glasgow, and Greenock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Carron company have four smacks which sail from Leith for Liverpool on or about the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month. The Hull and Leith Shipping company have vessels regularly plying between Leith and Hull. The Leith and Newcastle Old Shipping company have three vessels. The Leith, Hamburgh, and Rotterdam Shipping company have seven vessels which sail from Leith every alternate Tuesday and Friday. The Inverness and Leith Shipping company two vessels. Another company have two smacks between Inverness and Leith, one of which sails from Leith every eight days. The Ross and Morayshire, the Thurso, the Wick and Leith, and the Leith and Helmsdale Shipping companies, have each two smacks plying regularly between Leith and the ports indicated in their titles. The Elie and Leith Shipping company have two packets, one of which leaves Leith every Thursday and Friday about two hours before high-water. One of two—Anstruther and Leith packets—sails from Leith every Tuesday and Friday. The Kirkcaldy and Leith Shipping company have two packets, one of which leaves Leith every Wednesday and Saturday. The Leith and Greenock Shipping company have four vessels plying between Leith and Greenock. The Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping company have four smacks which sail on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Leith to Dundee and Perth. The Stirling and Leith Shipping company have five smacks. Several ships belonging to the port are employed in the Greenland whale-fishery; and a considerable number trade with distant foreign ports, especially with those of the Baltic and the West Indies. The larger vessels occupy the docks, and the coasting vessels lie, for the most part, in the harbour of the river.

Along the south side of the docks stands a line of lofty and spacious warehouses, almost all of origin contemporaneous with the docks, and employed for bonding corn, wines, and other importations, and for kindred purposes subservient to the business of a harbour. In consequence of the want of a powder-magazine, gunpowder sent from the mills of Mid-Lothian for embarkation, and too dangerous a commodity to be admitted to any ordinary storing-place, or to lie on board of vessels in the harbour, has frequently, when vessels do not sail at the time expected, to be carted back to await the postponed date of sailing, and, in some instances, has been driven six times between the mills and the port, a distance each time, in going and returning, of 20 or 24 miles, before it could be embarked. Opposite the entrance of the harbour is a round Martello tower. On the end of the old pier stands a lighthouse for the guidance of vessels entering the harbour: it has a stationary light, and exhibits it during the period of there being not less than 9 feet of water on the bar. Some distance landward of it on the pier, stands a signal-tower, whence a series of signals are displayed during the day to proclaim the progress or retrogression of the tide. The general anchoring-ground of vessels is 2 miles from land; and, in the case of large steamers, is westward of Leith, or nearly opposite Newhaven. The roadstead during the war was the station of an admiral's guard-ship and several cruizers. The quarantine-station of the port is Inverkeithing bay on the Fife coast, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles in a direct line north-west by west of the entrance of Leith harbour.

The principal articles of importation from foreign countries are wines, tobacco, timber, hemp, tallow, and West Indian produce. The whole Baltic trade with the east of Scotland was at one time concentrated in Leith; but it has been so spiritedly and successfully competed for by Kirkcaldy, Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen, but especially by Dundee, as to have left to its old haunt but a scanty memorial of their former intimacy. In connexion with the naval station in the roads, the port enjoyed much prosperity during the war from a place for the condemnation and sale of prize-vessels; and, in consequence of Buonaparte's notable continental scheme of prevention, it was the seat of an extensive traffic for smuggling British goods into the continent by way of Heligoland, which employed many vessels, crowded its harbour, and greatly enriched not a few of its inhabitants. Foreign speculations, however, came, in numerous instances, to be severely unsuccessful; and their failure, combined with the disadvantageousness of the harbour, and the oppressiveness of dues, to produce that efflux of prosperity the ebb of which seems now to have been reached to give place, it is hoped, to a steady and wealth-bearing flood.

Leith, though not in a strict sense a manufacturing town, or the seat of any staple produce, possesses a great variety of productive establishments,—some of them of considerable or even great magnitude. Ship-building is carried on in several yards, and has produced many large steamers and bulky sailing-vessels. The Fury, the first line-of-battle ship constructed in Scotland after the Union, was built on the site of the present customhouse. A Government steamer, larger than any steam-ship ever previously built in Leith, and a merchant-ship larger than any sailing-vessel ever previously constructed in the place, were both commenced in 1840. —Two sailcloth-factories, belonging respectively to Messrs. Hay & Co. and to Mr. Hutton, had, in 1838, 100 looms, and employed workmen on wages varying, according to the individual's age or strength, from 10 to 16 shillings.—Along the shore of South Leith are seven huge conical chimneys, manufactories of glass, chiefly in the department of common ale and wine bottles. This manufacture—which, more than any other, gives a characteristic trait to both the employments and the burghal landscape of Leith—is usually supposed to have been introduced by English settlers in the time of Cromwell.—In the centre of the town a corn-mill, propelled by steam, and of stupendous dimensions as compared with the usual buildings of its class, towers aloft in its huge bulk above the surface of the little undulating sea of roofs, and forms a bold variety in the sky-line of the town. This establishment was commenced in 1829–30, and, very heterogeneously, is united in the same premises to a suite of baths of all sorts, to which access is afforded on low rates of charge.—Warehouses of great extent are the seats of an extensive traffic with large districts of Scotland, for the transmission to them of wines, foreign and British spirits, and similar or kindred articles of luxury. Other manufacturing establishments than those already named, are some manufactories of cordage, several breweries, a distillery, places for the rectifying of spirits, an extensive sugar-refining establishment, a

large meat-preserving work, some soap and candle manufactories, and several cooperages and saw-mills.

The banking-offices in Leith are those of the Leith Banking company, the Edinburgh and Leith bank, the Commercial bank of Scotland, the National bank of Scotland, the British Linen company, the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal bank of Scotland. The institutions of the town, additional to some which have been incidentally mentioned, are the Savings'-bank society, the Branch Railway company, the Gas-light company, the Public library, the Mechanics' institution, the Mechanics' friendly society, the Philharmonic society, the Society of Carpenters, the Society of Shipowners in the frith of Forth, the Auxiliary Missionary society, the Juvenile Auxiliary Bible and Missionary society, the Auxiliary society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, and for aiding the British and Foreign Bible society, the Religious Tract society, the Seaman's Friend society, the Local Sabbath School society, the Boys' Charity school, the Society for relief of the destitute sick, the Female society for relieving aged and indigent women, and the Leith Dispensary and Edinburgh and Leith Humane society. A newspaper was commenced in the town in 1809, but did not succeed; nor can publishing enterprise in any department be expected, so far to compete with the lofty literary movements of the metropolis, as to find a fair arena in such close vicinity as Leith. The only periodical publication of the town is the 'Commercial List.'

Leith races, which have furnished a subject of drollery and satire to several writers, and figure in the conversation of thousands of persons still living, as scenes of surpassing grotesqueness and folly, owed their origin, like the theatre of Edinburgh and other matters of popular dissipation, to the influence of the corrupt times which immediately succeeded the Restoration, and of the demoralizing sojourn of the Duke of York, the future James VII., in the Scottish metropolis. During fifty years after their introduction they shared the attention of the loose youths of the period, with cock-fighting and various other forms of brutal pastime. The course or racing-ground was Leith-sands, an expanse, as we have already had occasion to notice, regularly covered by the flowing tide, and peculiarly heavy, from the softness and yieldingness of its surface, for the fleet tread of a mettled racing-horse. Yet, in spite of the unfavourableness of the ground, and of its being available only during the recess of the tide, the races seem to have been annually maintained, with hardly an intermission, till the year 1816; and they were conducted and enjoyed with a degree of spirit and of enthusiastic abandonment to fun and dissipation unknown in most other racing-grounds. They usually occurred in the last week of July or the first week of August; and, being formally under the patronage of the magistrates of Edinburgh, were regarded as the signal of a carnival-week to all the children, fools, and fashionable idlers of the metropolis and its vicinity. The city-officers usually walked in procession, in full costume, every morning of the week, from the council-chambers to the racing-ground, one of their number bearing aloft on the top of a long pole what was called 'the City purse,' flauntingly decorated with ribbons, and the town-drummer beating a tattoo at his heels. Crowds of youths on the outlook from every street and alley on the line of march, and preferring 'gaun doon wi' the purse' to a less pompous mode of travelling to the races, made constant and grotesque additions to the ridiculous procession, and, long before it reached Leith, swelled it out to a sea of heads, hatted, bonnetted, and bare, in the midst of which bobbed hither and thither the ribbony 'city purse,' unrelieved by any other object on which the eye could rest, and appearing like a painted buoy on the distant waves. This motley procession, and the masses who preferred securing good vantage-ground to the eclat of escorting the purse, covered every spot whence a view could be obtained of the race, or where an outbreak of any sort could be obtained to the fermenting spirit of frolic in their breasts. The pier was crowdedly occupied as 'a stand;' the outskirts of the sands were flanked by a long array of canvassed and blanketed booths for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and large parts of the area were occupied by showmen, mountebanks, hobby-horsemen, thimble-riggers, wheel-of-fortune-men, and other adepts in the crafts of corruption and legalized cozenage. Each day's racing was but a prefatory flourish to a career of criminal folly; the foolish wealthy moving off the grounds to scatter their remaining wits on the floors of ball-rooms and places of assembly, and the foolish vulgar continuing on the ground to dispute its possession with the town-guard, and to raise skirmishes and battles which sometimes ended in a general melée, rolled up Leith-walk, and threatened to destroy the public peace of the metropolis. On Saturday, the last day of the races, a 'subscription' for the horses beaten during the week, gave the quadrupeds of the carnival an opportunity of contesting the negative honour of not being the worst runner of the year, and afforded to the bipeds an occasion of bringing the follies of the week to a grand finale of boisterousness, outrage, unreason, and even bloodshed. In 1816 the races—not so much to put an end to the disgracefulness of their accompaniments, as for the sake of having ground which should be literally 'the turf'—were removed to the Links of Musselburgh. Yet, so strong was the dissatisfaction occasioned by the removal, and so intense the longings of many persons, even after a lapse of 13 or 14 years, to witness again such follies as the credit of the town should seek to be forgotten, that attempts were made, in 1839 and 1840, to have the Leith races restored.—A favourite amusement, manly and healthful in its character, but liable to be adventitiously associated with some repulsive abuses, is the ancient game of golf, played upon the Links. A house, for the special use of the golfers, stands near the end of the eastern road, overlooking the play-ground. Previous to the erection of this building, a tavern on the west side of the Kirkgate, was the favourite resort of many players after a bout of their amusement, and the scene of many an unbecoming revel. A number of lively, addle-headed, aged gentlemen, about the middle of the 18th century, made golfing almost their sole employment; and, though all upwards of 70 years of age, are declared by Smollett never to have gone to bed without swilling the larger part of a gallon of claret. Charles I., James VII., and many persons of distinction, have golfed on Leith links; but the golfers—though doubtless with crowds of honourable exception—have so far associated their pastime with follies which are intrinsically quite foreign to it, as to have made its resources for healthful exercise not quite compatible with nicety of moral or at least religious reputation.

Leith is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors. But its government was anciently very anomalous, inefficient, and changeful, and altogether enthralled to Edinburgh; and even as reported on by the commissioners on municipal corporations, it exhibits a strange and absurd medley. 1. There is the burgh-of-barony of South Leith, of which the council of Edinburgh are the superiors. 2. North Leith forms a part of the regality of the Canongate, of which regality likewise the council of Edinburgh are the superiors. 3. There

is the regality of the citadel of Leith, which is locally situated within North Leith, but which is legally a separate and independent territory. That regality was, in 1663, conveyed by the Earl of Lauderdale to the council of Edinburgh, who thus acquired the right of nominating bailies of regality. 4. There is a separate territory adjoining South Leith, called 'St. Anthony's,' the bailie and clerk of which are appointed by the kirk-session of South Leith, by virtue of a charter of James VI., dated 2d March, 1614. The magistrates of South Leith have not been in the use of exercising jurisdiction over that territory, as bailies or justices of the peace. 5. The magistrates and council of Edinburgh have an admiralty jurisdiction, which extends over South and North Leith, the Citadel, Newhaven, the whole of the parliamentary burgh, and likewise Edinburgh and its suburbs. This jurisdiction is believed to have been originally still more extensive, comprehending a district of several miles round Edinburgh. It is exercised by the council of Edinburgh, by appointing admirals. At the last election the powers were conferred on the provost of Leith as admiral, and on the bailies as admirals-depute. 6. By the 3° and 4° Will. IV. c. 77, there are conferred upon the magistrates and council, elected in terms of that statute, the jurisdiction and powers competent to magistrates of royal burghs. These extend over the whole parliamentary boundaries. 7. By the 7° and 8° Geo. IV. c. 112, s. 4, powers are given to the sheriff-depute of the county of Edinburgh to appoint "a sheriff-substitute in and for the said town of Leith, and such district adjoining thereto as to the said sheriff-depute shall seem proper for the due administration of the same." And by section 5 the judge-admiral of Scotland was empowered to grant "to the said sheriff-substitute of the said district of the town of Leith a deputation of his the said judge-admiral's powers and jurisdiction over the bounds and territories of the said district of the town of Leith, and upon such part of the waters of the frith of Forth as the said judge-admiral shall judge necessary and expedient." And if such deputation shall be granted, "the commissioners of police of the said town of Leith shall be obliged, and they are hereby obliged and required, to make payment to the said sheriff-substitute, in addition to any salary to be received by him from any other source as sheriff-substitute, of the sum of £200 per annum, to be paid half-yearly, and to be raised and levied by assessment upon the property within the district aforesaid." The ordinary powers of a sheriff-substitute and admiral-depute are conferred by the 6th section. These rights of jurisdiction extend over "the town of Leith," according to the boundaries described under the 2d and 3d sections, the tenor of which was formerly stated. In terms of these sections a sheriff-substitute and admiral-depute was appointed, who receives a salary of £300 a-year from the Crown, and is bound to reside within the town of Leith. 8. By the 129th section of the same statute it is enacted, "That the said magistrates and the said sheriff-substitute, or any one of them within their respective jurisdictions, shall have jurisdiction in all offences, matters, and things relating to the police of the said district of the town of Leith, arising under this act;" but under the proviso (130th section), "that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to confer upon the magistrates, or any of them, any power or authority beyond the limits of their respective existing jurisdictions." The jurisdiction of the magistrates was exercised by holding courts in South Leith, both as bailies of that barony, and as bailies of the separate and independent territory of the regality of Citadel. The court of admiralty was likewise held in South Leith. The magistrates sat by virtue of their appointment from the council of Edinburgh, and acted with the assistance of an assessor, who likewise was appointed by that council. The present magistrates hold their bailie-court by virtue of their statutory powers, and their admiralty-court by virtue of their appointment, in the same place, and according to the same forms. In terms of the statute, the sheriff-substitute and the magistrates, as judges of police, must hold their courts within the 'Town of Leith.' The town-council have the appointment of the town-clerk, with a salary of £30 and fees; an assessor, with a salary of £50, but no fees; and two town-officers, with a salary each of £15 and fees. The property, revenue, expenditure, and debts of the town, as exhibited in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal corporations, are too complicated in themselves, and too much affected by connexion with the insolvency of Edinburgh, to be intelligibly stated within reasonably small limits. Even a tabular view of the general state of the funds, which we shall quote, is subject to the modifications that the debt it mentions of £2,564 1s. 4½d. from the market-trustees was of very doubtful recovery, and might be worth only £960, and that the sum of £150 15s. which it mentions as due by the commissioners of police, was attached by arrestment on the dependence of an action at the instance of the town-council of Edinburgh, for an alleged preferable claim. The tabular view is as follows:—

Charge.

	£	s.	d.
Court-house, value of	3,260	10	8½
Trustees of Leith new markets, debt due from	2,564	1	4½
Commissioners of Police of Leith, sum due by them for rent of court-house, £119 15s., and feu-duty of dung-depot, £31, for half-year ending Whitsunday 1832	150	15	0
Ditto, ditto, half expense of feu-contract of dung-depot	6	11	7
Ditto, ditto, half-year's rent of dung-depot, due at Martinmas 1833	31	0	0
Leith Bank, balance due on general cash account, No. 3.	34	5	10
Ditto, ditto, on market ditto, No. 4.	2	4	6
Balance in clerk's hand, on account current	40	9	7½
	£6,089	18	7½

Discharge.

Mr. Inch, sum due to him	£3,200	0	0			
Leith Bank, debt due to	618	4	6			
Rev. Dr. Bell's trust, balance due to on account current	18	7	10			
Sundry claims	25	0	0			
				3,861	12	4
				£2,228	6	3½

There are in the town four principal corporations,—the ship-masters, the traffickers, the malt-men, and the trades.—The ship-masters, ordinarily called the Trinity-house, have been already noticed in connexion with their public building.—The traffickers or merchant company have lost their charter, and are merely a benefit society, without the power of compelling entries. Applicants for membership are admitted by ballot, and may be excluded without reason assigned. The number of members, in 1833, was 100; the value of property, £7,000; the annual income, £707 10s. 7d.; the annual expenditure, £577 12s. 9d.; the annual allowance to a widow, £20.—The malt-men are noticed in the statute 1503 cap. 92; were deprived of their deacon in the reign of James VI.; and had their privileges restored in 1665. They claim no exclusive privileges; and practise the same mode of admission as the traffickers. Terms of membership are £20 entry-money, and £1 annual payment. In 1833-4 their property amounted to £2,798 3s. 1d.; their annual income, £187 11s. 6d.; their annual expenditure, £157 16s. 11d.; their annual allowance to a widow, £7 10s.; the num-

ber of their members 25.—The Trades' corporation is multiform. Independently of any of the particular trades, there is a body called 'the Convenery,' consisting of nineteen members delegated from each trade, all deacons and treasurers, and constituting, or deemed to be, a separate corporation. But the body, though as ancient as at least 1594, is of doubtful origin, was voted by several of the trades' corporations, in 1832, to be useless, has, since then, a very questionable existence, and needs not be farther noticed. The incorporated trades are nine,—wrights, coopers, hammermen, bakers, tailors, cordiners, fleshers, barbers, and weavers. In 1834, the wrights were 50 in number; their entrance-fee, to a stranger, from £53 11s. to £143 6s. 6d., according to the person's age; their property about £6,000;—the coopers were 32; entry-money from £60 to £100; property about £2,000;—the hammermen were 11; entry-money £25; property £440, besides church-seats;—the bakers were 24; entry-money £100; property about £5,400;—the tailors were 19; entry-money £40; property about £3,000, subject to a debt of £1,300;—the cordiners were 19; entry-money £35; property £1,800, subject to a debt of about £1,200;—the fleshers were 5; entry-money £60; property and debt each about £128; but the former, aided by a rental of £8 from church-seats, and a small revenue called 'Box pennies,' exacted as a duty on cattle and sheep from fleshers who do not enter with the corporation;—the barbers were pretty numerous, and their property yielded about £12 a-year;—the weavers were 25; entry-money £1; property £125, and some church-seats. All the corporations, except the weavers, possess the usual exclusive privileges within the burgh-of-barony of South Leith, and have enforced them with more or less rigour; and all received their powers by seals of cause, of ancient dates, granted by Logan of Restalrig. Numerous tradesmen beyond the limits of the privileged district exercise the same callings as those within that district.—The commissioners of police consist of the magistrates of Edinburgh and Leith, the masters of the corporations and certain other functionaries ex-officio; and of representatives chosen by the occupants of houses whose rents amount to £15. The electors vote in ten wards. A police assessment, not exceeding 1s. 6d. per pound, is imposed on the occupants of all houses and other subjects of upwards of £3 yearly rent. In the year 1832–3 the amount of assessment was £3,362 15s. 3d.; of monies received, £5,254 12s. 5d.; of expenditure, £5,654 3s. 3d. The inhabitants, about the year 1750, raised a voluntary contribution to bring water to the town in a leaden pipe of 1½ inch bore from Lochend; and they afterwards contributed to the expense of the great improvements in Edinburgh by means of the bridges, on condition that they should receive a share of the new supply of water about to be brought to the metropolis. Till very lately they had to content themselves with the puddled produce of the lake; but they are now supplied from the same pure sources as the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The gas-light company, who furnished coal-gas for lighting the streets at night, have part of the metropolis within the range of their supply. Besides the ordinary police force of the town there is a dock-police, consisting merely of watchmen around the docks, paid and superintended by the dock-commissioners. The superintendent of the town-police has no authority over them; but as the dock-commissioners have no police-office, they bring their prisoners to that of the town.—Leith unites with Musselburgh, Portobello, and Newhaven in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary and municipal constituency, in 1839, 1,272.

On the 28th of May, 1329, the city of Edinburgh obtained from Robert I. a grant by charter of "the harbour and mills of Leith with their appurtenances, for the payment of fifty-two merks yearly." The town-council of the city, not content with this privilege, took possession of the ground adjacent to the harbour, along the banks of the river. Toward the close of the century, Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, the baronial superior of the grounds, and a man of heartless, greedy, and rapacious character, contested their assumed claims, and obliged them to take a concession of them from him by purchase and charter. On the 31st May, 1398, he granted them by charter a right to waste lands in the vicinity of the harbour for the erection of quays and wharfs, and for the loading of goods, and a liberty to have shops and granaries on these lands, and to break the grounds of his barony with roads for the service of navigation. Sir Robert afterwards teased and perplexed the town-council with points of litigation; and he eventually roused them to adopt a strong measure for satiating at once his avarice and their own ambition. Bought over by them with a large sum of money drawn from their treasury, the unprincipled baron, in February 1413, granted them an extraordinary charter, "an exclusive, ruinous, and enslaving bond," restraining the inhabitants of Leith from carrying on any sort of trade, from possessing warehouses or shops, and from keeping inns or houses of entertainment for strangers, and thus flinging the place, in the guise of a manacled slave, at the feet of the metropolitan purchasers. But the town-council of Edinburgh, not even yet content with the power accorded them over Leith, ordained, in the year 1485, that no merchant of Edinburgh should become partner in business with an inhabitant of Leith, under penalty of 40 shillings, and of a year's deprivation of the freedom of the city; and on future occasions, they enacted that no revenue of the city should be farmed by an inhabitant of Leith, or by any person in partnership with a Leithian,—and that no staple goods should, except under a severe penalty, be either sold in Leith, or deposited in any of its warehouses. Edinburgh's extraordinary rights were duly confirmed, and afterwards carried to an acme, by royal charters. James I., by a charter dated 4th November, 1454, granted to Edinburgh "the haven-silver, customs, and duty of ships, vessels, and merchandize coming to the road and harbour of Leith." And James III., on 16th November, 1482, granted to them a charter, containing a detail of the customs, profits, exactions, commodities, and revenues of the port and road of Leith. By a grant of James IV., dated 9th March, 1510, a right was given to the city of Edinburgh to the new port, denominated Newhaven, lately made by the said king on the sea-coast, with the lands thereunto belonging, lying between the chapel of St. Nicholas and the lands of Wairdie brae, with certain faculties and privileges. By a charter bearing the same date, James IV. confirmed the charter by Logan of Restalrig, formerly mentioned. On 8th October, 1550, Mary ratified an act and decreet of the Lords-of-session against the inhabitants of North Leith, "adjudging the provost and bailiffs of our said town of Edinburgh to be proper judges for the said inhabitants in the petty customs of Leith, belonging to our foresaid town of Edinburgh." The Queen-regent, Mary of Lorraine, in 1555, granted the inhabitants of Leith a contract to erect the town into a burgh-of-barony, to continue valid till she should erect it into a royal burgh; and as a preparatory measure, she purchased, overtly for their use and with money which they themselves furnished, the superiority of the town from Logan of Restalrig

But she did not fulfil her engagements, and is generally alleged to have been bribed with 20,000 merks from the city of Edinburgh to break them. Mary, her daughter, among other shifts to raise money in her difficulties, mortgaged, in 1565, to Edinburgh the superiority of Leith, redeemable for 1,000 merks; she requested the town-council by letter, in 1566, to delay the assumption of the superiority; but she obtained short indulgence, and could not prevent the consequences of her hasty act from falling on the devoted town. On the 2d of July, 1567, the citizens of Edinburgh marched in military order to Leith, went through some evolutions designed to represent or constitute a capture or conquest, and formally trampled the independence of the town in the dust. Many severe laws, in years succeeding this epoch, were enacted relative to the public and the private trade of Leith. James VI. was plied by the inhabitants with appeals and efforts designed to draw from him some deliverance from their thraldom; but he accepted some private arrangement with the town-council of Edinburgh, and placed the powers and supremacy of that body on higher vantage-ground than before. On the 25th March, 1596, he empowered, by a letter of gift under the privy-seal, the corporation of Edinburgh to levy a certain tax during a certain period, towards supporting, erecting, and repairing the bulwark, pier, and port of Leith; and on the 15th March, 1603, he, by a charter of confirmation and *novo damus*, confirmed all the grants which had been made to them from the commencement of their ascendency. This confirming charter demands a moment's detail as exhibiting, in their matured form, the oppressive powers which Edinburgh, till so recent a date, wielded over all the interests of Leith. After a special enumeration, there were confirmed all other charters, statutes, and rights in favour of the town of Edinburgh, "together with the aforesaid ports and roads of Leith and Newhaven, anchorage and customs, great and small, belonging to the said town, both within and without the said burgh, ports, and districts aforesaid;" and all jurisdictions, fairs, and markets, and all other liberties used and wont. Among a number of rights granted of new to Edinburgh there are the following, which relate to Leith and Newhaven. First, For all sorts of merchandise coming in and going out at the ports of Leith and Newhaven, which ought to be weighed in Edinburgh, freemen of other burghs breaking bulk to pay for each stone-weight one penny; and unfreemen, whether they break bulk or not, two pennies. Secondly, The port of Leith, and adjoining houses, "with all the privileges, customs, and conveniences thereunto belonging, and, in particular, all the privileges, customs, harbour, dock, and shore silver, anchorage, golden pennies, exactions, rents, duties, and casualties of the said port, haven, road, and towns of Leith and Newhaven," according to a table inserted, which is "to be observed and kept by all our subjects and strangers using the said ports of Leith and Newhaven, to be published in the said town of Leith, that none may pretend ignorance." A table is then engrossed, enumerating certain duties on articles both of necessity and luxury, the amounts of which are lower to freemen than to unfreemen. Thirdly, Certain places are annexed to Leith. Fourthly, There is a clause strictly forbidding and discharging the housing and keeping foreign merchandise and timber within any other part of Leith except "the common closets," since called 'The Burse,' under pain of escheat to the town of Edinburgh, and empowering duties to be levied for warehouse-room. Fifthly, Power is granted to enlarge and extend the said port, shore, and haven of Leith towards the sea, with the bulwarks on both sides of the river, and to build, strengthen, and fortify the same in a substantial manner, both for duration and the safety of ships. Sixthly, Confirmation is given of the grants by Logan of Restalrig, and there are conferred of new the port of Newhaven and its appurtenances, together with the duties already named, including haven and shore silver, anchorage, dock silver, and golden penny. And, seventhly, By different clauses the jurisdiction is confirmed. This charter was followed by one of confirmation and *novo damus* by Charles I., dated 23d October, 1636, which it would be superfluous to recite, as the clauses are substantially the same as those which have been detailed.

The earliest mention of Leith which has been traced occurs in the charter of the abbey of Holyrood, founded by David I., in which it is called Inverleith. In 1313, and again in 1410, all the vessels in the harbour were burnt by the English. In 1488, it was seized by the insurgent nobles who rose against James III., and was the scene of an interview between James IV. and the celebrated Sir Andrew Wood, who kept the mastery of the frith of Forth. In 1511, either in Leith or at Newhaven, "ane varie monstrous great schip called the Michael," was built, and, according to Pitscottie, required such a mass of timber for her construction, "that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway." In 1544, the Earl of Hertford, at the head of 10,000 men, took possession of Leith, seized all the vessels in the harbour, left the place in keeping of 1,500 soldiers till he burned Edinburgh and wasted the circumjacent country, and then, on taking leave with his army and booty, committed the whole port to the flames. Three years afterwards, the same general, who had now become Duke of Somerset, and was fresh from the fatal battle of Pinkie, again set it on fire, though not with such an amount of injurious effect as before; and, on this occasion, carried off 35 vessels from the harbour. From 1548 to 1560, Leith, by becoming the fortified seat of the court and headquarters of the Queen-regent's army and of her French auxiliaries, figured prominently in the greater part of the stirring events which occurred during the civil war between Mary of Lorraine and the Lords of the congregation. Its port received the shipping and the supplies which were designed for the Queen-regent's service; its fortifications enclosed alternately a garrison and an army, whose accoutrements had no opportunity of becoming rusted; and its gates poured forth detachments and sallying parties, who fought many a skirmish with portions of the Protestant forces on the plain between Leith and Edinburgh. In October 1559, the Lords of the congregation regularly invested the town with an army, and attempted to enter it by means of scaling-ladders; but they could make no impression, and were eventually, and with great slaughter, driven back by a desperate sally of the besieged. In April of the next year, the forces of the congregation, now aided by an army of 6,000 men under Lord Grey of Wilton, despatched to their assistance by Elizabeth, again invested the town, and, on this occasion, inflicted upon it a protracted, disastrous, and sanguinary contest. Leith, though suffering dreadfully from famine, kept the besiegers, during two months, fully at bay, yet without acquiring any advantage. Both parties being at length heartily tired of the contest, and willingly entering into a treaty which stipulated that the French forces in the town should leave the kingdom, and be allowed to retire unmolested, Leith was immediately dismantled and restored to tranquillity. The discovery, in late years

of several cart-loads of horses' heads in a closed up well at the head of the Links, was a singular but very expressive monument of the slaughter which the siege occasioned. On the 20th August, 1561, Queen Mary landed at the town, to take possession of the throne of her ancestors, and attracted such demonstrations of joy as gave it a widely contrasted appearance to that which it had worn for a series of years. No vestige now remains of the pier which received her, and which must have been constructed subsequently to the destruction of the original one by the Earl of Hertford. During the minority of James VI., Leith figured in various transactions which belong strictly to the general history of the kingdom. From November 1571 till August of next year, and again in 1596–7, the town was the seat of the High Court of Justiciary; and in 1572, it was the meeting-place of a General Assembly which made some important enactments. In 1578, an act of parliament was passed to prevent "the taking away great quantities of victual, flesh, from Leith, under the pretence of victualling ships." A reconciliation having, in the same year, been effected between the Earl of Morton and the Scottish nobles opposed to him, the Earls of Morton, Argyle, Montrose, Athole, and Buchan, Lord Boyd, and several other persons of distinction, dined or caroused together in an hostelry of Leith kept by a William Cant. In 1584, the town was appointed the chief fish-market for herrings and the other produce of the Forth. On the 6th May, 1590, James VI., after lying six days n the roads, landed at the pier with his queen, Anne of Denmark, and excited shouts of jubilation from the inhabitants. In 1610, thirty-eight English sailors were hanged within high-water mark on the sands for piracies in the Western Islands,—thirty of them in July, and eight in December. In October 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed with great solemnity, and many grave demonstrations of thorough zeal by the inhabitants. Four years afterwards 2,430 persons, constituting about one-half of the entire population, were, in the course of six or eight months, swept away by the plague. The churchyard's being utterly deficient in accommodation for their bodies, many of them were buried in the Links, near Wellington-street, and on the north side of the road leading to Hermitage-hill. Till very recent times, masses of half-decayed bones wrapped in the blankets in which the victims died, have in many instances been dug up in the trenching of the adjoining fields and gardens. So fearful were the combined ravages of the plague and an accompanying famine, that parliament, believing the number of the dead to exceed that of the living, empowered the magistrates to seize, for the use of survivors, whatever grain they could find in warehouses and cellars, and allowed them to make payment at their leisure, and to find means of making it by appeals to the humanity of their landward countrymen. In 1650, after Cromwell's defeat of the Scottish forces at Dunbar, Lambert, his major-general, while he himself proceeded to Edinburgh, took possession of Leith. A monthly assessment of about £22 sterling was now imposed on the town, and, after so very recent and terrible devastations from pestilence and famine, was felt to be a grievous exaction. On General Monk's appointment to be commander-in-chief, he adopted Leith as his head-quarters and his home; and, while residing in the town, he induced many English families of considerable wealth and of great mercantile enterprise to become settlers. The incomers gave a grand impulse to the mercantile spirit of the port, and established some manufactures which continue to flourish till the present day; yet, though they felt painfully the restrictions imposed by the dominant town-council of Edinburgh, and had a republican government to appeal to for redress, they did not succeed in extricating the inhabitants from any part of their ancient thraldom. Though, so early as 1610, a Henry Anderson had obtained the privilege of running a huge and cumbrous four-wheeled vehicle between Edinburgh and Leith, at the fare of two shillings Scottish, or twopence sterling, the town-council, in 1660, granted "libertie and tolerance to William Woodcock, late officer in Leith, to fitt and set up ane haickney coatch, betwixt Leith and the fute of Leith-wynd in Edinburgh." In 1691, Viscount Tarbet, afterwards 2d Earl of Cromarty, and two persons of the names of Mowat and Sinclair, raised a tavern brawl of great notoriety in a greatly frequented hostelry in the Kirkgate, and were concerned, while the brawl lasted, in the murder of a French Protestant refugee and military officer named Elias Parret Sieur de la Roche. In 1705, Captain Green of the Worcester, and three of his crew, were hanged within flood-mark on the sands, for a very curiously discovered piracy and murder, committed in 1703 on the crew of a Scottish vessel off the coast of Malabar. During the rebellion of 1715, Brigadier Macintosh of Borlam, and a party of Highlanders who followed his banner, briefly occupied the citadel, and, being menaced by the Duke of Argyle who was at the time in Edinburgh, hastily plundered the custom-house, flung open the doors of the prison, and made a night retreat over the sands at low water. "The approach of 50,000 cannibals," says Alexander Campbell, the historian of Leith, "could not have discomposed the heroic Edinburghers more than did the proceedings of old Macintosh and his little band. The volunteers were called to arms: the whole pugnacious strength of the town, consisting of cohorts from the Canongate, and hogs from St. Mary's-wynd, were summoned forth to battle." In 1778, the revolted Seaforth regiment of Highlanders [see EDINBURGH], made Leith the scene of some of their movements. Next year, 50 Highlanders, who had been recruited for the 42d and 71st regiments, mutinied at Leith, whither they were brought for embarkation, and firmly refused to go on board the transports. A serjeant of a party of the South Fencibles, who were sent from Edinburgh castle to apprehend the mutineers, having been twice and fatally poniarded in an attempt to do his duty, a melée occurred in front of the street line between the Old Ship tavern and the Britannia inn, in the course of which a captain of the Fencibles was killed, and 12 of the Highlanders were killed, and 20 severely wounded. In 1779, the noted Paul Jones appeared in the frith, and struck such a panic into the inhabitants that a battery, the embryo of the present fort, was hastily constructed to dispute his entering the harbour; but he was driven away by a storm, and providentially hindered from inflicting damage on the town. In 1822, Leith had all the eclat of being the scene of George IV.'s arrival to visit his Scottish metropolis. See EDINBURGH.

While this page is passing through the press, we have received the following details of the census of Leith as taken in 1841:

1.—SOUTH LEITH.

	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
Parish of South Leith,	3,422	19,712
Population in 1831,		18,490
Apparent increase,		1,273
But deduct Piershill-barracks, and seamen at home, neither included in census of 1831,		397
Real increase in last ten years,		876

II.—North Leith.

Parish of North Leith,	1,418	8,230
Population in 1831,		7,416
Apparent increase,		814
But deduct Leith port, and seamen at home, neither included in census of 1831,		354
Real increase in last ten years,		460

Parliamentary Burgh of Leith.

Total of the parishes of South and North Leith, as given above, added,	4,870	27,942
But deduct part of South Leith parish within the parliamentary burgh of Edinburgh,	559	3,229
Also part of South Leith within the parliamentary burgh of Portobello,	19	109
Also part of South Leith not in any burgh; Jock's Lodge and Restalrig, including Piershill-barracks,	86	671
All without the parliamentary burgh of Leith,	664	4,009
Parishes of South and North Leith within burgh of Leith,	4,206	23,933
Add part of St. Cuthbert's parish within the parliamentary burgh of Leith,	372	2,224
Seamen and others in the vessels in the docks,		366
Total population at home in burgh of Leith,	4,578	26,523
Seamen at sea or in foreign parts,		566
Excess of other persons temporarily absent over those temporarily present in Leith on the night of 6th June, 1841,		111
		27,150
Deduct persons in docks not belonging to Leith,		342
		26,808

Parishes within Burgh of Leith.

Parish of South Leith within burgh of Leith, excluding St. John's,	2,180	12,290
St. John's *quoad sacra* parish,	578	3,413
Parish of North Leith within burgh of Leith, excluding Newhaven,	1,048	6,128
Newhaven *quoad sacra* parish,	400	2,102
Parish of St. Cuthbert's within burgh of Leith,	372	2,224
	4,578	26,157
Add excess of seamen abroad, persons in docks, and others temporarily absent above those temporarily present,		651
Total,		26,808

The oldest person in Leith is a man who is 100 years of age; his wife is 80. There is one woman above 95, and three men above 90.

The apparent increase in the parishes of South and North Leith is 2,087; but the true increase is only 1,336.

LEITH (Water of), a small river of Edinburghshire, entering the frith of Forth at Leith harbour. It rises at the south-east extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, from three springs, at a place called Leith-head, on the west side of one of the Pentlands, named West Cairn-hill, within a mile of one of the sources in Peebles-shire of one of the head-streams of Lyne-water, a tributary of the Tweed. Having flowed 3 miles northward through Mid-Calder, it receives a tiny tributary from Cauldstane-slap, a noted pass between Tweeddale and Mid-Lothian. It now runs 3 miles between Kirknewton on its left bank, and Mid-Calder and Currie on its right; 4¾ miles through Currie, receiving on the right the waters of Bevilaw burn; 2½ miles, measured in a straight line, but a much greater distance along its channel, through Colinton; 1 mile circuitously, partly across a tiny wing of Colinton, and partly between that parish and Corstorphine on its left bank, and St. Cuthbert's on its right; 4 miles, measured in a straight line, through St. Cuthbert's, and ¾ of a mile between North and South Leith. Its general direction, after leaving Mid-Calder, is north-east; and its entire length of course in a straight line is about 19 miles, and including windings about 25 or 26. During a drought, or even in weather but very moderately dry, the Water of Leith is a trivial stream, and has not a volume greater than that of many a burn or short-coursed brook; but, in a season of rain, it becomes swollen and impetuous, and combines the characteristics of a river and a mountain torrent. While in the vicinity of Edinburgh it wanders along a deep and picturesque dell; but between the metropolis and Leith it is so completely drawn off in dry weather into a mill-lead as to leave its channel almost empty, and, from being made a common-sewer, becomes at all times, except during a freshet, a real nuisance to the population of its banks. The stream, in general, has a large share of the picturesqueness and romance which distinguish so many of the rivers of Scotland. At one time it trots along deep narrow glens amid rocks and hanging woods; and at another it glides among beautiful haughs, fertile in corn and grass. On its banks are extensive plantations, many elegant mansions, several fine rural villages, one of the most superb suburban districts of Edinburgh, and the most densely peopled portion of the town of Leith. Among its bridges are an elegant stone one built in 1840, and the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Newhaven railway, both at the village of Canonmills,—the stupendous and magnificent Dean-bridge behind Moray-place in the western New town of Edinburgh,—the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, a mile farther up;—and the aqueduct of the Union canal at Slateford. The Water of Leith is probably the most useful stream of its size in Scotland; for even some years ago it drove in the course of 10 miles, 14 corn-mills, 12 barley-mills, 24 flour-mills, 7 saw-mills, 5 fulling-mills, 5 snuff-mills, 4 paper-mills, 2 lint-mills, and 2 leather-mills,—the rent of some of which, in the vicinity of the metropolis, was then upwards of £20 sterling per foot of waterfall. In the ravine, ¾ of a mile above Stockbridge, and on the old road by the Dean from Edinburgh to Queensferry, stands the ancient village called Water of Leith. It is an irregularly built mean-looking place; but has some extensive flour-mills and granaries.

LEITHEN (The), a rivulet of Peebles-shire, rising in the extreme north-west angle of the parish of Innerleithen, and falling into the Tweed exactly a mile after passing Innerleithen church. See Innerleithen.

LEITHOLM, a village, 7½ miles north-east of Kelso, and 5½ miles east of Greenlaw, on the north road between Kelso and Berwick, in the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire. It has a Relief meeting-house, and a voluntary school, and was anciently the site of a Romish chapel, subordinate to the parish-church. An old ash called 'the Chapel-tree,' and a hillock which it surmounts called 'the Chapel-knowe,' indicate where the chapel stood. The area of what was the cemetery is now subjected to the plough, but at no late date gave up bones and pieces of coffins. Population about 350.

LEITOWN, a village with about 110 inhabitants, in the parish of Errol, Perthshire.

LEMPITLAW, a village with about 140 inhabitants, an endowed school, and 3 small farm-steads, with accompanying cottages, 4½ miles east of Kelso, in the parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire. The village gave name to an ancient parish now annexed to Sprouston: which see.

LEMNO. See Aberlemno.

LENNEL, the ancient name of the parish of Coldstream, and also an existing village in that parish, Berwickshire: see Coldstream. The ancient village, or kirktown, stood on the steep bank

of the Tweed, a mile below Coldstream, and was destroyed by predatory incursion during the Border wars. The ruins of the church still exist; but great part of the cemetery has been swept away by the Tweed. The modern village bears the name of New Lennel, and is inconsiderable in size. The mansion-houses of Lennel and Hirsel are in the vicinity respectively of the ancient church and chapel of the parish.

LENNOCK (The), a small stream in the parish of Birnie, Morayshire, tributary to the Lossie.

LENNOX, the ancient county of Dumbarton, comprehending the whole of the modern county and a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach*, 'the field of the Leven,' and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch-Lomond, anciently called Loch-Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, come to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful Earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th century, Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical. The origin of the earldom of Lennox is obscure. Arkil, a Saxon, and a baron of Northumbria, who took refuge from the vengeance of the Norman William, under the protection of Malcolm Canmore, appears to have been the founder of the original Lennox family. His son Alwyn seems to have been the first Earl. But dying, when his son and heir was a minor, early in the reign of William the Lion, David, Earl of Huntingdon, received from the king the earldom in ward, and appears to have held it during a considerable period. Alwyn, the 2d Earl, recovered possession some time before 1199. Maldwen, the 3d Earl, obtained from Alexander II., in 1238, a confirmatory charter of the earldom as held by his father; but was not allowed the castle of Dumbarton, nor the lands, port, and fisheries of Murrach. In 1284, Earl Malcolm concurred with the 'Magnates Scotiæ,' in swearing to acknowledge Margaret of Norway as heir-apparent to Alexander the Third's throne; and, in 1290, he appeared in the assembly of the states at Birgham, and consented to the marriage of Margaret with the son of Edward I. Next year, when Margaret's death opened the competition for the Crown, Malcolm was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce; and resistance to England becoming necessary, he, in 1296, assembled his followers, and, with other Scottish leaders, invaded Cumberland and assaulted Carlisle. While Sir John Menteith, the faithless and inglorious betrayer of the patriot Wallace, prostituted his power as governor of Dumbarton-castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire, in favour of Edward I., Malcolm went boldly out, and achieved feats as a supporter of Robert Bruce; and he continued, after Bruce's death, to maintain the independence of the kingdom, till, in 1333, he fell with hoary locks, but fighting like a youthful warrior, at Halidon-hill. In 1424, after the restoration of James I., Earl Duncan became involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Regent; and for some real or merely imputed crime, which no known history specifies, he was, in May next year, along with the Duke and two of the Duke's sons, beheaded at Stirling. Though Duncan left, by his second marriage, a legitimate son, called Donald of Lennox; yet his daughter Isabella, Duchess of Albany, while obtaining to regular entry to the earldom as heiress, appears to have enjoyed it during the reign of James II.; and she resided in the castle of Inchmurrin in Loch-Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, and there granted charters to vassals, as Countess of Lennox, and made gifts of portions of the property to religious establishments. After this lady's death in 1459, a long contest took place for the earldom between the heirs of her sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the second and third daughters of Duncan, whose priority of age was not ascertained by evidence, or admitted of keen and plausible dispute. The vast landed property of Lennox was dismembered or cut into moieties; but the honours, the superiority, and the principal messuage of the earldom—the grand object of dispute—could be awarded to only one part, and were not finally adjudged till 1493. Sir John Stewart of Darnley had married Elizabeth; and their grandson, besides being declared heir to half the Lennox estate, became Lord Darnley and Earl of Lennox. Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky had married Margaret; and their moiety of the Lennox estate, came, with the estate of Rusky, to be divided, in the persons of their great granddaughters, the co-heiresses, between Sir John Haldane of Gleneglis, who had married the elder, and Sir John Napier of Merchieston, who had married the younger. In 1471, the earldom being in the king's hands by the non-entry of any heir was given, during his life, to Andrew, Lord Avondale, the chancellor. After the fall of James III., John Lord Darnley appears to have been awarded the Lennox honours by the new government; and, in 1488, he sat as Earl of Lennox in the first parliament, and received for himself and his son Matthew Stewart, the ward and revenues of Dumbarton-castle, which had been held by Lord Avondale. But only next year he took arms against the young king, drew besieging forces upon his fortresses both of Crookston and Dumbarton, suffered a defeat or rather a night surprise and rout at Tilly-moss, on the south side of the Forth above Stirling, saw the castle of Dumbarton, which was maintained by four of his sons, yield to a vigorous siege of six weeks, headed by the king and the ministers of state, and, after all, succeeded in making his peace with government, and obtaining a full pardon for himself and his followers. Matthew, the next Earl, whose accession took place in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the Earl of Argyle commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and, with many of their followers, were hewn down amid vain efforts of valour. John, the son and successor of Matthew, played an active part during the turbulent minority of James V. In 1514, he, along with the Earl of Glencairn, assailed the castle of Dumbarton during a tempestuous night, and, breaking open the lower gate, succeeded in taking it; in 1516, he was imprisoned by the Regent Albany, to compel him to surrender the fortress as the key of the west, and was obliged to comply; and, in 1526, he assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched toward Edinburgh to the rescue of the young king from the power of the Douglases. Matthew, the next Earl, a very conspicuous figurant in history, obtained, in 1531, for 19 years, the tenure of the governorship and revenues of Dumbarton-castle. Early in the reign of Mary, some French ships arriving in the Clyde with supplies for the queen, he, by artful persuasion, got the captains to land 30,000 crowns of silver and a quantity of arms and ammunition in the castle; and he immediately joined with other malcontents in an abortive but comprised and pardoned attempt to overthrow the government. In May and June 1544, he secretly entered the service of Henry VIII., engaging every effort to seize and deliver to England the Scottish queen, the isle of Bute, and

the castle and territories of Dumbarton, and obtaining from the king the Lady Margaret Douglas in marriage, and lands in England to the annual value of 6,800 marks Scots. Sent soon afterwards to the Clyde with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers, he was civilly received by George Stirling of Glorat, whom he had left in charge of Dumbarton-castle as his deputy; but he no sooner hinted to that official his design, and offered him a pension from Henry, than he and his Englishmen were turned out of the fortress, and compelled to return to their ships. The Earl and his party now ravaged and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of Arran and Bute, and other places in the west; and in October, 1545, he was declared by parliament to have incurred forfeiture. He continued an active partizan in the hostilities against Scotland of Henry VIII. and his successor, received from the former a grant of the manor of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire, and during 20 years, remained in England an exile from his native land. Father of the ill-fated Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, and grandfather of James VI., he eventually rose in the revolving politics of the period to the uppermost side of the wheel, and for a period filled the office of Regent, and vice-regally swayed the sceptre of his grandson. Holding at Stirling-castle, in September, 1571, what the opposite party in politics called 'the black parliament,' he was mortally wounded in an attack made upon the town by a small force who designed to take the fortress by surprise. The earldom of Lennox now devolved on James VI. as the next heir; and in April, 1572, it and the lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property and heritable jurisdictions, were given to Lord Charles Stewart, the king's uncle, and Lord Darnley's younger brother. But he dying in 1576 without male issue, they again devolved to the king, and were given, in 1578, to the king's grand-uncle, Lord Robert Stewart, bishop of Caithness,—resigned by him in 1579, in exchange for the earldom of March,—and given, in 1579–80, to Esme Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny. In August, 1581, Esme, this last favourite among the royal kinsmen, and the holder of the office of chamberlain of Scotland, was raised to the dignity of the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley; and his son Ludovic, the second Duke, received from the king additional offices and grants of property, and, among other preferments, was made custodier of Dumbarton-castle, and the owner of its pertinents and revenues. In 1672, Charles, the 6th Duke, dying without issue, the peerage, with all its accumulated honours and possessions, went once more to the Crown, devolving on Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir-male; and the revenues of the estates were settled for life on the dowager Duchess. In 1680, Charles II. granted to his illegitimate son, Charles, born of Louise Renée de Penancoet de Keranalle, Duchess of Portsmouth and D'Aubigny, the dukedom of Lennox, and earldom of Darnley in Scotland, and the dukedom of Richmond and earldom of March in the peerage of England. After the death of the Dowager-duchess in 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose purchasing most of it, as well as many of its jurisdictions. In 1836, Charles, 5th Duke of Richmond and Lennox, succeeded to the Gordon estates.

In the reign of James IV. the sheriffdom of Dumbartonshire was made hereditary in the family of Lennox, Earl Matthew obtaining, in 1503, a grant which united the office to the earldom. The office continued a pertinent of the Earls and Dukes for two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy-sheriffs of their appointment. The Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke in 1707, purchased at once the sheriffdom of the county, the custodiership of Dumbarton castle, and the jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox, along with the large part of the Lennox property bought from the first Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates, both in and beyond Dumbartonshire, comprehended in the regality of Lennox; and their vassals also had powers of jurisdiction within the lands held by them, subject to the remarkable condition that all the criminals condemned in their courts should be executed on the Earl's gallows. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed for the regality of Lennox £4,000, but was allowed only £578 18s. 4d.

LENNOX-HILLS, a range of heights stretching east-north-eastward from Dumbarton to Stirling, along the middle of the ancient district of Lennox. The range is interrupted by the valley of the Blane, and, from Dumbarton thither, is called the Kilpatrick hills. The name Lennox-hills is more strictly applied to the heights between the valley of the Blane and Stirling, which, in their various parts are called the Killearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Dundaff, the Fintry, and the Gargunnock hills. The range, after being interrupted by the valley of the Forth, passes on, under the name of the Ochil-hills, till it reaches the vicinity of the Tay. Throughout the whole of the strictly Lennox-hills, and in a less degree in the Kilpatrick-hills, are stupendous colonnades and precipices of basalt. In the parishes of Killearn, Strathblane, and Fintry, in particular, the arrays of basaltic columns are magnificent. The hills are composed chiefly of trap and whinstone, and offer many features of interest to the mineralogist and the philosopher; nor do they less challenge the attention of the agriculturist and the grazier. In the Dundaff section, indeed, a stunted heath occupies a considerable space, though not to the exclusion of excellent pasturage; but everywhere else, the hills, with very trivial exceptions, are carpeted with fine grass, unsurpassed for pasturage in Scotland. The soil is chiefly arenaceous, mingled with till. The summits rise in Campsie to the height of 1,500 feet, and in Kilsyth to the height of 1,300; but in many places they ascend no higher than to be inconsiderable hills. See article Campsie-Fells.

LENNOXTOWN, a considerable village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire; 9 miles north of Glasgow; 6½ west of Kilsyth; 20 from Stirling; and about a mile from the southern base of Campsie-fells. A calico printing establishment in the village employs upwards of 800 persons. Two other similar establishments, two bleachfields, and several collieries and limeworks, are in the vicinity. The Campsie alum-work is at the east end of the village; contributing, in its huge red mounds of burnt alum schist, and its little forest of tall brick chimney-stalks, a grotesque feature to the landscape in which it lies. Lennoxtown is the polling-place for its district of Stirlingshire, the seat of sheriff and of justice-of-peace courts, and the site of a Relief meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, several private schools, and a handsome new infant school-house, built at a large cost, and chiefly by subscription. The village stands on the grounds, and is under the superiority, of J. L. Kincaid Lennox, Esq., who claims to be the direct descendant and the nearest heir in the male line of the ancient or original noble family of Lennox. A mile west of the village stands Lennox castle, the seat of that gentleman, one of the most spacious and superb mansions in Scotland. The edifice is built in the old Norman style of architecture, and commands from its lofty towers an in-

teresting though not very extensive prospect. As it was commenced only 4 years ago, it wants as yet the rich accompaniments of wooded and ornamented demesne, but promises, from the plans adopted for laying out its grounds, to be as rich in the dress of its immediate landscape as in the beauty and sumptuousness of its own features. Population of Lennoxtown, in 1841, 2,821. See article CAMPSIE.

LENTRATHEN. See LINTRATHEN.

LENY (THE PASS OF), commencing two miles west of the village of Callendar, carrying up a road much frequented by tourists from that village to Loch-Earn-head, and constituting a narrow and most romantic mountain-gorge, partly occupied by Loch-Lubnaig, and partly traversed by the broken and impetuous stream which rushes thence as a head-water of the Teath, is thus described by Sir Walter Scott in the opening scene of the Legend of Montrose: "Their course had been, for some time, along the banks of a lake, whose deep waters reflected the crimson beams of the western sun. The broken path, which they pursued with some difficulty, was in some places shaded by ancient birches and oak-trees, and in others overhung by fragments of huge rock. Elsewhere the hill which formed the northern side of this beautiful sheet of water, arose in steep but less precipitous acclivity, and was arrayed in heath of the darkest purple." Its beauties have also been immortalized in the poem of 'The Lady of the Lake.'

LENZIE. See KIRKINTILLOCH.

LEOCHEL (THE). See LEOCHEL and CUSHNIE.

LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE, an united parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Alford; on the east by Tough, and Lumphanan; on the south by Tarland; and on the west by Towie. It extends from east to west about 6 miles; and from north to south 3 to 6 miles. Houses 203. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,035. Population, in 1821, 766; in 1831, 1,077. The surface of Leochel is hilly; but the hill of Corse is the only remarkable elevation. Cushnie lies at the head of a large open glen, and is mountainous and rocky. The small river Leochel rises in this united parish by three sources; and running northwards, enters the Don near Alfordkirk. The soil in the valleys here is a strong and fertile clay,—on the hill-sides, a rich and equally fertile loam. The parish is, for the most part, arable and well-cultivated; but the hill-tops are chiefly covered with heath, and abound with various sorts of game. Around Craigievar-castle, the seat of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., are extensive and thriving plantations. Here are ruins of other two ancient castles,—those of Lenturk and Corse:—the latter was long the seat of the family of Forbes, one of whom, Patrick Forbes of Corse, born in this castle, became bishop of Aberdeen, and author of a Commentary on the Revelation, and other works: he died in 1635. There are several Druidical temples in this parish, and on the top of Corse-hill are vestiges of an encampment. Cushnie was annexed to Leochel in 1798. The parish is in the synod of Aberdeen, and presbytery of Alford. Patrons, Sir John Forbes, Bart., and Lumsden of Cushnie. Stipend £196 10s. 5d.; glebe £18.—There are two parochial schools: salary of master of Cushnie school £25 13s. 3½d., with £13 fees, and other emoluments: of Leochel school £25 13s. 3½d., with £8 fees. There are two private schools, one of which was endowed by Sir Charles Forbes.

LEONARD'S (ST.). See articles ANDREWS (ST.), and LAUDER.

LERWICK, a parish on the mainland of Shetland. It extends about 6 miles along the coast; but is nowhere above a mile in breadth. On the east and north-east it is bounded by the sea, which separates it from Bressay island, and forms the excellent harbour called Bressay sound: see BRESSAY. The surface is rocky and mountainous; but there are fine arable fields on the sea-coast, the soil of which, though light and sandy, is fertile and productive. Near the north end of the town is a small fortification, originally erected by Cromwell, but repaired in 1781, called Fort-Charlotte, which commands the north entry to Bressay sound. There are the remains of two ancient Danish castles, about a-mile-and-half south from the town. Population, in 1801, 1,706; in 1831, 3,194. Houses 386. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,906.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Stipend £113 1 s. 9d. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. There are an Independent and a Methodist chapel in the town. The landward part of the parish is called Gulberwick.

LERWICK, a town in the above parish, and the seat of the courts of the stewartry. It is situated on the spacious harbour called Lerwick or Bressay sound; and derives its consequence from its being the seat of the courts of law, and the resort of vessels employed in the whale and herring-fishery, which make this bay their place of rendezvous. It consists of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes branching off; no regularity has been observed in former times in the position of the houses, some of which project almost quite across the street. Lerwick contains about 1,000 inhabitants. Straw-plaiting is the only species of manufacture carried on here. The general appearance of the town has of late years been much improved by several handsome houses, built in the modern style. Lerwick was founded about the beginning of the 17th century, but has a much older appearance than many towns of treble its age.

LESLIE, a parish in Fifeshire, at the southern base of the Lomond-hills, between them and the river Leven, which traverses its southern boundary, dividing it from Kinglassie. It is intersected by two smaller streams, one flowing from the north to the south, the other from the west, and both joining the Leven a little below Leslie-house. The extensive woods which surround Leslie-house, that of Strathendry and other places, with the streams, and varied and undulating nature of the ground, give much interest and beauty to the entire landscape of the parish. Its length from east to west is nearly 5 miles; its breadth, about 2 miles. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Kinglassie; on the east by Markinch; on the north by Falkland; and on the west by Portmoak in the shire of Kinross. Population, in 1801, 1,609; in 1831, 2,749. The village of Leslie is a burgh-of-barony holding under the Earls of Rothes. It is governed by two bailies and sixteen councillors. The records are said to go back for 300 years. There is a sub-post-office dependent on Kirkcaldy in the village. There are no weekly markets, but there are two fairs,—one in spring for the sale of cattle and show of horses, which is well attended, and the other in autumn, which has much fallen off of late years. The population of the burgh in 1831, was 1,821. The nearest market-towns are Cupar and Kirkcaldy. The number of imperial acres in the parish, either in cultivation or occasionally in tillage, are 4,324; the number in pasture, but which have been cultivated, 965; the number in wood, 350; and in undivided common, 27. The average amount of raw agricultural produce of the parish has been calculated at £7,450 sterling. The produce of mines, lime, and quarries, at £300. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed, in

1815, was £6,411 sterling; the valued rent is £4,561 Scots. The manufactures of this parish are very considerable, there being six mills for spinning flax, the largest of which are those of Prinlaws, belonging to Mr. Fergus, partly moved by the water of Leven, and partly by steam. There are three bleachfields in the parish. Weaving of linen and cotton goods is also carried on to a considerable extent. At the east end of the parish is Leslie-house, with its magnificently wooded grounds, the residence of the Earl of Rothes. This house was built, and great additions made to the plantations, by the celebrated Duke of Rothes, Lord-chancellor of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. It originally formed a quadrangle, enclosing in the centre an extensive court-yard, but three of the sides were burnt down in December 1763. The fourth side was repaired, and forms the present house. The picture-gallery in this part of the building, which is hung with portraits of connections of the family, is three feet longer than the gallery at Holyroodhouse.* —This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Rothes. Stipend £257 8s. 6d. ; glebe £18. The church of Leslie stands near the village, and was erected in 1820. It is a handsome structure, seated for 850. —There is also a chapel in connection with the church of Scotland at Prinlaws, the incumbent of which, besides preaching on Sabbath, teaches the school there, and receives a salary from Mr. Fergus.—There are two chapels in connection with the United Associate synod in the parish; also a chapel connected with the Associate synod of Original Seceders, and a small congregation of Baptists.—The parish-school is situated at the village of Leslie: the teacher has the maximum salary. The teacher of the school at Prinlaws has also a salary besides his fees. There are three or four other schools in the parish, the teachers of which are unendowed.

LESLIE, or Lesly, a small parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Kinnethmont; on the east by Premnay; on the south by Keig, and Tullynessle; and on the west by Clatt; square area 4 miles. Houses 96. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,018. Population, in 1801, 367 ; in 1831, 473. This parish is rather hilly in its aspect, but the soil is good, consisting, in the lower grounds, of a rich and deep mould; and in the higher, of a lighter loam,—both very fertile. The water of Gadie, celebrated by the elegant Latin poet, Arthur Johnstone, runs through the parish from west to east. In several places, towards the south, a beautiful species of greenish-coloured amianthus is found, and is usually converted into snuff-boxes or other trinkets. Several remains of druidical temples and cairns, and an encampment, have been traced. The parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes. Stipend £158 14s. 6d. ; glebe £11 5s. —Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with fees, &c. £16 16s. 1d.

LESMAHAGO, a large and important parish in the Upper ward of Lanarkshire, stretching along the south-west bank of the Clyde; bounded by the parishes of Dalserf and Carluke on the north; by Douglas and Muirkirk on the south; by Lanark and Carmichael on the east; and by Strathaven and Stonehouse on the west. It is about 14 miles in length, and in several parts is 12 in breadth, and contains 34,000 acres. The greater part of the superficies of this parish is at least 500 feet above the level of the sea; and, on the western side, where they divide the counties of Lanark and Ayr, the mountains frequently rise to an elevation of 1,200 feet. The celebrated Falls of Clyde, viz. Bonnton, Corehouse, and Stonebyres, are formed in the course of the river along the borders of Lesmahago. " The banks of the Clyde in this parish are very bold, rising in many places abruptly into hills of considerable height, everywhere divided into deep gullets, formed by the numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of coppice-woods, plantations of forest trees, and sloping open glades; of swelling eminences, deep ravines, and towering hills on both sides of the river, added to the windings of its copious stream, and the magnificent falls above-mentioned, exhibit to the eye of the passenger, at every change of situation, new landscapes strikingly sublime and beautiful." [Old Statistical Account.] The parish is watered, in addition to the Clyde, by the Peniel, the Douglas, the Logan, the Nethan, the Kype, the Cannar, and some still more insignificant streamlets, which all find their way into the Clyde. Two-thirds or nearly three-fourths of the land in the parish, is under cultivation. The principal village or post-town in the parish is called Lesmahago, or, more properly, Abbey-Green, from being built upon part of the lands attached to the principal religious house in the district in former times. It lies in a beautiful position on the banks of the Nethan, about 6 miles from the town of Lanark. The names of the other villages are Kirkfield-bank, Kirkmuirhill, Boghead, and Nethanfoot, between all of which and the city of Glasgow, the communication is easy and frequent both by coach and carrier. The great Glasgow and Carlisle mail-road, and the Glasgow and Lanark road, run through the parish for several miles, and in addition to these the parish-roads are extensive and well-kept, and all the streams which occur in their course are spanned by substantial bridges. Not more than the third of the families in the parish are employed in agricultural pursuits, the great majority being supported by weaving, working at the coal-mines or lime-works, or acting as country artisans. In 1801, the population was 3,070; in 1811, 4,464; in 1821, 5,592; in 1831, 6,409; and, in 1841, 6,902,—composed of 3,416 males, and 3,486 females. There are 1,428 inhabited houses. Assessed property, in 1815, £17,481.—The parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and comprises one of the very few parochial districts in Scotland in which the charge is collegiate, which it has continued to be since the Reformation. The church is

* Among the pictures at Leslie-house may be mentioned those of the fifth Earl and his Countess, by Jamieson; the Duke and Duchess of Rothes; the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale and his Duchess; the Princess of Modena; General John, Earl of Rothes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Archbishop Tillotson; and a portrait of Rembrandt by himself. Some fine specimens of tapestry also adorn the walls, the subjects of which are partly scriptural and partly classic; but the brightness of the colouring is now considerably diminished from the effects of time. Among the curious relics of former times still preserved in the house, may be mentioned the dagger with its sheath, used by Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, at the murder of Cardinal Beaton; and the magnificent sword of state carried by the Duke of Rothes at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone. The ancient family of Rothes derive their descent from Bartholomew, a Flemish baron, who settled with his followers in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, in the reign of William the Lion. He obtained the barony of Lesly in that district, from which his descendants adopted their name. Norman de Lesly, the 4th in descent from him, obtained from Alexander III., in 1283, a grant of the woods and lands of Fetkill, which came afterwards to be called Lesly; and which have since remained in the possession of the family. George de Lesly of Rothes, the 9th in descent from the first settler, was created Earl of Rothes previous to March, 1457. John, the 6th Earl of Rothes, was created Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Ballenbreich, Earl of Lesly, Viscount of Lurtoun, Lord Auchmoutie and Caskieberry in 1680, with remainder to his male issue only; and his lordship having only two daughters, these honours became extinct. His eldest daughter, however, succeeded to the original titles, and having married Charles, 5th Earl of Haddington, her eldest son became 7th Earl of Rothes, and her second son 6th Earl of Haddington. The present noble lord is the 14th Earl of Rothes, and 16th Lord Lesly.

situated in the village of Abbey-Green, and was rebuilt and enlarged in 1804 for 1,330 sitters. The stipend of both ministers is the same, viz. £283 4s. 2d. per annum; each of them has a manse, and the 1st minister a glebe, the 2d a garden. The value of the glebe is about £20 per annum, and of the garden about £5. Unappropriated teinds £403 9s. 8d. Patron of both charges, the Duke of Hamilton. There is a *quoad sacra* church in the parish, called the North church. — The Original Burgher congregation was established in 1813, and a church was built in 1816, at an expense of £600, calculated to accommodate 530 sitters. The minister has a manse, and a stipend of £100 per annum.— The United Secession congregation at Crossford was established in 1830, in which year the church was built at an expense of £350, for 350 sitters. The minister has a stipend of £88 per annum, with £4 for sacramental expenses, in addition to a manse and glebe. There is also a small congregation of Old Independents, in which an elder officiates without any emolument.—The parish is well-supplied with the means of education, by six or seven schools, in addition to the parochial one. The principal or parochial master has the maximum salary of about £38 per annum, with fully £40 as school-fees, in addition to perquisites arising from the office of session-clerk. The heritors have granted the value of a chalder annually, which is divided among the teachers of other schools in the parish not strictly parochial; and in all, about 600 children usually attend school at the same time in the different seminaries within the bounds.

Lesmahago was celebrated in the olden time for its monastery. It was also called Lesmachute, from *Les* or *Lys*, signifying, in the old British language, 'a green,' 'a court,' or 'an enclosed place,' and *Machute*, a saint, who died in the 6th century, and was buried in the parish. A church was founded at a very early period in this place, and dedicated to this saint. Many relics connected with him were found and deposited in the holy building, and it appears from the accounts of the old Scottish treasurer, that James V. having obtained a bone of St. Machute, or Mahago, caused it to be encased in silver, gilt, by one John Mossman, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, at considerable expense, so that it might be carefully preserved. The tomb of the saint was illuminated by a number of wax-lights, and various donations were from time to time granted to the monks of Lesmachute for this purpose. Among others, Robert I. made a grant of a rent of 10 marks sterling, from his mills of Carluke, in lieu of which the monks were required to find a number of wax-lights, of a pound-weight each, to burn on Sundays and festival-days at the tomb of St. Machute. In the reign of David I. the church and lands of Lesmahago, with all their pertinents, were granted to the abbot and monks of Kelso, that they might hold the church as a cell of Kelso. At the same time, the king granted to the church of Lesmahago the privilege of a sanctuary, to which all persons might flee for protection, with the exception of those who were guilty of murder or dismembering. The abbot and monks of Kelso accordingly erected buildings here, and transferred to it a number of their own order, dedicating the new monastery to the Virgin Mary and St. Machute. Being less liable than Kelso to be annoyed by the invasions of the English, Lesmahago frequently formed a safe retreat to the monks of the former place; but still it was not altogether exempt from the effects of these hostile incursions. About 1336, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and brother of Edward III., ravaged Clydesdale with a body of English troops, and took up his residence for a time at the abbey of Lesmahago; before leaving it, he burned the monastery and church, and sacrificed a number of people who had taken shelter within the walls. The Earl of Cornwall soon after joined his brother Edward at Perth, and some of the historians of the time state that a quarrel having arisen between the king and earl, caused by the haughtiness of the latter, he was stabbed by the monarch, and soon thereafter died, thus avenging, according to Wyntown, the burning of the abbey. That the Earl of Cornwall died at Perth in October 1336, is undoubted, but whether the burning of the monastery had anything to do with his death, or whether he fell by the hands of his royal brother, is more questionable. The monks of Lesmahago were enriched by the bequests or donations of pious individuals, or by the purchase of lands, and at various times they received charters of protection and immunity from the Scottish kings, by whom also their territory was erected into a barony, with the usual jurisdiction. At the Reformation, when the old order of things was overturned, and the tomb of the saint violated and destroyed, the rental of the monastery, according to Keith's History, was as follows: —£1,214 4s. 6d. Scots; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firlot, and 2 pecks of bear; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats. The church property of this opulent monastery, passed in succession into the hands of several great families until it was finally purchased in the early part of the 17th century, from the Earl of Roxburgh, by James, Marquis of Hamilton. During the ferment of the Reformation, the fine ecclesiastical erections connected with the monastery, fell a sacrifice to the zealous fury of the Reformers, the whole being consumed by fire, with the exception of the tower which supported the spire of the church. The precincts of the monastery were long celebrated for their beautiful gardens, and the present village of Abbey-Green is built upon a part of the olden lawn. The parish still retains the privilege of holding a weekly market and annual fairs, which, however, are not now regarded as of much importance. There is little of interest connected with the civil history of the parish. When Queen Mary escaped from Lochleven, she remained for a few days in the Castle of Draphane or Craignethan, and the room in which she slept, before she passed on to the fatal field of Langside, is still pointed out amongst the ruins, which occupy a bold and rugged position at the junction of the streamlet Nethan with the river Clyde. This was anciently the residence of Sir James Hamilton, a bastard son of the Earl of Hamilton, who in the reign of James V. acquired an unenviable notoriety from his fierce disposition and cruel actions. In recent times, the ruins of Craignethan have become still more famous, from their undoubted identification with the Tillietudlem of 'Old Mortality:' see CRAIGNETHAN. The inhabitants of Lesmahago acted a prominent part in the struggle against the imposition of 'black prelacie' in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and many of the Covenanters who fell at Bothwell bridge were natives of the parish. The drum and colours used by them on that memorable occasion are still preserved. Several of the pious heroes of that time are buried in the churchyard, where their monuments still exist: amongst others, that of the good David Steel, who was killed by Captain Crichton, a trooper, whose very name is still considered a polluted thing in the parish. It was in Lesmahago that the celebrated Colonel Rumbold was apprehended by Hamilton of Raploch in 1685, after the dispersion of the army of Argyle. Rumbold is remembered as having been one of the chief movers in the Ryehouse plot. At a later period,

Macdonald of Kinloch-Moydart, aide-de-camp to Charles Edward Stuart, was apprehended here, while on his way to join the Prince during his chivalrous march in England, by a young clergyman named Linning, and a joiner named Meikle. For this service, Linning was afterwards rewarded by being appointed one of the ministers of the parish; but the Highlanders, on their return north, burned Meikle's house in revenge. The unfortunate Macdonald was conveyed from Lesmahago to Edinburgh Castle, and from thence to Carlisle, where he was tried, condemned, and executed. A Roman road is known to have passed through a part of the parish, but it has long since been obliterated by the hand of improvement; a Roman vase and Roman coins have been found in the parish, and some years ago an ancient Caledonian battle-axe was dug up, and is now in the possession of the proprietor of the estate of Blackwood.

LESSUDDEN. See Boswell's (St.).

LESWALT, a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by Kirkcolm; on the east by Loch-Ryan and Stranraer; on the south-east by Inch; on the south by Portpatrick; and on the west by the Irish channel. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its area is 56 square miles. Its form is not very far from being a square. The surface, except along Loch-Ryan, where it becomes level, is very hillocky and broken. Large tracts of moss, in some quarters compete for prominence with fine meadows, pasture-grounds, and arable lands on others. The soil, over a great part of the eastern division, is rich and fertile; but, toward the Irish channel and along the south, it is, in general, sandy, gravelly, or otherwise very thin and poor. A large proportion of the entire area is abandoned wholly to sheep and cattle. The coast-line, on the west, about 8 miles in extent, is bold, rocky, broken, and contorted, abounding in awful cliffs, cavernous openings, and precipitous chasms. Except in a creek, called Saltpan, where salt used to be manufactured, and where a small harbour might be constructed, about midway between the two extremes of the parish, access is nowhere possible to a vessel on the west. But in Soleburn-bay in Loch-Ryan, 3 miles north of Stranraer, vessels lie in great safety, and discharge manurial cargoes for the use of the farmer. Fine red cod and other fish abound on the coast, but are unheeded by the parishioners, and allowed to be picked up by boatmen from Portpatrick. Oysters abound in Loch-Ryan. Two considerable brooks, Soleburn and Pooltanton, both frequented by salmon, rise in the interior, and run, the former to Soleburn-bay in Loch-Ryan, and the latter southward to achieve a longish course to the head of Luce-bay in the parish of Old Luce. Several unimportant rills run to the Irish channel. Red sandstone and greywacke—the latter often of very fine appearance—are quarried as building material. The climate, though very changeable, and subject to severe storms, and long series of heavy rains, is far from being unhealthy. Lochnaw-castle, in its loch, wood, and estate, forms the grand and almost only attraction of the parish. Since it passed to Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., from his father, it has, in every particular, been remarkably improved. The castle stands on an eminence 5½ miles north-west of Stranraer, is a very ancient edifice, and bears marks, in the remains of a very deep fosse, and in other particulars, of having once been strongly fortified. On its west side is a very beautiful lake, nearly half-a-mile long, once drained, and its bed turned into meadow-land, but reinstated in its watery honours and decorations by the present proprietor. A plantation around the castle contains some old trees, but has chiefly been raised within the last 28 or 30 years, and forms the only exception to the treelessness of the parish. The estate of Lochnaw, especially in the vicinity of the castle, has been richly improved and tastefully decorated. Good roads run along Loch-Ryan, past Lochnaw, and along the Irish channel. Four villages, Clayhole, Hillhead, Foulford, and Broadstone, have unitedly upwards of 900 inhabitants, but are all situated within the parliamentary burgh of Stranraer. Population, in 1801, 1,329; in 1831, 2,636. Houses 448. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,315.—Leswalt is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £142 13s. 7d.; glebe £15. The church was built in 1828. Sittings 550. An ecclesiastical census of 1836 showed the population then to be 2,640; of whom 1,704 were churchmen, 876 were dissenters, and 60 were nondescripts. The dissenters, and also some churchmen, are connected with congregations in Stranraer. Five large farms of Kirkcolm are attached *quoad sacra* to Leswalt.—The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 212 scholars, and five private schools, one of them a boarding-school, by 154. Parish schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with from £10 to £20 fees, and from £5 to £10 other emoluments. The church was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Tongueland.

LETHAM, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Monimail, 4 miles west of Cupar, and 5 east of Auchtermuchty. Population 440. There is a fair held here in the first week of June.

LETHEM, a considerable village in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire; 5½ miles from Forfar, and 11 from Arbroath. It stands on the swell or summit of a table-land, and commands a somewhat extensive prospect. Attached to it in a hollow on the south, traversed by Vinney-water, is a minor village called the Den of Lethem. The late Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen was the founder of Lethem, and he laid out for it such a regular and extensive plan as indicated alike refined taste and overheated expectation. The earliest settlers delighted in their old age to chaperone a stranger through corn-fields, and along rugged paths, pointing out to him, far away from the village, street lines, and sites of city-greatness, which his most heated fancy failed to see either in the rough spots before him, or in the visions of futurity. Yet the place has not wanted prosperity, and is steadily, though slowly, on the increase. A linen-hall has been converted into a school-house. A spinning-mill, in the Den of Lethem, employs a number of persons; but a large proportion of the inhabitants, women and youths as well as men, are weavers in the employ of the manufacturers of Dundee. Two fairs are held in the village for the sale of cattle and the hiring of servants. The place has two meeting-houses,—one Independent, and the other United Secession: it has also a library. Population about 1,000.

LETHENDY AND KINLOCH, two parishes in the north-east division of Perthshire, united within the last 50 years. Their mutual position is unfavourable to their joint description. Lethendy is a stripe of 3 miles in length from east to west, with a mean breadth of about 1 mile, but sends northward an angular projection from its north-east corner; and it is bounded on the north by Clunie; on the east by Blairgowrie; on the south by Caputh; and on the west by Caputh, Clunie, and a small detached part of Caputh. The Tay formerly washed part of its southern side, but has retired southward, from half-a-mile to 2 miles, by cuts made at different periods, leaving, in several places, marks of its former course. Lunan-water runs across the north-east projection,

and along the eastern boundary. The soil, in the western half, is a black mould inclining to reddish clay, exceedingly rich, and adapted to every kind of crop; but, toward the east, it becomes blacker, more wet, and less productive. The district is a hanging plain, inclining to the south, and throughout is highly cultivated. In the south-east corner are about 50 or 60 acres of natural wood. Two roads, one from north to south, and the other from east to west, cut the parish into four nearly equal parts.—Kinloch is a curiously outlined irregular stripe stretching from north-north-west to south-south-west; 9 miles in extreme length, 2½ in extreme breadth, but rarely more than 1 mile broad, and tapering at its southern extremity to a point which touches the angle of the north-east projection of Lethendy. It is bounded on the north by Bendochy; on the west by Blair-Gowrie; on the south-west by Clunie; and on the west by Clunie and a detached part of Blair-Gowrie. Drummellie-loch, 1 mile long and half-a-mile broad, stretches along the south-west boundary. Rae-loch and Fenzies-loch, both of very considerably smaller dimensions, lie respectively ¾ of a mile east and 1¼ mile south-east of the former,—the latter being on the eastern boundary, and very near the point of contact with Lethendy. All the lakes abound in pike, perch, and eel. A brook coming in from Clunie runs 2¼ miles along the south-west boundary to Drummellie-loch. Lunan-water, having entered the same lake on the side of Cluny, emerges from it on the south-west boundary, and flows 1¼ mile along that boundary to Lethendy. In this stream, and in the lake, fat or good-conditioned trout are found earlier in the season than in any other waters within a considerable distance. Lornty-burn runs across the parish at its broadest part, forms the southern boundary of an easterly projection 1¾ mile from the main body of the parish, and passes on to fall into Airdle-water 1¼ mile onward in Blair-Gowrie. Airdle-water traces the whole of the northern boundary, yet touches the parish for only 1¼ mile. From both Rae-loch and Fenzies-loch, and also from a marsh connected with the former, vast quantities of rich shell marl have been carried away to the great improvement of circumjacent soils. Between the lakes Drummellie and Rae stands the mansion of Marlee, beautifully embosomed among wood. The surface of the parish, for 2¼ miles from the extreme southern angle, is flat; and thence till within a mile of the Airdle, it rises in a slow though broken or varied ascent. Cochrage-height, properly a muir and high-lying moss, abounding in grouse and blackcock, is the only elevation which can be called a hill. Two-thirds of the parish from the south upward, in the beautiful lakes and richly-cultivated fields of the plain, in the southern exposure of the enclosed and agriculturally improved ascent, and in the plantations of the estate of Marlee and the seats and woods of other proprietors, exhibit a scene of calm and pleasing beauty. Near Loch-Drummellie is a Druidical temple. On a projection of the steep bank of the deep glen traversed by Lornty-burn, stands the castle of Glasselune, of very high but unknown antiquity, and originally a place of very great strength. A muir in the parish exhibits a vast number of tumuli, called the Haer-Cairns, and has half-addled the heads of many antiquarians by its stout claims to be regarded as the scene of the far-famed battle of the Grampians. Had Jonathan Oldbuck been owner of the place, he would at least have had such relics on it as would have made defiance to the spoil-sport of the most peering gaberlunzie. The parish is cut from east to west by the road between Blairgowrie and Dunkeld, and from south to north by that between Kinclaven and the bridge of Cally. Population of Lethendy, in 1801, 345; in 1831, 306. Houses 68. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,040. Population of Kinloch, in 1801, 367; in 1831, 402. Houses 73. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,795. —The united parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £211 1s. 1d.; glebe, value not stated. Salary of the Lethendy schoolmaster £25, with about £12 fees, and about £3 other emoluments; of the Kinloch schoolmaster £35, with about the same fees and other emoluments as the other master. The united parish has acquired notoriety, inferior only to that of Auchterarder and that of Marnoch, from the working of the General Assembly's Veto act. See article AUCHTERARDER.

LETHNOT, a parish in the northern part of the Grampian district of Forfarshire; bounded on the west and north by Lochlee; on the north-east by Edzell; on the south-east by Strickathrow and Menmuir; on the south by Fearn and Tannadice; and on the south-west by Cortachie. Its extreme length, from the source of the highest head-stream of West-water on the west to the point where that stream leaves it on the east, is 13 miles; and its greatest breadth, from West-warren on the north to the point where it is first touched by Pelphrie-burn on the south, is 5¾ miles; but, for 6 miles from its west end it expands from a breadth of only 1¼ mile to one of only 3¾; and over its eastern half it has a mean breadth of not more than 4 miles. Except along the south-east, a distance of 4½ miles, and along an adjoining mile on the north-east, the whole parish is walled in by water-shedding lines of the Grampians, running up at the western extremity to nearly the highest summits of the Binchinnin mountains, and enclosing as they trend along in the figure of a slender oval, the basin of all the upper streams of West-water. That stream, under the name of the water of Saugh, rises close on the western extremity, and flowing generally south-eastward, but making one large detour, cuts the parish lengthways into two nearly equal parts; and it then, suddenly debouching, runs 2½ miles north-eastward along its south-east boundary. About a dozen considerable brooks, besides smaller ones, cleave down the congeries of hill and mountain which occupies the main area of the parish, and run slantingly to West-water. In most of these is the common trout, and in West-water itself are three species of freshwater trout. Pelphrie-burn, approaching from the south-west, runs 2½ miles along the south-east boundary, till it meets Westwater, falls into it, and drives it along that boundary in a continuous line. Inward from this water boundary-line—altogether 5 miles in length—is a belt of arable ground, averaging, even up to the ploughable limit of the hills, not more than ¾ of a mile in breadth. Nearly all the rest of the parish, except some haugh-ground in the glen of West-water, is either strictly pastoral, or wildly waste. The soil of the arable land is, in some places, clayey, and, in others, a rich loam on a till bottom. A great number of chalybeate springs exist in various localities, are in some instances strong, and have proved beneficial; and they seem to have been denied the honours of fashionable resort simply on account of the pastoral seclusion of the district. The parish has no road in its west end, but in the arable part, and two-thirds way up its central glen is sufficiently provided with both roads and bridges. A hundred years ago the inhabitants were in a semibarbarous condition, and are reported by the statist in the Old Account to have, as to many leading points of civilization, undergone wondrous changes within from 20 to 50 years of the date of his writing. Population in

1801, 489; in 1831, 404. Houses 94. Assessed property, in 1815, £749. Lethnot is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 11d.; glebe £5. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £10 fees, and a house and garden. A small school is maintained in a remote part of the parish by private subscription during four months in winter.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Lethnot and Navar, lying respectively on the left and the right sides of West-water, and united in 1723. Lethnot, previous to that date, formed one charge with the very spacious adjacent parish of Lochlee, the minister preaching one Sabbath in the latter, and two in Lethnot. Navar gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Panmure.

LETTERFEARN, or ARDINTOUL, an extensive district in the parish of Glenshiel, Ross-shire. It stretches along the banks of Loch-Duich, and contains upwards of 6,300 imperial acres, of which about 560 are arable, 530 home-pasture, and the rest hill-grazing. See GLENSHIEL.

LETTERFINDLAY, an inn, 14 miles north-east of Fort-William; on the eastern bank of Loch-Lochy, on the great military road to Inverness.

LEUCHARS,* a parish in Fifeshire, on the north bank of the Eden and its estuary, which divide it from the parish of St. Andrews. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Kemback and St. Andrews; on the east by the German ocean; on the north by the parishes of Ferry-port-on-Craig and Forgund; and on the west of those of Logie and Darsie. The breadth of the parish from south to north is very varied: for a considerable portion of its extent towards the east it is scarcely 4 miles; and at the extreme west, where a part of it separates the parishes of Logie and Darsie, it measures only from 1 to 2 miles in this direction. Its length from east to west is equally varied: for about a mile in breadth, near the south, it is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; farther north, it is only $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length. From south-west to north-east it measures about 8 miles. The general appearance of the surface of the parish is that of an extensive plain, seldom more than 15 feet above the level of the sea; but towards the west and north-west, it gradually rises, till it reaches the summit of that portion of the Ochil-hills which separates it from the parish of Logie. From various situations on these heights, an extensive view of the level part of the parish of St. Andrews, and of the German ocean is obtained. The parish generally is bare of wood; but in some places this ornament of the land is not deficient. There are two villages in the parish, Leuchars and Balmullo. Leuchars contains about 614 inhabitants, and is situated about a mile from the south boundary of the parish, and about half-way between the east and west boundaries. There is a penny post-office in the village, dependent upon the post-office at Cupar. The other village, which contains 250 inhabitants, is situated on the line of road from Cupar to Dundee. Two fairs are held annually at the village of Leuchars, for the sale of cattle and small wares; but, like those in many other small towns and villages, they are now but little attended. Population, in 1801, 1,687; in 1831, 1,869. In the western division of the parish the soils are clay, soft loam, and gravel; but in the east and north-east it is light and sandy, and for a considerable extent in Tentsmuir entirely sand. There are 6,310 Scots acres under regular cultivation; 3,060 acres of poor clay, and light land often in pasture; and 360 acres under wood. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £14,957.—Nothing now remains of the ancient castle of Leuchars, although its site is still pointed out, a short way north of the village. It stood upon a bank of earth, on the edge of a swamp, and was surrounded by a deep broad ditch, which enclosed about three acres of ground, and must have been a place of great strength in former times. It was no doubt the residence of the Celtic chief, Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to Robert de Quinci; and it appears to have been the principal residence of their son, Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, and where he held his baronial court, as many of his charters are dated thence; and in a dispute with Duncan, the son of Hamelin, about the lands of Duglyn, in the Ochils, he brought Duncan to acknowledge a release of his claims, in his court, "in plena curia mea apud Locres." In 1327, it was taken and demolished by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke, but was no doubt subsequently rebuilt.—South-east of the village of Leuchars is Earlshall, said by Sibbald to have been anciently a portion of the estates of the Earls of Fife, who had a residence here, whence it derived its title of Earlshall.—The fine old house of Earlshall is beautifully situated amid venerable trees, and forms an exceedingly interesting object in the landscape of this part of the parish. It appears, from initials, arms, and dates, on various parts of the house and offices, to have been erected towards the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century; but principally by William Bruce, whose initials and arms with those of his wife, Dame Agnes Lindsay, and the dates 1617 and 1620, are still to be seen. The house was inhabited until sold to the present proprietor, and might at no great expense be still rendered habitable. The object of greatest interest in this house is the great hall, which is 50 feet in length by 18 in breadth, with a fine arched roof on which are painted and emblazoned the arms of the family, and of a number of noble families with whom they claimed affinity.—North of Earlshall, and north-east of the village of Leuchars, is Pitlethie, the property of William Lawson, Esq. Here there is said to have anciently been a royal hunting-seat. In a field near the present house there stood till lately a venerable spreading thorn tree, on which tradition says the king's hawks were accustomed to roost. In the first Statistical Account it is said that it was James VI. who used this place as a hunting-lodge. We should rather be inclined to think, however, that it must have been James III. or James IV. who had a residence here, as Sir William Bruce of Earlshall had a charter of the lands of Pitlethie from the latter monarch, which he afterwards conferred upon his second son, Robert Bruce. But whichever of the Scottish kings it was, it is very obvious that this neighbourhood, from its vicinity to the sea-shore, to the estuary of the Eden, and being surrounded with marshes, must have been well-calculated for enjoying the sport of hawking.—East and north-east of this part of the parish to the German ocean, is an extensive flat sandy tract of ground called Tentsmuirs, which appears to have been at one time submerged, and has either been laid dry by the retreat of the sea, or by a slight upheave of this part of the coast. Formerly this tract was inhabited by a number of small crofters, who were rude in their manners, and at one time much given to smuggling. They were alleged to have been descended from some Danes shipwrecked upon this part of the coast; but Mr.

* The name of this parish is of Celtic derivation, and descriptive of what the appearance of that portion of it in the neighbourhood of the castle and village at one time was. *Llwhur* in the ancient British, and *Lochur* in the Irish, means 'a stream that forms pools and marshes;' and, until they were drained, the low and level grounds, for miles to the east and west of the village of Leuchars, were under water for the greater part of the year.

Kettle, in his first statistical account of the parish, says he had been able to find no authority for this statement.—These crofters have now been all for many years removed, and the muir formed into some extensive farms. A great portion of it, however, is incapable of cultivation, and is employed in rearing sheep; the rabbits which at one time occupied a considerable part of it having been nearly all extirpated. This parish is in the presbytery of St Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £238 11s. 10d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated Crown teinds £527 11s. 8d. The church formerly belonged to the priory of St. Andrews, the monks of which drew the tithes and supplied the cure. It is situated in the village of Leuchars; and is an old building, which appears to have been erected at four different periods,* but is comfortable and well-lighted, and seated for 850 sitters.—There is only one dissenting chapel in the parish, which is situated at the village of Balmullo. It is connected with the Associate Synod of Original Seceders. The parish school is in the village of Leuchars, and is well-attended. Besides his fees, the teacher has a dwelling-house and school-room, the maximum salary, and the interest of 2,000 merks Scots, with a glebe of two acres of land bequeathed by the Rev. Alexander Henderson. Besides the parish-school there are three other schools in the parish. One of these is supported by Mr. Lindsay of Balcarres, and in it sewing and English reading are taught at a cheap rate. The other two are supported by the fees alone, and are well-attended. There is also a well-attended Sabbath evening school. A parish-library has been instituted by private subscription, which contains a considerable number of volumes on general literature. Where the schoolhouse now stands, there was once a chapel dedicated to St. Bennet, of which Sir Thomas Wemyss was chaplain at the Reformation. No remains of it now exist, but stone coffins enclosing human bones have been found near its site. It is said that a chapel also stood near the house of Ardit, where a small field was called the glebe; and at Easter Dron there was another chapel and burying-ground, where a field also retained the name of the glebe. On Craigie-hill an earthen vase was found in 1808, which contained 100 silver coins in excellent preservation. They were Roman, and mostly of the emperors Severus, Antoninus, Faustina, &c.

* The eastern portion of the building, which has formed the original church, is obviously of great antiquity, and is exceedingly interesting as exhibiting a beautiful example of ancient architecture. It is in the Norman style; and is worthy of particular notice, as being the only parish-church in Scotland now remaining in that early style. It consists of two parts, a rectangular portion which had formed the chancel, and a semicircular apsis at the east end, of less breadth and height, in which the altar had been placed. Its extreme length within the walls, from what had formed the western entrance to the east end of the apsis is 33 feet; the breadth of the chancel about 18 feet, and of the apsis 12 feet. The height of the walls of the chancel is 22 feet, and of those of the apsis about 18 feet. The thickness of the walls is about 3 feet. The walls of the chancel on the outside, both on the south and north, present two stages or stories. The lower stage is ornamented with four double columns, and two single columns at each end, with ornamented capitals, from which spring semicircular arches, which interlace each other, forming pointed arches at their intersection. Above these arches there is a band or fillet forming the base of the second story, and supporting four double and two single columns as on the lower stage. From these spring five semicircular arches, ornamented with a double moulding, the inner being a zigzag or chevron moulding, such as is generally found on buildings of this style, and the outer a billet moulding. Above these arches is a range of corbels carved into grotesque heads, supporting the upper part of the wall which slightly projects, and from which springs the roof. The wall of the chancel is pierced in the second story with two windows on the south side and one on the north: they are narrow and semicircular at top, and are ornamented on the inside with pillars, and rich mouldings from the soffets of the arches. The apsis also presents two stories. They are both decorated with pillars and arches with chevron and billet mouldings, and surmounted by a range of grotesque corbel heads, as on the chancel; but the arches of the lower stage do not interlace each other as in the lower stage of the chancel. The upper stage of the apsis is also pierced with three windows similar to the chancel, and similarly ornamented in the inside; one of these fronts the east, one the south-east, and the other north-east. A lofty arch opened from the apsis into the chancel, and another appears to have formed the western entrance, both of which are ornamented with three slender pillars. The portion of the church immediately west of this seems to have been erected at a subsequent period, and to have formed a nave, whilst the chancel then formed the choir of the church. A third portion appears to have been added about the period of the Reformation, to increase the accommodation, and a fourth portion, forming an aisle on the north, some time in the last century, for the same purpose. The three last erected portions form the present place of worship, the communication with the older portion except a small door being now closed up. The floor of the old chancel is formed of grave-stones, and it is now little else than a tomb. One of the grave-stones has the figure of a lady carved upon it, and from the inscription, had been placed there in memory of Dame Agnes Lindsay, the wife of William Bruce of Earlshall, who appears to have erected a considerable portion of that ancient mansion. The appearance of this unique piece of Norman architecture has been considerably injured by modern alteration. The windows on the south side of the chancel, and one in the apsis, have been built up, and square windows inserted, divided by a single stone mullion. The roof of the apsis, too, has been destroyed by the erection of an ugly belfry over it, and the other two windows are partially blocked up by a rude arch thrown across the building to support it. It is highly to be wished that these modern barbarisms were removed, and that this beautiful little chapel were restored, as far as possible, to its original appearance; which might be done at no great expense. Nothing is known as to the exact period when this portion of the church was built; but from the style of the architecture, it must have been in the 12th, or early in the 13th century. Robert de Quinci obtained the lordship of Leuchars by marriage with the daughter of Ness during the reign of William the Lyon; and his son Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, succeeded him in 1190, and died in 1219. As he resided at Leuchars-castle, and had his principal court there, it seems extremely probable that it was erected by him, some time between these two periods, as a place of worship for himself and his family.

LEUTHER. See LUTHER.

LEVEN, a village in the parish of Scoonie, in Fifeshire; 9 miles east of Kirkcaldy, and 2 south of Kennoway. It is situated at the mouth of the river Leven, which here forms a safe harbour for small vessels, admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen at spring-tides. There is another harbour at the ancient and decayed town of Methill, about a mile to the west. Between Methill and the mouth of the Leven there are some fine open links or downs. On the inner side of these downs lies the neat village of Dubbieside, belonging to the parish of Markinch, which is connected by a handsome suspension-bridge with the town of Leven. This very useful erection cost altogether about £530, which was raised in shares by a joint-stock company. A halfpenny is charged for each person passing. The staple trade of Leven is the weaving of linen goods, which employs a considerable number of hands. For the preparation and spinning of flax there are extensive works at Kirkland, on the right bank of the Leven, about half-a-mile above the town. It consists of two principal streets, which run parallel to each other, with a variety of cross lanes branching off from them; and contains about 2,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linen. There are here a brick and a tile-work, a bone-mill, a flax spinning-mill, and an iron-foundery. It has seven annual fairs, viz., on the 2d Wednesday in April, O.S.; the 2d Wednesday in June, and the 1st and last Wednesday in July; the 3d Wednesday in August; the 3d Wednesday in September; and 3d Wednesday in October. The Commercial bank has a branch here. See SCOONIE.

LEVEN-CASTLE. See INNERKIP.

LEVEN (LOCH),† a beautiful expanse of water,

† "The name, Lochleven, finely discriminates its gentle imagery, *Llwc*, BRIT., *Loch*, GAEL., signify 'a lake,' 'an inlet of the sea,' 'a large diffusion of inland water.' *Llyn*, *Llynyn*, BRIT., 'smooth,' 'even,' 'level;' *Leamhain*, GAEL., *mh* as *v*, 'smooth,' 'plain,' 'even;' *Llwc-Llyn*, *Loch-Leavain*, 'the lake of the tranquil or waveless water.' Perhaps from *Llwynen*, BRIT., 'an elm,' or *Llwyrin*, 'belonging to, or abounding with elm-trees,' Loch-Leven may have been denominated 'the Lake of Elms;' and, probably, of old, these trees may have been numerous on its shores."—*Kennedy's 'Glenochel,'* vol. i. p. 144.

in the immediate neighbourhood of the burgh of Kinross, and in the south-east quarter of the small shire of that name. Its circumference is about 10 or 11 miles; and its bosom is studded with several little islands, which break the uniformity of its surface and increase its beauty. The general character of the scenery which surrounds it is soft and gentle, and not altogether deficient in variety. The vale of Kinross environs it on the west and north-west, with all its variety of plantations, arable and pasture-fields, pleasure-grounds and other materials of rural beauty. On this side, also, close to the margin of the lake, are seen the ancient town of Kinross, and Kinross-house, with its adjacent garden and grounds: see KINROSS. About a mile east from this, also near the lake, are the ruins of BURLEIGH-CASTLE: which see. The plain of Orwell bounds the lake on the north; the western termination of the Lomond-hills on the north-east; and the hill of Bennarty on the south-east side. In this direction, lying between the West-Lomond hill and the low hill of Balbedie, is a level tract of carse-ground, about 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth, through which the Leven flows, after leaving the lake, towards the frith of Forth. "Loch-Leven," says a statistical writer, "is popularly believed to be mysteriously connected with the number eleven, being eleven miles round, surrounded by eleven hills, fed by eleven streams, peopled by eleven kinds of fish, and studded by eleven islands. But some of these properties seem quite fanciful; others are untrue." The chief islands in the lake are only two in number; the island opposite Kinross, on which the ruins of the castle stand, and the Inch of Loch-Leven, or St. Serf's isle, near the east end, on which are the remains of a religious house. This religious house, it is alleged, must have been originally erected here upwards of a thousand years ago; but only a trifling fragment of the ruins is now left. A few sheep and cattle, which feed upon its grassy surface, are now the only inhabitants of St. Serf's isle; but something has been done of late to improve the appearance of these islets, by transporting soil to them, and planting a few trees on them. The island on which the ruins of the castle stand is about 2 acres in extent; and here, it is said, a fortress was first built by Congal, the son of Dongart, king of the Picts. "In the wars which harassed Scotland, during the minority of David II., the castle of Loch-Leven was held in the patriotic interest by Allen de Vipont, against the troops of Edward III., who acted in behalf of Edward Baliol. John de Strivilin blockaded it, erected a fortress in the churchyard of Kinross, which occupies the point of a neighbouring promontory; and, at the lower end of the lake, where the water of Leven issues out of it, it is said, that he raised a strong and lofty bulwark, by means of which he hoped to lay the castle under water, and constrain Vipont to surrender. The water continued to rise daily, and the besiegers thought themselves certain of success, when, the English general and most of his troops having left the camp to celebrate the festival of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, the besieged, seizing the favourable opportunity, (June 19, 1335,) after much labour and perseverance, broke through the barrier, when the water rushed out with such impetuosity, as to overwhelm the English encamped on that side." Loch-Leven, however, derives its chief historical interest from the fact of its castle having been the prison of Queen Mary, after her surrender to the confederated Lords at Carberry hill. In the reign of Robert III., a branch of the family of Douglas, had obtained a grant of the castle of Loch-Leven, with lands on the shore of the lake. In the middle of the 16th century, Sir Robert Douglas of Loch-Leven, the near kinsman of the famous James Earl of Morton, and stepfather to the equally well-known James Earl of Murray, natural brother to the Queen, was, in consequence of his connexion with the leaders of her disaffected subjects, selected as the jailer of the unfortunate Mary, who was imprisoned here on the 16th June, 1567. Here, on the 4th July following, she was visited by Lord Ruthven, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Sir Robert Melville, in name of the confederated lords, by whom she was forced to sign an instrument, resigning the crown to her infant son, who, a few days thereafter, was inaugurated at Stirling under the title of James VI. The scene which then occurred, as well as the subsequent escape of the Queen, have been made leading incidents, by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of 'The Abbot;' and few descriptions in fictitious narrative can be compared, for graphic delineation and intense pathos, with his account of the unhappy lady's resignation of the crown of her fathers. The leading features of his picture are, no doubt, historically true; but the filling up is entirely the work of his own creative fancy. Who that has read this narrative, and looks upon the ruins of the castle of Loch-Leven, can fail to recollect this admirable piece of historical painting—for so we are entitled to call it: the tears of the defenceless Queen, the determination of Ruthven, and the stern rudeness of old Lindsay of the Byres? On the 2d of May, 1568, after an imprisonment of about eleven months, Mary effected her escape from the castle, by the aid of a young relation of the family. A previous attempt, made on the 25th of April preceding, had been discovered, and George Douglas, the younger son of Sir Robert, was expelled the castle for being concerned in it. Nothing daunted, however, she still meditated her escape; and George Douglas, continuing to hover in the neighbourhood, was enabled to keep up a correspondence with her, and with others in the castle. "There was in the castle," says Sir Walter Scott in a note to 'The Abbot,' "a lad, named William Douglas, some relation probably of the baron, and about eighteen years old. This youth proved as accessible to Queen Mary's prayers and promises as the brother of his patron George Douglas." This young man stole the keys of the castle from the table where they lay, while his lord was at supper. "He let the Queen and a waiting-woman out of the apartment where they were secured, and out of the door itself, embarked with them in a small skiff, and rowed them to the shore. To prevent instant pursuit, he, for precaution's sake, locked the iron grated door of the tower, and threw the keys into the lake.* They found George Douglas and the Queen's servant, Beaton, waiting for them, and Lord Seyton and James Hamilton of Orbieston in attendance, at the head of a party of faithful followers, with whom they fled to Niddrie castle, and from thence to Hamilton." Tradition still points out the spot on the south side of the lake where Queen Mary landed: it is at some distance from Kinross, in which town her opponents were quartered. Her subsequent defeat at Langside, and her immediate flight into England, were within a few days, the unfortunate result of her long-meditated, and well-executed escape from Loch-Leven.†

* A bunch of large keys, supposed to be those thrown into the lake on this occasion, were discovered in the month of October, 1806, on the sandy shore of the lake, near Kinross-house. Another bunch of eight ancient keys were found, a few years ago, in the bed of the lake, between the old churchyard of Kinross, and a small island about half-a-mile from the castle.

† Queen Mary was not the only prisoner of eminence who had been confined in this castle. The Earl of Northumberland, after his rebellion in England, having been seized in Scotland, was confined in it for three years, from 1569 to 1572, when he was basely given up to Elizabeth, by whom he was executed.

The castle of Loch-Leven with its court-yard occupied a considerable portion of the island: the remaining portion was chiefly occupied by the garden. It is now a mere waste, but it still exhibits a few fruit trees in a wild and decayed state. The court-yard, formerly rank with nettles and hemlock, was cleared out in the summer of 1840, and the accumulated soil removed from different parts of the buildings. The great tower, or keep, of the castle, stood in the north-west corner of the court-yard, on the side of the island next Kinross. It is of a square form, four stories in height, the walls being upwards of six feet thick. The entrance is in the second story, and must have been ascended to by an outside stair, having probably a drawbridge at top; but all vestiges of this stair have now disappeared. The door opened at once into the great hall of the castle, which occupied the whole of the second flat of the building. Immediately within the door-way, and at the entrance to the hall, is a square opening into the vaults below, which must have been covered with wood. The intention of this seems obviously to have been an additional means of defence; because, though after all the outworks had been gained by the enemy, and the defences to the door of the keep forced, the garrison, occupying the hall, could have thrown down this opening any of the assailants who might attempt to cross it. The two upper stories of the keep appear to have been occupied as bedchambers. The court-yard, which was of considerable extent, and surrounded by high walls flanked at the corners by towers, contained a variety of buildings for the accommodation of the family and the garrison. Among these, not the least important was the chapel, which stood west of the great tower, and on the west side of the court-yard. At the south-east corner is a round tower which flanks and must have defended the south and east walls, in which it is said Queen Mary was confined. Of course, there is only the authority of tradition for this; but if it was the case, the poor lady had but small accommodation during her imprisonment. The entrance to the court-yard was by an arched door-way in the north wall, immediately adjoining the great tower, by which it was consequently entirely commanded. The island on which the castle stands, is at no great distance from the western shore of the lake; and between it and the point of a promontory on that side, a causeway of large stones runs beneath the water, which is here so shallow, that, in dry seasons when the surface is low, a man can wade along this extraordinary pavement. How such a work was executed, or for what purpose, it is not easy to discover. The trout produced in Loch-Leven are of acknowledged excellence. The following remarks regarding this fish are from the Statistical report:—"The high flavour and bright red colour of the trout, seem evidently to arise from the food which nature has provided for them in the loch. A considerable part of the bottom is oozy and spongy, from which aquatic herbs spring up in abundance; and so vigorous are they in many parts as, towards the beginning of autumn, to cover the surface with their flowers. The trouts, especially when large, lie much in that kind of bottom; and gentlemen accustomed to make observations in angling, know well that, even in clear running rivers, where their course takes a direction through a long tract of meadow or oozy ground, the trout which feed on that ground, if of size, are generally more or less of a pink colour in the flesh. But what appears to contribute most to the rich taste of Loch-Leven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the lake, especially among the aquatic weeds. The trouts, when caught, have often their stomachs full of them. These observations may account for a phenomenon of another kind. In Loch-Leven are all the different species of hill, or burn, or river-trout, that are to be met with in Scotland, evidently appearing from the different manner in which they are spotted. Yet all these different kinds, after being two years in the loch, and arriving at three quarters or a pound weight, are red in the flesh, as all the trout of every kind in the loch are, except, perhaps, those newly brought down by floods, and such as are sickly. The silver grey trout, with about four or five spots on the middle of each side, is apparently the original native of the loch, and, in many respects, the finest fish of the whole." The fishing is alleged to have been considerably injured by a partial draining of the loch which has been effected at an enormous expense, but with a disproportionate beneficial result—the value of the land reclaimed amounting to little more than the cost of the works. The height of the loch being considerably reduced, it was feared at one time that the small island containing the castle, would become joined to the main land by the subsiding of the water, and would lose its classic associations by becoming a suburb of Kinross. The appearance of the island, by being raised higher out of the loch than before, is, however, much improved, while the dark and massy ruins of the castle still frown over the silvery waters of the lake as in days of yore.—The annual average rise and fall on the loch is about 3 feet; but in the autumn of 1839 it rose 15 inches within 48 hours.

LEVEN (The), a river in Fifeshire, which issues from the south-east end of Loch-Leven, and, after a course almost due east of about 12 or 14 miles, falls into the sea at the town of Leven. It is joined by the Lothry a short way below Leslie-house, and by the Orr half-a-mile above Cameron-bridge. The Leven is a pure and limpid stream, whose waters are peculiarly adapted to the purposes of bleaching and paper-making. Its current is very rapid, having a fall of no less than 310 feet in the above distance.

LEVEN (The), a beautiful though brief river of Dumbartonshire, carrying off the tributary and superfluent waters of Loch-Lomond, from the foot of that lake at Balloch, to the Clyde at Dumbarton-castle. Notice of most particulars connected with it has been taken in the article Bonhill: which see. During the first half of its course, it bisects the parish of Bonhill; and, during the second half, it divides that parish and Dumbarton on the east from Cardross on the west. Owing to the purity of its water, its banks are dotted with print-works and kindred manufactories. The vale along which it flows is exquisitely beautiful, and teems with population. On its banks are the large villages of Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton, and the burgh of Dumbarton, with its suburb of Bridgend. Mr. Galbraith has calculated the quantity of water discharged by the Leven to be about 59,939 cubic feet per minute, when the river is rather below its average height; or 877,925,685 tons per annum.

LEVEN (Loch), an arm of the sea, on the west coast of the Highlands, protruded a length of 12 or 13 miles inland, from Loch-Linnhe; and separating the county of Argyle on the south, from Inverness-shire on the north. On the Argyleshire side is Balahulish, with its slate-quarries, and in the vicinity is the famed vale of Glencoe: see these articles. A small river called the Leven, the issue of a series of small lakes farther to the east, flows into it at the head. Macculloch says—"It is with justice that Glencoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery; but those who have written about Glencoe, forget to

write about Loch-Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Balahulish through its strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch-Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its furthest extremity—a distance of 12 miles—this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase; but the southern one turning away from the water near to the quarries. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half; the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glencoe; and the furthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful."

LEVEN-SEAT, a mountain in the parish of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, 1,200 feet above the level of the Clyde.

LEVERN (The), also written Lavern and Laveran, a small river in Renfrewshire, which has its source in the Long-loch, a lake in the parish of Neilston. Taking a north-easterly course, it passes the villages of Neilston, Barrhead, and Hurlet, and receives other two rivulets, called the Kirkton and the Brock, and finally falls into the White Cart, near Crookston-castle, about 3 miles south-east of Paisley. It exhibits various scenes of sequestered and even romantic beauty. Before reaching the level ground, its velocity is very considerable, and there are several waterfalls which may justify the derivation of the name from the Celtic words *laver-an*, signifying 'the noisy stream.' The cascades in Killoch-glen form a miniature resemblance of the three celebrated falls on the Clyde. On the banks of the Levern are six cotton-mills, four printfields, three bleachfields, and other works, giving employment to a great number of people. It appears from the privy seal register, under date 3d December, 1553, that the noble family of Sempell, besides being heritable sheriffs of Renfrewshire, held the offices of coroner and mayor in the bounds betwixt this river and the Black Cart. The English chronicler, Ailred or Ethelred, incorrectly called Aldred, when mentioning the clans who composed the numerous army of David I. at the battle of the Standard, in 1138, says that the men of Lothian, with the islanders and the Lavernani, formed the third line. (Tertium cuneum, Laodenenses, cum Insulanis et Lavernanis, fecerunt.) But who were the Lavernani? To this puzzling question, George Chalmers, in his Account of Renfrewshire, confidently declares, "The answer must be,—the men of Lavernside, one of the finest streams in this country, which, after many a circle, joins the White Cart below Paisley, near Crookston-castle."* This answer, although accepted by subsequent writers as sufficient, we are disposed to consider unsatisfactory. The Levern is an inconsiderable stream, which runs a course of only about 10 miles; and it is very improbable that, in the year 1138, when the small district it traverses was thinly peopled, and overrun with wood, there could have gone from thence so many fighting men as would form a division of an army so large as the Scottish host at the battle of the Standard. Even at the present day, when the district teems with inhabitants, the supposition would be improbable. In short, the conclusion arrived at by Chalmers appears to have been founded merely on the similarity of words, and it is manifest that he was unacquainted with this quarter of the country; for he twice over states that the junction of the Levern with the White Cart is *below* Paisley, instead of *above* it.† We are inclined to concur with the judicious Hailes, who says, "I prefer the opinion of those who observe that the people of Lorn are here understood. In the Gaelic language they are called *Labhern*, pronounced *Lavern*. This word, extended by a Latin termination, might naturally enough have produced *Lavernanus, Lavernani*."‡ In support of this opinion, we would add, that Lorn was an extensive and warlike region, and that soldiers from it were more likely to be mentioned by name, and to be ranged with the men of the isles, than the few that the district now treated of could have sent forth to battle.

LEVERN, a *quoad sacra* parish in Renfrewshire, traversed by the above river, from which it received its name. It was formed in 1834 by authority of the presbytery, from the south-east part of the Abbey parish of Paisley, and, to a small extent, from the parishes of Eastwood and Neilston. The extent of the parish is 2,275 acres; greatest length 3 miles; greatest breadth 2½ miles. It is chiefly landward. There are several small villages or hamlets. According to a survey taken by the minister, assisted by an elder, in 1837, the population then consisted of 1,373 churchmen, 392 dissenters, and 10 persons not known to belong to any denomination,—in all 1,775. Of these there were 144 resident in that portion of the parish which was disjoined from Eastwood, and 16 in that which was disjoined from Neilston. The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the communicants. The church was built in 1834, and opened for public worship in 1835. Including session-house, gates, and porches, since added, the cost was £889 8s. 1d. Sittings 660. The stipend is liable to fluctuation. The minimum is £84; and there is a house and garden, whose annual value is £20.—A Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1810. It assembles in the upper part of a building, which was erected in the same year, and cost £2,000. Sittings 650. The average amount of stipend is about £100. A furnished house is provided for the minister.

LEWIS,§ one of the largest of the Hebrides parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions,—the southern, called Harris, and the northern, Lewis The whole island is 82 miles long from the sound of Bernera to the Butt of Lewis, in a direction running south-west and north-east; and the average breadth may be 11 miles; superficies 451,000 acres. The total length of Lewis is 40 miles, from the boundary-line to the Butt; and its greatest breadth is rather more than 20. Lewis belongs to Ross-shire; but Harris is annexed to the county of Inverness: see Harris. The surface of Lewis—which is of a triangular figure, with the apex to the north—is not so rugged and mountainous as the southern district; and the low grounds are covered with lakes, mosses, and swamps. On the coast, the land is of a sandy soil, but is tolerably fertile when well-manured with sea-weed. The numerous bays of Lewis,—Loch-Bernera, Loch-Roig, Loch-Carlowa, with their subordinate indentations,—Loch-Luerbost, Loch-Renhulavig, Loch-Seaforth, and Loch-Clay, afford great quantities of shell-fish; and the coasts are well-adapted for the white fish and herring fisheries, which are prosecuted to advantage. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt, or northern extremity of Lewis, rise to the height of 60 or 80 feet, and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest mountain is that of Suaneval, which Dr.

* Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 763.

† Supra, and (same vol.) p. 581, *note*.

‡ Annals, vol. i. p. 78.

§ The etymology of this name is very doubtful. It is commonly used with the article, 'The Lewis.'

Macculloch supposes to be nearly equal in height to Clisseval in Harris, or about 2,700 feet. A group of hills, on the north side of Loch-Bernera, attain a height of about 800 feet. Gneiss is the predominant and fundamental rock. The rivers abound with trout and salmon. From the number of large roots of trees which are everywhere dug up, it would appear that, in former times, the island had been clothed with wood; but there is now scarce a tree to be seen, except in a small plantation of birch and hazel in the neighbourhood of Seaforth-house, the seat of Lord Seaforth. Every part of the island exhibits monuments of antiquity, as duns, fortified castles, Druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The most remarkable one, which appears to have been subservient to the religious rites of the Druids, is near the small village of Calarnish, in the parish of Uig: see UIG. Besides the town of STORNOWAY [which see] there are several small villages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. Lewis is divided into four parishes; viz., BARVAS, LOCHS, STORNOWAY, and UIG: see these articles. A number of small adjacent islets and rocks belong to the district of Lewis, some of which are inhabited, but the greater number are too trivial to deserve particular notice.—Population, in 1801, 9,168; in 1831, 14,541. Houses 2,904.

The reports of the Glenkens society state, that the huts of the peasantry of Lewis "are, in general, indescribably filthy. There is only an annual sweeping of their houses. The people and cattle are under the same roof, and on the same area. Very few of the country dwellings have a single pane of glass. There is one hole in the roof to allow the excess of smoke to escape, and another on the top of the wall; the latter at night, or during a storm through the day, being stopped with a wisp. Wood is so scarce and so dear that it cannot be had in sufficient quantity to make a good roof. The roofs have no eaves. The thatch in general is made of stubble or potato-stalks, which are spread on the scanty wooden roof, and bound by heather or straw ropes, which again are at each side of the roof fastened by stones, called anchors, resting on the top of the broad wall. On this wall it is no unusual sight to see sheep and calves feeding, and making a short passage into the byre through the roof! The doors of the houses are so low, that whoever would gain admittance must humble himself, and continue in that posture till he reach the fire, which is always in the middle of the floor, and very often he must grope his way, or be led by the hand. From the slightness of the wooden rafters, much straw or stubble cannot be laid for thatch, but just sufficient to exclude the daylight. The thatch is not expected at first to keep out much rain until it is properly saturated with soot; but to compensate for this defect, the inmates are practical chemists; they keep plenty of peats on the fire; the interior is soon filled with smoke; the smoke and increasing heat repel the rain, for a great proportion of what falls on the roof is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation. These houses, after a smart shower, appear like so many salt-pans or brew-houses in operation." This account is said to apply very generally to the habitations of the whole of the small farmers. Good management of any kind is not to be expected from people whose domestic habits are so barbarous. They depend upon the produce of the place for almost every thing. Even their clothing is almost exclusively of their own manufacture. Their time, when occupied at all, is "devoted indiscriminately to the mixed avocations of husbandry, fishing, kelp-making, grazing," &c. Their agriculture is wretched. "The women are miserable slaves; they do the work of brutes, carry the manure in creels on their backs from the byre to the field, and use their fingers as a five-pronged grape to fill them. The thatch of the houses saturated by the smoke with sooty particles is considered valuable, for every summer the roof is stripped, and the inner layer of straw, which contains the soot, is carried carefully to the potato or barley field, and strewed on the crop. Small tenants and cottars generally till the ground by the Chinese plough of one stilt or handle, and the cas-chrom, a clumsy instrument like a large club shod with iron at the point, and a pin at the ancle for the labourer's foot. It is a disgrace to see women working with it. No sickle is used for the barley among the small tenants: the stalk is plucked, the ground is left bare." The return is very scanty in some places, occasionally insufficient for the consumption of the population. It can excite no surprise that, with all these discomforts, the inhabitants of the Lewis, in the opinion of a medical man resident on the spot, "may be said to die at an early age." Still they are deeply attached to the land of their birth; a great proportion of them are altogether uneducated; and it is said that the people of Barvas even keep their children from school, lest, being thus made acquainted with better countries, they should be induced to leave their own inhospitable home.—Macculloch made here a discovery of a race of people entirely different from the ordinary Highlanders. We shall allow him to tell the circumstance in his own words:—"At the Butt, which forms the northern headland, we found many boats employed in fishing; and their whole style appeared so new, that we lay to for the purpose of bringing one of them alongside. They were manned by nine men, having eight rowers in double banks,—a practice nowhere else in this country. We found them a lively, good-humoured people, totally unlike, in manners as well as persons, to their neighbours. They present an interesting singularity in the population of these islands, being of pure Danish origin, although speaking unmixed Gaelic, as our seamen assured us. It would not have been easy to mistake them for Highlanders; as they resembled exactly the people whom we had every day met manning the northern timber-freighted ships. Fat and fair, with the ruddy complexions and the blue eyes of their race, their manners appeared peculiarly mild and pleasing, although their aspect seemed, at first sight, rude enough; their hair being matted, as if from their birth it had never been profaned by comb or scissors; and their dress being of woollen only, with conical caps, and without handkerchief or vestige of linen. We found, on subsequent inquiry, that they constituted an independent colony, if it may so be called; scarcely mixing with their neighbours, and never indeed but when brought unavoidably into contact with them, as at markets: the other inhabitants, in return, considering them in the light of foreigners, and maintaining no voluntary communication with them. They were, however, well-spoken of, as acute and intelligent, and as being very industrious fishermen. They possess this green northern extremity of the island in joint tenantry; and their agriculture appeared to be carried on in the same slovenly manner that it usually is upon this system. Judging from their aspect, however, we considered them as much better fed than their neighbours, and understood that they only fished for their own consumption. The existence of a detachment of the original Northmen who so long possessed a large share in these islands, in a state of such purity, and of a separation which is almost hostile, appears a remarkable circumstance; but it is, perhaps, more remarkable that it should be the

case nowhere else, and that the breed should, throughout all the rest of the islands, have so completely coalesced with the native Celts. Even in Shetland and Orkney, where a separate northern breed might have been more naturally expected, nothing of this kind occurs, nor do the natives of these islands present, by any means, such distinct traces of a Scandinavian origin as this little community. The characteristic circumstance of the matted hair, is peculiar to these few individuals, yet scrupulously preserved; and it must have descended, with them, from the most ancient times. That the whole of this island, or at least the greater part, was originally Norwegian, is not improbable; and Macleod, to whom, as chief, it belonged, was unquestionably of northern descent."

LEYS. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

LHANBRYD, or ST. ANDREW'S LHANBRYD, a parish in Morayshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Urquhart; on the south by Elgin; and on the west by Drainy, from which it is separated by the Lossie. Its length, from north to south, is upwards of 4 miles: breadth, from east to west, about 3 miles. Houses 211. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,826. Population, in 1801, 799; in 1831, 1,087.—This parish forms a plain diversified with low hills. The soil is sandy, but in general fertile; 4,000 acres of the land are under cultivation, and about 700 are under wood. The partial drainage of Spynie-loch, which lies on the confines of this parish, has been noticed under article DRAINY: which see. There are an extensive distillery here, and two other manufactories, in one of which wool is converted into blankets, flannel, &c.: at Newmill there is a cast-iron foundery. There is a Druidical monument in this parish nearly entire: another has been latterly destroyed.—The parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Moray. Stipend £206 19s.; value of glebe not stated. Schoolmaster's salary £27 15s. 6d., bequeathed by an ancestor of the family of Fife, besides other resources, amounting, in all, nearly to the maximum allowed by 43° Geo. III. cap. 54: fees £10 per annum. There is a private academy at Calcots. The Rev. William Leslie, author of a Survey of the Province of Moray, &c. was minister of this parish. He died in April, 1839, at an advanced age.

LIBBERTON, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, including the old parish of Quothquan, or Quodquam, which was annexed to it in 1669. It is bounded by Carnwath on the north; Symington and Biggar on the south; Biggar and Walston on the east; and Covington and Pittenain on the west. Its form is very irregular; it extends about 7 miles in length, 4½ miles in breadth, and contains about 14 square miles, or 8,700 imperial acres. The face of the country exhibits considerable diversity in appearance. The western division along the banks of Clyde, presents an extensive stretch of haughs or fertile soil, which are frequently overflowed by the inundations of that river. As the land recedes from the Clyde towards the eastern side of the parish, it becomes elevated, the grain later in ripening, and less productive. The parish is both pastoral and agricultural, and in all there may be about 500 acres of plantation scattered here and there over its surface. In addition to the Clyde, the parish is watered by the North and South Medwins, which form a junction here, before they discharge their waters into the larger river. It is worthy of note that a small branch of the South Medwin, instead of running to the west, like the parent-stream, flows off to the eastward, divides at Dolphinton, the counties of Lanark and Peebles, and then falls into the Tweed. The only hill or mountain in the parish which deserves notice is Couthboun-Law or Quothquan-Law, which rises 600 feet above the level of the Clyde, is green and verdant to the very summit, and forms altogether a most beautiful feature in the landscape. Upon this hill is shown a large rough stone, hollowed out in the middle, which is dignified with the name of Wallace's chair, from the popular tradition which exists in the country, and which the people dwell on with fond delight, that the patriot warrior was at one time located here, and held conferences with his band before the battle of Biggar. According to Blind Harry, Sir Thomas Gray, a priest, who attended Wallace, and assisted in recording his patriotic actions, was parson of Libberton. This honour has been claimed for the parish of Liberton in Mid-Lothian; but it is well known that Clydesdale is the principal scene of the deeds of daring of this heroic man. The only public road in the parish is that between Glasgow and Peebles, which traverses it about a mile, and the parish roads are not generally in the best order. Carnwath is the post-town and nearest market; it is fully 2 miles from the church of Libberton. There are no valuable minerals, the coal which is used being principally conveyed from Douglas or Carnwath, at a distance of from 8 to 11 miles from the respective portions of the parish. Population, in 1811, 749; in 1821, 785; in 1831, 773; and in 1841, 790, with 175 inhabited houses. Assessed property, £3,790.—Libberton is situated in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. The church was built in 1812 for 450 sitters, which is quite sufficient for the wants of the parish. Stipend £226 3s. 1d.; glebe £16.—The ordinary branches of education are taught in the parish. The salary of the parochial master is £30 per annum, with about £20 of school-fees, and other emoluments, consisting of session-clerkship, &c. There is also a school at Quothquan, supported by a small mortification, and the school-fees. There are attached a free dwelling-house and school-room. The principal proprietors in the parish are Sir N. M'Donald Lockhart, and Mr. Chancellor of Shieldhill and Quothquan. This portion of the Lockhart estates was sold by the 4th Earl of Carnwath, in 1676, to Sir George Lockhart, afterwards President of the Court-of-session, who was assassinated in March 1689, and they have remained in the family ever since. The lands of Quothquan and Shieldhill have, however, been in possession of the Chancellor family for more than 400 years, a charter being still extant containing a grant of them by Lord Sommerville to the ancestor of the Chancellor family. The proprietor of the estate in the time of Queen Mary took part with that fair and unfortunate princess, and was engaged at the battle of Langside, in consequence of which his mansion-house at Quothquan was soon afterwards burned down by the adherents of the victorious Regent Murray. The residence was then removed to Shieldhill, its present site. The parishioners of Libberton were amongst those who zealously took part in the resistance to Episcopacy in the time of Charles II., and in Wodrow's history it is stated that the parish of Libberton was fined £252 8s. Scots, and Quothquan £182 16s. Scots, for nonconformity. James Chancellor of Shieldhill was imprisoned after the battle of Bothwell bridge, on the charge of having harboured some of the fugitive insurgents, but he was soon thereafter liberated for lack of proof. There are some obscure remains of a camp or fortication in the parish, believed to be of Pictish origin.

LIBERTON, a parish in Edinburghshire, stretch-

ing from near the eastern termination of the Pentland hills to within a few yards of the frith of Forth at Magdalene bridge, and from the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith. It consists of a main body, not far from being square, presenting angles nearly to the cardinal points of the compass, and measuring about $2\frac{3}{4}$ or 3 miles deep; and of two angular projections from its north corner, —one, half-a-mile broad at its base, running $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-north-westward to Salisbury Green,— and the other, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad at its base, running 3 miles north-eastward to the vicinity of the frith of Forth. Its area is variously computed to contain 4,140 and upwards of 4,700 acres. It is bounded on the northwest by St. Cuthbert's; on the north by Duddingston; on the east by Inveresk, Newton, and Dalkeith; on the south by Lasswade; and on the west by Colinton. The parish is one of the richest and most beautiful in the Lothians. Its surface is exquisitely diversified, with low broad ridges, gentle rising grounds, undulating swells, and intermediate plains, nowhere attaining sufficient elevation to be called a hill, nor anywhere subsiding long from the constant and ever-varying curve of beauty. The Braid hills and the Blackford hills send down their cultivated eastern slopes within the western limits. As to relative position, the parish lies in the very core of the rich hanging plain or northerly exposed lands of Mid-Lothian, and commands from its mild heights prospects the most sumptuous of the urban landscape and romantic hills of the metropolis, the dark form and waving outline of the Pentland hills and their spurs, the minutely featured scenery of the exulting Lothians, the frith of Forth, the clear coast-line and white-washed towns and distant hills of Fife, and the blue bold sky-line of mountain-ranges away in the far perspective. The parish itself has a thousand attractions, and is dressed out in neatness of enclosures, profusion of garden-grounds, opulence of cultivation, elegance or tidiness of mansion, village, and cottage, and busy stir and enterprise of population which indicate full consciousness of the immediate vicinity of the proudest metropolis in Europe. Two rivulets, though very inconsiderable in volume, diffuse vegetable wealth along their banks, and drive a surprisingly large number of mills. One of them, approaching from the west, runs first $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile along the southern boundary, then $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through the interior to Niddry Mains, and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the northern boundary, to fall into the frith a few yards onward at Magdalene bridge. The other, Braid-burn, runs across it on the north over a distance of only $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, coming in from St. Cuthbert's, flowing past Nether Liberton, and, passing away into Duddingston. The soil of the parish, though naturally poor and unkindly, has, in most parts, been improved by georgical appliances into a rich and very fertile loam, and is, in other places, but over comparatively a small extent, either a thin wet clay or a dry gravel. Hardly an acre of waste ground exists, and where the soil continues to be inferior, skill and labour are rapidly enriching it; and owing to the vicinity of Edinburgh, the prevailing good land pays exceedingly high rents. Nearly six-sevenths of the whole area are constantly subjected to the plough, and the rest is disposed in gardens, shrubberies, wood, and grass. Mines of great value, of various produce, and of considerable antiquity, exist at GILMERTON and BURDIEHOUSE: See these articles. Quarries of prime sandstone for building exist at Straiton, Craigmillar, and Niddry. At St. Catherine's, a mile south of Kirk-Liberton village, is a bituminous spring, anciently called the Balm well, which partly holds mineral oil or petroleum in solution, and partly throws it up in numerous little masses to the surface. The well was, in popish days, made a convenient tool of priestcraft, figured in monkish legends and popular credulity as an object of miraculous origin, had an annual procession made to it by a body of nuns in honour of St. Catherine, was honoured with the visit and some special attentions of James VI., and enjoyed the fame—founded probably on some instances of real utility—of having high, perhaps supernatural, power over certain diseases. Close on the western extremity of the parish, is the hill of Galachlaw, famous as the site of Oliver Cromwell's encampment, in 1650, with a force of 16,000, previous to the battle of Dunbar. A little east of it, at Mortonhall, are some tumuli, supposed to have been of Roman origin. Borough-muir, a place repeatedly made prominent in the warlike history of Scotland and its metropolis, is within the parish. In the demesne of Drum, the ancient residence of the family of Somerville, stands part of the old market-cross of Edinburgh, removed thither in 1756. But the grand civil antiquity of the parish is CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE: which see. Besides Mortonhall and Drum, there are the mansions of Inch House, built in 1617,— Brunstane, built by Lord Lauderdale in 1639,— Niddry, an ancient baronial edifice, modernized and extended by a recent addition,—Southfield,—Moredun,—St. Catherine's,—Mount Vernon,—Sunnyside, —and several villas. At eight of these are large, beautiful, and very fructiferous gardens; and at Niddry and Moredun are very splendid holly hedges, of great height and density, and of massive and imposing aspect. The villages of GILMERTON, BURDIEHOUSE, and NIDDRY, are separately noticed. Kirk-Liberton, the site of the parish-church, and a neat small village, stands on the summit of a low broad-based ridge, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Tron church of Edinburgh. Nether Liberton, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile nearer Edinburgh, is only a small hamlet. About 15 other villages and hamlets are in the parish, but possess importance only in the aggregate. The parish is traversed across its main body by four of the great lines of turnpike which diverge from the metropolis, and across its eastern projection by the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway. Population, in 1801, 3,565; in 1831, 4,063. Houses 865. Assessed property, in 1815, £28,904.

Liberton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £326 14s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £306 0s. 9d. The parish-church was built in 1815. Sittings 1,430. It is a handsome semi-Gothic structure, surmounted by a square tower with pinnacles, and forming a conspicuous and pleasing object in the landscape environing Edinburgh. The minister's survey, in 1835, showed the population to have then, from the rasure of a village and other causes, decreased to 3,562,—of whom 2,873 were churchmen, and 643 were dissenters. The populous village and district of Gilmerton are now detached *quoad sacra* from Liberton, and make a separate parish. A preaching-station of the Establishment is maintained at the village of Niddry. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £46 fees, and £2 8s. 9½d. other emoluments. There are eight private schools.—An hospital anciently stood at Upper Liberton, a little west of Kirk-Liberton; and may have occasioned the name Leper-town, supposed to be the original form of the modern appellation Liberton. At the same place stood, till within the last ten years, a tall peel-house or tower, which made some pretensions to have belonged to a baron called Macbeth, who held a considerable part of the lands of Liberton during the reign of David I., and witnessed some of David's charters. In connexion

with this barony, Liberton comes first ecclesiastically into notice, as a chapelry erected by him, and subordinated to the church of St. Cuthbert. The chapel, situated at Kirk-Liberton, was probably dedicated to the Virgin, there having been a spring near it called Our Lady's well; and it had attached to it a glebe of two oxgates of land. With St. Cuthbert's church, David I. granted the chapel to the canons of Holyrood; and he gave also to the same parties, from Crown property, brushwood of his woodlands of Liberton, and the tithes of a mill at Nether Liberton. In 1240, the chapelry, at the request of the abbot of Holyrood, was disjoined by the bishop of St. Andrews from the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and constituted a rectory belonging to the abbey; and thence till the Reformation, it was served by a vicar. For a brief period succeeding the year 1633, it was a prebend of the short-lived and inglorious bishopric of Edinburgh; and, at the final abolition of episcopacy, it reverted to the disposal of the Crown. Subordinate to the parish-church, there were in popish times two chapels. St. Catherine's, the more ancient, stood in the vicinity of the existing cognominal mansion and bituminous well. The chapel was surrounded by a burying-ground, but, along with that accompaniment, was completely demolished after the Reformation, and long ago has quite disappeared. The other chapel stood at Niddry, close to the site of the present mansion, and is commemorated by its burying-ground, which continues to be in use, and by some faint vestiges of its walls. It was founded in 1389 by Wauchope of Niddry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was afterwards re-endowed by a descendant with a manse and glebe. At the Reformation, both the chapelry and its revenues were attached to Liberton church. A chapel built by James V. at Bridgend, and a presbyterian chapel, built at Craigmillar during the indulgence given by James VII., still exist, and are used as stables. The Borough-muir, as appears from a charter of confirmation dated 1516, belonged, at one time, to the nuns of Sheens, votaries of the Italian St. Catherine of Sienna. — Among distinguished natives of the parish have been Mr. Clement Little of Upper Liberton, who founded the College library of Edinburgh, — Sir Symon de Preston of Craigmillar, in whose house as provost in Edinburgh Queen Mary was lodged on the night after the affair of Carberry-hill,—Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, who was Lord-president of the Court-of-session about the period of the Restoration,—Gilbert Wauchope and Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, the former a member of the celebrated Reformation parliament of 1560, and the latter a distinguished Covenanter, and a member of the General Assembly of 1648,—and Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, who, from 1692 till 1713, filled the office of Lord-advocate of Scotland. The Wauchopes of Niddry have had a seat in the parish for nearly 500 years, and are probably the oldest family in Mid-Lothian. In the Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries is a paper on Liberton, containing minute and learned notices of its families and localities.

LIBO (Loch). See Neilston.

LICHART, or Luichart (Loch), a lake in Ross-shire, on the borders of the parish of Gairloch, about 4 miles in length, and from half-a-mile to 1 mile in breadth. It discharges itself by a river of the same name into the Conan: which see.

LIDDEL (The), a river of the parish of Castletown, Roxburghshire, and of the western part of the boundary with England. It rises in the extreme north corner of Castletown, in a vast bog called Dead water, the source also at some miles' distance of the English Tyne; receives, in the early part of its course, many considerable feeders, which all approach and enter it at considerably acute angles; and runs 16 miles south-westward, swollen at different stages by the Hermitage, the Tweeden, the Blackburn, and the Tinnis, when it is joined, on its left bank, by Kershope-water, the boundary, for 7½ miles, with England. For 10 miles from its source its banks are bleak and naked,—in most places, a mountain gorge or glen; but afterwards they are spread out in a beautiful though not broad valley, carpeted with fine verdure, adorned with beautiful plantations, and screened by picturesque heights. After its confluence with the Kershope, it continues its south-westerly direction, becomes beautifully sinuous, and runs in a straight line 7½ miles to the Esk, dividing Castletown 2½ miles, and Canobie in Dumfries-shire 5 miles from England. Its additional tributaries are numerous, but all individually small. In all the lower part of its course, its banks are sylvan, picturesque, and, at intervals, romantic; and, at a cataract called Penton-linns, 3 miles from the confluence with the Esk, they are wildly yet beautifully grand. Stupendous rocky precipices fall sheer down to the bed of the stream, and wall up the water within a narrow broken channel; they have, along their face on the Scottish side a terrace-walk carried along a ledge, and affording a view of the vexed and foaming stream, torn into shreds and lashed into foam among the obstructing rocks of the cataract; and they are fringed and patched in their crevices with a rich variety and fine tinting of exuberant copsewood. In the middle of the cataract rises from the river's bed a solitary large rock crowned with shrubs, whose broken and wood-adorned summit figures majestically in a conflict with the roaring waters during a high flood. At its confluence with the Esk a sort of promontory is formed, on which stand the ruins of a fort called in the district the Strength of Liddel. The Liddel is an excellent trouting-stream.

LIDDESDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, drained by the Liddel, taking its name from that stream, and identical, as to both limits and history, with the parish of Castletown: which see. The lordship of Liddesdale seems to have been early the property of remarkable men. It was forfeited, in 1220, by William Soulis, when he plotted against Robert Bruce; it was granted by Robert Bruce to his son Robert, who soon after died; it was transferred, in 1342, by David II., to William, Earl of Douglas; and, after various forfeitures, it went finally into the possession of the prosperous and potent family of Scott. In 1747, the Duke of Buccleuch received £600 as compensation for its hereditary jurisdiction, which was then abolished.

LIFF and BENVIE, an united parish in the south-west extremity of Forfarshire, and south-east of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Auchterhouse; on the north-east by Strathmartine and Mains; on the east by Dundee; on the south by the frith of Tay; and on the south-west and west by Perthshire. It is nearly a parallelogram of 3¾ miles by 1¾ stretching north and south. The streams which drain it, with the exception of Dighty-water, which, with a small tributary, forms the northern boundary, are described in the article Invergowrie: which see. The surface rises, in general, from the Tay, and forms, on the west, a part of the Carse of Gowrie. The soil, in the southern division, is either clay or a black-coloured loam; and, toward the north, it is, in general, light and sandy, and rests occasionally on rock or mortar. Agricultural prowess and taste are everywhere apparent. The eastern division approaching within 1½ mile of the burgh of Dundee, the lands of it pay high rents, and enjoy every appliance of improvement. Very exten-

sive plantations stretch along the north; and woods, abundant enough for shelter and ornament, fling their shade over the other districts. Near the centre of the parish stands Camperdown-house,—so named from Admiral Lord Duncan's victory of 1797. The edifice now used as the family-mansion in place of Lundie-house, is constructed of white sandstone, exhibits a fine specimen of Grecian architecture, and is now the property of Admiral Lord Duncan's son, the Earl of Camperdown, raised to the earldom in 1831. Lundie, the paternal property of the Earl, stands in the north-east corner of the parish. Half-a-mile south of the village of Liff stands Gray-house, the family-mansion of Lord Gray, finely situated on a gentle ascent amid large old trees. Upwards of 2 miles west of Gray-house, near the extremity of the western projecting stripe of the parish, stands the spacious mansion of Balrudderie, erected by the keen and skilful agriculturist, Mr. Webster. Close on the western boundary of the main body of the parish, 4½ miles from Dundee, stands the village of Liff, and, a mile south of it, stands the hamlet of Benvie. Both are ancient, and were for some time prosperous, but have suffered grievous decay and desertion. Some dozen houses have recently been erected on the Perthshire side of the stream which divides the two counties. In the villages, in some hamlets, and in detached houses, reside a large population strictly suburban in position, employment, and character to Dundee. The weaving of linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers is extensively conducted. Freestone abounds in the parish. In the neighbourhood of Lundie-house was discovered, toward the close of last century, a subterranean building of several apartments, rude in structure, and uncemented by mortar. Close on the boundary with Dundee is a place called Pitalpie, or Pit of Alpin, from having been the scene of that memorable engagement, in the 9th century, between the Scots and the Picts, when the former lost victory, many nobles, and their king: See DUNDEE. The parish is traversed by the turnpikes from Dundee respectively to Newtyle, Blairgowrie, and Perth, and by various other roads, and enjoys other facilities of communication with seaward places by means of its vicinity to Dundee.—The Dundee harbour trustees have a claim for shore-dues beyond Invergowrieburn. Population, in 1801, 2,194; in 1831, 4,217. Houses 740. Assessed property, in 1815, not returned.—The parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Earl Gray. Stipend £267 17s. 4d.; glebe £18 18s. Unappropriated teinds £1,006 14s. 6d. A very populous part of the eastern division is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Lochee. Liff and Benvie were united in 1758. The schools, exclusive of those in Lochee parish, are two,—one of them private. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £36 15s. fees.

LILLIESLEAF, a parish in the north-west division of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north-west by the Roxburghshire part of Selkirk parish; on the north by Bowden; on the east by Ancrum; on the south by Minto and a detached part of Selkirkshire; and on the west by Ashkirk. Its extreme length from east to west is 5 miles; its mean breadth is about 2 miles and a furlong; and its area is upwards of 7,000 acres. Ale-water, remarkable for the fine quality of its trouts, forms, for half-a-mile, the southern boundary; flows 3 miles north-eastward through the interior, runs 3 miles debouchingly along the northern and eastern boundaries, and passes away eastward into Ancrum. Several broad low ridges, and waving alternations of slope and valley, diversify the surface of the parish; and though all capable of cultivation, and at one time subjected to the plough, are distributed in nearly equal proportions into arable lands and pasture. About 600 acres are planted, and about 50 are mossy and waste. The soil is partly a light sand, partly clay, and partly a rich loam. Two marl pits have given up much treasure to the arable grounds. Agriculture was greatly improved here by the example and exertions of Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart. of Riddell; but, upon the death of that gentleman in 1819, his extensive lands, which had been nearly all disposed in arable farms, were laid out in grass, and, for the most part, continue to be unploughed. On the left bank of Ale-water, ¾ of a mile west of the village of Lilliesleaf, stands Riddell-house. Soon after the death of Sir John B. Riddell, Bart., this mansion and the Riddell estate were sold to a gentleman of the name of Sprot; yet, in spite of their having found a new proprietor, they possess a strong antiquarian interest. "The family of Riddell," says Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' "have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell or Ryedale, part of which still bears the latter name. Tradition carries their antiquity to a point extremely remote, and is in some degree sanctioned by the discovery of two stone-coffins,—one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A. D. 727, the other dated 936, and filled with the bones of a man of gigantic size. These coffins were discovered in the foundations of what was, but has long ceased to be, the chapel of Riddell, and, as it was argued with plausibility that they contained the remains of some ancestors of the family, they were deposited in the modern place of sepulture, comparatively so termed, though built in 1110." A well-informed and elegant historian supposes the family to have settled at Riddell in the 7th or the 8th century. Grants of land, or confirmation charters and bulls, were given to them before the close of the 12th century, by David I. and Malcolm II., and by Popes Adrian V. and Alexander III. From the earliest traceable ancestor of the family down to him who died in 1821, the lands of Riddell and the Whittunes descended, through a long train of ancestors, without once diverging from direct lineal succession. Mr. Archibald Riddell, brother to the laird of Riddell, was a devout, zealous, distinguished covenanting minister, a little after the middle of the 17th century, took part with the celebrated Blackadder in conducting field-preachings in the south, and, about the year 1679, suffered imprisonment from the persecutors, who truculently wielded the civil power. Lilliesleaf, or Lilsly-muir, was the scene of frequent 'conventicles,' as they are called,—multitudinous and endangered assemblies of the Covenanters for hearing the word of God. Many of the parishioners appear to have been stout opponents of the court-religion,—and several seem to have suffered for their principles. Frequent skirmishes occurred in the parish with the troops of the persecutors; and a numerous party of presbyterians, on their march to Bothwell-bridge, were attacked by an overpowering force, fled to Bewley-moss in the parish, and sank in the morass. In 1771, when the old church was pulled down, a coffin, containing several human skulls—lodged there, it is supposed, to prevent their being exposed on the ports of the neighbouring towns—was found beneath one of the seats.—The village of Lilliesleaf stands a little north of the centre of the parish, 6 miles east of Selkirk, 9 north of Hawick, and 10 west of Jedburgh, and 6 south-west of Lessudden. It has a population of about 400, is the site of the parish-church and of a meeting-house of the United Secession, and straggles to a great length along both sides of a road, in

houses of generally poor appearance. The place has no manufacture, no stir, no command of fine scenery, nothing whatever to relieve its pervading monotony and dulness. On the estate of Riddell is a saw-mill. The parish has no turnpike, but is not destitute of good subordinate roads. Population, in 1801, 673; in 1831, 781. Houses 146. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,328.—Lilliesleaf is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £243 8s. 5d.; glebe £17. Unappropriated teinds £80 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £13 13s. 4d. fees, and about £10 other emoluments. A non-parochial school was attended, in 1834, by 72 scholars.—In 1128, David I. granted to the monks of Kelso the tithes of the mill of Lilliesleaf, and also 30 acres of land lying between the Ale and the village. The ancient church was of high but of unascertained date, and, in the Inquisitio of Earl David, was found to have belonged, before the year 1116, to the church of Glasgow, and was early confirmed to the bishopric of that city by several papal bulls. At Hermiston, in the southern extremity of the parish, there was anciently a church, which also belonged to Glasgow. At a place still called Chapel, half-a-mile north-east of the village, formerly stood a chapel, around which was a cemetery called Chapel-park.

LIMEKILNS, a considerable village and sea-port in Fifeshire, in the parish of Dunfermline; 3 miles south of that town; 4 west of Inverkeithing; and 4 east of Torryburn. The harbour is excellent, admitting with ease, at stream-tides, vessels of 300 tons burden. It carries on an extensive trade in lime and coal. It had 1,127 inhabitants in 1836.—A United Secession congregation was established here in 1784. Church built in 1825; sittings 1,056; cost £2,000. Stipend £150, with manse.

LINCLUDEN, an ancient and ruined religious house, 1½ mile north of Dumfries, but situated on the right bank of the Cluden or Cairn at its confluence with the Nith, in the parish of Terregles, Kirkcudbrightshire. The house was originally a convent for Benedictine or Black nuns, and was founded by Uchred, son to Fergus, and father to Roland, lords of Galloway. But about the end of the 14th century, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, called the Grim, expelled the nuns on account of debauched conduct, and converted the establishment into a college or provostry, for a provost and 12 canons,—afterwards so altered as to admit a provost, 8 prebendaries, 24 beadsmen, and a chaplain. The Earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power, expended considerable sums in ornamenting the place, and, when wardens of the West marches, adopted it as their favourite residence. From what remains of the ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the chancel, and some of the south wall of the church, an idea may easily be attained of its former splendour. The choir, in particular, was finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic; the roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college, Cambridge; and the trusses, whence sprung the ribbed arch-work, are covered with armorial bearings. Over the door of the vestry are the arms of the Grim Earl, the founder of the provostry, and those of his lady, who was heiress of Bothwell. Both he and Uchred, the founder of the nunnery, were buried in the place. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, 1st Duke of Teronan, and son of Archibald the Grim. "Her effigy," at full length, says Mr. Pennant, "lay on the stone, her head resting on two cushions; but the figure is now mutilated; and her bones, till lately, were scattered about in a most indecent manner, by some wretches who broke open the repository in search of treasure." The tomb is in the form of an arch, all the parts most beautifully carved. On the middle of the arch is the heart, the armorial bearing of the Douglases, guarded by three chalices set crosswise, with a star near each,—the chalices supposed to be emblematic of the office of the Douglases, as cup-bearers of Scotland, the stars the original bearings of the family, and the heart the proud addition made to their insignia after the good Sir James carried that of Robert Bruce to the Holy Land. On the wall is the inscription: "A l'aide de Dieu;" and at some distance beneath: "Hic jacet D—na Margaretta regis Scotiæ filia quondam Comitessa de Douglas, D—na Gallovidiæ et Vallis Annandiæ." In the front of the tomb are nine shields, containing as many coats-of-arms, one with only the stars, others with the stars and heart, and others of their lordships of Galloway, Annandale and Liddesdale. Along the walls of the ruin are a profusion of ivy and a few dwarfish bushes, and around are a few trees which form an interrupted and romantic shade. On the north is a meadow, sleepily traversed by the Cluden, and sending up umbrageously over the stream a pile of alders. On the east is a lovely little plain, spread out like an esplanade, half its circle edged with the Cairn, and the beautifully majestic Nith. On the south-east were, not long ago, very distinct vestiges of a bowling-green, flower-garden, and parterres; and beyond them is a huge artificial mound, cut round to its summit by a spiral walk, and surmounted all round by a turf-seat which commands a fascinating view of the 'meeting of the waters,' immediately below, and of the joyous and warm-hearted landscape which environs Dumfries. The place is much cherished, and fondly spoken of by the inhabitants of that polished burgh, and was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns.—The provosts of Lincluden were in general men of considerable eminence; and they, in several instances, held important offices in the state. The first was Elese; the second was Alexander Cairns, chamberlain to the Earl of Douglas; the third was John Cameron, who was appointed in 1424, and afterwards to be secretary, lord-privy-seal, and chancellor of the kingdom, archbishop of Glasgow, and one of the delegates of the church of Scotland to the council of Basil; the fourth was John Macgilhauck, rector of Parton, and secretary to the Countess-dowager of Douglas; the fifth was Halyburton, whose arms were carved on the south wall of the church; the sixth, John Winchester, who afterwards became bishop of Moray; the seventh, John Methven, who became secretary-of-state and an ambassador of the court; the eighth, James Lindsay, in 1449, who was made keeper of the privy-seal, and an ambassador to England; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, were persons of the name of Livingstone, Herries, and Anderson, men of family and note; the twelfth was Andrew Stewart, 3d son of Sir James Stewart, the Black knight of Lorn, and he was, at the same time, dean of faculty of the university of Glasgow, and afterwards became bishop of Moray; the thirteenth was George Hepburn, uncle to the 1st Earl of Bothwell, and, while he held several benefices, he was also lord-treasurer of Scotland, and eventually fell at the side of his monarch on the field of Flodden; the fourteenth was William Stewart, son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, and he became, in 1530, lord-treasurer of Scotland, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen; and those who followed were a Maxwell and three Douglases. The last was Mr. Robert Douglas, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was appointed provost in 1547.

obtained an act of legitimation in 1559, and was allowed to enjoy the benefice during about 40 years after the Reformation. His grand-nephew, William Douglas, the heir of Drumlanrig, obtained a reversion of the provostry, and after Robert's death, enjoyed its property and revenues during his own life. Succeeding to the family estates of Drumlanrig, and created 1st Viscount Drumlanrig, and next Earl of Queensberry, he got vested in himself and his heirs the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, belonging to the college, and also a small part of its lands. But the major part of the property of the establishment was, in 1611, granted, in different shares, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and to John Murray.

LINDEAN. See GALASHIELS.

LINDORES ABBEY. See NEWBURGH.

LINDORES (LOCH). See ABDIE.

LINGA, a small island on the west of the isle of Stronsay, from which it is separated by Linga sound. It is sometimes distinguished from another smaller islet of the same name to the north-west of Stronsay, by the title Muckle Linga.

LINGA, two of the smaller Shetland isles, one lying between Yell and the mainland, and the other between Yell and Unst.

LINGAY, a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to the parish of BARRA [which see], and noted for its black cattle and deer.

LINKTOWN of KIRKCALDY, a village or suburb, adjoining to that burgh, but lying in the parish of ABBOTSHALL: which see.

LINLITHGOW,* a parish of nearly a square form, its sides parallel with the lines of latitude and longitude, with a projection on the west side, in Linlithgowshire or West Lothian. Measured generally, its square is a mile and a furlong deep, and its western projection 2 miles long, and a mile and a furlong in mean breadth; but measured from extreme points, in the sinuosities of its outline, it extends $4\frac{4}{4}$ miles due south from Bonside; and $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles due east from the most westerly bend of the Avon. Its area is supposed to be 7,600 Scottish acres. The parish is bounded on the north by Borrowstounness, Carriden, and Abercorn; on the east by Abercorn and the eastern part of Ecclesmachan; on the south by Uphall, the western part of Ecclesmachan, and Bathgate; and on the west by Torphichen and Stirlingshire. The surface toward the south is hilly, or gently upland, and, at a distance of from 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the southern boundary, sends up what, in a champaign country like West Lothian, are noticeable summits. These are three in number, all on a line, each two at an interval of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The eastern one, called Binny-craig, was once fabled by superstition to be a favourite haunt of the fairies; the middle one is properly a congeries of heights, called Riccarton-hills; and the western one, which is the highest and bears the name of Cocklerue, or Cuckold le Roi, rises about 500 feet above sea-level. The northern division, though diversified in surface, may be regarded as nearly a plain. The soil in the south and south-east is a pretty strong clay, stiff, and upon a retentive subsoil, more suited to pasturage than to the plough; and, in all other parts, is generally light and free, easily cultivated, and rich in its returns. Georgical skill, and the improver's taste, have walked athwart every section and corner of the parish, and frilled it with hedges and rows of trees, and brought it all into prime cultivation. The river Avon, beautiful in the features of the deep and tufted glen along which it flows, and not a niggard in its store of trouts, and aiding calico-printing and bleaching operations by the plenty and purity of its waters, runs along the western boundary $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a straight line, but at least 5 along its sinuous channel. Nethermill-burn and Main-burn both rise in the south-west corner, and flow the former north-eastward, and the latter eastward, each briefly lingering on the boundary before passing into the conterminous territory. Lochend, formed by an expansion of Mains-burn, a little south-east of Riccarton-hills, is a very tiny lake.—Linlithgow-loch, stretching $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile eastward, immediately north of the burgh, and covering about 80 acres, is a fine sheet of water, well stored with pike, perch, and eels, and having an islet toward its east end. This lake was anciently, and we believe is still occasionally frequented by wild swans.† A profusion of excellent spring water, particularly in the burgh and its

* The orthography of the name of this place has been very various. The most ancient form in which it appears, is that of the charter of David I. This, in the Register of the Privy Seal, in a confirmation by Robert III., is *Linlithqu.* Maitland gives us *Linlitcu*, from what he calls "the beautiful original in the archives of Edinburgh." Elsewhere, a charter of the same prince is referred to, in which he confers on the prior and canons of St. Andrews, "in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, ecclesiam suam de *Linlydgu.*" In Ayloffe's Charters, it appears both as *Linliscu* and *Lynlithkou.* The accurate D. Macpherson had met with other varieties, as those of *Linliscoth, Linlinsco*, and *Linlithquu.* Even so early as the era of Robert II. it occasionally appears in the abbreviated form of *Litheu*, nearly the same which is still retained as the vulgar name of this burgh. It is also written *Lithgv.* John Hardynge, most probably from the manner in which he heard the name expressed, in his peregrinations through Scotland, in the reign of Henry V., in order to collect proofs of the dependency of our ancient kingdom on the English crown, uses the orthography of *Lithcowe, Lithkowe*, and *Lythko.* "I can form no conjecture," says Dr. Jamieson, "as to Buchanan's reason for denominating this place *Limnuch-um.* Irvine has explained Linlithgow as signifying 'the Lake of the black hound.' This corresponds with the Gaelic etymon that has been given, founded on some silly tradition about a black bitch, that was found fastened to a tree on the east side of the loch. Some, indeed, who have traced the word to a Gaelic origin, have asserted that *Linnh leachgu* signifies 'the Lake or Pool of the black ascent,' or 'heathy slant;' *dubh*, 'black,' taking the sound of *cu* or *gu*, from its construction with the preceding term, denoting ascent. It may, however, be from the old British. Baxter has fancifully deduced the latter part of the name, *Lithgow*, from C. B. *ladh coit*, which he renders 'curia sylvarum.' As *llyn* also denotes a lake, perhaps more strictly than the Gaelic synonyme, *llyth* is used to express that which spreads out, *lled* breadth; and *cau* a hollow, *cw* a concavity. It may thus signify, '*the Broad hollow on the Lake*,' or '*the Lake of the Broad hollow*;' as the lake is undoubtedly the most striking object in this site."

† In the 'Mercurius Caledonius' of January 25, 1661, we find the following curious illustration of the wretched servility of the press in connexion with the swans of Linlithgow:—"At the town of Linlithgow, equally renowned for its antiquity and loyaltie, his Majesty hath a palace upon the skirt of a most beautiful lake. This same lake hath been ever famous for the numbers of swans that frequented it: inasmuch, that some of our poetical philosophers are of opinion, that if there bee a civil government amongst the birds, and if divided in several companies or corporations, that this same lake was the hall or meeting-place of the swans. But to the business which is most miraculous, and I hope shall serve for a good use, to convince such as are heretical in their allegiance to our dread soveraign, when this kingdom, as England, was oppressed with usurpers, they put a garrison in this same palace of his Majesties: which no sooner done, but these excellent creatures, scorning to live in the same aire with the contemners of his Majesty, they all of them abandoned the lake, and was never seen these 10 yeares, till the first of January last, a daye remarkable, both for his Majesty's coronation at Scone, and the sitting down of this present parliament; but which is strange, they observed, just about the same time of the day that his Majesty's commissioner entered the parliament-house and sate in the chair of state, did a squadron of these royal birds alight in the lake, and by their extraordinary motions, and conceity interweavings of sweaming, the country people fancied them revelling at a country dance for joy of our glorious restauration. Much might be said in praise of these stately animals, but that we have some butterfly-brained phanatiques amongst us, that hearing me mention the beauty of their silver downs, and the excellencie of their melodious tunes, they will instantly conceive that I were metaphorically and mysteriously magnifying a quoir of musicians in white surplices. Neither do I desire to incur the displeasure of the inhabitants of the Myre of Meagle, who are governed by a synod of black-nebbed geese; besides, I know the danger it's to jest with wooden-witted dolts, that have the seams of their understanding on the outside of their noddles."

neighbourhood, is celebrated in the rude rhymes known to almost every child in the Lowlands:—

"Glasgow for bells,
Lithgow for wells," &c.

When the Glasgow water-works, in consequence of a series of accidents, not long ago failed, for a series of weeks, to supply the city with water, many casks were daily sent along the canal for a supply from Linlithgow. A well at Canibber was formerly much resorted to as a reputed chalybeate of similar properties to the spa of Moffat; but, for upwards of half-a-century, has been totally neglected. Coal abounds in several parts; and excellent limestone is worked in the south. Freestone is scarce, and so situated as not to be much quarried. A silver mine, in the southern extremity, is said to have anciently yielded much wealth to the Haddington family. Groat pieces, coined from its produce during the time of Linlithgow being a royal residence, are still in the repositories of the curious. The place where the metal was smelted, lies westward of the town, and is still called Silver-mill; but the ore is either exhausted, or hitherto has eluded modern search. On the tract of ground east of the town, still called Boroughmuir, though a muir no longer, but finely cultivated, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to his defeating the troops of Wallace in the battle of Falkirk. On the same ground, upwards of 50 years ago, were found in an earthen urn about 300 Roman coins, probably the collection of a virtuoso. Nearly a mile north-west of the town is the scene of a sanguinary conflict, begun opposite the priory of Manuel, but fought out here, between the Earls of Arran and of Lennox, during the minority of James V. Though the precise spot cannot now be exactly identified, it was long distinguished by one of those rude memorials to which every passenger contributed a stone, and which was called 'Lennox's cairn.' Near this spot, and possibly identical with it, is a field anciently used for military exercises and feats, and still called the joisting-haugh. Immediately west of the town are two rising grounds, one of which is traditionally said to have been anciently the seat of feudal courts of justice. The plain below it still bears the name of Doomsdale. On the hill of Cuckold le Roi—alleged by some to have got its name from the infidelity of one of the Scottish queens—are vestiges of a military station. At the bottom also is the appearance of the ditch; and on the summit is a cavity, called Wallace's cradle, which is reported to have given frequent shelter to the Scottish patriot. On an eminence in the south-east of the parish are more distinct traces of a camp. But the grand antiquities occur to be noticed in our account of the town. Among various mansions, Woodcockdale, Champfleurie, and others, are elegant and ornamental. Half-a-mile south-west of the town is a distillery; and at Bonnytown, 1½ mile north-east, is another. A calico printing establishment, a bleachfield, and several grain mills, are situated on the Avon. At the first of these, about a mile west of the town, stands, on the Edinburgh and Stirling mail-road, the village of Linlithgow-bridge, chiefly inhabited by the calico-printers. The establishment was begun in 1786, and set flourishingly out with an array of 200 workmen, but very soon fluctuated in its prosperity. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the Slamannan Railway, and the Union Canal: See these articles. It is traversed also from east to west over 4¾ miles, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow north road, and, in various directions, by turnpikes radiating from the town toward Borrowstounness, Bridgeness, Blackness, Bathgate, and Whitburn.—Among noted persons, natives of the parish, or connected with it, may be mentioned Stewart of Purdovan; Ninian Winzet; James Kirkwood, Binnoch; and Rob Gib. Purdovan possessed considerable property in the parish, was repeatedly provost of the burgh, represented it in the last Scottish parliament, and wrote the remarkable statutory book as to the proceedings of Presbyterian church courts, which has long been the Vade mecum of every sciolist in the intricacies of Presbyterial law. Ninian Winzet was rector of the burgh school at the Reformation, and is said to have been preceptor to some of the Royal family; but figures chiefly as the elected champion of Popery in logical tiltings with John Knox, and as a sort of confessor for his worthless creed,—having been banished from the kingdom, and made abbot of the Scottish convent at Ratisbon. James Kirkwood was rector of the same school at the Revolution, and made himself remarkable by satirizing the pragmatic town-council in a piece entitled 'The History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow,' by offering valuable suggestions to the parliamentary commissioners on colleges, and by composing, at the commissioners' request, a Latin grammar, which held the place of universal text-book in Scotland till displaced by Ruddiman's Rudiments. Binnoch figures in a story—afterwards to be told—which ascribes to him a singularly clever capture of the castle, and ranks him high as a patriot in the stirring period of Bruce's struggle with Edward I., and reminds one of the stratagem ascribed to Ulysses in the Trojan war. Some lands in the south of the parish were given to Binnoch as a reward, and still bear his name, softened into Binny. The Binnings of Wallyford were said to be descended from him; and, in allusion to the transaction which brought him fame and wealth, had for their arms a hay wain, with this motto, "Virtute doloque." Rob Gib, of facetious memory, acted as buffoon to James V.; and gave, on one occasion, a severe reproof to the obsequious courtiers, saying that he had always served his master "for stark love and kindness;" and received from the King the property of West Carriber on the Avon, which his descendants continued to enjoy till some time during last century.* Population of the parish, in 1801, 3,596; in 1831, 4,874. Houses 504. Assessed property, in 1815, £17,627.

Linlithgow gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £304 9s. 3d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £1,029 6s. 2d. The church,

* The mansion-house of Carriber is only to be traced in the remnant of the foundation, near the banks of the Avon; but a stone on which the family-arms had been emblazoned, and which formed an ornament to Rob's old mansion, is preserved in the southern gable of the farm-steading of Carriber, on the east side of the road, between Linlithgow and Torphichen. Not long ago, there was found, in the garden of Dr. Baird, Linlithgow—evidently at one time a part of the royal domain—a gold ring in excellent preservation, and having the words 'Rob Gib's Contract,' engraved on the inside of it. From the fashion of the outside embellishment, as well as the engraving within, it is clearly of ancient manufacture: but whether it ever graced the finger of one of the beauties of the Scottish court, and had been dropt from her fair hand while walking in the royal park, we may conjecture, but cannot decide. In the Register of Retours for the county of Linlithgow are the following entries:—

"May 22, 1630.

"Jacobus Gib olim de Carriber, hæres Roberti Gib de Carriber, avi," x. 364.

"April 14, 1631.

"Jacobus Gib de Carriber, Domini Joannis Gib de Knock, militis, patris," xi. 170.

From these entries we may infer that King James knighted the son, though he did not deem it prudent to lay the weight of that honour on the shoulders of the father.

which is very ancient, and will be noticed in the account of the town, was repaired and enlarged in 1813. Sittings 1,100. The charge was once collegiate, but has long been single. In the town are three dissenting places of worship.—The first United Secession congregation was established in 1770, or earlier. Their present place of worship was built in 1834, and cost £1,150. Sittings 546. Stipend £140. —The second United Secession congregation was established in 1738. Their first place of worship stood at Craigmailen, between 3 and 4 miles of the town, and their present place was erected in the town in 1805–6. Sittings 480. Stipend £110, with a manse worth nearly £20.—The Independent congregation was established in 1802; and their chapel was built in the same year, and afterwards twice enlarged, at a total cost of about £600. Sittings 380. Stipend £80.—The population of 1831, assumed to be that also of 1838, was, in the latter year, stated by the parish-minister to contain 1,300 dissenters, and calculated by one of the Secession ministers to contain 1,526,—all the rest being churchmen. There were, in 1834, 9 schools, conducted by 11 teachers, and attended by at most 547 scholars. One of them was the burgh grammar-school, conducted by a rector and an assistant, and affording tuition in Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, and the more ordinary departments. Salary of the rectory £30, with £70 fees; of the assistant £15, with £35 fees. A school, additional to the 9, is situated a little out of the town, was founded by a lady, and affords gratuitous instruction to females.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Linlithgow and Binning, which were united after the Reformation. Binning parish is the eastern district. See article Binning. The church of Linlithgow was dedicated to St. Michael, and, along with its pertinents, was given by David I. to the prior of St. Andrews. A perpetual vicar afterwards served it, and incidentally acted as the King's chaplain. John Laing, one of its vicars, rose, in 1474, to be bishop of Glasgow; and George Crichton, another of them, became, in 1500, abbot of Holyrood, and, in 1522, bishop of Dunkeld. Crichton's attachment to his old vicarage induced him to erect on the chancel of the church a durable roof, adorned with the arms of the see of Dunkeld, and with the initials of his name. Within the parish-church were erected several chaplainries; at the west part of the town anciently stood a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian; and at East Binning, in the southern extremity of the parish, stood another chapel. In 1606 and 1608, general synods were held at Linlithgow. In 1633, the minister of the parish was made one of the prebendaries of the diocese of Edinburgh; and in 1635, the advowson of the church, in common with other property which had belonged to the prior of St. Andrews, was given to the archbishop of St. Andrews as compensation for the loss of that part of his diocese which was erected into the see of the metropolis.—On the south side of the town, on an eminence still called Friars'-brae, in the vicinity of a well also still called the Friars', anciently stood a convent of Carmelites or White Friars, founded by the inhabitants in 1290, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the east part of the town were not long ago some remains of a religious house,—probably those of a monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, which is said to have existed in the town. East of the town, there was of old an establishment of Lazarites; and on their extinction or secularization, it was converted by James I. into an hospitium, or place of entertainment for pilgrims, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene, and placed under the government of a preceptor. The eminence at the base of which it stood, still bears the name of Pilgrim's-hill; and one of the anciently instituted fairs of the town is still called Mary Magdalene's fair. Sir James Hamilton of Finard obtained, in 1528, all the lands belonging to the hospitium; but he afterwards plotted against the life of his sovereign, and was executed as a traitor.

Linlithgow, an ancient royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, the capital and county-town of West Lothian, and formerly the residence of kings, stands in 55° 58′ 35″ north latitude, and 3° 35′ 50″ longitude west from Greenwich; 16 miles west of Edinburgh; 8 east of Falkirk; 3 south of Borrowstounness; 7 north of Bathgate; and 31 from Glasgow. It is pleasantly situated in a hollow along the south side of Linlithgow-loch, sheltered by ridges of rising ground along both the north and the south. A single street running due west 650 yards from the toll to the site of the ancient cross,—afterwards making two bends and ending in a south-westerly direction at the West Port, and measuring altogether $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, constitutes the great body of the town. Very brief lanes and narrow alleys wing both its sides, running off from it at right angles. The road going off north-eastward to Blackness and Bonnytown from near the east end, is partly edificed for about 250 yards; and a thoroughfare, branching off at an acute angle on the south side 160 yards from the toll, and wending sinuously to the West Port, has a number of houses, but no continuous street-line. The High-street is broad and airy toward the east, becomes contracted and gloomy for some distance westward of its middle, and again expands toward its south-western termination. Many of the houses belonged of old to the knights of St. John, who had their preceptory at Torphichen, and some were the property of grandees who nestled under the warm wing of the royal court. Nearly all these buildings have a mean and decayed yet substantial appearance, suggesting impressive moral lessons to a well-toned contemplative mind, and indicating contentment on the part of the great and wealthy of a former age with a modicum of domiciliary comfort at which many a proud burgher or enriched speculating weaver of the present day would turn up his nose in scorn. A slow process of rebuilding has been going on during upwards of half-a-century; and has, to a considerable extent, modernized the street. But the town has, of late years, had very little enlargement; and during a long period after ceasing to be the home of kings and grandees—particularly after the union of the crowns, and again after the union of the kingdoms—it declined in opulence, in trade, and in every attribute of importance. Yet it continues to bear many marks of ancient grandeur, and is grouped with objects which make it a fine subject for the pencil. The magnificent ruins of its royal palace,—the venerable fabric used as the parish-church, and situated so near the palace as to form almost a part of it,—the grand terrace, which bears both aloft, and is sheeted on three sides with water, —the lofty trees which look as if they were coeval with the sacred and royal piles which they adorn,— the beautiful expanse of the lake half-encincturing these objects, and spread from end to end of the town like a mirror, to reflect a silvered copy of its features,—the plantations alternated with pasture-ground and waving fields all round the environs,— and even the motley architecture of the town, the mixation of cumbrous and dingy old houses with neat and sprightly new erections,—form altogether an agreeable and uncommon picture.

At the middle of the town, just before the High-street begins to debouch toward the south-west, and at the foot of the thoroughfare leading up to the church and the palace, stands the Town-house. It

was built in 1668 by Sir Robert Miln of Barnton, chief manager of the burgh, and afterwards altered by the substitution of a modern sloping roof for one of an oriental kind, leaden and flat. Besides other accommodations, it contains a large council-chamber, a completely furnitured sheriff court-room, an apartment for a masonic lodge, and a spacious room occupied by a library. The ground-floor is occupied as a gaol; and the cells in use are without fire-places, very small, dark, damp, and cold, and accustomed to be indiscriminately tenanted by debtors and by felons. The Town-house is surmounted by a spire and clock, and has a not unpleasing appearance. Attached to it on the back is a building, erected about 60 years ago, disposed in the lower part as a corn-market, and originally in the upper part as a prison for debtors. Behind it is the burgh-school, rebuilt about the year 1816. Beside the Town-house, at the commencement of the thoroughfare leading northward, is a small open area, where anciently stood the market-cross. On the site of the cross stands the Cross-well, an object of great architectural elegance and local celebrity. The present structure was erected in 1805, and is believed to be an exact fac-simile of the original, except that the carvings are more finished, the proportions of the figures more symmetrical, and the general grouping more harmonious. It is of a fantastic and whimsical appearance, hexagonal in form, profusely adorned with grotesque sculpturings, constantly emitting 13 jets of water from the mouths of curious figures of animals, and surmounted by a lion rampant supporting the royal arms of Scotland. In its renovated form it was planned, and its richest sculpturing executed, by Robert Gray, an Edinburgh artist, who had only one hand, and wielded his mallet by a fixture upon the stump of his handless arm.

About 120 yards north of the well, or of the line of High-street, stands the church, a venerable and impressive pile, an exhibition of mingled elegance and strength, and one of the most entire and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland. It is 182 feet in length from east to west, 100 feet in breadth, including the aisles, and about 90 feet in height; and it sends up from its centre a lofty tower, formerly terminating in an imperial crown, and contributing a highly ornamental feature to the burghal landscape. The crown, however, no longer exists. Its weight being thought injurious to the structure beneath, it was removed a few years ago. Some of the windows are extremely elegant. An array of statues anciently figured on the exterior, but, with one exception, were demolished at the Reformation, and are now commemorated by their vacant niches. The statue which escaped was that of St. Michael, the adopted patron of the town; and it too might probably have shared the fate of its fellows, had it not stood higher both in popular estimation and especially in physical altitude,—occupying a place not easy of assault. St. Michael's name—whose real character even Protestants in general do not seem rightly to understand—is usually associated with both the church and the town, in a manner which has provoked the profane jests of witlings, and which ill accords with the enlightenment of modern times. At a well named after him near the East Port, he is figured as saying that "St. Michael is kind to strangers;" and in the town's arms he retains just the place and the character which a Popish age assigned him, while underneath is the motto: "Vis Michaelis collocet nos in cœlis." The original edifice is of uncertain date, but very probably was erected by David I., the founder of so many rich and grand ecclesiastical structures. Its nave was, in 1424, destroyed by fire, and, in its present form, has a more modern appearance than the rest of the pile. The roof of the chancel, erected, as we formerly noticed, by George Crichton, and ornamented with his armorial bearings as bishop of Dunkeld, is both elegant and durable. A plan was formed and commenced by James V. to erect in the interior a throne and twelve stalls, for himself and the knights of the Thistle; but, in consequence of his sudden death, it was not carried into execution. The west end was of old used as a burying-place of the great, a sort of mimic Westminster Abbey; but it was stripped of its tombstones, and converted into a stable for the horses of his dragoons, by Oliver Cromwell. Only the east end is now used as a place of worship, separated from the other end; and when last repaired, it was put, at the expense of nearly £4,000, into a condition corresponding with the grandeur of the fabric. Of the various chaplainries and altars which anciently existed in the church, St. Catherine's is the only one whose name survives. The aisle in which the altar stood is a recess on the south side, covering the burying vault of the family of the attainted Earl of Linlithgow. While sitting "at evensong" in this aisle, says tradition—and certainly in the church, says history—James IV. saw the strange masquerade, passed off upon him as an apparition, which warned him against his fatal expedition to England, terminating in the battle of Flodden.* In digging a grave

* "We learn from Pitscottie, that 'at this tyme the king came to Lithgow, quhair he was at the counsall verrie sad and dollorous, makand his prayers to God, to send him an guid succes in his voyage.' From the mode of expression, it might at first view be inferred, that his majesty was in the council-chamber when he received this warning. But it would appear, that the introductory language is meant merely to give the reason why the king *came* to Linlithgow at this time; that it was to hold a council on the state of public affairs. In some manuscripts, indeed, the reading is, 'where he happened at the time to be *for* the council.' Buchanan, accordingly, assigns this pretended apparition to the church during vespers. 'Rex Limnuchi vespertinas in æde sacra cantiones (ut tum moris erat) audit,' &c. The more generally received tradition is that given by Sir Alexander Seton, that the king was 'at evening service in St. Catherine's aile,' when 'the ghostly visitor appeared to him before his iovasiou of England.' For, in the progress of the narrative, according to the more correct copies, Pitscottie says, that the man who appeared came in at the kirk door. He also states, that 'the royal family had a private entry from the palace, by a door in the north wall of the church.' This unearthly monitor is described as 'ane man clad in ane blew gowne, belted about him with ane roll of lining, and ane pair of brotskines on his feitt.—Bot he had nothing on his head, bot syd hair to his shoulderis, and bald befoir. He seemed to be ane man of fiftie yeires.—When he saw the king he gave him no due reverence nor salutatioun, but leined him doun grufliogis vpoun the dask, and said, "Sir king, my mother has *send* me to the, desiring the not to goe quhair thow art purposed, quhilk if thow doe, thow sall not fair weill in thy jurney, nor non that is with the. Fardder, shoe *forbad* the, not to mell nor vse the counsell of vomen, quhilk if thow doe, thow wil-be confoundit and brought to shame." ' The story, as here related, breathe the genuine spirit of the Church of Rome, in that idolatrous honour given to the Virgin Mary at the expense of the Son of God. For he is evidently represented by the 'man of fiftie yeires;' and made to act and speak as inferior to his earthly mother. From her the message proceeds, as well as the prohibition and commination. No Protestant can hesitate in viewing the whole as a plot, on the part of the nobles, to deter the king from this mad undertaking. From that part of the prohibition which respects *melling* with women, it has been supposed, with much probability, that the queen was privy to the stratagem. Buchanan gives this story on the testimony of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, 'a man of approved worth and honesty, and of a learned education, who, in the whole course of his life, abhorred lying;' adding, 'If I had not received this story from him as a certain truth, I had omitted it as a romance of the vulgar.' His readers, however, might feel a strong curiosity to know why Buchanan has given it in so different a form. For he makes the pretended heavenly visitant entirely to draw a veil over the usurped rights of parental authority. According to his narrative, he merely says, 'I am sent to warn thee—I am commanded also to tell thee.' When relating the vision as a certain truth, has he deemed it most prudent to keep 'The Mother of heaven' in the shade, that he might not subject his whole narration to the ridicule of a more enlightened age? Sir Walter Scott has fitly introduced this vision into his 'Marmion,' making Sir David Lyndsay the narrator:

> The wondering Monarch seemed to seek
> For answer, and found none:
> And when he raised his head to speak,
> The monitor was gone.

within the church near the end of last century, there was found a stone tablet of elegant sculpture. One compartment exhibits our Saviour praying, while the three select disciples are asleep; and the other represents his betrayal by Judas, his seizure by the guard, and his healing the ear of Malchus, while Peter sheathes the sword. The stone was broken, but not to the essential injury of the figures.

Immediately north of the church stands the magnificent ruin of the palace, the most remarkable object in Linlithgow. The eminence which bears it aloft advances almost into the middle of the loch, and, when viewed from the north, has the appearance of an amphitheatre, with a descent on the three sides, and terrace-walks on the west. The palace occupies about an acre of ground, and though heavy in appearance from its almost total want of windows, and care-worn and haggard in aspect from the ruinousness of its condition, is still a picturesque and beautiful object; and something has of late years been done by the Barons of exchequer to preserve it from further dilapidation. At the head of the avenue leading up to it from the street is a fortified gateway, formerly ornamented with now the scarcely traceable insignia of the knightly orders of the Garter and the Golden fleece, St. Michael and St. Andrew, the last founded by James V., and the others presented to him respectively by Henry VIII. of England, Charles V. of Germany, and Francis I. of France. On the east side, at the head of a sweeping avenue still lined with trees, stands the grand gateway, with the place for the portcullis, but in a neglected and obsolete condition. Over the interior is a niche in which formerly stood an elegant statue of Pope Julius II., with the tiara, or triple crown, or bonnet; originally accompanied, as is said, by the statues of two cardinals in smaller niches, one on each side. Julius, quite an adept in popecraft, presented James V. with the sword of state which still, very ingloriously, forms part of the Scottish regalia; and bought him up, by flattery and a nursing of his vanity, to oppose the progress of the Reformation. The statue, in its moral associations, was more curious than offensive, and might, had it been allowed to remain, have suggested many a lesson on the text of folly and chicanery being self-outwitted; and, though it long escaped the rage of the pope-hating modern Scotch, it was eventually demolished, early in the last century, by a blacksmith of the town, who, in a neighbouring church, had heard Popery denounced, and who possessed the habits more of a good conscience than of a refined taste. East of the grand gate lay the gardens. The palace consists all of polished stone, and is a large hollow quadrangle, generally five stories high, with towers at the corners. In the centre of the interior area or square was a fine well, adorned with several statues, and so constructed as occasionally to form high and beautiful jets d'eau, but now a mass of confused ruin. On the east side above the grand entrance was the Parliament-hall, believed to have been commenced by James IV., and finished and decorated by his successor. Originally it was a splendid apartment, with a beautifully ornamented chimney at one end, and surmounting a magnificent piazza; but it is now a roofless, ragged, and despoliated ruin. On the south side was the chapel, supposed to have been built by James V. At the north-west angle is a small department, called the king's dressing-closet, curiously ornamented, and looking out upon the lake. In one of the sides is a room 90 feet long, 30½ feet wide, and 33 feet high; having at one end a gallery with three arches. Many of the windows, and some of the doors, on the north or most modern and magnificent side, have, with accompanying ornaments, the initials of the name of James VI., by whom it was erected shortly after his visit to Scotland in 1617, the pediments over the windows bearing the date of 1619. On the west or oldest side, where a tower or peel-house formed the nucleus of the whole palace, is shown the apartment in which Queen Mary was born. Narrow galleries run quite round this side, to preserve the communication with the apartments. In one of the vaults below James III. found shelter from an attempt at assassination on the part of some of his rebellious subjects. The site of the palace was, at the dawn of authentic history, a Roman fort or station, and sent off a communication, intended apparently to serve both as a road and as a line of defence, to Antoninus' wall, at a point in the parish of Falkirk nearly opposite Callendar-house. Edward I., according to Fordun, built a peel or castle on the spot in 1300, and spent there the Christmas of next year. On settling the kingdom, and retiring to England in 1305, he left it garrisoned under the charge of Peter Lubard. Two years afterwards it was taken and demolished by Bruce, aided by the curious device and successful stratagem of the peasant Binny, or Binnock, the William Tell of Scotland. "Binny, who was known to the garrison, and had been employed in leading hay into the fort, communicated his design to a party of Scottish soldiers, whom he stationed in ambush near the gate. In his large wain he contrived to conceal eight armed men, covered with a load of hay, a servant drove the oxen, and Binny himself walked carelessly at his side. When the portcullis was raised, and the wain stood in the middle of the gateway, interposing a complete barrier to its descent, the driver cut the ropes which harnessed the oxen; upon which signal the armed men suddenly leapt from the cart, the soldiers in ambush rushed in, and so complete was the surprise, that with little resistance, the garrison were put to the sword, and the place taken." [Tytler's 'History of Scotland,' vol. i. p. 291.]—The castle was doomed to perpetual ruin by the manly Bruce, who relied chiefly on the moral energy of his followers' courage, and little on the appliances of physical strengths and fortifications; but it appears to have been rebuilt by the English during their brief possession of Scotland under the minority of David II., and seems afterwards to have been improved or renovated by David himself. A precept of David granted the "peel of Linlithgow" to John Cairns, and enjoined him to "build it for the king's coming." The place was now occasionally, but in a very subordinate manner, a royal residence. Though James I. but seldom occupied it, several of his coins bear the legend, "Villa de Linlithe." In 1424, in common with the town and the nave of the church, it was destroyed by fire and is called by the continuator of Fordun, in narrating the event, "the palace;" but whether it was slightly or ruinously injured, is matter of debate and who, in the supposition of its having been destroyed, was its re-edifier, is a fact not known to history. "The palace" of the period was probably a mere tower, provided with vaults below, and comfortable apartments above, and only a degree larger or more dignified than the peel-houses of the border;

> The Marshal and myself had cast
> To stop him, as he outward past;
> But lighter than the whirlwind's blast,
> He vanished from our eyes,
> Like sunbeam on the billow cast,
> That glances but, and dies.
>
> Cant. iv. st. 17.

This is a faithful version of the truly graphical description given by our old naive historian. 'Before the king's eyes, and in presence of all the lords that were about him,—this man vanished away, and could noways be seen or comprehended, but vanished away as he had been a blink of the sun, or a whip of the whirlwind.' "—*Dr. Jamieson.*

and by some parties it is contended still to exist, though in a very ruinous condition, in the core of the west side or oldest part of the quadrangular edifice. James IV. preferred it to all his other residences, and built its eastern side. In the time of James V., who also made large additions to it, his consort, Mary of Guise, on being conducted to it, said "she had never seen a more princely palace;" and she afterwards proved the sincerity of her compliment, as far at least as the palaces of Scotland were concerned, by preferring it to any other of the king's residences, and spending in it a large part of her time. The pile, in its quadrangular and final form, was completed by James VI. Though, after the union of the crowns, it suffered from desertion, it continued to be habitable till January 1746. When the royal army were on their march in pursuit of the Pretender's forces, Hawley's dragoons occupied the hall on the north side of the quadrangle, and, in the hurry of their departure, left some fires in a condition to ignite the building. Before the danger was discovered, the roof was mantled in flame; and, being covered with lead, it sent down such a shower of melted metal as entirely precluded any attempt to arrest the conflagration. Its vestiges of splendour and the beauty of its site, aided a little by imagination, still bring before the visiter's view the princely pile so cheerily sung in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel:"

> "Of all the palaces so fair
> Built for the royal dwelling,
> In Scotland, far beyond compare
> Linlithgow is excelling:
> And in its park in jovial June
> How sweet the merry linnet's tune,
> How blythe the blackbird's lay!
> The wild buck bells from ferny brake,
> The coot dives merry on the lake,—
> The saddest heart might pleasure take
> To see a scene so gay."

No other edifices demand notice. Nor, even as to trade and commerce, is there much to interest. The Union canal is conducted along the rising ground on the south of the town, at the distance from the High-street of from 70 to 450 yards, and has a small basin less than 100 yards from the High-street, and near the east end of the town. But sensibly as the modern prosperity of the town has been aided by it, it will probably receive from the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway incalculably greater advantages, and possibly a great arousing to its half-dormant energies. The railway passes along between the town and the canal, and, as well as the latter, commands a very fine view of the church, the palace, and the lake. At the side of the canal, 400 yards from the West Port, is one tannery, and on the north side of the lake, near its west end, is another. These establishments form the pivot on which the chief trade of the town has, for generations, turned. The art of preparing leather is said to have been introduced by the soldiers of Cromwell; and, though still carried on with a degree of vigour, seems to be prosecuted with diminishing success. In 1793, there were 17 tanners, 18 curriers, and 13 skinners; and, in 1826, there were only 12 of the first class, 6 of the second, and 5 of the third. Shoemaking has moved parallel with the sister art, and shared its vicissitudes. During the last war the town supplied very large quantities of shoes to the army, besides sending supplies to Edinburgh and other markets; and it still, though in a noiseless and declining way, competes in the art with the brisker and more productive towns of Ayrshire. In 1793, shoemaking employed about 100 persons; and in 1826, it was conducted by 17 master artisans. Trade in lint and linen yarn was at one time carried on to a great extent, and enriched several persons engaged in it with handsome fortunes; but it long ago became extinct. Manufactures in the departments of beautiful damask linen, of diaper, of muslin, of carpets, of stockings, and possibly of other fabrics, have all been sanguinely introduced, flourishingly commenced, and carried coolly on to either extinction or insignificance. The Commissioners' Report on Handloom-weavers, published in 1839, knows nothing whatever of the town, and does not assign to it so much as one loom. A quarter of a mile from the west end of the lake, on a streamlet which carries off its superfluent waters toward the Avon, is a paper-mill. The town has also a brewery, and claims an interest in the two distilleries in its vicinity, and in the printfield at Linlithgow-bridge. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held on the Friday after the 2d Tuesday of January, on the 25th of February, on the 3d Friday of April, on the 2d Thursday of June, on the 2d day of August, and on the 1st Friday of November. In the town are a branch-office of the Commercial bank of Scotland, more than the usual proportion of inns and public houses, an excellent public library, and a fair amount of benevolent and religious institutions.

Linlithgow ranks as the sixth in order of the Scottish burghs. The town-council are 27 in number, of whom 19 were of the guildry, and 8 trades burgesses. The magistrates, chosen by the council from among its own members, are a provost—whose predecessors formerly exercised a right of sheriffship within the liberties of the burgh—four bailies, a dean-of-guild, and a treasurer. The council has no patronage except the appointment of the usual burgh-officers, and the nomination of the two teachers of the burgh-school. The magistrates have power of jurisdiction over a mile in every direction beyond the royalty, but practically exercise it only within burgh. The village of Blackness [see that article] stands on the territory of the burgh, and is nominally under the jurisdiction of the council, receiving annually from their nomination a delegate or bailie. Except in the most trifling police offences, the magistrates are relieved from all judicial care, where criminal or civil, by the residence within the burgh of the sheriff-substitute. The burgh has, for a long period, been deeply in debt. So far back as 1692, the magistrates reported to the convention commissioners that they owed £18,235 6s. 8d. Scots; and in 1832 it had increased to £8,141 4s. 5d. sterling,—many of the recent obligations having been incurred by raising money for discharging older ones, and paying up accumulated and neglected interest of ancient burdens, the origin or first purpose of which had become untraceable. The annual revenue, as reported by the commissioners on the Municipal Corporations, probably that for the year 1832, was £710 17s. 6d.; and the annual expenditure £743 13s. 2d. In 1839–40, it amounted to £716. There is no local police statute, nor any assessment for police purposes. Water flows plentifully from the wells, but is not distributed into the houses. The town is well-lighted at night with gas; the streets are kept tolerably clean by a scavenger; and the public peace sufficiently preserved, in ordinary circumstances, by the two jailers,—all at a very small expense, and from the common funds of the burgh. A stranger pays only £1 1s. of a fee to be admitted a burgess; but must pay £5 to the corporation of the guildry. This corporation has an accumulated fund of £1,007, lent to the burgh at 4 per cent. interest; and has £35 10s. arising from rents of property,—about £3 yearly received for licenses granted to unfreemen to trade,—five shares, worth £50, in the gas company,—and a seat, purchased for £148, in the parish-church. The funds are rigidly applied to charitable and

proper purposes; and though strictly available to only decayed members, are used for the benefit of members' widows and daughters. There are eight incorporated trades: smiths, weavers, bakers, wrights, tailors, shoemakers, fleshers, and coopers,—possessing the usual exclusive privileges, but no right of presenting to hospitals or schools. Their funds are small and declining, and, in some instances, have been formally extinguished by a common distribution among the members. The corporations are generally and enlightenedly of opinion that their exclusive privileges are mischievous to society, and useless to themselves. Linlithgow unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1832, 115, of whom 71 were burgesses; in 1840, 80. The municipal constituency, in 1840, was only 77. There are, besides the corporations, seven unincorporated fraternities,—gardeners, dyers, hecklers, whipmen, wool-combers, skinners, and tanners. As at Hawick and some other places, the old practice—once probably of some use, but now unqualifiedly ridiculous—of 'riding the marches,' is still annually observed in June, and consists of a motley procession followed by conviviality or carousing. The magistrates, council, corporations, and fraternities, are mounted on horseback, the treasurer and the deacon carrying silk flags embroidered with the town-arms, and, along with a general turn-out of the inhabitants, especially bawling children and friskish youngsters, they move round the boundaries of the burgh. Such idle tomfoolery is too stale for the improved taste of the 19th century, and must speedily share the fate of the Crispin processions and other vulgar pageants,—relics of a dark and vain age, which modern good sense has, in most localities in Scotland, consigned to extinction. The town's seal has on one side the figure of Michael the archangel,—his wings expanded, his foot treading on the belly of a serpent, and his spear piercing the reptile's head. The arms proper of the town allude to some obscure legend respecting a dog found chained to a tree on the islet of the lake; and consists of the figure of a dog tied to a tree with the motto—'My fruit is fidelity to God and the King.' By act of parliament in 1621, Linlithgow was made custodier of the standard firlot measure, and intrusted with the distribution of copies of it among other burghs; while Stirling was the appointed place of the jug for liquids, Edinburgh of the ell, Perth of the reel, and Lanark of the pound. The firlot for oats and barley contained 31 Scotch pints, or 3,205½ cubic inches; and for wheat and pease 21¼ pints, or 2,197⅓ cubic inches; but, since the introduction of the imperial measures, is a matter merely of antiquarian curiosity. Linlithgow had once an exclusive right of trade on the coast from the water of Cramond to the mouth of the Avon, and had Blackness specially assigned to it as its port. At that place it conducted a considerable export and import trade; and there it had warehouses, and a custom-house establishment. Partly through its own decay, and partly through the influence of the family of Hamilton, Borrowstounness carried away its custom-house honours; and altogether, by successful rivalry, Queensferry took possession of its influence on the coast. So strenuous an opposition did Linlithgow make to the erection of Queensferry into a burgh, that it wrung by compromise, the hard terms from its rival, of the latter paying it annually the sum of 10 merks Scotch, admitting the freemen of Linlithgow to all its immunities without reciprocation, and giving the Linlithgow burgesses through their dean-of-guild the option of purchasing, before it was unloaded, half the cargo of every foreign ship which arrived. Population of the burgh, in 1811, 2,557; in 1821, 3,112; in 1831, 3,187. Houses, in 1821, 324; in 1831, 316. Assessed taxes payable from the burgh, £310 13s. 1d.

Linlithgow probably received its name from the Britons. King Achaius, according to fable and Sibbald, was the founder of the town, and erected on its site a cross which vulgar antiquaries have called King Cay's cross. From the similarity of name, but without any other evidence, the town has been identified with the Lindum of the Romans; and chiefly, if not altogether, on the vague testimony of tradition, it is thought to date as high as any existing town in Scotland. In the 12th century it comes distinctly into notice as a King's burgh,—the term royal burgh being then unknown in Scotland. But its possessing this character does not necessarily imply more than its being in itself a mere hamlet,—possibly of quite recent origin; every village or cluster of houses on a royal demesne having, according to the usage of the period, the name of a King's burgh. Before David I.'s accession, a chapel appears to have been erected on the promontory now occupied by the church and the palace; and during that monarch's reign, he had a castle in the place to overlook a grange which belonged to him, and to receive his person in the course of his ranging from manor to manor for consumption of the stock. But whether the castle occupied the site of the peel afterwards built and rebuilt by the English, and made the nucleus of the palace, is a point on which no document or monument seems to throw any light. David granted to the abbot and canons of Holyrood, "omnes pelles arietinas, ovinas et agninas de Linlithgu de meo domine,"—all the skins of the rams, sheep, and lambs, of his demesne of Linlithgow. The place was then the King's town in demesne; and the rents and profits, or 'firms,' were let by the King to the community. At the demise of Alexander III., before it had yet obtained a charter, it was governed by two bailies, John Raebuck and John de Mar, who, along with ten of the burgesses or principal inhabitants, were compelled, in 1296, to swear fealty to Edward I. The 'firms' had been mortgaged by Alexander III. to the King of Norway, and after the former's death, were allowed to run in arrear; and at two different dates writs of Edward I. were addressed "prepositis de Linlithgow," requiring the payment respectively of £59 2s. 1d., and of £7 4s. 10d. as arrears to the Norwegian King. In 1334, Edward Baliol transferred to Edward III. the constabulary, the town and the castle of Linlithgow, as part of the price paid for the assistance given him to his short-lived usurpation. In the parliament of David II., held at Perth in 1348, it was ordained in reference to the four burghs which, according to the law of the period, exercised jurisdiction over the rest, "that so long as the burghs of Berwick and Roxburgh are detained and holden by English men, the burghs of Lanark and Lithcow shall be received and admitted in their place." Linlithgow is proved, by this document, to have already been made a royal burgh, though at what previous date is not known. But its earliest ascertained charter was granted by Robert II. in the 18th year of his reign, "burgensibus et communitati burgi de Linlythqw," and conferred on them the small customs and profits of the town itself and the harbour of Blackness, subject to an yearly payment of £5 sterling. In 1386, Robert II. granted to his son-in-law, Sir William Douglas, £300 sterling out of the great customs of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen, and to other persons he granted various pensions out of the burgh-mails or great customs of Linlithgow. These grants are evidence that, in an age so uncommercial, the town possessed some trade, and had risen to

considerable importance. Under the Regent Albany and James I., Linlithgow appears to have been unfortunate, and was twice burnt,—first in 1411, and next in 1424. James II., at his marriage in 1449, settled on his bride, Mary of Gueldres, as her dower, the lordship of Linlithgow and other lands, amounting in value to 10,000 crowns; James III., at his marriage in 1468, to Margaret of Denmark, settled on her, as her dower in the event of his demise, the palace of Linlithgow with its circumjacent territory;* and James IV. at his marriage in 1503, with Margaret of England, gave her, in dower, the whole lordship of Linlithgow, with the palace and its jurisdiction and privileges. In 1517, Stirling and his followers, who had attempted to assassinate Meldrum on the road to Leith, seized the palace, at a moment probably when it was very slenderly guarded; but they were speedily pursued by De la Bastie, the regent's lieutenant, and were beleagured and captured. In 1526 occurred the battle of Linlithgow, already incidentally noticed, which was designed to rescue James V. from the domination of the Earl of Angus, and which led to the slaughter of the Earl of Lennox by Sir James Hamilton, after quarter had been given. Hamilton was rewarded by Angus for his truculent deed with the captaincy of the palace; and afterwards becoming a favourite of James V., he showed the faithlessness and atrocity of his nature by attempts, both in the palace of Linlithgow and in that of Holyrood, to assassinate the King. In 1540, James V., by a special charter, empowered the town, for the first time, to add a provost to their magistracy; and in the same year, while Mary of Guise, after her marriage, festivities had been celebrated in Fife and at Stirling, was delighting herself with the beauty and luxuries of Linlithgow palace, Sir David Lindsay's Satire of the three Estates was represented before the King, the Queen, the ladies of the court, and the authorities and common inhabitants of the town, and appeared, in spite of its utter grossness, to please all parties. On the 7th December, 1542, Mary of affecting memory, whose history invokes so many tears for both her crimes and her sufferings, and gives out such deep tintings of tragical romance, was born in the palace, and became, from the hour of her birth, the object of thrilling interest to all who had deep interests in the political framework of the period. Her father lay on his death-bed at Falkland, and on being told that a daughter was born to him, he instantly thought of his throne, and of the alliance which had brought it to the Stuarts, and exclaiming, "Is it so? Then God's will be done! It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass," he turned his face to the wall, and expired amid a paroxysm of grief. The infant remaining for many months in the palace with her mother, the place became the frequent scene of political intrigue; and next year, after it had been surfeited with English bribes and with plots and treason, the mother, warmly apprehensive for the child's safety, collected an army, and got themselves conveyed from the palace to Stirling-castle. In 1545 a parliament met at Linlithgow on the 1st of October, and again on the 1st and the 19th of December. In 1552 a provincial council of the clergy was held in the town, to attempt measures for appeasing the popular outcry against the utter corruption of the Popish establishment; but it found itself too far gone in moral rottenness to possess any virus of self-reformation. In 1559, the Earl of Argyle, Lord James Stewart and John Knox came to Linlithgow on their celebrated march from Perth to Edinburgh, and demolished the monastic houses. About this period houses in the town were the property and occasionally the residence of the Duke of Chatelherault and other highly distinguished courtiers. On the 23d of January, 1569–70, the Regent Murray, in passing through the town, was shot, in revenge of a private injury, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The house from which the assassin took his aim belonged to Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews, and stood on a site now occupied by a plain lumpish tenement; and it had a projecting balcony overlooking a narrow part of the street, and affording full command of the Regent's person while he moved slowly and on horseback. The murder is the subject of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of 'Cadzow-castle;' and the carbine with which it was perpetrated is preserved at Hamilton-palace. The assassin escaped, fled to France, and remained in voluntary exile. Murray, during his progress from Stirling, was fully apprised of his danger, but could not control the circumstances of his position. John Hume, an attached follower, entreated him, on the very morning of the murder, not to pass through the town, but to ride round the back of it, and offered to lead him to the spot where the assassin lay in wait, and might easily be seized. Murray consented to act on the advice, but found himself so wedged up by crowds of the populace, that he was obliged to follow the originally intended route. The body was removed to Stirling, thence by water to Leith, and thence to Holyroodhouse, and was buried in St. Anthony's aisle in St. Giles' church.* Some months after the murder, the

* Some specifications in the ratification by parliament of the marriage-settlements, show the sources of revenue possessed by the lordship: these, besides the estates or lands, were the palace, the lake, and the park of Linlithgow; the great and small customs and firms of the burgh; the fines and escheats of the several courts of the justiciary, the chamberlain, the sheriff, and the bailies; the wards, reliefs, and marriages, within the lordship, and the patronage of the churches.

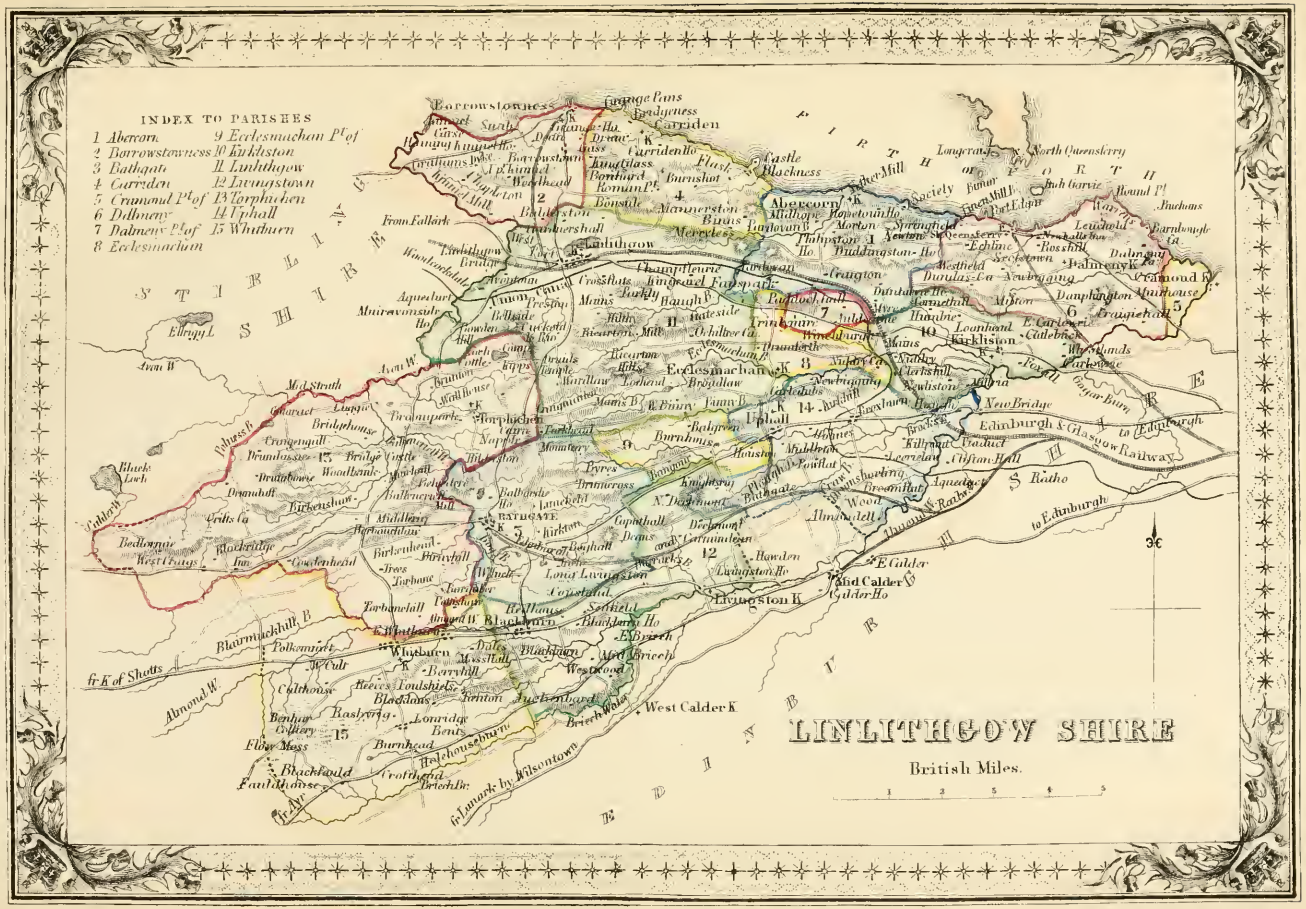
* James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh was nephew to the Archbishop of St. Andrews. He had been condemned to death, with six other gentlemen of distinction,—two of them of his own name, the barons of Innerwick and Kincavil,—and, with them, had been led out to execution for his share in the battle of Langside; but, at the intercession of the reformed clergy, the Regent spared their lives, and ordered them all back to prison. James Hamilton was a cadet of the ducal house of Chatelherault; his father, the first of his family, being David Hamilton, fifth son of John Hamilton of Orbiston. His estate was situated in the parish of Bothwell and county of Lanark, whence he had his designation. He had married Isabella Sinclair, daughter and co-heiress of Sinclair of Woodhouselee in Mid-Lothian, and this lady was the innocent cause of the unfortunate catastrophe. Hamilton had contrived to make his escape from prison; but as the act of forfeiture remained in full force against him, he was compelled to lurk among his friends. Whether the Regent had any particular hatred towards him cannot now be ascertained; yet certain it is, that the act of forfeiture was removed from all the gentlemen taken prisoners in that affair, Bothwellhaugh excepted. After the confiscation of Hamilton's estate, his wife—who had remained there during her husband's absence, never imagining that her own inheritance was to be also doomed to the same calamity—proceeded to Woodhouselee, thinking that on her own patrimony she might with security await the issue of more prosperous times. But in this she was mistaken. Sir James Bellenden, Lord-justice-clerk, one of the favourites of the Regent, had asked and obtained the estate of Woodhouselee. As Bellenden knew that Hamilton's lady resided on the property, he applied to the Regent for an act of possession; and, accordingly, some officers were sent to Woodhouselee, who secured the house, and turned the unfortunate lady, in a cold and stormy night, and in a state of ill health, naked into the fields. Before the morning dawned, she had become furiously deranged. The enormity of the latter provocation, in addition to the injuries he had already borne, completely overcame Hamilton's prudence; and from that moment he resolved to avenge his wrongs on the Regent himself, whom he believed to be the grand author of this injustice. Nor did he conceal his intentions. He openly avowed, wherever he went, that he would endeavour to effect Moray's destruction; and he accordingly watched his enemy's motions for some time, but was invariably disappointed in his daring purposes. At length, unfortunately, an opportunity offered, which Hamilton determined to improve. There are a number of entries or passages—called in Scotland closes—which have an open outlet from the principal street of the town to the fields; and there is a tradition, that, on the night before the assassination, these were all chocked up with whins. This tradition, if not true, is at least plausible, for Hamilton well knew that there would be an immediate pursuit, and the whins might contribute to his safety by causing a brief delay. The

English army which entered Scotland to revenge the Regent's death, or readjust the arrangements which it had unsettled, burnt the Duke of Chaterherault's house in Linlithgow, and threatened to destroy the whole town. The parliament, during that distracted year, was proposed to be held in Linlithgow; but the Regent Lennox, marching thither in October, prevented the intended meeting. In 1584, the rents both of money and victual of the lordship of Linlithgow were appropriated for supporting Blackness-castle, estimated at much more than its real importance. In 1585, a parliament was held in the town for establishing the Protestant councillors who had recently placed themselves at the head of James the Sixth's government. In 1587, a grant of the park and woods and keeping of the castle was made, through the king's feebleness, to Sir Lewis Bellenden, the justice-clerk. In 1591, by a charter of James VI., all the lands and rents which had belonged to the choristers, chaplains, and prebendaries of Linlithgow-church, were granted to the burgh "in usum et sustentationem lectoris (et) campanarii in dicta ecclesiæ, et in sublevamen pauperum hospitalis dicti burgi." At the King's marriage in 1592, the barony, lands, and palace were, according to former usage, given in dowry to his bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1594 an act of parliament ratified a charter of James, confirming "twa auld infeftmentis grantit of auld be his hienes predicessouris to the burgh of Linlithgw, quhairof the ane is maid of the said burgh with the small custumes and port of Blaknes, the uther of the frie custuming of certaine wearis, without ony dewtie to be payit thairfoir." In 1596, Linlithgow afforded refuge to the King from the tumult of Edinburgh; and seven years later, it shared the grief and degradation of the metropolis, resulting from James' accession to the English crown, and his consequent abandonment of his native palaces. Some time in the beginning of the 17th century, the town was the scene of a singular instance of revenge. One Crawford, while at school, had been stripped of his coat by a person in the town, who found him trespassing on his ground. Having gone abroad, and risen in the army, he returned to Linlithgow many years after, and avenged the dignity, by stabbing the man who offered it on the very spot. Accounts vary with regard to some of the circumstances that followed, though they all agree with regard to his having been beheaded at the cross. According to some, after lying concealed a night or two in the Burghmuir, he was apprehended, convicted, and put to death. Others say, that some years after, being oppressed with the weight of blood, he surrendered himself to justice, requesting only to be indulged as to the mode of execution. His tomb is still to be seen on the south of the church,—and, though now defaced, is said to have had engraved on it the figure of the instrument by which he suffered, and which himself procured for the purpose. In 1617, James VI., in the course of his visit to Scotland, made a progress to Linlithgow; and at his entrance to the town, was met by James Wiseman, the burgh pedagogue, enclosed in a plaster figure resembling a lion, and was addressed by him in the following doggerel speech:—

"Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,
Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;
A miracle! for since the days of Æsop,
No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up
To such a majesty! Then, king of men,
The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,
Who, though he now enclosed be in plaister,
When he was free, was Lithgow's wise schoolmaster."

"This," sarcastically remarks a cotemporary, "may look ineffably ridiculous; but when people were accustomed to hear the familiar pedantic character of James emblematized by court-flattery as a lion, they might well be excused for such an anomalous masquerade as a schoolmaster in the guise of the same animal. In truth, there could not have been a more apt emblem of the King himself, who was neither more nor less at any time than a pedagogue enclosed within a plaster-cast of majesty." [Chambers' Gazetteer, Art. Linlithgow.]—In 1633, Charles I., when at Edinburgh, intended to visit Linlithgow, and had the palace put in order for his reception, but did not accomplish his object. A charter of this King, probably ratified by the parliament of 1640, extended the jurisdiction of the magistrates "infra omnes publicas vias, itinera, et semitas extra occidentalem portum dicti burgi ad pontem de Even occidentaliter, et similiter circum circa dictum burgum undique per omnes alias partes infra dictas publicas vias et semitas per spatium mille passuum." The same charter granted the right of holding markets, and the jurisdiction of all fairs and markets held within the space prescribed as the extent of the burgh jurisdiction, and likewise the right "custumas eorum, secundum donationes et cartas per majores nostros in favorem dicti præpositi, ballivorum, et consulum prius concessas, exigendi." In 1646, when Edinburgh was scourged by the plague, Linlithgow afforded refuge to the senatus of the university, and flung open her palace for the session of parliament. In 1662, on the anniversary of the Restoration, the town signalized itself by a surpassingly strange act of succumbency to the hierarchical and persecuting Stuarts,—an act which was without a parallel even in the excited and tumultuous times in which it occurred,—the burning of the Solemn League and Covenant. The deed must be regarded, however, rather as a wanton expression of zeal to which the many were impelled by a few, than as an act authorized by the magistrates, or approved by the sober portion of the community. The chief actors were Mr. Mylne, one of the bailies, and Mr. Ramsay, then minister of the parish. Ramsay's conduct was singularly foiled and set off in ignominiousness by his having formerly sworn the Covenant, and been so zealous on its behalf as rigorously to press it upon others. Changing his principles with the times, proclaiming himself an apostate, and courting an assiduous apostate's reward, he was first made dean of Glasgow, then bishop of Dumblane, and afterwards was raised to the see of Ross. The town gave a sumptuous entertainment to James VII. when in

assassin took his station in a wooden gallery fronting the street; and, that he might the more securely accomplish his purpose without exciting suspicion or notice, while in the act, he first spread on the floor of the room a large feather-bed, that the noise of his feet in his movement might not be heard, and then hung up a large black cloth opposite the window, that none without might observe his shadow. "His next care," says an author, who graphically describes this scene, "was to cut a hole a little below the lattice, sufficient to admit the point of his harquebuss; and to add to the security of his flight, he examined the gate at the back of the house, and finding it too low for a man to pass under on horseback, with the assistance of his servant he removed the lintel, and kept his horse in the stable ready saddled and bridled. After all these preparations he calmly and deliberately waited the approach of the Regent, who had slept the preceding night in the town." After the deed he was pursued several miles, and was at one time on the point of being taken; his horse, breathless and almost ready to sink, coming to a broad ditch, plunged into it, and stuck fast. A few moments' delay would have placed Hamilton in the hands of justice; but he drew his dagger, and plunged it into his steed behind. The horse thus stimulated to a desperate exertion, extricated himself, and leaped across the ditch. The assassin fled first to Hamilton, and then sought shelter with his brother-in-law, Muirhead of Lanchope, who received him, and protected him for the night. The following day he was accompanied a part of his way by this relative, and after a brief concealment about the town of Hamilton, he effected his final escape to France, where he died, some years afterwards, expressing great contrition for the execrable crime he had committed. His pursuers, having discovered that he had been sheltered at Lanchope, plundered and burnt it to the ground. See article Bothwell.



A Fullarton & Co London & Edinburgh

Scotland before his accession to the throne; and is said to have long felt—and perhaps may be feeling still—the pressure of the debt incurred by getting up, on the occasion, a magnificent display. The last historical event in which it figures was its suffering from the rebellion of 1745–6, and being then, as we have seen, denuded of the physical attractions as formerly of the political importance of its palace. Linlithgow gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, also Earls of Callendar, attainted in 1716 in consequence of James, the fifth Earl, taking part in the first rebellion in favour of the dethroned Stuarts.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or West Lothian, lying along the south side of the frith of Forth, nearly midway between the German ocean and the frith of Clyde, has, in a general point of view, a triangular outline. Its sides face the north, the south-east, and the west. The northern side is nearly straight in outline, but suffers intrusions each about 1½ mile deep, upon both its angles; the south-west side is indented by the parish of Mid-Calder 2 miles by 1½; and the west side has an indentation of a square 1½ mile deep along the north side of Blairmuckhill-burn,—a projection, immediately north of this, 3½ miles long and 2¼ broad,—and again an indentation nearly semicircular, 4¾ miles along the chord, and 2½ miles deep. The county is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, which divides it from the detached part of Perthshire and from Fifeshire; on the south-east, except at the indentation from Mid-Calder, by the river Almond and its tributary Briech-water, which divide it from Edinburghshire; and on the west by Blairmuckhill-burn, Barbachlaw-burn, Calder-water, and artificial lines which divide it from Lanarkshire, and mainly by Avon-water, and its tributary Polness-burn, which divide it from Stirlingshire. Measuring in straight lines, it extends on the north side 15 miles; on the south-east side 20½; and on the west side 14¼. But, in consequence of the peculiar outline of the west side, the south-west half of the county is nearly a parallelogram 10¼ miles by 7½, while the other half is very nearly a regular isosceles triangle, the longest side lying along the Forth. The area, according to Armstrong's map of the Lothians, is only 112 square miles, or 71,680 statute acres; but, according to Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, it is 121 square miles, or 77,440 statute acres.

The surface, though almost all champaign, is waving and beautifully diversified, nowhere subsiding over more than a very small space into flatness. Its eminences, with a few gentle exceptions, are rising grounds, knolls, elongated hillocks, and inconsiderable hills; and all, while they impart variety and picturesqueness to the landscape, very trivially subtract from the value of the ground, either bearing aloft arrays of thriving plantation, or affording verdant and good pasturage, or yielding their sides and their summits to the dominion of the plough. The most remarkable of them form a range or rather line of summits from Bowden, on the march of Torphichen and Linlithgow parishes, obliquely south-eastward through the middle of the county. Cairn-maple, the most prominent summit of the line, rising up on the march between the parishes of Torphichen and Bathgate, has an altitude of 1,498 feet above the level of the sea. The Kipps-hills, the Knock-hills, and the Drumcross-hills, all form conspicuous parts of this range, but do not rise to any great elevation. Cocklerue, or Cuckold le Roi, near its west end, is one of its principal summits, yet attains a height of only 500 feet. More noticeable eminences, because delightfully picturesque, are variously distributed throughout the northern parts of the county along the Forth. The most conspicuous are Mons-hill, Craigie-hill and Dundas-hill in Dalmeny, Craigton-hill and Binns-hill in Abercorn, and Irongarth in the parish of Linlithgow. All the heights of the county command uncommonly varied and pleasing views of the Lothians,—of Stirlingshire,—of the fine expanse of the Forth, with its shores receding in gentle and undulating slopes, sprinkled with the seats of the nobility and gentry, and richly ornamented with wood,—of the varied and fine southern exposure of Fifeshire,—and of dimly-seen mountain ranges forming a serrated sky-line in the far perspective. The middle and western districts of the county are the most hilly; the northern are the most beautiful, and become at intervals nearly luscious in their sweetness; the southern are the most tame, and least valuable, containing much moorland and morass, and swelling into few considerable or pleasant rising grounds.

The principal streams of the county are the Almond, across its southern division and along its south-eastern boundary, and the Avon 12 miles along its western boundary. Logie-water, a tributary of the Avon in Torphichen parish, drains much of the western division, through its head-waters, Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballencrieff-water. Brox-burn and several smaller streamlets drain the eastern division, and run into the Almond. Nether-mill-burn, Dolphinston-burn, and some tiny brooks, run northward to the Forth. The streams are sufficient for the purposes of draining and irrigation, and enrich the county with much water-power for the driving of machinery; but they are wholly uninteresting to the angler, the operations of agriculture and manufacture having forced the finny tribes from their haunts. The only lakes are one on the boundary between Dalmeny and Kirkliston, Lochcoat in Torphichen, and Lochend, and chief of all Linlithgow-loch, in the parish of Linlithgow. The Forth, both as an object of ornament and as a contributor of profit, is of great importance to the county, cheering the inhabitants by its changeful phases of beauty, and supplying fish for food, sites for salt-pans, and harbours for traffic. On the beach at the western extremity, 2,000 acres are left dry at every reflux of the tide, but except at this point, the coast, for the most part, suddenly rises into a ridge adorned by culture and plantations. The Forth, along the whole, assumes a singular variety of aspects; and, washing or forming hills and promontories, winding bays and mimic estuaries, lofty shores, cultivated fields, and brilliant mansions and demesnes, takes the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad sea, according to the points of view in which it is seen. Medicinal springs exist near the village of Torphichen, on the estate of Kipps in the same parish, near Carribber-house, in the parish of Linlithgow, near the church of Ecclesmachan, and in the vicinity of the saltworks of Borrowstounness.

Linlithgowshire abounds with the most useful minerals. Coal, in a workable state, exists in almost every district, and was well-known, and generally worked, so early as during the reign of Alexander III. A coal mine at Borrowstounness was worked beneath the sea half-way across the frith, and had a principal outlet or shaft half-a-mile from the shore at a moat or quay in 12 feet depth of water. The average annual coal-produce of the county, about 20 years ago, was 44,000 tons; but it has been greatly increased since the opening of the Union canal.—Limestone everywhere abounds, and is manufactured at great profit, and distributed to general advantage. Freestone seems to stretch beneath the whole county; and, for the most part, but especially

toward the coast, it is of excellent quality. Slatestone, whinstone, and grey granite, occur in various localities. A basaltic rock, with many of its pillars in the form of well-defined regular prisms, and the rest columnar masses separated by channels, forms almost perpendicular breastwork 60 or 70 feet high, and 750 feet long, on the south side of Dundas-hill in the parish of Dalmeny. Shell-marl lies athwart a bog of about 9 acres near the foot of the basaltic colonnade, and occurs also in Linlithgow-loch, and in the parishes of Abercorn and Uphall. Ironstone abounds in Borrowstounness, Torphichen, Bathgate, Abercorn, and probably other parishes. Veins of silver were formerly worked in the parishes of Bathgate and Linlithgow, but eventually became either uncompensating, or exhausted. Mundic has been found in the rivulets of Torphichen. Fullers' earth, potters' clay, brick clay, and red chalk are found in the parish of Uphall.

The county, though aggregately rich in its agricultural capabilities, has all the varieties of soil from bad to the best, which can depress or invigorate husbandry. Of the whole area, according to proximate calculation, 19,900 acres are clay, either of prime carse kind, or otherwise of good quality; 22,700 are clay, on a cold bottom; 9,500 are loam; 9,500 are light gravel and sand; 14,000 are moorland and high rocky ground; 1,500 are moss; and the remaining 460 are occupied by lakes and rivers. Owing to the general lowness of the county, its nearness to the Forth, and the prevalence of south-west winds, its climate is, in general, temperate as to heat, and moderately dry, neither very cold nor very sultry, characterized rather by gentle showers than by violent rains, and is altogether, if not prime, at least of the second-rate character enjoyed in the kingdom. During the Scoto-Saxon period, a profusion of natural wood seems everywhere to have waved over the surface; and this, in an age when pasturage formed the prime object of attention to the exclusion or depreciation of tillage, must have been quite congenial to the interests of husbandry. An expanse of natural wood, 70 acres in extent, still exists near Kinneil house on the Forth. During very many years past, the land-owners have paid great attention to planting, and, besides richly embellishing the lower grounds, have spread out expanses of thriving wood on the moorland heights. About one-third, or probably more, of the entire area, is disposed either in woodlands, or in old pastures and artificial grasses. All the area, too, is, with fractional exceptions, enclosed by almost all the variety of stone and hedge fences which ingenuity has contrived. David I. was, in his day, the greatest farmer in West as well as in Mid-Lothian; was probably the introducer, or at least the improver, of horticulture; and certainly, on his grange at Linlithgow, practised husbandry with a skill and success which his barons could not excel, and which, however incognizant of the true principles of agriculture, must have had benign results at the midnight hour of the dark ages. Yet, while the cultivators were almost all villeyns who laboured, not for their own profit, but for the benefit of others, agriculture could not be carried on with much amelioration to its art. Throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, and for ages afterwards, every manor had its village, its mill, its kiln, its malthouse, and its common for the general use of the villagers. The husbandmen used oxen in their ploughs and waggons; they cultivated the same grain; they pastured the same beasts; they aimed at the same profits. Yet, throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, especially during the peaceful reign of Alexander III., there was a slow progress of melioration, similar in its causes and character to that experienced in Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, and Edinburghshire. [See these articles.] But the rancorous war of 70 years which followed the demise of Alexander III., plunged the whole county into ruin. The charters of the period are crowded with records of devastation. Domestic feuds were to the full as destructive as foreign inroads. During the feud between Earl Douglas and Crichton, the Chancellor, for example, Crichton, in 1445, ravaged the Earl's manor of Abercorn, and, among other waste, drove away a race of mares which he had brought from Flanders. The whole intercourses of life were oppressive, the strong constantly overpowering the weak. The art of cultivating the ground, with the exception that gardening became general in the reign of James VI., appears to have helplessly weltered under the blows inflicted on it till about the close of the first quarter of last century. The formation of the society of improvers in 1723 probably gave the first impulse to Linlithgowshire as to other counties. A sale of manure, at one shilling a bushel, by one Higgins and his copartners at Cuffabout, near Borrowstounness, in 1725, seems an indication of returning enterprise. John, Earl of Stair, began, in 1728, to introduce, from his residence in the parish of Kirkliston, new maxims of husbandry, and new modes of cultivation; he was the first who practised the horse-hoeing husbandry; he sowed artificial grasses; and he cultivated turnips, cabbages, and carrots by the plough. Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, imitated and even excelled the illustrious Earl of Stair; but they both died in the decade of 1740, before their plans were matured, or their principles duly appreciated. About 25 years before the close of the century, a race of projectors arose who went beyond the noblemen in usefulness,—some practical farmers, who, with clear heads, enterprising hearts, and sufficient capital, professionally undertook to rent farms and estates with design to improve them, and then, for an adequate profit, relinquished them to farmers who had less skill but were willing to learn. Except that more attention is given to turnips and other green crops, the system of agriculture now pursued is, in all respects, similar to that of the other Lothians. Farm-steads are generally in a creditable and neat condition. Farms are, for the most part, from 70 to 200 acres in extent; but in some instances comprehend only 50 acres or less, and in some they rise to 300. Besides some small proprietors near Linlithgow and Borrowstounness, about 40 landholders possess the grounds of the county, and have incomes from them ranging between £200 and £6,000.

Considering its wondrously rich facilities as to coal, useful minerals, central position, and ample means of communication by both land and sea, Linlithgowshire is strangely poor in manufactures. A cotton mill and a flax mill at Blackburn, some tanneries and shoe-making establishments at Linlithgow, extensive salt-works at Borrowstounness, a soap-making establishment at Queensferry, 520 looms at Bathgate, and 218 at Whitburn, kept in motion by the manufacturers of Glasgow, small ship-building yards, and two or three distilleries and breweries, constitute nearly the whole amount of outward manufacturing display. The traffic in coal is very extensive, and employs more persons than any thing else except agriculture; the traffic in freestone and salt is also of some importance; but traffic in all other departments combined is very inconsiderable.

The first turnpike in Linlithgowshire was that from Edinburgh to Queensferry, made in 1751. But now it equals the best counties of Scotland, and surpasses most of them, in the number and excellence of its roads. All the three great roads between

Edinburgh and Glasgow, by way respectively of Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Whitburn, and also two other turnpikes, one near the coast and one near the southern boundary, run across it from east to west; several lines of turnpike traverse it from north to south; and subordinate roads are so numerous and so minutely ramified, in every district and nook, as to look on the map like the tracery of a pervading labyrinth. Both the Union Canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway [which see] bisect it from east to west. Its sea-ports are Queensferry, Blackness, and Borrowstounness. Its royal burghs are Linlithgow and Queensferry. Its other towns and considerable villages are Bathgate, Whitburn, Blackburn, Borrowstounness, Broxburn, and Kirkliston. The county returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 702. The valued rent of the whole county, in Scottish money, is £74,931 19s. 2d.; the real land-rent, in 1808, was £64,518; and the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, is £97,597. The population, owing probably to the want of large or manufacturing towns, and to the concentration of attention chiefly on a steady and judicious course of agriculture, has undergone less proportional increase during the last century than in most other districts of Scotland. Population, in 1801, 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; in 1821, 22,695; in 1831, 23,291. The total number of families in the last of these years, was 5,014; of males 10,995; of females 12,296; of occupiers of land employing labourers 295; of occupiers of land not employing labourers 179; of agricultural labourers 952; of labourers not agricultural 1,100; of manufacturing operatives 560; of persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts 1,547; of capitalists 233; of male servants 101; of female servants 858; of inhabited houses 3,400; of uninhabited houses 203.

Linlithgowshire is ecclesiastically divided into the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abercorn, Bathgate, Borrowstounness, Carriden, Dalmeny, Ecclesmachan, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Livingstone, Queensferry, Torphichen, Uphall, and Whitburn,—one of which, Kirkliston, is but partly in the county. These 13 parishes, along with 4 in Stirlingshire and 2 in Edinburghshire, constitute the presbytery of Linlithgow. The seal of this presbytery, composed of brass and larger than a crown-piece, was discovered between 50 and 60 years ago in an old repository. Engraved round it are the words, 'Sigillum presbeterii Linlichovo,' and in the centre are some decorations, the date 1583, and the words, 'Verbum autem Dei nostri stabit in æternum. Esa. 40.' A Culdee establishment was organized at Abercorn about the year 650; and this, in 684, became the seat of the short-lived bishopric of the Picts. The county was for several generations part of the diocese of Lindisfarne, and was afterwards comprehended in that of St. Andrews. The ancient deaconry of Linlithgow had probably the same limits as the modern presbytery, and, at all events, included not only the whole county itself, but several parishes in Stirlingshire and Edinburghshire. At Kirkliston the bishop of St. Andrews had a sort of sovereignty under the king's grant, extending to all the lands of the see south of the Forth. During the short-lived Protestant bishopric of Edinburgh, Linlithgowshire was included in its territory. Though the knights of St. John had their seat at Torphichen [which see], there were anciently in the county few religious houses. Two monasteries and a hospitium at Linlithgow, and a Carmelite convent near Queensferry, were the chief. In 1834, there were 13 parochial schools, conducted by 13 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 787 scholars, and a minimum of 352; and 48 non-parochial schools, conducted by 55 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,678 scholars, and a minimum of 650.

At the Christian epoch, Linlithgowshire was inhabited by the British tribe of the Gadeni. But its civil history, so far as peculiar to itself, has almost all been rapidly sketched in our articles on the town of Linlithgow, and the port and castle of Blackness, and will be found told, in most of its small remnants, in our parochial or distinct notices of its respective scenes. Cairns and sepulchral tumuli, the monuments of the more ancient inhabitants, exist on the Lochcoat hills, on the Forth near Barnbougle-castle, in the vicinity of the village of Kirkliston, and on the south bank of the Almond at Livingstone. Remarkable standing-stones, Druidical or monumental, occur in the wood of Abercorn, in the vicinity of Bathgate, and in the parish of Torphichen. Vestiges of British forts exist on Cuckold le Roi hill in Linlithgow, on Bowden-hill in Torphichen, and on Cairnpaple-hill and Binns-hill, south-eastward in the Bowden range. Agricola, after conquering the Lothians, passed, in the year 83, from Carriden to the opposite shore of the Forth in search of the Horestii. Twenty years later was constructed from Carriden to the Clyde Antoninus' wall: which see. From the Roman station at Cramond, a Roman road proceeded by Barnbougle-hill, and across Ecklin moor, where its remains continue distinct, westward to the end of the wall at Carriden. Roman towers were reared along the Forth, but cannot now be traced. Vestiges of a small Roman camp occur a little east of Abercorn. Edwin, who assumed the Northumbrian sceptre in the year 617, stretched his jurisdiction from the Humber to the Avon, and laid the foundation of a power over even the northern extremity of this kingdom which occasioned Linlithgowshire, in common with the other Lothians, to be known to Kenneth, the son of Alpin, and the leader of the Scots to the conquest of the country, by the name of Saxonia. The chief strengths of the ages succeeding the Scottish conquests, are the peel, afterwards enlarged or re-edified into the palace, of Linlithgow, the peel of Livingstone, the square tower of Newyearfield, the castles of Blackness, Barnbougle, Kinneil, Abercorn, Niddrie, Mannerston, and Bridge-house, vestiges of a castle which gave a retreat to Walter Steward of Scotland, in a morass near Bathgate, the tower-house of Meidhope, Castlelyon below Kinneil-castle, and now overflowed by the frith, the tower of Torphichen, and a ruined baronial residence at West Binny. Existing peerages of the county are Hopetoun, Torphichen, and Abercorn, and extinct ones are Livingstone and Linlithgow.

West Lothian first appears on record as a sheriffdom, or shire, in the reign of Malcolm IV.; it continued to be so in full power during the long reign of William the Lion, and nominally, though the sheriffs passed away, till the accession of Robert Bruce. The district now became a constabulary, and remained under this subordinate form till probably the reign of James I. or James II. West Lothian was again in undoubted possession of the honours of a sheriffdom in the reign of James III., though when or how it reacquired them are points not known. In the progress of weakness and distraction, the office of sheriff became hereditary. In 1600, it was granted to James Hamilton, the eldest son of Claude, Lord Paisley, and to his heirs; and soon after the Restoration it was given hereditarily to John Hope of Hopetoun, the ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the Earl of Hopetoun claimed as compensation £3,000 for the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, and sums for the sheriffdom of Bathgate, the regality of St. Andrews at Kirkliston, the bailiary of Crawfordmuir, and the

regality of Kirkheugh, sums which made a total of £7,500, and was allowed £4,569. Kirkliston and other lands were a regality with an attached bailiary. Bathgate was long a barony, and afterwards became a separate sheriffwick. Torphichen was a regality first of the knights of St. John, and next of the Lords Torphichen. Other regalities were Kinneil under the Duke of Hamilton, Philipston under the monks of Culross, and afterwards the Earl of Stair, and Brighouse and Ogleface under the Earl of Linlithgow. Linlithgow was a hereditary royal bailiary belonging, like the last-named regality, to the Linlithgow family. Baronial jurisdictions were Abercorn, Livingston, Carribber, Dalmeny, Barnbougle, and Strathbrock. These various jurisdictions, solicited by the ambition, and granted by the impolicy, of former times, confounded rather than promoted the justice of Linlithgowshire, and were long prostituted to the interests of individuals rather than dedicated to general convenience.

LINN, the vulgar Scotch for a pool or deep reach, in the bed of a river. It is evidently derived from the Gaelic *Linne*, which is the Welsh *Llynn*, and perhaps radically the same with the Greek λιμνη. Ramsay, in his 'Gentle Shepherd,' uses the word to designate the rocky or precipitous bank which usually overhangs such a pool; and we suppose the unfortunate wight, so well-known to all lovers of our Doric muse, who 'spak' of putting an end to the tortures of slighted love by 'louping ower a linn,' attached a similar construction to the term; otherwise the resolve to leap over the linn, was doubtless an infinitely more prudent one than that of leaping into it.

LINNHE (Loch), an arm of the sea, stretching between the districts of Appin and Morvern in Argyleshire, in a north-easterly direction, from the sound of Mull, as far as Coran ferry, where it takes a northerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch-Eil: which see. It gives off, on its eastern side, first Loch-Etive, then Loch-Creran, and farther inward, on the same side, Loch-Leven: see these articles. The island of Lismore [which see] lies in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe; and there are several smaller islands interspersed through it.

LINTON, a parish occupying the north-west corner of Peebles-shire; bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east, by Edinburghshire; on the east and south-east by Newlands; on the south by Kirkurd; and on the south-west and west by Lanarkshire. It approaches the form of a flying kite, its apex pointing to the south; and measures, in its greatest length from Bore Stane on the north to the confluence of Dean-burn and Tarth-water on the south, 10¼ miles; and, in its greatest breadth, in a line due eastward from the point where it is first touched on the west by Dryburn, 7½ miles. The North Esk rises in the northern extremity, and runs 4 miles along the north-eastern boundary, receiving from the parish the beautiful little tribute of Carlopsburn, and partly washing, partly forming, just when entering Edinburghshire, the tranquil and classic scenery of Habbie's Howe: see that article. Medwin-water flows 3¾ miles along the western boundary to Garvaldfoot, there very curiously splits itself into two streams, the larger one, and that which retains the name of the Medwin, debouching into Lanarkshire to fall eventually into the Clyde, and the smaller one running 4½ miles farther along the boundary, to assume the name of the Tarth, and to join the Lyne in a progress to the Tweed. Lyne-water rises on the west side of Weather-law, within half-a-mile of the source of the North Esk, and flows 5¾ miles south-eastward through the interior of the parish, and 2 miles southward along its eastern boundary. Numerous tributaries of the Lyne drain the sides of the parish; but the most considerable of them is West-water, a streamlet 4½ miles long, and running obliquely through the interior to the Lyne's right bank. Slipperfield-loch, 1¼ mile west of the mouth of West-water, measures about 1½ mile in circumference, abounds in pike and perch, and is frequented in summer by flocks of water-fowl, and in winter by crowds of curlers. Around it on all sides stretches an expanse of heathy moor, 2,000 or 2,500 acres in extent, apparently defying georgical art, yet receiving impressions from the practices of the improver. Two-thirds of the entire area are mountainous and hilly, strictly upland and pastoral, covered, to a considerable extent, with verdure, but clothed, in the case of many heights, with heath very slightly intermixed with grass. In the north-east corner is a moor similar to that around Slipperfield-loch, but smaller in extent. Beautiful stripes of arable land stretch along the Lyne, and the lower part of the North Esk. The soil on the low grounds of the Esk is clay superincumbent on limestone, and on other ploughed grounds, is either a sandy loam upon a gravelly bottom, remarkably well suited to the turnip and the potato, or a reclaimed and progressively improving moss. The parish is famous for its variety of the Cheviot breed of sheep, and sends off supplies for propagation in distant districts, and has usually on its pastures about 10,000. Agricultural operations are conducted here with an enterprise surpassing expectation on so disadvantageous an arena. Plantations, though aggregately scanty, beautify the finest part of the vales of the North Esk, the Lyne, and the Medwin, and are of noticeable extent in the extreme southern corner. Excellent white freestone is worked at Deepsykehead and at Spittlehaugh, and is carried from the former place to every part of Peebles-shire. Coal is mined at Carlops, at Coalyburn, and at Harlamuir. Limestone is burnt at Carlops, and at Whitefield and Bents, to the extent of 21,000 bolls annually; and occurs in abundance at Spittlehaugh and at Badensgill. Lead has been repeatedly but vainly searched for in the hill called Leadlaw. Fuller's earth occurs in a small seam below Bridgehouse on the Lyne. Blue marl lies in a stratum two feet thick above the lime-rocks of Carlops and Spittlehaugh. Many pebbles are found of great beauty, and similar in kind to the Cairngorm stone. A mineral spring, curiously called Heaven-aqua well, and somewhat resembling the spa of Tunbridge, bubbles up to the north of Linton village. The parish is traversed south-westward, and cut into not very unequal parts by the turnpike from Edinburgh to Dumfries by way of Biggar, whence a branch strikes off a little north of the village of Linton, and runs southward pointing the way to Moffat; but it is otherwise very indifferently provided with roads. The village of Carlops [which see], and some interesting objects in its vicinity, are separately noticed. The village of Linton—or, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from a namesake in Haddingtonshire, West Linton—stands on the left bank of the Lyne, on the road from the metropolis to Moffat, 16½ miles from Edinburgh, and 11 from Biggar. Its population is about 400. The place is irregularly built, and has an antique and curious appearance, a considerable proportion of the houses presenting their gables to the street. Most of its inhabitants are weavers, or traders dependent on its market. Though finely situated for a woollen manufacture, lying in the vicinity of coal, on a stream of much water-power, and in the midst of a sheep country, its manufacturing connexion is solely with cotton, and in subordination to Glasgow. In 1838 it had, jointly with

Carlops, 100 looms. The village has long been celebrated for its sheep-markets, which are of such proverbial importance, that a Tweeddale man exhausts his superlatives, and mounts the summit of a climax, when he affirms any throng or crowd to be 'as great as Linton mercat.' The first fair is held on the Friday before the first Monday of April. It is also a hiring-market for servants. The second fair is held on the day before the 3d Wednesday after the 11th June. It is for the sale of ewe and wether-hogs of the black-faced breed. The number of sheep on the ground varies from 15,000 to 25,000. The sheep disposed of are chiefly hogs or sheep of the first year, and are sent to Lammermoor, Fife, Forfar, and Perth shires, and to various parts of England. West Linton is a burgh-of-regality under the superiority of the Earl of March. Pennicuick, in his Poetical Address, in 1689, to the Prince of Orange, calls it 'the submetropolitan of Tweeddale." The village gives the title of baron to the Earl of Traquair. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,064; in 1831, 1,577. Houses 269. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,649.—Linton is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £232 14s. 11d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £115 7s. At the village of Linton is a United Secession meeting-house. A number of the parishioners belong to a Relief congregation in the conterminous parish of Newlands.—The parish, or kirktown, has its name from the Lyne or Lyn, and anciently had the adjunct to that name of Roderick. The church of Linton-Roderick, from the reign of David I. till the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso. In the 13th century, a chaplainry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was established at Ingliston, in the south-west corner of the parish. A chapel, attached to an hospital, anciently stood on the Lyne, at a place to which it gave the name of Chapel-hill. The parish-school had, in 1834, 96 scholars, and a private school 34. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £35 10s. fees, and £10 other emoluments.

LINTON, a parish of an elongated but bent form, stretching the one-half northward, and the other half north-eastward, in the north-east extremity of Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Sprouston; on the east by Northumberland; on the south-east by Yetholm and Morebattle; on the east of the southern part, and on the south by Morebattle; and on the west by Eckford. Its breadth varies from 1½ to 2¼ miles; its extreme length from south to north is 3¼ miles, and thence to the north-east 3 miles,—in all 6½; and its area is 6,500 acres. Kail-water forms the boundary-line for a mile on the south, and a small tributary of that stream for 3¼ miles on the west. The south-west corner is a beautiful level, 300 acres in extent, rising only a few inches above the Kail, subject to inundations, and forming part of a lovely plain of 12,000 or 15,000 acres, surrounded on all sides by green and arable ascents, and by mansions and demesnes which delight, not less by their local associations with Allan Ramsay, Thomson, and other names, than by their fine landscape features. In the Linton part of the valley lies Linton-loch, an interesting piece of water. It is nearly circular, and about thirty acres in area; but, having been drained, it exhibits the appearance of a green morass, broadly dotted with several pools. Large trout, similar to those of Loch-Leven, tenant the pools; but, shielded by the entanglements of the morass, they cannot easily be reached by anglers. Moss, in several strata—aggregately about 12 feet deep, in which were found vast accumulations of hazel-nuts—forms the upper part of the morass; and shell-marl, rich in quality, various in colour, and in some places nearly 20 feet deep, lies beneath it. In the marl have been found a surpassingly large set of deer's horns, and skeletons of various animals, one of them exceeding in size that of a horse. The lake obviously appears but a remnant of a magnificent sheet of water, which anciently covered the whole large valley in which it lies. All the valley abounds with pure and copious springs. Hoselaw-loch lies within a mile of the north-eastern boundary, and sends off a streamlet into England to become tributary to Beaumont-water. It is a beautiful sheet of water, of an oblong form, 30 acres in extent, abounding in perch and silver eels, and affording ample sport to anglers. Westward from the lake stretches a moss of great extent, and of bad quality of peats. A mile south-west of this moss, and about the centre of the parish, is another moss better in the quality of its peat, and covering some shell-marl. The south-east corner of the parish is an undulating ascent from the edge of the plain, terminating in Linton-hill on the boundary, the most considerable district of the summit. Along the north-west verge is an interrupted line of low heights, the principal of which are Blakelaw, Hoselaw, and Kiplaw; and parallel to it along the south-east boundary, runs a low ridge called the Gradon-hills. Swells and variform elevations also diversify the surface of the interior. All the eminences, excepting the summit of Linton-hill, are wholly arable; and the level and low grounds, excepting 70 or 80 acres under plantation, and the large expanses of moss, are in a state of rich cultivation. The proportions of arable and of waste grounds are to each other as 19 to 7. The soil, on the plain of the south-west corner, is partly a strong retentive clay, and partly a deep loam superincumbent on sand or gravel; and in other districts it consists variously and mixedly of clay, loam, sand, and gravel. Whinstone abounds, and occasionally encloses seams of rock-crystal. Sandstone is quarried at Froyden. Coal exists in thin seams, but does not compensate mining. On an ancient stone on the south wall of the parish-church is the figure of a horseman spearing the mouth of an animal resembling a dragon. Underneath it, according to tradition, were inscribed the words:—

> "The wode laird of Lariestone,
> Slew the wode worm of Wirmieston,
> And won all Linton paroshine."

William de Somerville, to whom the monument refers, and who was founder of the noble family of Somerville, slew, in the reign of William the Lion, a monstrous bear, wolf, or serpent, which greatly devastated the district, and is supposed to have been the last which infested it; and he obtained from the King, as a reward, a large part of the lands of the parish. A place is pointed out as the animal's den, and bears the name of 'the worm's hole,' and the ground in its vicinity is called Wormington. The crest of Lord Somerville's arms has the inscription, 'The wode laird,' and contains other allusions to his ancestor's exploit. William de Somerville, after obtaining the property in the parish, became chief falconer to the King and sheriff of Roxburghshire; he built Linton-tower, which was used as his family seat till their removal to CARNWATH [which see], in the end of the 14th century; and he was buried in the choir of Linton church, the sepulchre of many of his descendants Linton-tower, now nearly untraceable, stood on a rising ground near the church, and seems to have been surrounded by a fosse. A hollow on its site is the vestige of its dungeon. The tower was hazarded in sturdy oppositions of its owners to the aggressions of England in the days of

Wallace and Bruce; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was first dilapidated by the warden of the English marches, and next utterly destroyed by the Earl of Surrey. The parish, both from lying immediately on the Border, and from its being part of what were anciently called 'the dry marches,' and one of the most facile thoroughfares between the kingdoms, was peculiarly exposed to the rough and sanguinary contaets of the Border wars. Gradenplace, ¾ of a mile south-west of Hoselaw-loch, shows traces of a fortalice surrounded by a moat, and was the seat of the Kerrs of Graden, little inferior in the coarse fame of Border warfare, to their namesakes of Fernihirst. On the summits of various rising grounds are remains of circular encampments. On the farm of Frogdan is a spot called the 'tryst,' marked by several upright stones, and anciently the place of rendezvous for parties about to make a foray into England. A narrow opening between two heights, along the side of Linton-loch, bears marks of having been fortified, was defended by the rising ground of artificial formation, which now bears aloft the parish-church, and seems to have been viewed as a pass or as a favourable point for standing at bay against a pursuing foe. In various localities tumulis abound, enclosing earthen urns with human bones; and, in one place, they are so numerous as to identify the spot with the scene of some extensively murderous onslaught. The principal landed proprietor is Robert Pringle, Esq. of Clifton, M. P. for Selkirkshire. Linton and Hoselaw, once villages of note, have become extinct. The parish is bisected eastward by the turnpike from Kelso to Yetholm, and has facilities of communication from being, at its nearest point, only 3 miles distant from Kelso. Population, in 1801, 403; in 1831, 462. Houses 79. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,324.—Linton is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Pringle of Clifton. Stipend £239 2s. 10d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £308 2s. 3d. The parish, like that of the same name in Peebles-shire, was anciently called Linton-Roderiek. Its church was, in the 12th century, given by Richard Comyn to the monks of Kelso; but it was maintained by them as a rectory. The present church is a small antique strong edifice, situated in the south end of the parish, half-a-mile from the Kail. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 fees, and £7 other emoluments.

LINTON (East), a large and prosperous village in the parish of Prestonkirk; 5½ miles east of Haddington; 6 west of Dunbar; and 6½ south of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire. It stretches north and south along the left bank of the river Tyne, at a fine large bend made by the stream; and rests, at its south end, on the great mail-road between Edinburgh and London. The place had an extensive distillery, which has been recently dismantled, an inn, and an array of drinking-houses; and is the site of a United Secession meeting-house, two endowed schools, a subscription school, two private schools, a subscription library, and a branch of the East Lothian itinerating libraries. It was anciently a burgh-of-barony; and, during harvest, has a large weekly market, on Monday, for hiring reapers. A few yards to the north of it stands the parish-church. The village, but without the modern affix of 'East,' gave name, from the epoch of record till the Reformation, to the parish in which it stands: see Prestonkirk. Population 720. The river Tyne, while sweeping round the southern side of the village, falls into a large and deep linn. A few salmon are occasionally caught at this fall.

LINTRATHEN, Lentrathen, or Glentrathen, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire; bounded on the north-east by the Grampian section of Kirriemuir; on the east by Kingoldrum; on the south by Airlie and Alyth; and on the west by Glenisla. Its greatest length from north to south is 12 miles, and its greatest breadth 5½. Over two-thirds of the length from the south the breadth varies from 4 miles to the maximum; and over the remaining third it tapers regularly to a point. The parish lies in the outskirts of the Grampians, and is, for the most part, a sea of heights from 500 to 1,000 feet above the level of Strathmore, of bleak, barren, and chilly aspect. Along the southern boundary, and some way up the middle of the interior on the banks of the principal streams, are sloping belts of arable ground, considerable in area, and not deficient in fertility. But most of the lands in tillage are thinly carpeted with a moorish soil, and produce corn of very inferior quality. Among the hills in the interior are several valleys fit only for pasturage. The heights are, for the most part, heathy; and, in the north corner, are wild and desolate. Few trees anywhere relieve the pervading dreariness. The river Isla flows for 5½ miles along the western and southern boundaries. Back-water rises in the extreme north corner, traverses a deep mountain furrow or narrow vale called Glendamf, receives several highland brooks, and, after having flowed due south from its source till within 2 miles of the southern boundary, runs 4 south-eastward in the interior, and 1 mile south-westward along the boundary to a confluence with the Isla. Opposite the parish-church, 1½ mile before touching the boundary, it forms a small cataract. Melgam-water drains the east side of the parish, and falls into Back-water a little above the church. Lintrathen-loch, circular in outline, upwards of a mile in diameter, fed by mountain rills, and sending off its superfluent waters to Back-water, lies ¼ of a mile west of the church, and abounds in pike, perch, and trout. Communication between the northern district and the southern is interrupted by impracticable heights; but, in the most peopled parts, is accelerated by roads. Population, in 1801, 919; in 1831, 998. Houses 224. Assessed property, in 1815, £449. — Lintrathen is in the presbyery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airley. Stipend £159 2s.; glebe £12. The church was built in 1802, and slightly repaired in 1829. Sittings 408. The minister stated, in 1836, that, excepting six dissenters, all the parishioners belonged to the Establishment. The ancient church belonged to the priory of Inchmahome. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s, 9½d., with £26 fees, and £5 other emoluments. Two private schools are open during winter.

LINTROSE. See Kettins.

LINWOOD, a village in the north-east of the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Black Cart, distant 1¾ mile from Johnstone, and 3½ from the cross of Paisley. The river is here passed by a stone-bridge of one arch, erected about the year 1762. The village, which mostly stands on the estate of Blackston, was built on a regular plan. It is of modern origin, having arisen from a large mill for the spinning of cotton, which was established at this place in the end of the 18th century, and which gives employment to the most of the inhabitants. It is contemplated to build a church in Linwood, and for this purpose £500 has been subscribed. The population is about 1,000.

LISMORE, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, and situated at the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, about 8 miles from Oban. It is a narrow uneven rocky ridge, about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad; containing about 8,000 acres, and lies entirely upon a limestone rock. The surface is

rugged and sprinkled with abrupt projecting rocks, but the soil is a rich black loam, formed from limestone, and extremely fertile. Deer and ox horns of uncommonly large size have been frequently dug up in the bogs and mosses. It was anciently the seat of the Bishop of Argyle, who was frequently named 'Episcopus Lismoriensis;' and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is used as the parish-church. The walls of the bishop's castle remain pretty entire at Achinduin, 4 miles west of the cathedral. There was formerly a Roman Catholic college on this island, at Kilcheran, but it has been recently removed to Aberdeenshire. There are several vestiges of fortified camps, and an old castle with a fosse and drawbridge, said to have been erected by the Danes. Lismore contained, in 1801, 1,329 inhabitants; in 1831, 1,790. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,250. Houses, in 1831, 303.—Between the island of Lismore and the coast of Mull lies a rock known by the name of 'The Lady's rock,' of which the following historical anecdote is related. "Lauchlan Cattanach Maclean of Dowart had married Lady Elizabeth, daughter to Archibald, second Earl of Argyle; and, either from the circumstance of their union being unfruitful, or more probably owing to some domestic quarrels, he determined to get rid of his wife. Some accounts say that she had twice attempted her husband's life; but, whatever the cause may have been, Maclean, following the advice of two of his vassals, who exercised a considerable influence over him from the tie of fosterage, caused his lady to be exposed on a rock, which was only visible at low water, intending that she should be swept away by the return of the tide. From this perilous situation, the intended victim was rescued by a boat accidently passing, and conveyed to her brother's house. Her relations, although much exasperated against Maclean, smothered their resentment for a time, but only to break out afterwards with greater violence; for the Laird of Dowart being in Edinburgh, was surprised, when in bed, and assassinated by Sir John Campbell of Calder, the lady's brother. The Macleans instantly took arms, to revenge the death of their chief, and the Campbells were not slow in preparing to follow up the feud; but the government interfered, and, for the present, an appeal to arms was avoided."—Gregory's 'History of the Islands and Isles,' pp. 127, 128.

LISMORE AND APPIN,* an united parish in Argyleshire, extending, from the south-west end of Lismore, to the extreme part of Ceanlochbeg, 63 miles in length, by 10, and in some places by 16 in breadth. It is bounded by the seas that divide it from Ardchattan and Kilmore to the south and south-east; by Glenorchy or Clachandysart on the east, at the King's house; by Kilmalie on the north-east; by Suinart, a part of the parish of Ardnamurchan, on the north-west; by Morven on the west; and by the Island of Mull, and the great Western ocean, on the west and south-west. It is intersected by several considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the districts of AIRDS, APPIN, DUROR, GLENCERAN, GLENCOE, and the island of LISMORE, [see these articles,] besides the district of Kingairloch, which stretches for about 12 miles along the north side of the Linnhe-loch, and contains a population of about 300. The extent of sea-coast belonging to the united parishes is not less than 90 miles. There are two ferries from Lismore to the opposite coast of Appin. Population of the united parish, in 1801, 3,243; in 1831, 5,365. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,060. Houses, in 1831, 786.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £212 12s. 2d.; glebe £17. Service is performed alternately at Lismore and Appin. The church of Lismore, part of the ancient cathedral, seats 540. The church of Appin was built in 1749, and enlarged in 1814; sittings 350.—The district of Kingairloch and the Braes of Morven were erected, in 1829, into a mission. Stipend of missionary £85, paid by the committee of the Royal bounty.—Glencreran also forms a mission. Salary £80.—There are Episcopalian congregations at Ballahulish and Portnacroish.—There are two parochial schools; the salary of one master is £27, with about £12 fees; of the other £19, with £11 fees. There is also one private school.

LISTON-SHIELS, a district among the Pentland hills, belonging *quoad civilia* to the parish of Kirkliston, and *quoad sacra* to that of Kirknewton, Edinburghshire. It lies south-east of both parishes, distant, at the nearest point, ¾ of a mile from the latter, and 4¾ miles from the former. The district is nearly a square 1¾ mile deep; bounded on the north by Currie; on the east by Pennicuick; on the south by Pennicuick and Peebles-shire; and on the west by Mid-Calder. It sends its tiny streams northward from near its southern limits, and is one of the most bleak parts of the Pentlands.

LITTLE DUNKELD. See DUNKELD (LITTLE).

LITTLE FERRY. See DORNOCH.

LIVET, a small river in Banffshire, is a tributary of the Avon. It gives the name Glenlivet to the district through which it flows. See GLENLIVET.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish in the south-east division of Linlithgowshire. It is, in a general point of view, a long narrow stripe, stretching south-westward and north-eastward, but has two expansions, the one sudden, narrow, and tapering, and the other more slow and less excursive. In extreme length it measures 6¼ miles; for 2 miles from the south it has a mean breadth of less than a mile; over the next mile of its length it so projects westward as to have a breadth of nearly 3 miles; for a mile further it is narrowed to ¾ of a mile, and over the rest of its length it has a mean breadth of about 2 miles. It is bounded on the north-west by the southern part of Ecclesmachan; on the north-east by Uphall; on the east and south-east by Edinburghshire; on the south-west by Whitburn; and on the west by Bathgate. Almond-water, for 1¾ mile, runs along the south edge of its angular westerly projection, and then runs 3½ miles north-eastward, a mile of this distance across the interior, and the rest of it along the south-eastern boundary. Briech-water comes down from the south-west, and flows along the south-eastern boundary to a junction with the Almond. The surface of the parish is gently diversified, all arable, all enclosed, finely adorned with rows of plantation, and generally carpeted with a loamish clay superincumbent on till. Agriculture has here made great achievements, and is joyous in their results. Dechmont-law, in the north corner, is the principal eminence. Coal, ironstone, limestone, and freestone abound. Livingstone-house and Blackburn-house are fine mansions embosomed in wood. The principal village is BLACKBURN: which see. Dechmont has about 170 or 180 inhabitants. Livingstone, the kirktown, 14 miles west of Edinburgh, and 6 east of Whitburn, is an-

* "Killmuluag, and Island Mund, were the old names of these parishes, and the only names by which they are designed in the Teind records at Edinburgh. *Killmuluag* literally signifies 'the Cell or Chapel of St. Muluag,' a saint of the 7th century, who was the first dignitary here, and probably laid the foundation of the cathedral. *Island Mund* signifies 'the Island of St. Mungo,'—a small island in Loch-Leven in Glencoe, dedicated to that saint. The island has been long the common cemetery of the inhabitants of Glencoe. *Lismore*, the modern name of this parish, signifies 'Large, or extensive gardens.' *Lis*, or *Lios*, in the Celtic language, denotes 'a garden.'"—*Old Statistical Account.*

cient, and figures a little in history; but is now a small decayed hamlet on the bank of the Almond, on the south road between Edinburgh and Glasgow. 'The bonnie lass of Livingstone,' so well-known to Scottish song, is said to have kept a drinking-house a mile west of the village. The parish is traversed diagonally and across one of its projections by the Edinburgh and Glasgow road by way of Whitburn; and south-westward, close on its northern boundary by the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, by way of Bathgate; and, besides various subordinate roads, it has three other turnpikes, two of which connect the two Edinburgh and Glasgow roads, at points where they are less than 2 miles asunder. Population, in 1801, 551; in 1831, 1,035. Houses 216. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,608.—Livingstone is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Roseberry. Stipend £188 12s.; glebe £12. The parish-church, situated at the village of Livingstone, was built in 1732, and new roofed in 1837. Sittings 263. A school-room, in the village of Blackburn, was, in 1838, used as a preaching-station of the Establishment, precursory to the erection of a *quoad sacra* church. Sittings 120. Minister's salary £50. An Independent chapel, in Blackburn, was built in 1825–6. Sittings 200. Maximum stipend £35. An ecclesiastical survey of 1838, showed the population then to consist of 631 churchmen, 349 dissenters, and 14 nondescripts,—in all 994; of whom 432 resided in Blackburn. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 53 scholars; and two private schools, by 98. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with a house and garden, £8 fees, and £2 other emoluments.—The peel of Livingstone, the undoubted memorial of a baronial strength, stands a little east of the church, with high ramparts, and with deep ditches full of water. Leving, whoever he was, probably resided here as early as the reign of Alexander I., and gave name to the manor and parish. 'Thurstanus filius Levingi,' Thurstan the son of Leving, witnessed a charter of Robert the bishop of St. Andrews, confirming a grant of the church by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. Under these monks the church was anciently a vicarage. The parish, till 1730, when two-thirds of its area was disjoined and made independent, comprehended, besides its present limits, all the parish of Whitburn.

LOANHEAD, a beautifully situated and populous village in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It stands 5 miles south-east of Edinburgh, half-way between the villages of Lasswade and Roslin, half-a-mile from the left bank of the North Esk. The inhabitants are principally colliers or persons connected with the paper-mills. But the village has several good houses, offers a fine summer retreat from the metropolis, and rejoices in the vicinity of some beautiful mansions and pleasure-grounds, and of the exquisite river scenery between Roslin and Lasswade. It possesses the unusual village luxury of a supply of water by pipes, and is the site of a brewery, and of a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house.

LOANHEAD-BY-DENNY, a manufacturing village in the parish of Denny, Stirlingshire. It stands at the point where the Great north-eastern turnpike from Glasgow forks into the roads to Perth by Stirling, and to Edinburgh by Falkirk, 5 miles west of Falkirk, and 4 north-east of Cumbernauld. There is here a United Secession meeting-house.

LOCHABER,* a district of Inverness-shire, bounded on the east by Badenoch; on the south by Athol, Rannoch, and Argyleshire; on the west by Moidart; and on the north by the lakes and rivers which occupy the Great Caledonian glen. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland. The chief produce of the country is black cattle, for which it has been long famed. The final stand of the wolf in Great Britain was made in the Lochaber mountains, a region in appearance well-calculated for the kennel or retreat of these ferocious animals, where, in 1680, the last fell by the hand of Sir E. Cameron of Lochiel.†

LOCH-ACHRAY. See ACHRAY.

LOCH-ALINE. See ALINE.

LOCHALSH, a parish on the west coast of Rossshire. Its greatest length is about 28 miles; greatest breadth 8 miles. The inhabited part is computed to be 10 miles long, and 5 broad. The figure of the inhabited part approaches to a quadrangular peninsula, being enclosed by the sea on three sides. The kyle, or narrow sea, which separates the adjacent island of Skye from the main land of Scotland, is its western boundary; the bays of Loch-Duich and Loch-Long encompass it on the south; and the range of high hills which divides the east from the west coast of Scotland bounds it on the east. The general appearance is hilly, but not so mountainous as the other districts in the neighbourhood. On the coast the soil is rich, and a great part of it lies on a bed of limestone. The superficial area is about 55,000 Scottish acres, of which 1,500 only are under tillage, and about 2,000 under wood. Population, in 1801, 1,606; in 1831, 2,433. Houses, in 1831, 463. Assessed property £4,459.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £160 17s. 10d.; glebe £48. Church built about 1806; sittings 650.—A district containing about 530 persons has been annexed to the *quoad sacra* parish of PLOCKTON: which see.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 6d.; with about £25 fees. There are other two schools besides the parish school, supported the one by the Inverness Education society, the other by the General Assembly.

LOCH-AN-EILAN. See DUTHIL.

LOCHANS, a village in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. It stands on the mailroad between Stranraer and Portpatrick, distant 1½ mile from the former, and 5 miles from the latter, partly within the parish of Portpatrick, but chiefly within that of Inch. Population 200.

LOCH-ARD. See ARD.

LOCH-ARKEGG. See ARCHAIG.

LOCHAR-MOSS, an extensive morass, intermediate between the lower parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, Dumfries-shire, and distributed among the parishes of Dumfries, Caerlaverock, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mousewald, and Ruthwell. It stretches northward from the Solway frith in a stripe, 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad; and, over its whole extent, is nearly a dead level. Tradition asserts it to have been originally covered with wood, next inundated by the sea, and converted into a bay navigable to nearly its head, and next choked up by the wreck of vegetation, and the deposits of the Solway tide, and thus transmuted into a morass at

* This extensive district is supposed to have derived its name from a small lagoon near Corpach, sometimes called Loch-na-Cupper, or 'the Lake of Horns,' but it is more likely to be denominated from the confluence of lochs: viz. Linnhe-loch, Loch-Leven, and Loch-Eil, which are arms of the sea that meet here and communicate with the Sound of Mull. Four large lochs of fresh water send their united waters by the river Lochy into the sea at Fort-William. The *abers*, in Scotland, are uniformly applied to the confluence of waters: here it is applied to the confluence of lochs.

† Wolves continued in Ireland after this period; the last presentment was made for killing wolves in the county of Cork, about the year 1710; though a wolf is mentioned as having been killed in the sister-kingdom as late as the year 1750.

first impervious but gradually consolidated into a bog. The peasantry around it preserve the tradition in the following couplet:—

"First a wood, and then a sea,
Now a moss, and e'er will be."

Beneath the moss is a thick stratum of sea-sand, occasionally mixed with shells, and other marine deposits. From this stratum have been dug many large fragments of ancient vessels, some antique canoes or curraghs, formed from the trunk of single trees, and several iron grapples, small anchors, and other relics of local navigation. One of the excavated canoes was of large size, formed of the trunk of a venerable oak, and hollowed out apparently by fire. Antiquarian investigation has suggested curious probabilities as to the ancient existence of a sea-port near the north-east extremity of the morass. Above the stratum of sea-sand are found many large and seemingly aged trees. These are chiefly fir, but also include oak, birch, and hazel—the last with their nuts and husks; and they all lie with their tops towards the north-east, seemingly indicating by their position that they were eradicated and thrown prostrate by the rush of the impetuous tide, aided probably by the south-western blast. The river Nith, some persons contend, anciently flowed along this tract; but some swells in the ground between the head of the morass and the present bed of the river, seem unfavourable to the theory. Robert Bruce—if tradition may be credited—could not pass the moss in his progress from Torthorwald castle to meet Comyn at Dumfries, but pursued the very circuitous route of skirting it round by the Tinwald hills. The moss, even so late as his time, seems thus to have been impassable; but it is now traversed by four lines of road, three of them excellent, but all curiously, and, to a stranger, startlingly elastic beneath the motion of a loaded vehicle. One of the roads was formed by money which was due to a stranger from some merchants of Dumfries, which was never claimed by him or his heirs, and which, after lying out at interest upwards of 40 years in vain expectation of its being demanded, was obtained as a gift by the town, and expended on this important public work. The morass is far from being useless or of generally repulsive aspect. Portions of it abound with grouse and other game, and have their own attractions to the sportsman; other portions are regularly cut into excellent peats, and furnish supplies of fuel, large in quantity, and of great value to a county dependent on marine importation and inland carriage for coal; and other portions, of very considerable aggregate extent, are converted into pastures and arable grounds, and are tufted or frilled with plantation. Much of it is green, and pleasant, resembling more a pastoral valley than a morass. Near its north end is the spacious racing-ground of Tinwald-downs, once surpassed in Scotland, as to the kind of celebrity which such an object possesses, only by the racing-ground of Kelso. On one of the roads which traverse it stands the pleasant little village of Trench; and close on its margin, in various directions, are the villages of Roucan, Collin, Blackshaws, Bankend, and Greenmill. In 1785, after a very dry summer, the moss accidentally caught fire, and burnt to a great extent till the fire was extinguished by a heavy fall of rain; and in the dry summer of 1826 it became once more ignited, burnt with rapidly-extended progress, and, before the destructive flames could be subdued, carried them beneath and around the sites of several cottages.

LOCHAR-WATER, a small river of Dumfries-shire, cutting Lochar-moss lengthways into nearly equal parts. It rises in the parish of Kirkmahoe, and, after running a mile eastward to the boundary, assumes a southerly direction, and flows 11 miles between the parishes of Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock on the west; and those of Tinwald, Torthorwald, and Mousewald on the east. It now, over a distance of 4 miles, describes a demi-semi-circle between Caerlaverock and Ruthwell; and, before losing itself in the Solway, it forms an estuary, 1½ mile in length, and half-a-mile in mean breadth. Between Dumfries and Tinwald it so splits its waters as to enclose an islet, ¾ of a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, called Tinwald Isle. The stream is, in the last degree, sluggish, and wears, in most places, the appearance of a mossy, stagnant, vegetating pool, entirely contrasted to the prevailing character of the gliding, the purling, the trotting, or the careering running waters of Scotland. From head to foot of Lochar-moss—a course, including windings, of at least 12 miles—it has a fall of only 11 feet. The stream contains pike, perch, trout, and eel, has a salmon-fishery at its mouth, and is frequented by otters.

LOCH-AVICH. See Avich.

LOCH-AWE. See Awe.

LOCH-BORLEY. See Durness.

LOCH-BRACK. See Balmaclellan.

LOCHBROOM, a parish in Ross-shire, bounded by Assynt on the north; Kincardine and Contin on the east; Gailloch on the south; and the Minsh on the west. It is of an irregular figure, and is computed to be 36 miles long, and 20 broad. The greater part consists of wild uncultivated mountains and hills, covered with moss and heath, which, however, afford good pasture to numerous herds of black cattle and flocks of sheep. There is a considerable extent of arable land, chiefly on the coast and in the straths. The arable soil is shallow, but tolerably fertile. The parish is divided into four districts: namely, the Aird, Lochbroom Proper, the Little Strath, and the Laigh. There is a mountain-lake called Loch-Broom, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; from which a rapid river called the Broom or Braom descends into the Big-loch below the parish-church. The Laigh is watered by the meikle river which descends from Loch-na-Sealgh, a beautiful sheet of water about 6 miles in length. Ullapool, one of the villages established by the British Society, is in this parish; and there are two other fishing-stations, one at Isle-Martin, 5 miles north of Ullapool, and another at Isle-Tanera, a mile north of Isle-Martin. Besides the harbour of Ullapool [which see], the whole coast is indented with numerous safe bays. The islands of Ristal, Tanera, Isle-Martin, Isle-Greenyard, and the Summer-isles, belong to this parish. The ruins of numerous ancient fortifications are to be seen in the parish. Population, in 1801, 3,533; in 1831, 4,615. Houses, in 1831, 917. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,995.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £298 10s. 9d. Church built in 1817; repaired in 1835; sittings 1,200.—There is a Government-church at Ullapool.—Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with about £6 fees. Of the population about two-thirds can neither read nor write.

LOCH-BROOM. See Mauchline.

LOCHCARRON, a parish in Ross-shire, situated on an arm of the Western ocean, into which the river Carron falls: see Carron. It is upwards of 14 miles long, and from 5 to 6 broad, and is a beautiful Highland country. The arable soil is fertile, partly clay and partly sand; but the climate is wet and rainy. The number of cultivated acres is about 1,300. Assessed property, in 1815, £513. Present rental about £2,500. At the Ferrytown of Strome are the remains of a castle, anciently the property of

the Macdonalds of Glengary; and there are the remains of two other fortified buildings at Janetown and at Laganduin. Lochcarron has produced several excellent Gaelic poets, particularly the three Mackenzies, some of whose poems are to be found in Macdonald's collection. Population, in 1801, 1,178; in 1831, 2,136. Houses 383.—This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £17 10s. Church built in 1751; sittings 300.—The parish-schoolmaster has the maximum salary.

LOCH-CATHERINE. See KATRINE.

LOCH-CLACHAN. See DAVIOT, Inverness.

LOCH-DOINE, a small picturesque loch in the parish of Balquhidder, Perthshire. It is an expansion of the same river, the Balnaig, which afterwards forms Loch-Voel and Loch-Lubnaig, and in time of floods, forms one sheet with Loch-Voel.

LOCH-DUICH, an arm of the sea, or rather of Lochalsh, which extends, in a north-east direction, into the parish of Glenshell, Ross-shire, about 6 miles. It sends off a branch to the north-east, about a mile long, called the Little loch.

LOCH-DUNDELCHACK. See DUNDELCHACK.

LOCH-DUNGEM. See KELLS.

LOCHEE, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a large manufacturing village, in the vicinity of Dundee, Forfarshire. The parish is 1½ mile in extreme breadth, and less than 2 miles in extreme length; it lies, *quoad civilia*, partly in the parish of Dundee, and partly in that of Liff and Bervie; and it was erected, in 1834, by act of the General Assembly. Its population, according to an ecclesiastical survey in 1835, was then 3,685; consisting of 2,497 churchmen, 829 dissenters, and 359 nondescripts; and it was supposed by the minister to have increased in November 1837, to 4,000. The church was built by subscription in 1829, and cost about £2,000. Sittings 1,144. Stipend £155. An United Secession chapel was built, by a newly-organized congregation, in 1826–7, and cost £800. Sittings 567. Stipend £132. There were, in 1834, seven schools, three of them conducted by females, and all attended, in the aggregate, by 318 scholars. The village occupies a comparatively large space, being uncontinuous and dispersed, and has a poor though industrious appearance. Its inhabitants—comprising the great bulk of the population of the parish—are, almost without exception, of the poor and working classes, labourers and handicraftsmen,—but principally weavers, employed by the manufacturers of Dundee. The village stands 1½ mile north-west of Dundee, is included within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh, and may, in all respects, be viewed as its suburb.

LOCHENBRECK, a powerful and celebrated chalybeate spring, in the parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron and carbonic acid, flows copiously, is transparent, and not unpleasant to the taste, and acts as a powerful tonic and diuretic. In cases of dyspepsy and debility, patients given up by the faculty have found it a restorative; in cases of ague, patients have been relieved by it; and even in obstinate intermittents, they have found it a cure when other remedies have failed. Improved lodgings were erected 30 years ago in its vicinity, and an excellent road to it made from the town of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, 7 miles distant. See BALMAGHIE.

LOCHEND, a small lake, a mile north-east of Edinburgh, and ¼ of a mile west of Restalrig, in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. On the top of a rock overhanging it, and close to the modern farm-stead, are the ruins of the Castle of Logan of Restalrig. Lochend, at one time, supplied the town of Leith with water.—A small lake of the same name occurs in the parish of Linlithgow.

LOCHEND. See DUNBAR.

LOCH-FEOCHAN. See KILNINVER.

LOCH-FETTY. See BEATH.

LOCH-FITHIE. See FORFAR.

LOCH-GAIR. See GAIRLOCH.

LOCH-GELLY, a village in the parish of Auchterderran, Fifeshire; 8 miles north-west of Kirkcaldy, and 6 east of Dunfermline. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers and colliers. It has three annual fairs: viz. on the 1st Thursday in April, O. S.; 3d Wednesday in July, and 3d Wednesday in September. It contains about 785 inhabitants: See AUCHTERDERRAN.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Argyleshire. The parish was divided from the parishes of Glassary and South Knapdale, by authority of the presbytery of the bounds, in 1828. It is a district of about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; with a population estimated, in 1836, at 2,726. The church was built in 1828 at the expense of Government, and enlarged in 1834; sittings 506; cost £750. Stipend £120, paid by the Exchequer, with a manse and glebe; and a voluntary addition of £30 from the congregation.—A Baptist congregation has been established in the village of Lochgilphead since 1818. Chapel cost £450; sittings 300. Salary about £60.—The Congregational Union have a mission-station here.—There are two villages in the parish: viz. Lochgilphead at the northern extremity of Loch-Gilp, with a population of 1,300; and Ardrishaig, with a population of 300, at the distance of 2 miles. Lochgilphead is a thriving village, having daily communication with Glasgow and Inverary by the steam-boats on Loch-Fyne and the Crinan canal. There are a branch of the Glasgow Union bank here, a distillery, and a good school here.

LOCH-GLENGAP. See TWYNEHAM.

LOCHGOILHEAD, a parish in Argyleshire, in the district of Cowal, to which that of Kilmorich is joined. The united parish is about 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 20 in breadth; exclusive of a district belonging to it, 5 miles in length, which is annexed, *quoad sacra*, to the parish of Inverary. It lies along the western coast of Loch-Long; receives its name from the local situation of the church, at the head of Loch-Goil, a small arm of the sea which runs off in a north-west direction from Loch-Long. It is bounded on the north by Killin, Glenorchy, and Arroquhar; on the east by Loch-Long; on the south and south-west by Kilmun and Strachur; and on the west by Loch-Fyne and Inverary. The surface in general is very rugged, consisting of barren mountains, are interspersed with huge rocks and precipices, and, till of late, covered with heath; but, since the introduction of sheep, they have begun to exhibit the appearance of verdure. Upon the west side of Loch-Long, and upon both sides of Loch-Goil, the coast is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy. The shore, upon both sides of Loch-Fyne, as far as this parish extends, is more flat and accessible; the land is high, but not so rocky or steep. The barrenness of the ground along the coasts of Loch-Goil and Loch-Long is partly concealed, and the wildness of the scene agreeably diversified, by extensive natural woods which cover the land near the coast, and rise to a considerable distance from the shore. Some of the mountains, which form the western extremity of the Grampian range, are situated in this parish: as Benuna, so called from the richness of its grass; Benanlochan, from the fresh-water lake which washes its base; Benluibhain, abounding in herbs; Benthiolaire, remarkable for its springs and water-cresses; and Ben-

donich, called after a saint of that name. These, and some other hills in this parish, rise to a great height. There are two small lakes in the parish, well-stored with trout. The coast is well-cultivated, and its produce repays the farmer for the labour he bestows on it. This district lying on the banks of Loch-Fyne and Loch-Long, is well-situated for the prosecution of the fisheries. There are three castles in the district: viz. Dunduramh, Ardkinlass, and Carrick. The castle of Dunduramh is a large and strong tower, of an irregular figure, with small turrets above the angles in the wall. It is built in a low situation, close to the sea; and, as the access to it by land must have been very bad, the most frequent communication would probably be by boats. Above the gate of the castle is the following inscription:

1596.

J. MAN. BEHOLD. THE. END. OF. ALL. BENOUGHT.
WISER. THAN. THE. HIESTES. I. TRUST. IN. GOD.

The castle of Ardkinlass* is composed of three separate towers, each of them fronting an area within. The space, between the towers, is defended by a strong wall, about 15 feet high. In the course of this wall is the great gate, which is defended by small round turrets in flank, with apertures, through which those who assailed the gate might be annoyed with arrows, or with fire-arms. The gate is defended by a small tower rising immediately above it. Around the area, and within the walls, are smaller buildings, for lodging servants, for holding arms, and for storehouses and cellars. The period when it was built is not known; but there is evidence of its having been repaired in the year 1586. The old residence of the family of Ardkinlass—of which the ruins can now scarcely be traced—was at a small distance from the present castle, but in a more commanding situation.—The place of greatest antiquity and strength, in this district, is the castle of Carrick.† This castle is built upon a rock, which was formerly surrounded by the sea by means of a deep ditch. The entry to the castle from the land was by a drawbridge, which was defended by a strong wall and two small towers. The castle itself is of an oblong figure, but not perfectly regular, as the architects, in laying the foundation, kept in some places by the very edge of the rock. It is 66 feet long, and 38 broad, over walls, the side-wall is 64 feet high, and 7 feet thick. Between the castle and the sea, there is a part of the rock which was surrounded by a high and strong wall built round the edge of the rock; within this space 100 men might conveniently stand, for the defence of the castle, if it was attacked by sea. Before the invention of gunpowder, the castle of Carrick could only be taken by surprise; it was scarcely possible to storm it, nor could it be taken by blockade, as it had always a free communication with the sea, for a vessel of any burden may swim along the side of the rock. The time in which this castle was built is not ascertained: it can be traced up as far as the end of the 15th century, but it is probably much older. The tradition of the country is, that it was built by the Danes. It was burnt by the Athole-men. Nothing now remains but the walls; and these are not entire. The rocks are chiefly moorstone; spar of great variety of forms is often found. There is some granite and jasper, and limestone is found in several quarries. There is a vein of lead ore, said to be very rich in silver, at the head of Loch-Fyne, which has never been wrought. Population, in 1801, 1,145; in 1831, 1,196, of whom 611 were resident in Kilmorick. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,690. Real rental, in 1790, £2,500 Houses, in 1831, 101.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, Callander of Ardkinlass. Stipend £167 9s. 9d.; glebe £37 10s. There are two congregations: one at Lochgoilhead, and another at Kilmorick. Sittings in Lochgoilhead church, 305; in Kilmorick church, which was built in 1816, 258.—Schoolmaster's salary £30. There were eight private schools in 1834.

LOCHGOIN, a small hamlet in the parish of Eaglesham, 4 miles from the village of that name, and 2 from Kingswell. Its situation is solitary and wild, there being no human dwelling near it, and the ground around it being chiefly a barren muir. The present house is but a late erection,—it occupies, however, the precise site of the old building which sheltered many an excellent Covenanter, in times when persecution in its worst form disgraced and polluted our then unhappy country. Its present occupant is a descendant of the worthy John Howie of Lochgoin, who, in times of extreme peril, divided his scanty meal with the proscribed Covenanters, and often braved the troubles and the dangers of dark nights and darker enemies, to carry food into their concealments. Though frequently in imminent hazard, he escaped every snare set for his life. At length he was obliged to banish himself from his country; but he lived to see the happy revolution of 1688, and to return to his native land, and to his own beloved solitude of Lochgoin, where he indited 'The Scots Worthies,' a volume which will be read when others of far more pretension are forgotten. Among those who were often indebted to the friendly shelter of Lochgoin, was Captain John Paton—a stern Covenanter—who was of much use to his companions and their cause in various skirmishes, and particularly at the battles of Pentland and Bothwell-bridge; and who, after escaping the fangs of his ruthless pursuers for many years, was at last seized, tried, and executed. To this worthy man John Howie was strongly attached; and various portions of his property constitute a few of the relics of our national struggle for religious independence which are to be found at Lochgoin.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, an arm of the sea deeply indenting the southern side of the island of Islay. It is shallow, but abounds in fish, and is much resorted to by shipping. The shores present good arable land.

LOCHINDORB. See EDENKEILLIE.

LOCHINVAR. See DALRY.

LOCHINVER. See ASSYNT.

LOCHLEE, a large parish in the extreme north of the Grampian district of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire; on the east by Edzell; on the south by Lethnot, Cortachie, and Clova; and on the west by Clova and Aberdeenshire. It is an oblong, 13 miles by 8, stretching east and west. Its area is about 104 square miles. Everywhere, except over 6½ miles on the east, it is hemmed in by a water-shedding line of mountains. Its whole surface is ruggedly highland, consisting of wild and high mountain-ranges, partially and narrowly cloven asunder by glens. Mount Keen and Mount Battoch, both on the boundary, the former on the north, and the latter on the north-east, rise respectively 4,000 and 3,465 feet above sea-level. Other summits along the boundary and in the interior attain altitudes of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The heights are, for the most part, steep, rocky, and covered with heath,

* *Ardkinglass*, probably *Aird achoinglaiss*, 'the Residence of the gray dog.' The great extent of plain ground around Ardkinlass permitted the proprietors to indulge in the pleasures of the chase, the favourite amusement of the times. *Aird* generally means the residence of a great family; it seems to express the same meaning which the word *place* conveys in some parts of the low country of Scotland.—*Old Statistical Account.*

† *Carraig* signifies 'a Rock.'

bent, or moss; and even the lower slopes and the valleys are, to a considerable extent, dressed in russet. Only a trifle more than one-fourth of the area is inhabited; all the rest being triumphant mountain-wilderness, or the free walk of the wandering flock. Black-faced sheep and small cattle of the Angus breed browse on the pastures. Not more than 1,400 acres have ever been tilled; and but small additions could be advantageously reclaimed. The soils of the arable grounds is thin and light, generally superincumbent on gravel, but becomes productively stimulated by lime. Natural woods are small in extent, and plantations are unknown. Limestone abounds; and a vein of lead ore has been traced for several miles, but, after a trial, was found to be uncompensating to the miner. All the head-streams of East water, or the North Esk, rise in the parish, and swell the stream to considerable bulk, before it passes into Edzell. See Esk (The North). Three-fourths of a mile west of the church, a little south of the centre of the parish, and in the course of the river Lee, is a very beautiful little lake 1¼ mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, at the east end of which stood the ancient church, and which imposed its own name of Lochlee on the whole parish.—The author of 'Attic Fragments,' speaking of this lonely sheet of water, says—"Close by its eastern margin are the ruins of the little church and school-house of Lochlee, the latter interesting to the lovers of Scottish literature, by having been the residence of Ross,* the author of 'Helenora, or the Fortunate Shepherdess,' a poem which, though it be now as much a sealed book to the fashionables of Scotland, as the writings of Gower, or even Alfred himself, are to those of England, yet contains some of the most romantic descriptions that ever were written, and preserves traces of customs and traditions not to be found elsewhere. We came to the house, or rather the ruin; and, as was fitting for meditation for such a scene, we came without a guide to break, by ill-timed though well-meant information, the chain of our reflections. It had been the very minimum of human dwellings. There were two apartments, the largest not ten feet square: and yet here the humble and contented bard had taught the youth of the glen, reared a numerous family, written poems and songs, and been the life and admiration of all around him. A single apartment had been his parlour, his bed-chamber, and his study; that apartment had but one little window, and near this we saw, or fancied we saw, the marks of his rude chair and little table in the clay floor. Withinside the garden, small in proportion to the house, was a little bank of camomile, upon which the bard used to rest when fatigued; and below, a few stunted trees in the deserted churchyard, was the walk along which he used to study. There was a wildness of desolation, but at the same time a calm holiness of repose, about the place that came over me, I know not how; and for the moment, I felt that, if (which is not very likely) my own bones should become objects of interest or inquiry, I would rather have them laid in the lone solitude of Glenlee, where they would be visited only by the casual traveller, amid the wild simplicity of nature, than huddled up in the church of St. Peter, Westminster, where, while the worms fed upon myself below ground, the dean and chapter would feed upon my monument above." Opposite the manse are the ruined walls of the castle of Invermark, built in the early part of the 16th century, and

* In 1726, Ross married Jane Cattanach, the daughter of a farmer in Aberdeenshire, and descended by her mother from the ancient family of Duguid of Auchinhove. In 1732, by the influence of his friend, Mr. Garden of Troup, he was appointed schoolmaster of Lochlee, in Angus; and the rest of his life was spent in the discharge of the duties of this humble office.

inhabited by the family of Lindsay of Edzell, the ancient lords of the soil. Lord Panmure is now the sole heritor. Several roads penetrate far into the interior, and one leads across the bold mountain-boundary into Aberdeenshire. Population, in 1801, 541; in 1831, 553. Houses 119. Assessed property, in 1815, £395. — Lochlee is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £20. The parish-church is of modern erection, and has about 270 sittings. Three miles east of it is a small but neat Episcopalian chapel. About one-fifth of the population are Episcopalians. The parish school was attended, in 1834, by 28 scholars. Master's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £5 11s. 1d. and 6 bolls of meal other emoluments. Two other schools were attended, in 1834, by 73 children. One of them is endowed by the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge, and yields £10 salary, and £7 or £8 fees, with other advantages; and the other has attached to it about £15 salary, with bed, board, and washing.

LOCHLIN. See Fearn.

LOCH-LING, an arm of the Atlantic ocean, in the shire of Ross. It forms the northern boundary of the peninsula of Kintail.

LOCH-LINNHE, an arm of the Atlantic ocean which separates the shires of Inverness and Argyle; extending in a north-easterly direction from the sound of Mull, as far as Fort-William, where it takes a northerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch-Eil: which see.

LOCHMABEN, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the north by Johnstone; on the east by Applegarth, Dryfesdale, and Dalton; on the south by Dalton and Mousewald; on the west by Torthorwald and Tinwald; and on the north-west by Kirkmichael. Its extreme length from the point where it is first touched by the Annan on the north to the boundary near Breconrig-side on the south, is 8¾ miles. Its breadth, for 2 miles on the north, averages 1¾ mile; for 3¾ miles further, it varies from 2¼ to 3½ miles; and, in the south, the parish runs out in two projections, one 1¼ long by ¾ broad, and the other 3 miles long by half-a-mile broad. The area is 16¾ square miles, or 10,750 English acres. The highest ground is along the western boundary, but it is the summit merely of a long waving swell, and all acknowledges the dominion of the plough. The surface descends in a very gentle and finely diversified gradient, till nearly mid-breadth of the parish; and thence, excepting some easy rising grounds toward the north, it everywhere subsides into a rich and beautiful plain. Excepting three small mosses, which are of great value to the inhabitants for fuel, the whole parish is arable, though a considerable proportion of it is disposed in meadow-land and pasture. The soil toward the west is light and gravelly, but, in other parts, is uncommonly rich, consisting over a large area of the finest alluvial loam, occasionally nine feet deep, and everywhere abundantly fructiferous in every description of crop. The land is too valuable to admit of much plantation; but it has fine enclosures, and is sheltered by wide files of trees, and, in three or four localities, beautified with little expanses of wood. The climate—though various topographical features would seem to evidence against it—is very healthy and promotive of longevity. Red sandstone is quarried in thin slabs for roofing, and in blocks for building. All the mineral strata, like this, are of the secondary formation, and dip to the south. Few districts in Scotland have such plenty of water, and probably none combine so abundantly wealth of waters with opulence of soil and quiet beauty of

landscape. The river Annan, in mazy folds, runs along most of the eastern boundary, and looks, on the bosom of the exuberant plain, like a waving thread of silver on a fabric of tesselated green and yellow velvet. The Kinnel runs diagonally across the north end, south-eastward to the Annan, over a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in a straight line, but at least 5 miles along its pebbly channel, musical in the gurgling sound of its motion, limpid in its waters, and graceful and sweetly varied in its banks. The Ale runs a mile on the north-west boundary, and one-fourth of a mile into the interior to the Kinnel, overlooked on the Lochmaben side by a fine natural bank or gentle ridgy elevation covered with alders, birches, and hazels, and rioting over a pebbly bed on the other side very much greater in breadth than fairly belongs to the volume of its waters. So large and expansive, and almost continuous, are the lakes of this parish, that the ancient burgh, which stands amongst them, appears from the rising grounds which command a view of it to be situated on an island, in the midst of a curiously outlined inland sea. Not many years ago one of the lakes, called Grumbly-loch, was drained and converted into a meadow; and so amazingly fertile is its ancient bed, that, in a withering season which exsiccates all vegetation, it produces two luxuriant crops of hay, and, in ordinary seasons, it has been known to yield no fewer than five. The lakes which still remain are eight in number,—five of them of considerable extent. The Castle-loch, immediately south of the burgh, measures 200 acres; Halleath-loch, east of the burgh, 80; the Mill-loch, north-west of the burgh, 70; the Kirk-loch, west of the burgh, 60; and Hightae-loch, south-west of Castle-loch, 52. Nowhere do they, at any season, exceed 52 feet in depth; and over a great aggregate extent they are shallow, and in many places, from the shore inward, they are thickly overtopped with reeds. Two kinds of loch-trout, one usually weighing from 2 to 5 pounds, and the other from 12 to 14 pounds,—pike, occasionally weighing from 25 to 35 pounds,—perch, loach, roach, skelly, banstickle, and eel, are taken in all the lakes; and green back, bream, and vendace or vendise, are taken in addition, in the Castle-loch. The last of these—the vendace—is believed to be peculiar to this lake, and has drawn great attention both from naturalists and from epicures. The fish measures from four to six inches in length, and resembles a herring in form, anatomy, and flavour, but exceedingly delicate, and esteemed by gourmands the most delicious of the finny tribes. When newly caught, it has a brilliant silvery white appearance, slightly azured along the back, and partially on the sides. Its head is curiously and beautifully crowned or marked with the well-defined figure of a heart, in a brownish transparent substance, through which the brain is seen. The fish cannot, so far as is known, be taken with bait or the artificial fly; but must be caught with a net, and generally frequents the deepest parts of the lake, or the vicinity of the mouth of a tiny rill, called the Vendace-burn. Many and very careful, but uniformly vain, attempts have been made to transfer a breed of the vendace to other waters. The fish is no sooner touched or exposed to the air than it dies. For protecting it, or rather for judiciously regulating the amount of its capture, a Vendace club has for a considerable time existed, composed of the gentlemen of the district.* The Halleaths-loch is frequented by the heron,—the Annan and the Ae are visited by the kingfisher,—the Castle and Hightae lochs swarm with the wild duck, the coot, and the teal, and occasionally are furrowed by the cormorant,—and all the lakes are the resort, during severe winters, of wild geese and swans. In the small mosses, and at the foot of turf-fences, the adder has so often a lodgment, and exercises so deadly a power, as to occasion general dread among the inhabitants; but it is supposed to be watched, and partly kept down, by the heron. The number of landowners, in consequence of the singular distribution of the lands of Fourtowns, and the minute parcelling out of the burgh-roods, is about 250; but the principal in the parish are Johnston of Halleaths, Dickson of Elshieshields, the Marquis of Queensberry, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Sir William Jardine, Bart. of Applegarth. Halleaths is a pleasant mansion, embosomed among wood between Halleaths-loch and the Annan. Newmains is a neat but unsheltered mansion, on the road between the burgh and Dumfries. Broomhill, Todhill-muir, and Righead, are good houses. Elshieshields, situated on an eminence overlooking the Ae, at the termination of the wooded bank, is an old but not warlike structure, one part of it rising abruptly to a considerable height, and imparting to the whole, as seen from a distance, the appearance of a dilapidated tower. Spedlin's tower, the ancient residence of the Jardines of Applegarth, situated on the Annan opposite the modern mansion of Jardine-hall in the conterminous parish, is vastly thick in its walls, has round turrets at its angles, and is strongly vaulted. Over the centre of the arched and fortified door by which it is entered are the armorial bearings of the Jardines, with the date 1605; and along its exterior walls are green coatings of ivy, while around it are some beautiful trees. The parishioners, who are generally a full century behind most parts of the Lowlands in receding from the superstitions of the dark ages, have made this tower the scene of one of their most notable ghost-stories. In the southern district of the parish are four villages. See article FOURTOWNS. An excellent road communicates on the west with Dumfries, and on the east with Lockerbie,—a good but little frequented road between Glasgow and Carlisle runs from north to south; and other roads radiate from the burgh. Population, in 1801, 2,053; in 1831, 2,795. Houses 549. Assessed property in 1815, £6,297.

The grand attraction of the parish is the paternal residence of the Bruce, and the objects with which it and its history are associated. Lochmaben-castle stands a mile from the burgh, on the extreme point of a heart-shaped peninsula which juts a considerable way into the south side of the Castle-loch. Across the isthmus at the entrance of the peninsula are vestiges of a deep fosse which admitted at both ends the waters of the lake, and converted the site of the castle into an island, and over which a well-guarded drawbridge gave ingress, or refused it to the interior. Within this outer fosse, at brief intervals, are a second, a third, and a fourth, of similar character. The last stretched from side to side of the peninsula immediately at the entrance of the castle; it was protected in front by a strong arched wall or ledge, behind which a besieged force could shield themselves while they galled, at a distance, an approaching foe: and it had at the centre a drawbridge which led into the interior building, and which was probably the last post an enemy required to force in order to be master of the fortress. Two archways at the north-eastern and south-western angles of the

* The local name of the Vendace is *Vangis* or *Juvangis*. Perhaps it is the same fish with the *Gwiniad* of Wales, and the *Pollen* of Lough-Neagh in Ireland; but Sir William Jardine is not sure whether there is any authentic station for it either in England or Wales. Professor Agassiz considers the Vendace of the Lochmaben lochs to be distinct from the *Coregonus Marænula* of the continental ichthyologists. Minute Entomostracæ appear to constitute the greater part of the nourishment of this fish.

building, through which the water of the fosse was received or emptied, remain entire. But no idea can now be formed of the original beauty or polish either of this outwork or of the stupendous and magnificent pile which it assisted to defend. Gothic hands began generations ago to treat the castle of the Bruce as merely a vulgar and convenient quarry; and, for the sake of the stones, they have peeled away every foot of the ashler-work which lined the exterior and the interior of its walls. So far has barbarian rapacity been carried, that now only the heart or packing of some of the walls is left, exhibiting giant masses of small stones and lime, irregularly huddled together, and nodding to their fall. Many portions of the skinned and ghastly but once noble and aerial pile have been precipitated from aloft, and lie strewed in heaps upon the ground; the stone and the lime so firmly cemented, that scarcely any effort of human power can disunite them. The castle, with its outworks, covered about 16 acres, and was the strongest fortress in the Border, and, till the invention of gunpowder, all but impregnable. But what remains can hardly suggest, even to fancy itself, the greatness of what the Goths have stolen. Only one or two small apartments can be traced, and they stand in the remoter and less frequented part of the castle, and, therefore, excite but little interest. But a few years ago a farmer's dwelling-house and offices, built of the stones of the ancient edifice, profaned the precincts; the potato-house was dug into the brow of the third fosse; and the bold features of the military works around were smoothed down to suit the convenience of a man who cared exemplarily for his pigs and oxen, but had not a nook in his recollection for a line of patriot Kings, or the stirring occurrences of the most eventful periods of Scotland's history. Many houses in Lochmaben, including the new school-house, are built of materials torn from the castle; and one inhabitant of the burgh warms his toes beside a pair of fine jambs which once rested on the paternal hearth of the Bruce.* The enclosed spot around the castle is naturally barren, and fitted only for the raising of wood; and its present growth of trees, if allowed to bend their branches quietly over the ruin to the solemn music of the winds, would harmonize well with the solitude of fallen greatness. The view of the loch and of the circumjacent scenery, from all points in the vicinity, is calmly and impressively beautiful, and strongly disposes a reflecting mind to indulge in teeming and pleasingly tumultuous reminiscences of the past. The date of the castle is uncertain, but probably was the latter part of the 13th century,—the period of the competition of the Crowns. Tradition, though unsupported by documentary evidence, asserts the castle to have been not the original Lochmaben residence of the Bruces, but only a successor of enlarged dimensions, and augmented strength.† At a brief distance south of the town, on the north-west side of the loch, is a large rising ground called Castle-hill, and pointed out as the site of the original castle, and even as the alleged birth-place of the first royal Bruce. That a building of some description anciently crowned the eminence, is evident from the remains of an old wall still dug up an inch or two beneath the surface of the summit, and from the vestiges of a strong and deep intrenchment carried completely round the base. Tradition says that the stones of this edifice were transferred from the Castle-hill, across the intervening part of the lake, to the point of the heart-shaped peninsula on the southern shore, as materials for the more modern erection; and it adds, that a causeway was constructed, and still exists, across the bed of the lake, to facilitate the convenience. But here monuments, documents, and physical probabilities, concur in refusing corroborative evidence. The original castle, situated at such convenient nearness to the burgh, was, we may conclude, devoured piece-meal by the proved castle-eaters of the town, and the more modern castle seems, as to its ashler-work, to have been constructed of stone from Corncockle-moor, the quarry in the parish which continues to be worked. The Castle-hill commands a fine view of the burgh, of the beautiful lakes, and of a considerable expanse of the luxuriant How of Annandale. Near it is a lower hill or mount, called the Gallows-hill, on which, in ancient times, a formidable gallows constantly stood, and was seldom seen during the Border wars without the dangling appendage of one or two reivers. The baronial courts of Lochmaben, and even occasional warden courts, were probably held on the summit of the Castle-hill, whence the judges beheld their sentences promptly and rigidly carried into execution.

The first mention that is made of this place is by Humphrey Lluyd, who has said that Constantine, King of Cumbria, was killed at Lochmaben about 870. But this seems to be a mere fabrication. Robert de Brus, the son of that noble knight of Normandy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and first possessed the manor of Skelton, being in a state of friendship with our David I., while prince, received from him, when he came to the throne, the lordship of Annandale, with a right to enjoy his castle there, with all the customs appertaining to it. This grant was made A.D. 1124. A charter, granted by William

* A curious example will illustrate the surpassingly Gothic spirit of the modern Lochmaben-men. An inhabitant of the Heck, one of 'the King's kindly tenants,' in the immediate vicinity of the castle, found, many years ago, a key of very vast proportions, supposed to have been that of the castle's chief gate. The key was put up to auction among the hobnails for 2s. 6d.; and not finding a purchaser at a price believed to exceed by a few farthings the value of its metal in pounds' weight, it was coolly handed to a blacksmith to be converted into a pair of spades for cutting turf!

† It is asserted in the Old Statistical Account, that "this castle was built by Robert Bruce, the first of that name, King of Scotland." This, however, is extremely improbable, for the following reasons urged by Dr. Jamieson. Before the assertion of his right to the Crown, he could not have engaged in the erection of so strong a fortress, without exciting the suspicion of Edward I. He had neither opportunity nor means for carrying on such a work during the time of his arduous struggle; and when this was terminated by the defeat of his enemies, and the establishment of peace, he had business of far more importance to occupy his attention. We discover no vestige, in any of our public records, of his being thus engaged. On the contrary, from one of them it seems probable that the castle of Lochmaben came into the possession of his nephew Randolph, Earl of Murray, who is recognised as Lord of Annandale. Besides, had King Robert been more partial to castle-building than he was, he would most likely have given the preference to Turnberry. It is to be observed that, in several deeds of Edward III., mention is made both of a castle and of a peel at Lochmaben; as in a letter from him to Adam de Cory, whom he designs his "seneschal of the castle, peel, and lands of Lochmaben and Annandale," in a grant to William de Bohun, and in another to Henry de Percy. [Hotul. Scot. i. 276, *b.*; 399, *a.*; 479, *b.*] Distinct from both these castles, there appears to have been one more ancient than either of them, erected in one of the seven or eight lochs reckoned up in this neighbourhood. According to tradition, there was a nunnery in the largest of them, where a castle afterwards stood; and some who are acquainted with the Gaelic, contend, that *Lochmaben* signifies 'the Loch of the Maidens,' or 'the Loch of the Fair.' Dr. Jamieson says: "I should be disposed to doubt this derivation, were it for no other reason than this, that although *maighdean* is rendered in modern Gaelic, a maiden, it is obviously a term borrowed from the Gothic, as not a vestige of it appears, either in the old British, or in its kindred dialect, the Armorican. In the latter, the only similar words are the derivatives of the verb *maga*, which conveys rather a different idea from that of 'maid,' as signifying to act the part of a nurse. As this fortress was apparently within the limits of the kingdom of Strat-Clyde, the name may have been formed from the Welsh *llwch*,—*mebyn* and *maban*,—'a babe.' Another mode of orthography, however, occurs in one old deed. Robert I. grants a charter to Thomas, son of John of Carruthers, of Musfald, &c., dated at 'our manor of Lochmaiban.' Could we view this as the original form of the word, it might be traced either to the Gaelic *loch maol ben*, or to the Welsh *llwch moel ban*, both signifying 'the Lake of the bald,' or 'smooth eminence.'"—*Palaces of Scotland*, pp. 101, 102.

the Lion to Robert, 3d Lord of Annandale, confirming to him the property possessed by his father in that district, is dated at Lochmaban. This is supposed to have been granted between the years 1165 and 1174. The church of Lochmaben was one of those which Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, gave to the monks of Gyseburn, in Yorkshire, about the year 1183. Bruce, the competitor for the throne, and the grandfather of Robert I., died at his castle of Lochmaben, A.D. 1295, or, according to Leland, 1296. In the year preceding his death, he granted a charter, dated at this fortress, confirming a convention between the monks of Melrose, and those of Holmcultram. "This old castle of Lochmaben," it is said by Chalmers in his 'Caledonia,' [iii. 78, 79,] "continued the chief residence of this respectable family, during the 12th and 13th centuries. Robert de Brus, the first Earl of Carrick, of this dynasty, probably repaired the castle at Annan." As a stone, taken from the ruins of Annan-castle, bears his name, with the date 1300, the conjecture seems to be formed, with great probability, that the family had continued previously to reside at Lochmaben. According to the testimony of our venerable minstrel, that hero, who so long withstood all the power, and all the bribes, of the royal Norman usurper,—he whom English writers have called 'a public robber,'* who could be vanquished only by the vilest treachery,—the immortal Wallace,—took the castle of Lochmaben. As he had only a few men with him, the deserted state of the place made it comparatively an easy acquisition. He thus addressed himself to the gallant Sir John Grahame, and his other companions:—

"I wald sailye,[a] giff[b] ye think it may be,
Lowmaban houss, quhilk now is left allayne;
For weill I wait[c] power in it is lewyt[d] nayne.[e]
Carlauerok als yeit[f] Maxwell has in hand;
And we had this, thai mycht be bath[g] a wand
Agayne[h] Sotheroun,[i] that now has our cuntre.
Say quhat ye will, this is the best, think me." [k]
Schir Jhone the Grayme gaiff[l] fyrst his gud consent;
Syne all the layff,[m] rycht with a haill entent.[n]
To Lowmaban rycht haistely thai ryd.

The old bard subjoins a characteristic trait of the invariable conduct of Wallace to the defenceless:

—— Quhen the ladie had thaim seyne,
"Grace," scho cryit, "for hym that deit[o] on tre."
Than Wallace said, "Mademe, your noyis lat be,[p]
To wemen yeit we do bot litill ill;
Na yong childir we lik for to spill.[q]
WALLACE, B. V. v. 997. 1033.

After the death of John Bohun, Earl of Hereford, this castle was given to Edward, of the same name. It was A.D. 1335, in the keeping of William Bohun, whom Randolph, Earl of Moray, "found in his own castle of Lochmaban, and bearing sway over all his own lands of Annandale, when he returned from his captivity in France." In the year 1366, it is spoken of as the property of Humphrey de Bohun, who is authorized to victual and repair it. In July 1298, Edward I. took possession of Lochmaben-castle; and, in 1300, when we find him here a second time, he strengthened this fortress, with that of Dumfries, placing adequate garrisons in them, with ample supplies, and appointing a governor for each. To this fortress Bruce fled, A.D. 1304, on his way from London, before erecting his royal standard. Having met, near the west marches, a traveller on foot, whose appearance was suspicious, he found, on examination, that he was the bearer of letters from Comyn to the English king, urging the death or the immediate imprisonment of Bruce. He beheaded the messenger, and pressed forward to his castle of Lochmaben, where he arrived on the seventh day after his departure from London. Hence he proceeded to Dumfries, where the fatal interview between him and Comyn took place.

At the accession of the Bruce to the Scottish throne [see article ANNANDALE], he conferred his paternal inheritance, with its chief seat, the castle of Lochmaben, on Randolph, Earl of Murray. When Edward III. obtained from the inglorious Edward Baliol the county of Dumfries as part of the price for helping him to a usurped and dependent throne, he appointed a variety of officers over Lochmaben-castle, and garrisoned the fortress in defence of the wrongful cause of England. In 1342 the Scots made a strenuous attempt to capture the castle, but were repulsed; and next year David II.'s particular forces, whom he was imprudently leading into England, were stoutly resisted and severely harassed by its garrison. David, exasperated by the repeated disasters inflicted on him, in 1346 vigorously assaulted the fortress, took it, and executed Selby its governor. By the fatal upshot of the battle of Durham, which speedily followed, the castle changed both its proprietor and its tenants. John, Earl of Moray, falling in that battle, the castle passed by inheritance to his sister, Agnes, the Countess of March, and from her was transmitted, through the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., to her son, Earl George; and David II. becoming the English king's prisoner, the castle once more opened its gates to an English garrison. Even after David II.'s restoration, Edward III. retained the district of Annandale, and kept the fortress well-garrisoned to defend it; but though connived at by the pusillanimity of the Scottish king, his dominion was pent up, by the bravery of the people, within the castle's own narrow limits. Sallies and forages of the garrison, provoked frequent retaliations, occasioned incursions into England, and led, in particular, to a hostile race, in 1380, into Westmoreland, and the carrying away of great booty from the fair of Penrith. In 1384 the Earl of Douglas, and Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, whose territories had been infested by the garrison, marched in strong force against the castle, besieged and captured it, and, by effecting its reduction, drove the English from Annandale. In 1409 the castle was resigned by the Earl of March to the Regent Albany, and conferred, along with the lordship of Annandale, upon the Earl of Douglas. In 1450, when the Earl of Orkney was sent to quell some fierce outrages of the dependents of the Douglas, and, though acting by the King's authority, was opposed and defied, James II. marched an army into Annandale, and took and garrisoned Lochmaben-castle. In 1455 the castle, in common with the lordships of Annandale and Eskdale, became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas. Till the union of the Crowns it was preserved as a Border strength, and belonged either personally to the kings or to their sons; and it was maintained and managed by a special governor. In a progress made by James IV., in the year 1504, against the disorderly inhabitants of the south, he, on the 17th of September, left Lochmaben, on his way to Edinburgh, by Peebles. It appears, from the treasurer's accounts, that, in 1503–4, this prince built a large hall in the castle of Lochmaben, and made great repairs and improvements on that fortress, from 1503 to 1506. We may perhaps view it as a proof of the interest which James IV took in the preservation of this royal fortress, that he consigned the custody of it to Robert Lauder of the Bass. For there is extant a grant, dated 16th March, 1511, to the said Robert, of the office of cap-

* Quidam latro publicus, Willielmus Waleys. Knyghton, col. 2513—Ille latro, *ibid.* 2516.

a Assail. b If. c Know. d Left. e None.
f As yet, still. g Both. h Against. i Englishmen.
k In my apprehension. l Gave. m Remainder. n Design.
o Died. p Cease to cry. q Destroy.

tain and keeper of Lochmaben castle, for seven years, with many perquisites. Among others, the 'land stolen frae the king' is bestowed upon the captain, as his property. During the minority of James V., Robert, Lord Maxwell, being a favoured counsellor of the queen-mother, was by her intrusted with the keeping of the castles of Lochmaben and Thrieff, for nineteen years, with the usual privileges. In the year 1565, when Queen Mary pursued, into Dumfries-shire, those who had broken out into rebellion on account of her marriage with Darnley, she, accompanied by him, visited Lochmaben-castle, which was then in the custody of Sir John Maxwell. In 1588, when James VI. was prosecuting his quarrel with Lord Maxwell, he summoned his various castles to surrender. They all obeyed, except Lochmaben, which was defended by one of the same name. It was given up, however, after two days firing. In consequence of the forfeiture of Lord Maxwell, and the vesting of all his estates and offices in the crown, A.D. 1609, James, in the year 1612, granted the government of this castle, with the barony of Lochmaben, to John Murray, 'grome of his Maiesties bedchalmer,' who was created Viscount of Annand, and Lord Murray of Lochmaben, and afterwards Earl of Annandale. From him descended the noble family of Stormont, now merged in that of Mansfield. The title of Constable and Hereditary keeper of the palace of Lochmaben is claimed, both by the Earl of Mansfield and by the representative of the Marquis of Annandale. During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., the Earl of Nithsdale, (formerly Lord Maxwell,) having suffered greatly in consequence of his steady adherence to the king, was obliged to sell, not only great part of his estate, but also his offices of Steward of Annandale, and Constable of Lochmaben-castle, with the lands and emoluments which were attached to the constabulary. James Murray, the 2d Earl of Annandale, dying without issue, the honours of Lochmaben were, A.D. 1661, transferred to James Johnston, Earl of Hartfell. The governor had a salary of £300 Scotch—a considerable sum in former days—together with the fishing of the lochs. He had also, for the maintenance of the garrison, from every parish of Annandale, what was called *Laird a Mairt*, or, a lairdner mart cow, which, it was required, should be one of the fattest that could be produced, besides thirty-nine meadow geese, and 'Fasten's e'en' hens. A century has not elapsed since this tax was exacted. Although the right of fishing in all the lochs is granted, by a charter of James VI., to the borough of Lochmaben, yet the proprietors of the castle have always enjoyed the exclusive privilege of fishing in the castle and mill-lochs with boats, nets, &c. About the year 1730 the inhabitants of Annandale, galled with the exactions made upon them by the Marquis of Annandale, the hereditary constable and nominal governor, resisted payment of his wonted claims, stoutly litigated his rights, and obtained from the Court-of-session a decree forbidding the future levying of his usual receipts. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Marquis claimed £1,000 as compensation for his governorship; but was not allowed a farthing. The dilapidation of the castle was probably commenced not long after the place was abandoned as useless; but it must have been mainly incited by the triumph of the people over pretensions based on the ludicrously sinecure office of its noble hereditary governor. Our good old Bellenden, in his translation of Boece, has given a very curious picture of the character of the ancient inhabitants of this district, and of the original reason of the erection of the castle. "In Annandail is ane loch namit Lochmaben, fyue mylis of lenth, and foure of breid, full of uncouth fische. Besyde this loch is ane castell, vnder the same name, maid to dant the incursion of theuis. For nocht allanerlie in Annandail, bot in all the dalis afore rehersit ar mony strang and wekit theuis, inuading the cuntré with perpetuall thift, reif, & slauchter, quhen thay sé ony trublus tyme. Thir theuis (becaus thay haue Inglismen thair perpetuall ennymes lyand dry marche apon thair nixt bordour) inuadis England with continewal weris, or ellis with quiet thift: and leiffis ay ane pure and miserabill lyfe. In the tyme of peace, thay are so accustomit with thift, that thay can nocht desist, bot inuadis the cuntre—with ithand heirschippis.—This vail of Annand wes sum tyme namit Ordouitia, and the pepill namit Ordouices, quhais cruelteis wes sa gret, that thay abhorrit nocht to eit the flesche of yolding prisoneris. The wyuis vsit to slay thair husbandis, quhen thay wer found cowartis, or discomfist be thair ennymes, to give occasioun to otheris to be more bald & hardy quhen danger occurrit." Whatever might be their character in that early period, they have in later ages showed, at least, a good deal of humour in their depredations. Of this we have an amusing proof in the ballad of the 'Lochmaben Harper,' who, having been seized with a strong attachment to the Lord Warden's 'Wanton Brown,' made his way to Carlisle-castle, although blind, and so enchanted the whole company, and even the minions, by the charms of his music, that he found means, not only to send of the warden's charger, but to persuade him, that while he was exerting himself to the utmost to gratify the company, some one had stole his own 'gude gray mare,' and thus to secure far more than the value of all his pretended loss.

"'Allace! allace! quo' the cunning auld harper,
'And ever allace that I cam here!
In Scotland I lost a braw cowt foal;
In England they've stown my gude gray mare!'

"Then aye he harped, and aye he carped;
Sae sweet were the harpings he let them hear.
He was paid for the foal he had never lost,
And three times ower for his 'gude gray mare.'"

Additional to the castles there are, in the landward part of the parish, two or three other civil antiquities. Half-a-mile north-west of the town, overlooking the Mill-loch, is a rising ground called Woody, or Dinwoody-castle. The summit, though possessing no vestige of building, is surrounded with a trench very distinctly marked, and bears a large crop of whins.—In a field south-west of the town is the circular trace of a tower, which anciently possessed a wild and stirring fame. It is called Cockie's-field, from one John Cock, or O'Cock, who resided in it, and was one of the most renowned freebooters of Annandale. An old ballad, still extant, details his feats of arms, dilates on his great personal strength, and narrates the manner of his death. A party of the King's foresters, to whom he had been an intolerable pest, and whom he had relieved of the care of many deer, chanced one day to find him asleep in the forest, cautiously beset him, and were determined upon his destruction. John, suddenly awaking, and perceiving at once the snare into which he had fallen, and the hopelessness of escape, resolved to make his captors pay dearly for his life; and before they could overpower him, he laid seven of their number corpses at his feet.—In the south-west corner of the parish is a large and very beautiful artificial mound of earth, perfectly circular, quite entire, and terminating in a sharp tower. It is called both Rockhall-moat and the Beacon-hill; and possibly served both as a moat or seat of feudal justice, and as a beacon-post for descrying the movements of the Border marauders, and giving alarm in the event of predatory incursions.

Its position is on the summit of a low but conspicuous ridge which divides Nithsdale, or rather the district of Lochar-moss, from Annandale, and commands a map-like and very brilliant view of a very large part of the champaign country of Dumfriesshire, a portion of Galloway, and all the Solway frith.—The parish has remains of several Roman encampments; and must have been traversed, along a path easily pointed out, by Agricola on his march from Brunswark hill to Glota and Bodotria.

Lochmaben gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend £264 19s. 2d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £108 3s. 2d. The parish-church was built in 1819. Sittings 1,200. The minister stated the population, in 1835, to consist of 2,374 churchmen, 445 dissenters, and 9 nondescripts,—in all 2,828 persons. There are two dissenting places of worship. The United Secession meeting-house, situated in a suburb of the burgh, was built in 1818. Sittings 800. Stipend £80. The Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, situated in Hightae, was built about 43 years ago by a Relief congregation, and bought from them by the present congregation, established in 1828, for £70. Sittings 325. Stipend £60. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with less than £25 fees, and interest of £200 other emoluments. There is an endowed school at Hightae [see FOURTOWNS]. This school, and the parochial one, were attended, in 1834, by 148 scholars; and four private schools were attended by 265.—The ancient church was given by Robert de Bruce, the ancestor of the royal Robert, and the husband of Isabel, the natural daughter of William the Lion, to the monks of Gisburn; but it afterwards, with reservation of some of the pertinents to the monks, resumed its status as a rectory, immediately inspected by the Bishop of Glasgow. In the 15th century the magistrates of the burgh endowed in the church an altarage or chaplainry dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On the lands of Rokele, now called Rockhall, in the south-west corner of the parish, anciently stood an endowed chapel; the pertinents of which, though seized by lay hands after the Reformation, now yields some proceeds to the parochial incumbent. Some other chapels existed in the parish; but cannot now be very distinctly traced.

LOCHMABEN, a very ancient town, a royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, is beautifully situated on the immediate banks of large, fine, and nearly encincturing lakes, 4 miles from Lockerbie, 8 from Dumfries, 15 from Moffat, 30 from Carlisle, 70 from Glasgow, and 65 from Edinburgh. The town is 3½ furlongs in length, and, in its principal street-line, stretches due north and south. Over 1½ furlongs from the south end there is but one street, overlooked by the parish-church on the south, and the cross and town-house on the north. This street is spacious, and has several genteel houses, most of them small and neat. The rest of the town consists of a narrowed continuation of the principal street on a straight line with it; a street contracting into an alley, running 250 yards north-west from the cross; a street longer than this, going off from it near the cross, and running due west along the road to Dumfries; and, a street of 400 yards, branching off from the last, and running north-eastward to the northern extremity of the town. All these thoroughfares are of mean appearance, relieved at long intervals by the form of a large or good house, but predominantly lined with one story buildings, which hold a middle character between plain cottages and dismal huts. Less than a furlong from the north end of the town, is the small suburb of Barrows, and a furlong beyond this is the smaller suburb of Bogle-hole. The whole town and its adjuncts impress even a native of the parish, after he has moved from home and returns, with a feeling of utter dreariness. Were all swept away, and the site covered with forest, or even yielded up to the farmer, but especially were it decorated with grove and lawn in a style harmonious with the placid and beaming beauty of the landscape in which it lies, it would be one of the loveliest spots in Scotland, and aid, instead of marring, busy and tumultuous meditation on the crowding reminiscences which its historiographic neighbourhood pours upon the mind. But dingy, desolate, and leaden-eyed as its present aspect is, the place appears a mockery at once of its own ancient greatness, of the opulent scenes around it, and of the antiquarian magnificence of objects in its neighbourhood.

The public buildings of the town, existing, declining, and extinct, demand some notice. The church is a handsome edifice of ashler-work in the pointed style, with an elegant square tower, and is tastefully situated on a very gentle swell, overlooking the Castle-loch, and all the champaign country to the east. It cost upwards of £3,000, and is the chief, in fact the only ornament of Lochmaben. Its predecessor stood at the west side of the town, on the margin of the Kirk-loch; and was a Gothic edifice, with a large choir, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene. The Maxwells, after their defeat, in 1593, by the Johnstones, in the fight of Dryfe sands, [see DRYFESDALE,] having taken refuge in this church, the Johnstones fired it, and compelled them to surrender. Near the site of the church is St. Magdalene's well, enclosed with a stone and lime wall, and a covering or roof of freestone. The town-house is a small and very unimposing structure, surmounted by a comparatively new steeple, like an ancient matron trimmed out in a young girl's modern head-dress. Above is a court-house, in requisition chiefly by dancing-masters, and for gala-parties; and below is a miserable jail of two apartments, quite unfit for either the lodgement or the detention of a culprit, and superintended by an aged man who does not reside in its immediate vicinity. The steeple, according to the date upon it, was erected in 1745, the year in which the Pretender marched through Lochmaben on his way from Carlisle to Dumfries. In an arched shade beneath this structure the meal-market is held; and immediately before it is the public cross,—a tall stone fixed in a freestone socket, and presenting a very time-worn appearance. Lochmaben cross is remarkably like the burgh, both in its shabby plainness and in its improvident history. When Elshieshields-castle was built, the town-council, delighted with what they thought the goodly aspect of the stone which now forms the cross, and which lay among the rubbish accumulated by the masons, offered for its possession the mill and mill-lands of the burgh to the proprietor of Elshieshields and his heirs for ever, and joyously effecting their bargain, set up the stone in burgh-cross fashion as a proud monument to posterity of their taste and public spirit. The mill and mill-lands which formed the price have long yielded Dickson of Elshieshields the sum of £100 a-year. The only other noticeable building is the Secession meeting-house, a plain but airy and pleasing edifice surmounting a slight eminence between Barrows and Bogle-hole, and commanding a far-stretching view of the How of Annandale.

A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on, but has totally disappeared. The only manufacture now is the working of a few stocking-looms. A large trade—if trade it can be called—is driven both in the town and throughout

the parish, in the feeding of pigs, to aid supply for the smart demand of England for Dumfries-shire pork. A large proportion of the inhabitants farm small crofts, and rear their families as a sort of peddling farmers. Annual fairs—two of them more gala-days for children and rustic idlers than occasions of any real business, and the other two hiring-fairs for farm-servants—are held four times a-year. A weekly market of some importance is held during winter for pork. A stage-coach maintains communication in transit between Dumfries and Langholm The town has three inns and a subscription library. The authorities are a provost, three bailies, a dean-of-guild, and ten councillors, including a treasurer. The provost acts ex-officio as justice-of-peace for the county; but his jurisdiction, jointly with that of the other magistrates in the burgh, is extremely trifling. There are some corporate bodies with exclusive privileges; but the entrance-moneys are so trifling that they can hardly form an obstacle to any settler. The burgh is irretrievably bankrupt. Its only property and revenues amount to £113 15s. 6d. a-year, with the town-house and half an acre of land; and its debt is £3,695 17s. 3d. The whole property, so far as attachable, was sequestrated some years ago by the Court-of-session, and is under the management of a judicial factor, who pays the small wonted allowance to town-clerks, gaoler, and officers. Gross negligence, if not wilful mismanagement, preceded the declaration of insolvency; and, in particular, a sale of a farm was effected for £1,350, to the provost of the day's father-in-law, and was not minuted in any of the books of the town-council. But though, in all senses of civil reference, fallen and woe-begone, the burgh looms largely and magnificently to the view when seen through the haze of antiquity. Under the warm wing and fattening fosterage of the Bruces, it must have sprung into energy before the close of the 12th century, and speedily acquired probably more importance than any other town in the south-west of Scotland. Like other Border-towns, it suffered severely and lost its records from the incursions of the English; but it is traditionally asserted to have been erected into a royal burgh soon after Bruce's accession to the throne. Its last charter was granted, in 1612, by James VI., and confirms all the early charters. The town was twice burnt by the English,—first, in 1463, by the Earl of Warwick; and next, immediately before the granting of its last charter. In 1484 the recreant Earl of Douglas and the treacherous Duke of Albany attempted to plunder the town on St. Magdalene's fair day; but they were repelled by the inhabitants. Lochmaben unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 41. Population, in 1831, within the old royalty, 1,100; but within the new and more limited royalty assigned by the Reform act, 966.

LOCH-NA-GAR, or Loch-na-Garaidh, a lofty mountain of the Grampian ridge, in the united parish of Crathy and Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Its elevation is 3,777 feet above sea-level. On the top there is snow all the year round. The 'dark Loch-na-gar' has been celebrated by Lord Byron in a well-known ballad of great beauty. In the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' for 1830, we find the view from the summit of the mountain thus described: "In one direction our view extended to the sea at Aberdeen; in another the vast granite group of Cairngorm, with its well-known summits, viz. Bin-na-muick-dui, Cairngorm, Bin-na-buird, Bin Aven, rose before us in massive magnificence: to the south, in the distance, rose the trap-hill named Dundee-law, the trap cones of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, and the beautiful porphyry range of the Pentlands near Edinburgh; and, towards the west, the wild and rugged alpine country of Athole and Badenoch added to the interest of this varied scene. Around the mountain, we observed several frightful corries, bounded by dreadfully rugged precipices. We descended into one of them in order to examine the snow which it contained,—snow which remains all the year round. The mass of snow was thirty yards square, several feet thick; at the surface its texture was loose, but below was hard and composed of granular concretions, and had much of the glacier character. We met with parties of topaz-diggers in search of the topaz, beryl, and rock-crystal, which occur in this and other granite mountains of the district, in the granite, either in drusy cavities or as disseminated crystals. The topaz-diggers find the gems only in the alluvium, or broken granite, and generally in that covering the bottoms of corries, or spread round the foot of the higher granite summits."*

LOCH-NA-GAUL, an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, on the confines of Inverness-shire and Argyle, nearly opposite to the point of Sleat in the island of Skye. There is an excellent parliamentary road from Arisaig, on the shores of this loch, to Fort-William, with a ferry over the Lochy river. Its length is 37 miles 1,087 yards.

LOCH-NA-MHOON. See Aviemore.

LOCH-NA-SEALGH. See Loch-Broom.

LOCHNAW. See Leswalt.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish in the eastern division of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north-west by Irongray; on the north by Irongray and Terregles; on the east by Troqueer; on the south-east by Troqueer and Newabbey; and on the south-west by Kirkgunzeon and Urr. Its form is nearly ellipsoidal, with a small angular protrusion on the south. Its greatest length from east to west is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles; and its area is about 7,000 acres. Toward the south, the west, and the north-west, the surface is hilly; but elsewhere it is an arable valley, interspersed with knolls, mosses, and meadows. The whole prospect forms a kind of amphitheatre, and looks slopingly toward Dumfries, distant from the nearest part 3½ miles. The soil, though various, is, in general, a light shallow loam, either on white granite, or on a gravellish, and in many places a cold, springy bottom. Agriculture has walked very improvingly over it, and annually extracts from it a large surplus produce for exportation. The hilly district was originally heathy; but, for the most part, it has completely exchanged its russet for deep green, or waving yellow. About 350 acres are moss,—worth much in a district where fuel is expensive; and about the same number are marsh or woodland. A little east of the centre of the parish is Lochrutton, a lake, a mile in length, and half-a-mile in mean breadth, from which the district has its name. In the middle of it is a circular islet, about half-a-rood in extent, partly artificial, and everywhere covered with large stones, founded on a frame of oak planks, and thickly dotted in summer with flocks and nests of sea-gulls. The lake contains pike and perch, and emits a streamlet containing trout. Nearly 2 miles westward is a smaller lochlet called Deadston-loch. Merkland-well, long a celebrated and much-frequented spa in the parish, though now somewhat forgotten by whimsical fashion, is a strong chalybeate, effectual in agues and in dyspeptic and

* Those, Dr. Macknight remarks, who employ themselves in searching for the gems, pay the proprietors a small rent for the liberty of searching. The part of the Cairngorm group which lies to the east, and is called Ben-Aven, is at present reckoned the most productive, yielding the proprietor about £150 or £200 a-year. The field is said now to be nearly exhausted.—Vide Wernerian Memoirs, vol. iii. pp. 117, 118.

nervous disorders, and exceedingly light and very diuretic. Limestone occurs, but of inferior quality. Shell-marl has been dug up in large quantities from the mosses. On a hill in the extreme east there is a Druidical circle of 9 stones and about 170 feet in diameter. The spot commands one of the richest and most extensive prospects in the east of Galloway. Vestiges exist of several peel-houses, some of which appear to have been surrounded with a fosse. One of them very ancient, and called Castle-of-hills, in a Scottish Chronicle of the reign of James VI., is still entire. On the corner-stone of a porter's lodge attached to it, as a modern excrescence, is the date 1598. The Dumfries and Portpatrick mailroad runs across the parish near the northern boundary; and other excellent roads traverse it. Population, in 1801, 514; in 1831, 650. Houses 114. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,174.—Lochrutton is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £182 6s. 4d.; glebe £15. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £10 10s. fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There is a private school.—The parish was anciently a vicarage under, first, the nunnery; and next, the collegiate church of Lincluden.

LOCH-RYAN. See Ryan (Loch).

LOCHS, a parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis, so named from the great number of small lakes which are interspersed over its surface. It is about 18 miles in length, exclusive of numerous inlets which extend its line of coast to upwards of 90 miles; the average breadth is about 9 miles. A great part of it is a peninsula, called the Forest of Lewis, formed by Loch-Seafort and Loch-Erisort. Along the coast it has a bold and rocky appearance; in the interior, the surface is moory and inhospitable, and there is no soil fit for culture, except what has been forced into some kind of cultivation in the creeks by use of sea-weed as a manure, and the industry of the inhabitants. The Shiant or Holy Islands belong to this parish: see Shiant. Population, in 1801, 1,875; in 1831, 3,067. Houses 630. —This parish is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £20.—Schoolmaster's salary £28.

LOCH-SPULANDER. See Kirkmichael.

LOCH-STROAN. See Kells.

LOCH-TAY-SIDE. See Ardeonaig.

LOCHTIE (The), a rivulet tributary to the Lossie, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire: which see.

LOCHTOWN. See Longforgan.

LOCH-TURRET, a lake in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire, about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad.

LOCHTY (The), a small river in Fifeshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Kinglassie, and, after an easterly course of 8 or 9 miles, falls into the Orr a little above its junction with the Leven.

LOCHWINNOCH,* a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by Kilmalcolm; on the northeast by Kilbarchan; on the east by the Abbey parish of Paisley and Neilston; and on the south and west by Beith and Kilbirnie in Ayrshire. It extends about 12 miles from east to west, and, where broadest, about 6 miles from north to south; and contains 19,219 English acres, of which 9,000 are cultivated, or capable of cultivation; 9,119 are in pasture, of all sorts; 700 are covered by wood; 300 by water; and 100 by gardens and orchards. The value of raw produce is about £14,000. In aspect this parish is greatly diversified. Part consists of high and bleak hills in the back ground; and part of a low winding valley of great fertility and beauty. This valley, with the shelving country towards it on both sides, contains nearly the whole population. In its centre is a fine lake, and it is also ornamented with plantations, whilst the houses of its numerous small proprietors are each set down under the shade of a few old trees in the midst of well-cultivated spots of ground. The whole strath has a warm and cheerful appearance, insomuch that worthy George Robertson, in his description of 1818, waxing poetical for once, justly pronounced it "the very Vale of Tempe of Renfrewshire." The highest hills in the county are situated in the western extremity of this parish. One of these heights—appropriately called Misty-law—is about 1,240 feet above the level of the sea; and another, the hill of Staik, is a few feet higher. The prospect from Misty-law extends over 12 counties, including the frith of Clyde and its islands. This hill is surrounded by moorlands, which abound with game, and afford tolerable pasture for sheep. Another range of high land, mostly arable, passes through the eastern part of the parish. The lower grounds are clay and loam; the higher, exclusive of moor, are a light dry soil, on rotten rock or whinstone. Coal is wrought at Hallhill, and limestone at Howwood. Freestone and other kinds of stone for building abound, and quarries are opened when they are required. About 2 miles north-west of Castle-Semple house is a magnetic rock, of which the following description was given in the Statistical Account of 1795: "The compass was sensibly affected all round the rock to the distance of 150 yards. The effect was most remarkable on the east and west side of it, and, in every direction, it was greater as the compass was nearer to the rock itself. In its immediate vicinity, or nearly in a perpendicular direction above it, the position of the needle was very unsteady and irregular, and as the compass was gradually brought nearer the ground, the deviation from the magnetic meridian was more remarkable, and the vibrations more rapid. When the compass was set on the ground, the north pole of the needle invariably directed itself to one small space of the rock, on whatever side of it the needle was placed." † The lake already mentioned is properly called Loch-Winnoch, but more commonly from the estate it adjoins Castle-Semple loch: which see. When covered with ice, it forms an excellent arena for the invigorating game of curling, which is keenly prosecuted by the parishioners. Here, upwards of half-a-century ago, a famous *bonspiel* was played between Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, popularly called 'the Sporting Duke,' and Mr. Macdowall of Castle-Semple, and their respective tenantry, when, after a long protracted contest, his Grace's party gained the day by one shot. In the north-west of the parish is a sheet of water called Queensideloch, containing about 21 acres; and in the opposite extremity is one much less, called Wa's-loch, which is remarkable for the quantity of water-lilies it produces. The river Calder runs wholly within the parish. It rises on the north-west, on the borders of Ayrshire, and pursues a winding course towards Castle-Semple loch, which it enters near the vil-

* The name is vulgarly pronounced *Lochinoch*, the accent being laid on the first syllable, and the gutturals being sounded. It was spelled in from 30 to 40 different ways before the present orthography was finally adopted. In Semple's work, published 1782, it is 'Lochinioch.' The first syllable of the name evidently refers to the lake or *loch* in the neighbourhood of the village, but the derivation of the remainder is doubtful: it may either be *innich*, the genitive of the Celtic word *innis*, a small island referring to an islet in the lake; or *Winnoc*, a saint to whom it is said a chapel was here dedicated. There appear to have been three different saints of that name,—one, if not two of whom, was a native of Britain; another was an Irish saint. Other derivatives have been suggested, but they are quite fanciful.

† In the New Philosophical Journal for July—October, 1831 there is an article respecting such rocks.

lage. On this river are some romantic waterfalls, and its banks, which are overhung with wood, both natural and planted, are exceedingly picturesque. Their beauties were first pointed out by Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist of America, who, although not a native of this parish, resided in it for some years before his emigration, and founded several of his poems on its scenery and incidents. He thus lamented the neglect to which all his time the banks of the Calder had been doomed:—

> "Say, ye blest scenes of solitude and peace,
> Strayed e'er a bard along this hermit shore?
> Did e'er his pencil your perfections trace?
> Or did his muse to sing your beauties soar?
> Alas! methinks the weeping rocks around,
> And the lone stream, that murmurs far below,
> And trees, and caves, with solemn hollow sound
> Breathe out one mournful melancholy 'No!'"

This river is crossed by three bridges. The highest, that of Brigend, is of considerable antiquity. The property adjacent to it occurs under that name in the 16th century, and is still so called. The arch of this bridge is very fine, and the mason-work more elegant than is now usually employed in such structures. Originally it was very narrow, but was repaired and widened in 1814. The second bridge, at Calderhaugh, was built in 1769, and the lowest upwards of twenty years ago. Several *burns* either flow within the parish or bound it. Next to the Castle-Semple property, the history of which has been described under that article, the second large property in the parish is Barr, which anciently belonged to a family named Glen. John de Glen, the first that occurs, swore fealty to Edward of England in 1296. The family became extinct in the person of Alexander Glen in 1616, and the lands of Barr were acquired by a branch of the Wallaces, who appear to have afterwards assumed the surname of Hamilton. Barr continued in the possession of the Hamiltons till about 1788, when it was sold to Mr. Macdowall of Castle-Semple. About 22 years afterwards it was purchased by James Adam, Esq., who, in 1820, sold it to William Macdowall, Esq., nephew of the gentleman just named, and representative of the Macdowalls of Garthland and Castle-Semple. By Mr. Macdowall the mansion-house, (which stands on that part of the barony called Garpel,) was principally built, and the thriving plantations which surround it formed. Here he resided, esteemed by the parishioners for his innate worth and deeds of unostentatious open-handed charity. He died at Barrhouse in his 70th year, and was succeeded by his brother. At his death he was vice-president of the Maitland club, (a distinguished literary association,) and one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county. Barr-loch, which covered about 250 English acres, was so well drained by Mr. Adam during his proprietorship, that its site is now only occasionally and partially inundated after a heavy fall of rain in winter. In summer it waves with luxuriant crops of oats and hay. The castle of Barr is agreeably situated on an eminence on the south side of the road leading from Lochwinnoch to Kilbirnie. It is a high oblong tower, of 4 stories, the walls of which are entire, but without a roof. From the walls having both slits for arrows and ports for guns, the building may be referred to the 15th century, when the people of this country were passing from the one mode of warfare to the other. Above the door are the initials of one of the former proprietors, the Hamiltons, and his wife.—In the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a barony called Auchenbathie-Wallace, to distinguish it from another called Auchenbathie-Blair, which belonged to a different family. The former belonged to the Wallaces of Elderslie, and is mentioned by Blind Harry as one of the places that Malcolm Wallace, father of the hero, "had in heritage." On this property there are the remains of a small castle called the tower of Auchinbathie. The only other objects of antiquity we have to mention are the remains of two hill-forts, the one on the farm of Castlewa's, and the other on Knockmade, a hill near the Kame.* On 18th June, 1685, a skirmish took place at Muirdykes, in the eastern part of the parish, between the Government troops commanded by Lord Ross of Hawkhead, and a remnant to the number of 75, of those who had joined in the rising under the Earl of Argyle. The latter, under the command of Sir John Cochran, having taken up a position within some enclosures, bravely repelled the enemy, and kept their ground till nightfall, after which both parties withdrew from the field. Sir John's men then dispersed, and the Earl himself having been previously taken prisoner near Inchinnan, the unfortunate enterprise came to an end.—Besides the proprietors of Castle-Semple and Barr, the chief land-owners in the parish, in the order of their valuations, are Mrs. Barr, Robert Fulton, Esq. of Hartfield; Ludovic Houston, Esq. of Johnston; the family of the deceased William Cochran, Esq. of Ladyland; and William Patrick, Esq., writer to the signet. The rest of the parish is broken down amongst small proprietors amounting to nearly 130. The lands of Beltrees belonged to a distinguished family, the founder of which was John Sempill, youngest son of the 3d Lord Sempill, and husband of Mary Livingston, sister of Lord Livingston, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Mary. His son, Sir James Sempill, enjoyed the confidence of James VI., and was the author of several works in prose and verse. Robert Sempill, the son, and Francis, the grandson, of Sir James, inherited his poetical talent. In our account of KILBARCHAN, there is some farther notice of this family, which is now represented by James Stuart, Esq., merchant in Greenock, great-grandson of that Robert Sempill who died in 1789.

In this parish there are two cotton-mills, namely, the old mill erected about 1788, and the new mill in 1789, which give employment to upwards of 500 workers. There is also a mill for carding and spinning wool, erected in 1814. It is in the third story of a building near the Calder, the under part of which is one of the largest and most complete corn-mills in the country. The bleaching of goods is extensively carried on. In 1835, there were about 200 handloom weavers, employed by Paisley and Glasgow houses. Population of the parish, in 1831, 4,515; in 1841, 4,716. Houses, in 1831, 538. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,730.—The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors. About 1813, the patronage was bought from Mr. Macdowall of Castle-Semple's trustees for £1,550, and disposed of among 77 heritors, holding more or less shares from 1 to 5, and having votes proportioned to the number of their shares, each of which cost £10. The church was built in 1806; sittings about 1,150. Stipend £277 1s. 6d.; glebe £19 10s. Unappropriated teinds £998 2s. 6d.—In the village there is a mission-station belonging to the Establishment, opened 7th December, 1834. The chapel is a school-room fitted up with a pulpit and moveable seats; sittings 237; salary of missionary £60. There is in the village a church belonging to the United Secession body, built in 1792 at the cost (including the manse, &c.) of about £1,200; sittings 503; stipend £100, with £6 for

* The former is described in the New Statistical Account of the parish, p. 96; the latter is not, but a notice of it will be found in the Paisley Magazine, p. 524.

sacramental expenses, besides a house and garden. Salary of parochial schoolmaster £34 4s, (from which £5 is paid yearly to one of the schools not parochial,) with school-fees varying in the branches taught; and £25 annually arising from an endowment. There are 9 other schools, with one teacher to each. There is hardly a person in the parish who cannot read.

The village of Lochwinnoch is on the north-west side of Castle-Semple loch. The situation is very pleasant, being sheltered in all directions except the south-east, either by rising grounds or thick plantations. The place consists of a main street half-a-mile long, with some streets crossing it at right angles. The houses are generally of two stories and covered with slates. There is a branch bank in the village. The cross of Lochwinnoch is distant 9 miles and 6 furlongs from that of Paisley. Population of village, in 1838, 2,636. Besides Howwood, [which see,] the only other village in the parish is Glenhead, the population of which, in 1831, was 53.

LOCHWOOD-CASTLE. See Johnstone, Dumfries-shire.

LOCHY (Loch), a lake in the district of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, forming one of the chain of lakes which occupy a large portion of Glenmore-nan-Albin, or 'the Great glen of Scotland.' It is about 14 miles long, and not more than a mile broad. Its boundaries on either side, throughout its whole extent, are lofty mountains, which rise up sudden and unbroken. Their outline is without variety, and after passing the mouth of the water of Archaig, there is neither bay, promontory, nor turning of the lake, of size sufficient to break the disagreeable uniformity. A narrow valley, its bottom filled with an extensive sheet of water, presents a dreary vista, of which the termination cannot be seen; and a sense of tiresome vacuity is the result of a visit to Loch-Lochy. Near the western end of the lake, however, where the water of Archaig enters, there is some relief to the scenery here described. The fine bay which here sweeps on towards the glens of Achnacary, the Mil-dubh,—the broken rocks and rich woods which ornament these little valleys,—the wooded and heathery knolls which are scattered about,—the mansion-house of Lochiel, and the pleasant farm-house of Clunes,—afford an agreeable relief to the tourist, who has sailed up Loch-Lochy from the east. From Loch-Lochy to Loch-Linnhe, a long dreary flat moss extends for about 10 miles, of which but a small portion has been attempted to be cultivated. Through this moss the river Lochy flows. The Spean—a rough mountain-torrent—joins its waters to the Lochy, near where it leaves the lake, and so rapid is the current of the united streams, that it is said they disgorge into the sea with such force as to preserve their stream entire for a long way without any very perceptible mixture with the salt water. On the banks of the Lochy, near its junction with the sea, stands Inverlochy-castle: which see.

LOCHY (The), a river of the Glenmore-nan-Albin, Inverness-shire. It issues from the south-west end of Loch-Lochy by a new channel artificially cut for it, about 600 yards south-east of the point at which the lake receives the Caledonian canal. Continuing for some time to run in its new channel, it is conveyed at Mucomre-bridge, a mile below Loch-Lochy, into the course of its former tributary, the Spean, and it becomes lost in that stream for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, but resumes its name when the united current falls into the old channel of the parent stream at Garelochy. Its length of run is about 10 miles, generally parallel to the line of the canal, and it falls into Loch-Eil at Fort-William, within a few yards of the embouchure of the Nevis, precipitating itself with such force and rapidity into the marine lake, as to preserve, for a considerable distance, both distinctness of current and freshness of water. An excellent ferry is maintained on the river, about 2 miles above Fort-William, and is provided on each side with a good quay; yet it forms for all classes, but especially for cattle-dealers, a poor succedaneum for a substantial and commodious bridge.

LOCHY (The), a small river of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It rises on the north side of Benchallin, in the extreme south of the most westerly detached part of Kenmore, and runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ north-eastward to the eastern limit of that district. It now, for 3 miles eastward, bisects a part of Weem, but has on its north bank a small section of Killin; it next, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, runs across parts of Kenmore, of Weem, and of Killin, and it finally flows $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile through Killin to the Dochart, into which it gently flows a little above the entrance of that river into Loch-Tay. The Lochy is a stream of very varied and high attractions; and, in the lower part of its course, contributes its quota to the superb scenery round Loch-Tay-head. It is about 15 miles in length of course, and gives the name of Glenlochy to the vale which it traverses. See Glenlochy.

LOCKERBY, a neat, stirring, and prosperous little town in the parish of Dryfesdale, and district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the mailroad between Glasgow and Carlisle, 4 miles from Lochmaben, 6 from Ecclefechan, 12 east from Dumfries, 10 north from Annan, 16 south from Moffat, $17\frac{1}{2}$ west from Langholm, 26 from Carlisle, and 72 from Glasgow. Its site is midway between the Annan and the Milk, with a luxuriant plain intervening on the west, and rich soft hill scenery undulating toward the east. The town stretches north and east, and is flanked on the east by a beautiful rising ground called Lockerby-hill, and gives easy access to some scenery on the Milk, perhaps the loveliest in Annandale. Like most towns on the Border, as well as some in other localities, it originated in the protection and influence of a castle, or fortalice. On a ridgy rising ground, nearly surrounded by two lochlets, now drained, and one of them anciently traversed by the great Roman road up Annandale, stands an ancient quadrangular tower, the seat, in old times, of the Johnstones of Lockerby, a branch of the family of Johnstone of Lochwood, the ancestor of the late Marquis of Annandale, and of the present Marquis of Queensberry. Around this tower grew up a hamlet, which gradually swelled into a village, and eventually, by the liberal policy of granting feus and long tacks, increased to the bulk of a small and provincially important town. But though the place is of remote origin, and is the scene of some curious traditionary tales, it comes into notice, and maintains a vantage-ground before the view, almost solely as the seat of a vast lamb-fair, and of considerable pastoral traffic. After the union of the Crowns, and the commencement of international friendly intercourse, English dealers annually met at the village of the sheep-farmers of Dumfries shire, and bought their surplus stock for the southern markets. The 'tryst,' as the meeting was called, was held on the skirt of Lockerby-hill; but is increased in extent, with the internal prosperity of the village, and especially with the augmentation of intercourse between the nations, till it could no longer be held within the limits of its original arena. Some person—though no document or tradition gives the name of the public-spirited individual—now granted for the holding of the tryst, the whole hill in perpetuity as 'a common' to the town. This common,

—above 100 acres in extent,—was once, in some way or other, dependent on the city of Glasgow; but the right of superiority having been bought up by the ancient and now noble family of Douglas of Lockerby-house, it is let out by auction to a person who exacts a small sum per score for the lambs shown on it, and who, in some good years, pays £30 to the proprietor for one day's collection. The lamb-fair is the largest and last in Scotland, from 30,000 to 40,000 lambs being usually on the ground; (in 1840, the number shown was nearer 50,000;) and the day being the 2d of August, O. S., unless that be a Saturday, a Sunday, or a Monday, and in that case the following Tuesday. The supply of stock to this market, particularly of Cheviots and crosses, is yearly increasing from wider ranges of country. Besides the lamb-fair, and a market for wool on the hill, there is on the same day a fair, or rather a general gathering for frolic and folly in the town, at which the whole country, for 10 or 12 miles round, is generally assembled. The crowd consists of persons of all ranks and ages, from the meanest plebeian to the proudest patrician of the land,—of servants to hire, and of masters to hire them,—of merry-andrews to raise laughter, and of jackanapes and hobnails to make it. Even the sage and aristrocratic burghers of Dumfries themselves flock to the rendezvous in hundreds—as the Grecians did of old to the Olympic games—and seldom fail to meet there as many adventures in a single day as serve them for subjects for rude mirth and small talk during the subsequent twelvemonth. Another fair, but much less notable than the former, is held on the 2d of October, O. S., with the same exception as to date as the other. Hiring-markets for servants, attended by great concourses of people, are held on the 2d Thursday of April, and on the 16th day of October, both O. S. Free markets, chiefly for the sale of pork, and in some instances of cattle and horses, are held on the 2d Thursday of January, February, March, April, and May; on the 3d Thursday of June, called the Midsummer market; on the 16th day of October, if a Thursday, and if not, on the Thursday following; on a Thursday in November, three weeks after that of October, and called the Martinmas market; on a Thursday, a fortnight after this Martinmas one; and, lastly, on the Thursday preceding Yule or Christmas. All are calculated in O. S. During winter also, there are, chiefly for the sale of pork, weekly markets. So great is the traffic in pork, that £1,000 is sometimes paid down for it by bacon-curers in one day. The town, in fact, is a rival of Dumfries [which see], in this curious and enriching traffic raised by the passion of Englishmen for the swine-flesh of the Scottish Border, and derives from it, and from the numerous and crowded markets and fairs, an amount of support which goes far to compensate the want of manufacture. But Lockerby is likewise a retail-depot of every sort of goods for all central and much of northern Annandale, and has an array of grocers, haberdashers, druggists, and miscellaneous venders, as well as handicraftsmen, which far outbulks the proportions of its own population. The town has branch-offices of the Southern bank of Scotland, and the Western bank of Scotland; two inns, one of which is a posting-house; various literary and religious institutions; and two places of worship,—the parish one, with 640 sittings; and one of the United Secession, with 570: See Dryfesdale. Population, in 1836, 325 families, or about 1,600 individuals. —Of the five different railway lines which have been projected to connect England and Scotland, one runs from Carlisle by Lockerby and Beattock, and sends off a branch at Symington to Edinburgh: making an actual distance of 97 miles 44 chains, between Carlisle and Edinburgh, and 100 miles 74 chains from Carlisle to Glasgow. It has also been proposed to carry a branch from Thankerton,—a point about 2¼ miles nearer than Symington to Glasgow,—to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which it would join at a distance of about 7 miles from Edinburgh. The length of this branch would be 30 miles 41 chains.

Logan, or Port-Logan, or Port-Nessock, a village at the head of Port-Nessock bay, in the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire. Population 180. It is rather a dreary-looking place, but is a summer resort of sea-bathers. The old mansion-house of Logan is an interesting structure.—The fish-pond at Logan, formed in 1800, and repeopled since by many successive generations of cod, is an artificial basin of salt-water, 30 feet deep by 160 in circumference, —reckoning from the top to the bottom of the rock. The area within is hewn from the solid rock, and communicates with the sea by one of those fissures or natural tunnels so common on bold and precipitous coasts. Attached to the pond is a neat Gothic cottage for the accommodation of the fisherman; and, round and round, the rock is surmounted by a substantial stone-wall at least 300 feet in circumference. In every state of the wind or tide,—in winter as well as summer, when not a single boat dare venture to sea,—the proprietor can command a supply of the finest fish, and study at his leisure the instincts and habits of 'the finny nations.'*

* From the inner or back door of the lodge, a winding stairway conducts you to the usual halting-place,—a large flat stone projecting into the water, and commanding a view of every part of the aquatic prison. When the tide is out this stone is left completely dry; and here a stranger perceives with surprise a hundred mouths, simultaneously opened, to greet his arrival. Fishes, in fact, hear as well as see; and the moment the fisherman crosses his threshold, the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown into a state of perfect anarchy and confusion. Darting from this, that, and the other corner, the whole population move, as it were, to a common centre,—elevate their snouts,—lash their tails,—and jostle one another with such violence, that on a first view they actually seem to be menacing an attack on the poor fisherman, in place of the creel full of limpets he carries. Many of the fishes are so tame, that they will feed greedily from the hand, and bite your fingers into the bargain, if you are foolish enough to allow them. Cod appears to be the prevailing species of fish in this pond; but there are also blochin or glassin, haddocks, flounders, and various other kinds. Two other salt-water ponds for similar purposes exist in Scotland;—one in Fife, and the other in Orkney. Our Roman Catholic ancestors—in whose religious system a provision for a supply of fish was almost as indispensable as a house to protect themselves from the weather—have left us numerous testimonials of their diligence and expense in the construction of fish-ponds. Almost every old family-residence, particularly in England, is still furnished with the ancient vivaria for keeping fish, or exhibits the ill-concealed remains of them; but the excavation of new ones is, in these modern days, of very rare occurrence. In France and Germany, the rents paid for carp-ponds are enormous; the carp are there fed and attended to with as much care as the sheep; and why not in this country? For, be it remembered, that although the abundant supplies of fish which our coasts afford might make it less an object with us to increase their quantity than it is on the continent, yet these supplies are, from the state of the weather and other causes, uncertain, and therefore must be variable in price. Now, if our lakes and rivers were well-stocked with fish, of greater variety and of better quality than those always found there, a supply would always be had at market, and the tables of the gastronome would no longer be at the mercy of the fishmonger. We have before us the description of a fish-preserve, which we are surprised has not been imitated by gentlemen who have the means, and who, we should think, would be glad to have the opportunity of furnishing their establishments with fish at times when that luxury may be scarce or unattainable. A small stream is led from a river through a large oblong excavation in the adjoining ground. This excavation is protected all round (the soil being mould that would have been washed down by the water), by walls, in which are left deep recesses below the level of the surface of the water. A small house is built over one end of the excavation, in the floor of which is a large trap-door, which, when open, allows one to see the water. Through this trap-door it is customary to give the fish their food. And when the door of the house is shut, so as to prevent the admission of light, and the trap-door opened, every fish that is in the stew is distinctly visible as they come for their food. This plan gives the proprietor an opportunity of taking out, by means of a

LOGAN (The), or Logan-house-water, a pastoral and romantic rivulet, associated with various interesting antiquities and reminiscences, and traversing to the North Esk a sequestered vale which diagonally cleaves the Pentland-hills in the parishes of Pennicuick and Glencross-burn, Edinburghshire. The stream is known as the Logan, only or chiefly in history and song; and is now popularly called Glencross-burn. See Pennicuick and Glencross.

LOGAN (The), a river in Lanarkshire, which takes its rise in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahago and Muirkirk, and running eastward for 8 miles, joins the Nethan, which has its source in the same mountains.

LOGIE, anciently called Logie-Murdoch, a parish in Fifeshire; bounded by the parishes of Dairsie and Leuchars on the south; on the east by Leuchars and Forgan; and on the north and west by the parish of Kilmany. Its superficial extent is about 3,343 imperial acres, whereof 2,770 are arable. Occupying a portion of the south-eastern extremity of the Ochill-hills, which are here broken up into several parallel ridges or small mountain-ranges, its general surface is irregular and hilly, and considerably elevated above the valley of the Eden. The highest eminence in the parish is Lucklaw-hill, near its eastern extremity, which rises about 600 feet above the level of the sea; and from whence there is an extensive view, particularly towards the north, where it commands the whole of the east coast as far as Arbroath. This hill consists of a yellow coloured felspar porphyry, very hard and susceptible of a fine polish; the summit is compact flesh-red felspar. Tradition says that the Kings of Scotland, when residing at Falkland, or St. Andrews, used to follow the chase on this hill, in consequence of which it is called the King's-park. The only village in the parish is a small one near the parish-church. Population, in 1801, 339; in 1831, 430; in 1838, 410. Houses 92. Assessed property, £4,282. On the south side of the parish, and not far from the church, is the place and lands of Logie, which belonged, in the reign of Robert III., to Sir John Wemyss of Reres and Kincaldrum, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss. In the reign of James VI., the lands of Logie were possessed by a younger branch of this noble family.*—About the middle of last century the lands of Logie were the property of Walter Bowman, Esq., who long resided at Egham in Surrey. This gentleman executed a very strict entail of the property, and along with it he entailed his library under very minute injunctions for its preservation. He had travelled much on the continent, and appears to have collected a considerable portion of his books there. The library contains many valuable editions of the classics, a valuable collection of engravings, and a great number of maps and charts. By the terms of the entail, the heir is prohibited from lending the books; but he is bound to keep a suitable room for the library in his house, and to permit any studious friend of the proprietor to consult it. He is also bound to have a bason, with water and a towel, that the books may not be soiled by unclean hands. Women and children are expressly prohibited from having access to the library! The only ancient house in the parish is the ruins of the castle of Cruivie, on the lands of Straiton, the property of Robert Lindsay, Esq. All that remains of this building is the square tower, which bears marks of considerable antiquity. Anciently these lands belonged to the Ramsays of Colluthie,—a family which ended in an heir female. The lands of Cruivie were purchased by John Anstruther, Esq. of Ardit, who was appointed sheriff of the county in 1811: and after his death were purchased by the father-in-law of the present proprietor.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £205 2s. 5d.; glebe £12. The parish-church anciently belonged to the abbey of Balmerino, the monks of which drew the teinds and supplied the cure. After the Reformation, Balmerino and Logie were under the charge of one minister; but about 1571, Logie was supplied with a reader. Shortly after that date a clergyman was appointed for each of the parishes, which arrangement has continued ever since. The present church was erected in 1826; sittings 280. John West, author of a System of Mathematics—a work of some repute—was son of a minister of the parish, about the middle of last century. He became an Episcopal clergyman in the island of Jamaica; and at his death left some valuable mathematical papers which came into the hands of the late Sir John Leslie, and which it was his intention to have published, with a memoir of the author.—There is no school except the parochial one in the parish. The teacher has the maximum salary, and in addition, 50 merks Scots per annum, the proceeds of an old mortification by an heritor of the parish for the support of the reader,—an office now rendered unnecessary

small landing-net, any particular fish, either for the purpose of consumption, or for weighing it, and examining its gradual increase. The rapidity with which the fish grow to a large size in this confinement is truly astonishing,—some of them gaining many pounds in weight in the course of a single season. The water which is admitted at one end of the stew is allowed to escape at the other end,—thus keeping up a constant succession of fresh water for the use and comfort of the scaly inhabitants. The food which is supplied to them consists of minnows and other small fish, or the entrails of calves, fowls, &c., cut into mouthfuls.

* In the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' Sir Walter Scott has published a ballad called 'The Laird of Logie,' founded on an incident which occurred to Wemyss of Logie, who appears to have been a young gallant at the court of the Scottish Solomon. "In the year 1592," says Sir Walter in his introduction to the ballad, "Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, was agitating his frantic and ill-concerted attempts against the person of James VI., whom he endeavoured to surprise in the palace of Falkland. Through the emulation and private rancour of the courtiers, he found adherents even about the King's person, among whom it seems was the hero of the ballad." The adventure which gave rise to the ballad is thus stated in a curious chronicle which has been published under the title of 'The Historie of King James the Sext.' "In this close tyme, it fortunit that a gentleman callit Weymis of Logye, being also in credence at court, was delatit as a traffekker with Frances erle Bothwell; and he being examinat before king and counsall, confessit his accusation to be of veritie, that sundry tymes he had spokin with him, expresslie againis the King's inhibitioun proclamit on the contrare, whilk confession he subscryvit with his hand; and because the event of this mater had sik a success, it sall also be praysit be my pen, as a worthie turne, proceiding from honest chest love and charitie, whilk suld on na wayis be obscurit from the posteritie for the gude example; and therefore I have thought gude to insert the same for a perpetual memorie. Queen Anne, our noble princess, was servit with dyverss gentilwemen of hir awn cuntrie, and naymelie with ane callit Mres Margaret Twynstoun,* to whome this gentilman, Weymes of Logye, bure great honest affection, tending to the godlie band of marriage, the whilk was honestlie requytet be the said gentilwoman, yea even in his greatest mister; for howsome she understude the said gentilman to be in distress, and apperantlie be his confession to be puneist to the death, and she having prevelege to ly in the queyni's chalmer that same verie night of his accusation, whare the King was also reposing that same night, she came furth of the dure prevelie, bayth the prencis being then at quyet rest, and past to the chalmer, whare the said gentilman was put in custodie to certayne of the garde, and commandit thayme that immediatelie he sould be broght to the King and Queyne, whareunto they geving sure credence obeyit. But howsome she was cum bak to the chalmer dur, she desyrit the watches to stay till he sould cum forth agayne, and so she closit the dur, and convoyit the gentilman to a windo' whare she ministrat a long corde unto him, to convoy himself doun upon; and sa he hir gude cheritable help, he happelie escapit be the subteltie of love." Spottiswoode calls the hero of this tale John Wemyss, younger of Logie; and he adds that the keepers, waiting upon his return, stayed there till morning, and then found themselves deceived. This, with the manner of the escape, ministered great occasion of laughter; and not many days after, the King being pacified by the Queen's means, he was pardoned, and took to wife the gentlewoman who had hazarded her credit for his safety.

* According to Spottiswoode the name was Twynlace

from the appointment of a minister. He has also a free school-room, a dwelling-house and garden.

LOGIE, a parish lying in the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan. Though compact in itself, it exhibits a notable instance of whimsical intricacy and confusion in the territorial allotments of the counties; for the portion of it which belongs to Stirlingshire is in two sections, one of them quite detached from the county; and the portion of it which belongs to Clackmannanshire, is cut off from the body of that county by the portion which belongs to Perthshire. About one-fifth of it, on the south, is the Clackmannan part; and the other four-fifths are nearly equally divided between Perth and Stirling. The parish is 4½ miles in length from south to north, and 4 or 3½ in mean breadth. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Dunblane; on the east by Alloa; on the south by the Forth, which divides it from St. Ninians and Stirling; and on the west by Allan water, which divides it from Lecropt and Dunblane. In the north-east and north it runs up among the Ochil hills; it thence descends in a hanging plain of dryfield to about its middle; and then, over one-half of its whole area, stretches away toward the rivers in strong and beautiful carse-ground, unsurpassed in its opulence by any in the kingdom. The district is smilingly and variedly beautiful, richly cultivated and adorned in its low grounds, and finely picturesque in its pastoral uplands. Its southern boundary has the far-folding sinuosities, and the silvery edging of romantic curvatures, which distinguish the most capricious part of the links of the Forth. One of the peninsulas within the links is graced with the venerable ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey: which see. The centre of the parish is ornamented with the mansion, and the wooded pleasure-grounds of Airthrie castle, a seat of Lord Abercromby. One of the Ochils, a high conical hill called Dumyat, lifts the eye over parts of 12 counties, and feasts it with one of the most magnificent, as well as extensive, prospects in Scotland. Half-a-mile north of its base, a very fine well issues from more than 60 springs, bears the name of the Holy well, and is said to have been anciently an object of superstitious veneration and crowded resort on the part of the Roman Catholics. Toward the west are the mineral wells of Airthrey: which see. Silver and copper ores occur among the Ochils. A mine of copper was for some time flattered in its operations by the appearance of a very rich vein; but it became uncompensating, and was abandoned. The village of Logie, or Blair-Logie, stands in the centre of the parish, near the meeting of the counties, at the entrance to Glendevon among the Ochil hills; and, with its neat little church, and its broad zone of warm-coloured and very diversified landscape, has a singularly pleasing appearance. See, for other villages, Menstrie and Allan (Bridge of). A distillery, a woollen manufactory, and a small paper-mill employ all the labouring class not connected with agriculture. The parish is traversed by the Stirling and Perth turnpike, the Stirling and Callander road, and by other thoroughfares. Population, in 1801, 2,166; in 1831, 1,945. Houses 348. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,481.—Logie is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Dunmore. Stipend £263 10s. 2d.; glebe £19. Unappropriated teinds £680 3s. 2d. The parish-church was built in 1807; sittings 644.—A Relief congregation in Blair-Logie was formed in 1761 or 1762. Sittings in their chapel 400. The minister has a house and garden.—The lands of Cambuskenneth, with a population of 200, are annexed *quoad sacra* to Stirling. The parish, exclusive of these lands, was stated by the incumbent, in 1836, to have a population of 1,827; of whom 1,086 were church men, 706 were dissenters, and 35 were persons not known to belong to any religious denomination. The Clackmannanshire part of the parish includes the sites of the ancient chapels and hermitages of Lupno, north-west of Menstrie, on the western bank of the stream which flows into the Devon. The parish school was attended, in 1834, by 73 children; and three private schools by 164. Parish schoolmaster's salary £30, with £33 fees.

LOGIE-ALMOND, a district on the north bank of the river Almond, opposite the parish of Methven, and immediately west of that of Monedie, Perthshire. About 80 or 100 years ago, it was, by authority of the court of teinds, disjoined from the parish of Monzie, to which it originally belonged, and annexed *quoad sacra* to that of Monedie. The district measures 3 miles by 2½. The soil adjacent to the river is partly a light loam and partly gravelly; and, on rising grounds and hills in the interior and on the north, it is a deep till mixed with moss. The uplands are divided into sheep-walks, and abound with all kinds of game. Near the Almond are some ruinous castles; and elsewhere are two Druidical circles. The district anciently formed the meeting point of the three dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and is traditionally said to have been a place of conference on the part of the three bishops. —Logie-Almond, and small portions of the parishes of Redgorton, Auchtergaven, Fowlis-Wester, and Methven, were a few years ago erected into a chaplainry, or formally connected with a chapel, without being made a *quoad sacra* parish. The united district measures 6 miles by 2½; and, in 1838, had 1,114 inhabitants,—681 of whom were in Logie-Almond, 93 in Redgorton, 95 in Auchtergaven, 162 in Fowlis-Wester, and 83 in Methven; while 486 of the whole, according to the Established minister's survey, were churchmen, and 428 were dissenters. The chapel was originally a place of worship in connexion with the parish of Monzie, and was thoroughly repaired, in 1834, at a cost of £150. Sittings 285. Stipend from £50 to £60. In Logie-Almond a United Secession congregation was established about 1751. Their present place of worship was built, in 1811, at an expense of upwards of £400. Sittings 450. Stipend £69, with a glebe worth £12, and a manse and offices built, in 1801, at a cost of between £200 and £300. The sole heritor of the united district is Sir William Drummond Stewart of Grandtully.

LOGIE-BRIDE. See Auchtergaven.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Cruden; on the east by Slains, which divides it from the sea; on the south by Foveran; and on the west by Ellon. The river Ythan, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, crosses it from west to east, dividing it into nearly equal proportions. It extends, from south-west to north-east, in a curved form, about 9 miles, by about 2 miles in mean breadth. Houses 123. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,367. Population, in 1801, 539; in 1831, 684. The surface of this parish is rather flat, with occasional eminences: the soil, in general, is fertile; but it is said to be less so on the banks of the river than elsewhere,—a circumstance rather unusual. The land is arable, and in an excellent state of cultivation; but presents no object of particular interest. The well-known song, 'Logie o' Buchan,' is sometimes, but erroneously, supposed to celebrate this parish.—Logie-Buchan is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Buchan of Auchmacoy. Stipend £191 16s. 8d.; glebe £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds £11 11s. 9d. The church is situated

on the right bank of the river Ythan. Schoolmaster's stipend £25 13s. 4d.; fees, &c. £12 7s. 6d. Two dame schools are occasionally kept.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in the district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire; composed of the parishes of Logie and Coldstone, united in 1618. It is bounded on the north by Strathdon and Towie; on the east by Tarland and Coul; on the south by Glenmuick; and on the west by Strathdon. The length from east to west is about 6 miles: the breadth may be stated at 3½ miles; but it is narrow in the middle. Houses 204. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,353. Population, in 1801, 861; in 1831, 910. The surface is interspersed, in the interior, with a number of small hills and large moors, abounding with game: on the hill of Morven, ptarmigan and white hares are found. A proportion of the soil is arable and fertile; but the district, in general, is bleak and uninteresting, though considerable improvements have been effected. The parish is watered by three rivulets forming DAVEN-LOCH [which see] and tributary to the Dee. There are several large cairns and Druidical circles. This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown and Farquharson of Invercauld. Stipend £217 9s. 3d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £91 11s. 7d.—Schoolmaster's salary £26; fees, &c. £24, besides a share of the Dick bequest.

LOGIE-DURNO. See CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty; bounded on the north by Tain; on the north-east by Fearn; on the east by Nigg; on the south by Kilmuir; and on the west by Kilmuir and Edderton. Its length is 7 miles; and its breadth about 3 miles. The surface is uneven, but by no means rugged. The soil is, in some places, a strong deep clay; in others a rich black mould; in others a light earth on a sandy irretentive subsoil. Sands have been extensively reclaimed, and are in a very improved state of cultivation. Wheat is more plentifully produced than any other grain, and is excellent in quality. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone. Thriving plantations are somewhat extensive; and some natural wood flourishes on the ground of Ulladale. The largest stream bisects the parish eastward, and popularly bears the comprehensive name of *Abhor*, or 'river.' Of three other rivulets or burns, one, after heavy rains, overflows its banks, and sometimes considerably damages the adjacent fields, washing away the soil, and spoiling the grass. The water of one of several very fine springs was once superstitiously thought to have a predictive power; and, when carried, in any quantity, into the presence of a sick person, was alleged to change colour if he would die, and to retain its limpidness if he would recover. The climate seems to possess less than average salubriousness. The mansions are Culrossie and Shandwick, the seats respectively of Rose Ross, and Charles C. Ross, Esq. The estate of Balnagown in the parish gives designation to its proprietor Sir Charles Ross, Bart. Several cairns stand on both sides of one of the burns, and are traditionally said to indicate an ancient battle in which some Scottish forces worsted an army of Danes. A gallows hill in the centre of the parish, and a deep small pond in its vicinity, called *Poll a bhaidh*, or 'the Pool for drowning,' were noted, in the days of hereditary jurisdiction, as places of capital punishment. "About 40 years ago," writes the Old Statistical reporter, "died a man who witnessed the last execution in the pool, that of a woman for child murder." An annual cattle-market is held in May at Blackhill. The manse and church, situated near the middle of the parish, are 2 miles north of Parkhill post-office, and 5 south-south-west of the burgh of Tain. The Great north mail-road runs along the east, and a turnpike goes into the interior; but no road lays open the district in the west. Depopulation has occurred by the enlarging of farms. Population, in 1801, 1,031; in 1831, 934. Houses 226. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,247.—Logie-Easter is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, M'Kenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £236 19s. 1d.; glebe not known. Unappropriated teinds £55 17s. 10d. The church is a neat and commodious structure; and commands from the summit of a rising ground a charming view, southward, of the bay and town, and environs of Cromarty, and eastward of the parishes of Nigg, Fearn, and Tarbat, and the coast of the German ocean. In 1834, the parish school was attended by 106 scholars, and another school by 58. Parish schoolmaster's salary £30, with £6 fees.

LOGIE-PERT, a parish in the extreme north of the maritime district of Forfarshire; bounded on the north and north-east by the North Esk, which divides it from Kincardineshire; on the south-east by Montrose; on the south by Montrose and Dun; on the south-west by Dun and Strickathrow; and on the west by Strickathrow. Its outline is ellipsoidal, but with a tapering toward the east; and its extent is nearly 5 miles from east to west by 3 from north to south. The surface rises from the North Esk, at first gently, and afterwards more rapidly, so as to attain a commanding though not strictly a hilly elevation; and, in a minor section, it slopes to the south. The high ground commands a noble view of the Grampians, of the intervening plain, and of a considerable part of Kincardineshire. The soil, in the northern division, is a deep clay which spontaneously yields rich crops of grass, and yields large returns to cultivation; and in the other districts, it is partly a light loam, and partly blackish moorland, superincumbent on clay. About 300 acres are waste; and all the rest of the area is disposed in arable grounds and plantations, in the proportions to each other of 3½ to 1. Abundance of wood, wealth of soil, and the achievements of husbandry, impress on the parish a peculiarly snug and cheerful aspect. Of various springs of excellent water which refresh the inhabitants, a copious one near the site of the old manse of Pert is reputed to be antiscorbutic, and one in Martin's den produces so plentifully that its stream would fill a pipe of a foot in interior circumference. The North Esk, while skirting the boundary, is beautiful in its banks, and produces excellent trout and salmon. Freestone, of good quality, abounds; but is not much worked. Limestone was formerly mined and burnt to a great extent; but eventually proved uncompensating. On the North Esk are two seats of considerable manufacture. The Logie works, a mile from the eastern extremity, and 4¼ miles from the town of Montrose, consist of a flax-spinning mill, which employs about 130 persons, and a bleachfield for linen-yarns, which employs nearly 50. These works belong to a company in Montrose. The Craigo works, nearly a mile farther up the river, belong to a company in London, and consist of a flax-spinning mill, machinery for finishing cloth, a bleachfield, and a soda-work, which jointly employ about 150 persons. Though the population of the eastern section of the parish is chiefly gathered round the vicinity of the manufactories, they are nowhere congregated into a village. The chief mansions are Craigo, in the south-east corner, and Gallary, on the North Esk, the seats respectively of David Carnegie, Esq., and James Lyall, Esq., the two largest landowners. Nearly a mile west of Craigo-house are three remarkable tumuli, called the Laws of Logie, two of which

have been opened, and found to contain unusually large human skeletons, and some kindred relics. The parish is cut across its north-west nook by the west road between Dundee and Aberdeen, and across its east end by the road from Montrose to Fettercairn. The bridge which carries the former over the North Esk is a solid structure of three arches, said to have been built by the celebrated Erskine of Dun; and that which carries over the latter is an elegant erection of four arches, built in 1814. Population, in 1801, 908; in 1831, 1,359. Houses 233. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,173. — Logie-Pert is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown and the New college of St. Andrews. Stipend £219 3s. 2d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds of Logie, £38 3s. 2d.; of Pert, £28 15s. 1d. The church was built in 1775, by voluntary subscription among the parishioners, at a cost, it is supposed, of about £300; and has never been repaired. Sittings 502. The minister stated the population, in 1836, to consist of 1,310 churchmen, 90 dissenters, and 4 nondescripts, —in all, 1,404 persons. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Logie-Montrose, composing its eastern division, and of Pert, composing its western division. The parishes were united by act of parliament between 1610 and 1615. The ruins of the old church of Logie stand in a romantic hollow or low ground on the North Esk, half-a-mile from the eastern extremity; and those of the old church of Pert stand also on the river 4¼ miles further west. The parish school was attended, in 1834, by 33 scholars; and 5 private schools by 117. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £10 7s. 6d. fees, and £10 6s. other emoluments. There are two savings banks and a library.

LOGIERAIT, a large and dispersed parish in the northern division of Perthshire. Part of it is surrounded on all sides, to a depth of many miles, by the parish of Fortingall in Breadalbane. This part has a length from north to south of 4½ miles, and a mean breadth of 3¾ miles; it lies on the south side of Loch-Rannoch, from 1¼ to 5 miles from the east end of the lake; it has a belt of plantation a mile broad from the lake southward; and it thence toweringly recedes to a water-shedding line of alpine summits along its southern boundary. The nearest other part of the parish to this is a detached section, 11½ miles to the east, surrounded on all sides by the parish of Dull, and parts of the curiously scattered parish of Weem, and extending in a stripe of irregular but generally narrow breadth, 4¼ miles from north-west to south-east, where it strikes the Tay. This district is cut asunder across its narrow middle by the loch of Glassy; it has a lochlet near its north-west extremity; and it is softened into amenity and beauty toward the Tay; but elsewhere, it is wildly pastoral. The next part of the parish is surrounded on all sides by Dull, runs parallel to the former part at generally a mile's distance, and is a stripe of 3½ miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in mean breadth stretching southeastward to the Tay. This part has on its northeastern boundary the loch of Derculich, ¾ of a mile in length, and possesses over a large proportion of its area, especially toward the Tay, a cultivated and ornamental aspect, foiled by lofty grounds at its centre and in the north-west. The fourth and chief part of the parish, or its main body, lies at the nearest point, half-a-mile east of the part just noticed, and 14 miles in a straight line east of the part in Rannoch. It consists of an irregular triangle, and an attached parallelogram. The triangle lies between the rivers Tay and Tummel, from their point of confluence upward; it measures 6 miles along the Tummel in a straight line on the north-east, and is there bounded by Moulin, by part of Dowally, and by its own attached parallelogram; 5½ miles along the Tay on the south, and is there bounded by Little Dunkeld and Dull; and 4½ miles from the Tummel to the Tay on the west, but sends westward a projection of 4 or 4½ square miles in area, and is there bounded wholly by Dull. The parallelogram rests one end for 2 miles on the Tummel, and for 1 mile on the Tay, subsequent to the confluence of the rivers; it recedes north-eastward 5¼ miles by 3; and it is bounded on the north-west by part of Dowally; on the north-east by Strathardle in Kirkmichael; on the south-east by Dunkeld; and on the south-west by Little Dunkeld; and by its own attached triangle. Two-thirds of the parallelogram, from the north-east boundary downward, are occupied by the Braes of Tullimet, which give name to a favourite Scottish air. Among the Braes are three lakes,—the largest, Loch-Hoishne, circular in outline, and about 1½ mile in circumference. A broad belt of the parallelogram upon the Tummel is arable ground. The triangle has an area singularly varied and beautiful. Along the Tummel, or the north-east side of the triangle, stretches Slesbeg, or 'the narrow country,' having woodlands which, in several places, go down to the very brink of the river, and, in one place, are very extensive. Slesbeg is flanked over its whole length by a bold abrupt ridge of heights which terminates, at the south-east, in precipitous rocks. Parallel to this ridge, and close on the south-west boundary, runs another ridge of similar character, enclosing several lochlets, and sending down mountain-brooks to drain the diversified surface intervening between it and the other ridge. The hills here and elsewhere, are, in their summits and higher acclivities, partly covered with heath, and partly a wild and triumphant exhibition of naked and menacing rock. Along the Tay is a beautiful broad belt of arable ground, forming part of Strathtay, and finely adorned with wood. The area here, and along the two sides of the Tummel, and up the lower slopes of the hills which acknowledges the dominion of the plough, and displays the attractions of full cultivation, aggregates nearly 3,000 acres. So far back as the date of the Old Statistical Account, the country had advanced singularly far in georgical skill and achievement, and in acquaintanceship with the best tools and appliances of husbandry. Among the rocks is a variety of talc; in one part of Strath-tay, are several strata of limestone; and in some mosses fossil wood is occasionally found. Fruit-trees and garden-shrubs agree well with the soil, and are plentifully reared. The rivers frequently overflow their banks, convert the low grounds into temporary lakes, break down barriers, and sweep away land to the enlargement of their channels, and fling a dash of wildness and sublimity over the landscape. The country, in its ordinary state, ranks high in scenic attraction. "A rock, not above a mile from the church," says the statist, "commands a prospect of a great part of the parish. The windings of the rivers, the rich vales, the sloping corn-fields and pastures, the hanging woodlands, and the awful mountains which rise at a distance to confine the view, form, all together, one of the noblest landscapes, for extent, variety, beauty, and grandeur, that the eye can behold." Along the Tay, as well in the detached sections as in the main body, are some fine mansions. The village of Logierait lies 8 miles east of Aberfeldy, and 8½ north of Dunkeld. It is finely situated on the banks of the Tay, here a noble stream, and is noted for the distillation of whisky in its vicinity, and conducts to some extent a manufacture in linen yarn. Here Charles Edward located the prisoners whom he carried off from the field of

Prestonpans; and here Rob Roy made his escape after being apprehended by the Duke of Athole in 1717. Across the Tummel, a mile above its confluence with the Tay, and across the Tay ¼ of a mile below the confluence, are chain ferry-boats for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, carts, and carriages. Good roads run along the Tay, and along both sides of the Tummel. Druidical stones and ruins of ancient Romish chapels occur in various quarters. Cairns formerly existed in several places, but have been removed. A Roman urn and a medal of Trajan were found in the parish. The ruins of a beacon-house stand on a rock 2 miles from the manse. The ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of Robert III. after he resigned the government to his brother, the Duke of Albany, surmount a high bank near the Tummel ferry. The area of the castle is elliptical, and the fosse is in tolerable preservation. Population, in 1801, 2,890; in 1831, 3,138. Houses 680. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,030.—Logierait is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Stipend £231 16s.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £303 18s. 3d. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 32 scholars; and 9 other schools, by 498. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £5 15s. 9d. fees. Of the non-parochial schools, one is a free school, another is endowed by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, and some are very small.

LOGIE-WESTER, a parish in Ross-shire united to URQUHART: which see.

LOING (THE), a small river of the western division of Ross-shire. It divides Kintail on its left bank from Lochalsh on its right; uniformly pursues a south-westerly course; falls into the head of Loch-Long conjointly with the Elchaig coming from the east-south-east; and, though having an entire run of only about 9 miles, is fed by so many mountain-streams as to be subject to very sudden and great freshets. Salmon once abounded in the rivulet, but is now comparatively scarce.

LOMOND-HILLS (THE), two beautiful conical trap hills, situated in the shires of Fife and Kinross, and visible to a considerable distance. The East Lomond, which is in the parish of Falkland in Fifeshire, and is the most regular and beautiful, is generally stated to be about 1,260 feet above sea-level, and 900 feet above the valley which separates it from the Ochills; but Mr. Cunningham, in his 'Geology of the Lothians,' estimates its altitude at 1,466 feet. This hill contains limestone and coal. The West Lomond, which is in the parish of Portmoak in Kinross-shire, is usually stated to be about 40 feet higher, but Mr. Cunningham estimates it at 1,721 feet. At its base lies the beautiful and placid Loch-Leven. Between the two principal Lomonds there rises another point which is sometimes distinguished as the Mid-Lomond, and composed of sandstone and trap strata, surmounted by a greyish black basalt. In some parts the Lomonds present a face of regular columnar trap. See FALKLAND.

LOMOND* (LOCH), the Queen of Scottish lakes, distant about 20 miles from Glasgow, and 6 from Dumbarton. It lies principally in Dumbartonshire, but Stirlingshire bounds a portion of its eastern shore. It is nearly 30 miles long, and at its southern end, from 8 to 10 miles broad: at the middle, however, and towards the northern extremity, its breadth is greatly diminished,—in some places to less than a mile. The depth of the lake varies as much as its breadth: the southern portion seldom exceeding 60 feet, whilst north of Luss, it increases to 200 and 360 feet. Thirty islands, of different sizes, are scattered over its surface, some of which rise to a considerable height, and most of the larger ones are finely wooded. See articles INCH-CAILLIACH, INCH-CLAIR, INCH-CONACHAN, INCH-CROIN, INCH-GALBRAITH, &c. The lake lies completely imbedded amidst different ranges of hills. At the south end the Kilpatrick-hills terminate near Kilmaronock; on the western shore are the mountains of Luss and Arrochar; at the upper extremity tower the mountains of Glenfalloch; and on the eastern shore the great chain of the Grampians terminates in Benlomond. These ranges of hills are intersected by deep glens, and by numerous mountain-streams which pour their waters into the lake. The rivulets Fruin, Luss, Finlas, and Duglass, with many smaller streams, drain the highlands of Dumbartonshire; but the largest river which runs into Loch-Lomond is the Endrick, which flows into the south-east corner of the loch.

It is said that the waters of Loch-Lomond have increased considerably during the lapse of ages; and in Camstradden-bay, more than 100 yards from the shore, the ruins of houses are alleged still to be visible beneath the water. These traditionary reports have the sanction of the learned Camden, who, in his 'Atlas Britannica,' speaks of an island existing in his time, called Camstradden, situated between the lands of that name and Inch-Cavanach, on which, he adds, was a house and an orchard. This island has now disappeared: such an accident may have occurred, however, without any increase of the waters of the lake. Indeed, the supposition of such an increase is inconsistent with the appearances presented by the river Leven, which would rather lead to the supposition that the waters of Loch-Lomond had become lower than they once were. Loch-Lomond was at one time famed for three wonders—"waves without wind, fish without fin, and a floating island." The swell in the widest part, particularly after a storm, has no doubt given rise to the belief in the first of these marvels. Vipers are said occasionally to swim from island to island, and this may account for the second. In Bleau's Atlas, 1653, it is said, "Les poissons qu'ils disent n'avoir pas de nageoires, qu'ils apéllent vulgairement Paones, sont un espece d'anguilles, c'est pourquoy il ne faut pas s'en estonner." Various accounts have been given of the floating island—one, that it was constructed of large square beams of oak, firmly mortised into one another, by a Keith Macindoill, or Keith the son of Dollius, who is said to have been contemporary with the famous Finmacoull or Fingal, and consequently to have lived in the 5th century. Camden appears to have heard of the floating island, and he adds a fourth wonder. "As for the floating island," says he, "I shall not call the truth of it in question, for what could hinder a body from swimming that is dry and hollow, like a pinnace, and very light? And so Pliny (lib. 8, epis. 20,) tells us that certain green lands, covered with rushes, float up and down on the lake of Vundimon. But I leave it to the neighbours, who know the nature of this place, to be judges whether this old distich of our Neckham be true:—

"Ditatur fluvius Albania, saxea ligna
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens.

* This lake has received its present name from Benlomond, which probably derives its appellation from the British *Llummon*, signifying 'a Beacon.' It is only since the 14th century that the lake has received its present name. Anciently it was called Loch-Leven, as appears from the chartularies of Lennox and Paisley, in which the lake and the river are frequently mentioned. In 1225, Maldowen, Earl of Levenachs, grants to the monastery of Paisley the right of fishing "per totam lacum meum de Levyn."—Chart. Paisley, No. 316. The river which issues from it retains the name formerly common to it and the lake.

Scotland's enriched with rivers, timber thrown
Into cold Lomand's waters turns to stone."*

Loch-Lomond has, with great justice, been styled the Queen of Scottish lakes. The beauty of some portions, and the splendid magnificence of other parts of its scenery, are nowhere else to be equalled. Custom cannot stale its infinite variety. At the south end it is broad and expanded, and its ample bosom agreeably and picturesquely diversified by the numerous islands with which it is gemmed. The hills indeed have not here the true Highland aspect, but they are softly swelling, and have a green and pastoral appearance; and the open valleys smiling in the sunshine, everywhere present scenes of calm and quiet beauty. Numerous splendid mansions, with their richly wooded grounds, are studded around the shores, at the bases of the hills, or the openings of the valleys, adding the beauties of cultivation and art to those of nature. But it is the inconceivable variety afforded by numberless projecting headlands and receding bays, and by all the crowd of fairy islands which lie scattered over the surface of the lake,

"As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds,"

which forms the distinguishing charm of the whole, and presents an inexhaustible source of pleasure and delight to the cultivated tourist. Towards the north end of the lake the scene becomes very different, and acquires a really Highland character. Here the lake is narrowed to the appearance of a river, winding amidst bold and rugged mountains, which, in some places, seem as if they were about to close over it. The hills rise to a greater height, and their bare and serrated tops present a bold and broken outline, often enveloped in mist and clouds, and for a great part of the year covered with snow. The valleys are deep and narrow, and their sides are everywhere marked by the rough and rugged beds of mountain-torrents.

A great poet has said, that, "In Scotland, the proportion of diffused water is often too great, as at the lake of Geneva, for instance, and in most of the Scottish lakes. No doubt," he continues, "it sounds magnificent, and flatters the imagination, to hear at a distance of masses of water so many leagues in length and miles in width; and, such ample room may be delightful to the fresh-water sailor, scudding with a lively breeze amid the rapidly shifting scenery. But who ever travelled along the banks of Loch-Lomond, variegated, as the lower part is, by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination of the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side? In fact, a notion of grandeur as connected with magnitude, has seduced persons of taste into a general mistake upon this subject. It is much more desirable for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances. To illustrate this by one instance: how pleasing is it to have a ready and frequent opportunity of watching, at the outlet of a lake, the stream, pushing its way among the rocks, in lively contrast with the stillness from which it has escaped; and how amusing to compare its noisy and turbulent motions with the gentle playfulness of the breezes that may be starting up, or wandering here and there, over the fainty-rippled surface of the broad water! I may add, as a general remark, that in lakes of great width, the shores cannot be distinctly seen at the same time; and therefore contribute little to mutual illustration and ornament; and if the opposite shores are out of sight of each other, like those of the American and Asiatic lakes, then unfortunately the traveller is reminded of a nobler object; he has the blankness of a sea-prospect without the grandeur and accompanying sense of power." Thus far the sentiments of one, whose opinion on such points is not to be lightly gainsayed or controverted. But we think the following remarks on the passage just quoted, by Professor Wilson, will carry along with them the suffrages of most of our readers: —"We shall not be suspected," says the Professor, "of an inclination to dissent, on light grounds, from any sentiments of Wordsworth. But finely felt and expressed as all this is, we do not hesitate to say that it is not applicable to Loch-Lomond. Far be it from us to criticise this passage sentence by sentence; for we have quoted it not in a captious, but a reverent spirit, as we have ever done with the works of this illustrious man. He has studied nature more widely and profoundly than we have; but it is out of our power to look on Loch-Lomond without a feeling of perfection. The 'diffusion of water' is indeed great; but in what a world it floats! At first sight of it, how our soul expands! The sudden revelation of such majestic beauty, wide as it is and extending afar, inspires us with a power of comprehending it all. Sea-like indeed it is,—a Mediterranean sea,—enclosed with lofty hills and as lofty mountains,—and these indeed are the Fortunate Isles! We shall not dwell on the feeling which all must have experienced on the first sight of such a vision—the feeling of a lovely and a mighty calm; it is manifest that the spacious 'diffusion of water' more than conspires with the other components of such a scene to produce the feeling; that to it belongs the spell that makes our spirit serene, still, and bright, as its own. Nor when such feeling ceases so entirely to possess, and so deeply to affect us, does the softened and subdued charm of the scene before us depend less on the expanse of the 'diffusion of water.' The islands, that before had lain we knew not how—or we had only felt that they were all most lovely—begin to show themselves in the order of their relation to one another and to the shores. The eye rests on the largest, and with them the lesser combine; or we look at one or two of the least, away by themselves, or remote from all a tufted rock; and many as they are, they break not the breadth of the liquid plain, for it is ample as the sky. They show its amplitude; as masses and sprinklings of clouds, and single clouds, show the amplitude of the cerulean vault. And then the long promontories—stretching out from opposite mainlands, and enclosing bays that in themselves are lakes—they too magnify the empire of water; for long as they are, they seem so only as our eye attends them with their cliffs and woods from the retiring shores, and far distant are their shadows from the central light. Then what shores! On one side where the lake is widest, low-lying they seem and therefore lovelier—undulating with fields and groves, where many a pleasant dwelling is embowered, into lines of hills that gradually soften away into another land. On the other side, sloping back, or overhanging, mounts beautiful in their bareness, for they are green as emerald; others, scarcely more beautiful, studded with fair trees—some altogether woods. They soon form into mountains—and the mountains become more and more majestical, yet beauty never deserts them, and her spirit continues to tame that of the frowning cliffs. Far off as they are, Benlomond and Benvoirlich are seen to be giants; magnificent is their retinue, but they two are supreme, each in his own dominion; and clear as the day is

* Gibson's Camden, vol. iii. p 1218.

here, they are diademed with clouds. It cannot be that the 'proportion of diffused water is here too great;' and is it then true that no one 'ever travelled along the banks of Loch-Lomond, variegated as the lower part is by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination to the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side?' We have travelled along them in all weathers and never felt such a wish. For there they all are—all but the 'sparkling stream to run by our side,' and we see not how that well could be in nature. 'Streams that sparkle as they run,' cross our path on their own; and brighter never issued from the woods. Along the margin of the water, as far as Luss—ay, and much farther—the variations of the foreground are incessant; 'had it no other beauties,' it has been truly said, 'but those of its shores, it would still be an object of prime attraction; whether from the bright green meadows sprinkled with luxuriant ash-trees, that sometimes skirt its margin, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, like a miniature ocean, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water rich in wild flowers and ferns, and tangled with wild roses and honeysuckles, or its retired bays where the waves dash, reflecting, like a mirror, the trees which hang over them, an inverted landscape.' The islands are for ever arranging themselves into new forms, every one more and more beautiful; at least so they seem to be, perpetually occurring, yet always unexpected, and there is a pleasure even in such a series of slight surprises that enhances the delight of admiration. And alongside, or behind us, all the while, are the sylvan mountains, 'laden with beauty;' and ever and anon open glens widen down upon us from chasms; or forest glades lead our hearts away into the inner gloom—perhaps our feet; and there, in a field that looks not as if it had been cleared by his own hands, but left clear by nature, a woodman's hut. Half-way between Luss and Tarbet the water narrows, but it is still wide; the new road, we believe, winds round the point of Firkin, the old road boldly scaled the height, as all old roads loved to do; ascend it, and bid the many-isled vision, in all its greatest glory, farewell. Thence upwards prevails the spirit of the mountains. The lake is felt to belong to them—to be subjected to their will—and that is capricious; for sometimes they suddenly blacken it when at its brightest, and sometimes when its gloom is like that of the grave, as if at their bidding, all is light. We cannot help attributing the 'skiey influences' which occasion such wonderful effects on the water, to prodigious mountains; for we cannot look on them without feeling that they reign over the solitude they compose; the lights and shadows flung by the sun and the clouds imagination assuredly regards as put forth by the vast objects which they colour; and we are inclined to think some such belief is essential in the profound awe, often amounting to dread, with which we are inspired by the presences of mere material forms. But be this as it may, the upper portion of Loch-Lomond is felt by all to be most sublime. Near the head, all the manifold impressions of the beautiful which for hours our mind had been receiving begin to fade; if some gloomy change has taken place in the air, there is a total obliteration, and the mighty scene before us is felt to possess not the hour merely, but the day. Yet should sunshine come, and abide a while, beauty will glimpse upon us even here, for green pastures will smile vividly, high up among the rocks; the sylvan spirit is serene the moment it is touched with light, and here there is not only many a fair tree by the water-side, but yon old oak wood will look joyful on the mountain, and the gloom become glimmer in the profound abyss. Wordsworth says, that 'it must be more desirable, for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous, and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances.' The Highlands have them of all sizes—and that surely is best. But here is one which, it has been truly said, is not only 'incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, but unites in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands.' He who has studied, and understood, and felt all Loch-Lomond, will be prepared at once to enjoy any other fine lake he looks on; nor will he admire nor love it the less, though its chief character should consist in what forms but one part of that of the Wonder in which all kinds of beauty and sublimity are combined."

Two steam-boats now ply upon the lake, and by leaving Glasgow in the morning, the tourist may survey its majestic scenery, and return to take his ease in his inn, in the city, the same evening. But from such an excursion, only a very faint and limited idea of this splendid scenery can be formed. To obtain anything like an adequate conception of its many beauties, it is necessary to spend days upon its banks, to wander over the hills and amid the silent glens, and to visit its numerous islands, many of which are of themselves sufficient to form a day's excursion. A trip in the steam-boat, to obtain a general survey of the whole, will concentrate the recollections of the tourist, and impress his memory more distinctly.—At the south end of the lake, and not far from where the river Leven issues from its waters, are the ruins of Balloch-castle, a stronghold of the Earls of Lennox in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. Many of their charters are dated from this castle. The Earls of Lennox appear to have erected their castle on Inch-Murrin in the 13th century, probably during the turbulent period of the succession wars; after which the castle at Balloch was seldom visited by them, and was ultimately allowed to go into decay.—A long-entertained project for executing a canal from the lake near Balloch to the Clyde at Bowling-bay has recently been revived.

LONCARTY. See Luncarty.

LONG (Loch), a belt of marine water, a long northward ramification of the frith of Clyde, extending between the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, and the parishes of Roseneath, Row, and Arrochar, in Dumbartonshire. Over the whole of its length, it prevailingly looks almost right along all the lower parts of the frith; and if it were but the inlet of a considerable river, would, as to both extent and direction, possess far the highest claim to be regarded as the upper frith. It opens from the Clyde nearly opposite Gourock, and, with a breadth of from 2 miles to 6 furlongs, stretches away about 22 miles into the interior. At quarter distance from its entrance it opens, on the west side, into the fine small bay of Ardintenny; and, at half-distance, it sends off, on the same side, and in a north-westerly direction, Loch-Goil: which see. At two points on the Dumbartonshire side, it is distant respectively from the head of the Gair-loch only 1¼ mile, and from Tarbet on Loch-Lomond only 1¾ mile. Its general depth is from 15 to 20 fathoms, and its tidal current runs at the rate of about 2 miles in the hour. It is occasionally lined by a sandy beach, or pressed by hanging plains and banks of verdure, but in general is hemmed in by declivitous or mural rocks. Seen from the entrance, or from ground on the opposite

shore of the frith which commands a view of it, it preserves, for some distance on the east, a beautiful softness of feature which is almost lowland; but on the west it is skirted by alpine heights, which are rutted, stern, and heathy, over side and summit, and begin to smile in verdure, or wood or cultivation, only in belts along the margin of the water, and it then becomes lost amid a dense crowd of rolled and broken mountain masses,—that wildly tempestuated sea of Alps on which a rollicking and facetious taste has imposed the quizzing name of Argyle's Bowling-green. But seen from a singularly wild glen which wends round its head, or from almost any point in the vicinity of Arrochar inn, the loch possesses much distinctiveness and great grandeur of scenery: See articles ARROCHAR and GLENCROE. During summer two steam-boats ply every lawful day from Glasgow up Loch-Long, the one to Arrochar, and the other to the head of Loch-Goil; and during winter they ply three times a-week.

LONG (LOCH), a marine projection from the head of Loch-Alsh in Ross-shire. It has the form of the segment of a circle; and bending from a northerly to an easterly direction, separates the district of Loch-Alsh from that of Kintail. Its extreme length is about 4 miles; and its mean breadth nearly half-a-mile. Loch-Duich and it go off in such a manner in opposite directions from the head of Loch-Alsh, as to present on the map very nearly the outline of a pair of antlers. Loch-Long, though injected among wild mountains, is not without attractions; and, in consequence of the value of its fisheries, has, on its Kintail bank, the two considerable fishing villages of Dornie and Bundalloch.

LONGA, a small island in the Skye group of the Hebrides. It lies 1¼ mile north-east of Scalpa, and 2 miles north-north-west of Pabba, and measures about 1½ mile in circumference. It is, as to geognostic character, entirely composed of red sandstone; it forms an uneven table-land, everywhere abrupt on the coast, and about 200 feet high; and it is merely the habitat of sheep, and the resort of gulls and cormorants.

LONGANNAT, a small village on the Forth, in the parish of Tulliallan, in the detached part of Perthshire. A freestone quarry, in its vicinity, and bearing its name, has, from time immemorial, been in great reputation. The stone is durable, quite white, and of small grain, and admits a fine smooth polish. The demand for it was long greater than the quarriers could supply. The quarry has not only furnished materials for many houses of the first architecture in the circumjacent territory, but has contributed to public buildings in Edinburgh, in Aberdeen, and even, it is said, in Amsterdam. At the village are some slight vestiges of a pier, reported to have been built by a Dutch company, to facilitate the exportation of the stone.

LONGCASTLE. See KIRKINNER.

LONGFORGAN, a parish stretching in a narrow oblong south-eastward from the Sidlaw hills to the frith of Tay, in the extreme east of Perthshire. It is bounded on its north-west end by Forfarshire; along its north-east side by Fowlis-Wester and by Forfarshire; on its south-east end by the frith of Tay; and along its south-west side by Inchture, Abernyte, and Cargill. Its greatest length is 7 miles, and its greatest breadth 3; but it contracts so much in some places as to have an aggregate area of only about 8,990 imperial acres. The streams, though tiny, are powerful enough to drive some saw-mills, three corn-mills, and a lint-mill. The chief of them rises in the north-west extremity, runs 2½ miles in the interior, wends 3¼ miles along the south-western boundary, and then runs 2 miles eastward to the frith at Burnside park. The coast-line is 3¾ miles; and ¾ of a mile from its east end it is bold and steep, and terminates in the rocky promontory of Kingoodie. At that point a beautiful and gently inclined bank commences; thence it sweeps away in a receding direction and in the form of a crescent from the Tay; and at the distance of 3 miles it abruptly ends in a bluff point called the Snabs of Drimmie. This elongated rising ground is from 120 to 150 feet high, bears aloft on its crest, 1¾ mile from its south-east end, the village of Longforgan, and commands, from every point, but especially from the Snabs of Drimmie and the site of the village, a noble and uninterrupted view of the Carse of Gowrie, the frith of Tay, and the north coast of Fife. The land of the bank is carpeted, for the most part, with a deep black loam, and, under the skilful and ornamental husbandry with which it is plied, is alike beautiful and fructiferous. Southward and westward of it, to the Tay and the lower part of the south-western boundary, the surface is as level as a bowling-green, covered with rich carse clay, crowned with the happiest fruits of cultivation, and forming part of the celebrated Carse of Gowrie. In a parallel, half-a-mile north of the village of Longforgan, a valley runs quite across the parish, flanked on the one side by the bank which has been noticed, and on the other by a slow ascent or hanging plain, which towards the north shoots up hilly elevations, and becomes identified with the far-stretching range of the Sidlaws. Three summits, Dron, Balle, and Lochtown, all at the north-west end of the parish, are conspicuous, and have altitudes respectively of 667, 992, and 1,172 feet above sea-level. Somewhat less than 200 acres of the whole area is disposed in hill-pasture; and all the rest is distributed into arable grounds and woodlands in the proportion to each other of 9 to 2. Such a profusion of wood as 1,600 acres, clustered in groves and drawn out in belts and in hedge-rows, combines with the luscious and varied beauty of the ploughed lands, to give the district a snugly comfortable and very opulent appearance. About one-half of the wood is old, and comprises upwards of 13 species, including all of the most beautiful and majestic. Of five orchards, one at Monorgan is reckoned the best in the Carse of Gowrie, and has been long famous for its fruit. Magnificent gardens, extensive and richly furnished, adorn the estate of Castle-Huntly. The houses of the parish, and those of many a spot far distant from it, owe much to its quarries of peculiarly excellent freestone. Besides the noted one of KINGOODIE [which see], there is one in the upland district whose stone is so white, compact, and smooth as to compete with the best building sandstone in Scotland. Shell-marl, very pure and white, and occasionally embedding uncommonly large red deer's horns, was dug up and sold to a vast amount after the epoch of agricultural improvement. Coal was long believed to exist, but eluded expensive and frequent search.—Castle-Huntly, the most remarkable object in the parish, is borne aloft on the summit of a towering rock, which, on its south-west side, rises sheer up from the dead level of the carse, and on the east subsides gradually into the plain. The castle, though of unascertained date, is believed to have been built by Andrew, the 2d Lord Gray of Fowlis, and named after his lady, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly; and so massive and strong is it in its masonry that, though it has braved the blasts of four centuries, it defies the corrosions of time and the elements more lustily than most piles of the present century. In 1615 it passed by purchase, along with the circumjacent estate, into the possession of the Strathmore family, then Earls of Kinghorn; and becoming a favourite residence of Earl Patrick, it received the name of Castle-Lyon, and

the estate, by charter of Charles II., in 1672, was erected into a lordship, called the Lordship of Lyon. In 1777 it was purchased and renovated, both in itself and in its ground, by the son-in-law of John, Lord Gray, whose ancestor had built it, and the father of its present proprietor George Paterson, Esq.; and from him it had a restoration of its original name, and the addition of wings, embattled walls, round tower and corner turrets, which, while it was modernized within, enhanced in the exterior its grandly castellated appearance.—Drimmie-house, the residence of Lord Kinnaird, whose proprietorship, and Mr. Paterson's jointly, extend over nine-tenths of the parish, was, a few years ago, razed to the ground. Rossie Priory, his present seat, stands within the limits of Inchture, but sends a large part of its fine demesne into Longforgan. Mylnefield-house stands ¾ of a mile north of Kingoodie, on a rising ground amid tastefully arranged grounds. Lochtown-house is situated in the north-east. The village of Balbunnoch, neat, modern, and small, stands in the south-east corner. The village of KINGOODIE is separately noticed. Lochtown, in the north, is a mere hamlet.—The village of Longforgan, covering about 30 acres, and straggling along the turnpike between Perth and Dundee on the crest of the fine bank which overlooks the Carse, stands 6 miles from Dundee, 16 from Perth, and 1½ from the nearest point of the frith of Tay. It consists of a principal street and several lanes. The place probably originated in the erection of accommodation for the retainers of the Baron of Huntly-castle; but it has long been stationary or retrogressive. In 1672 it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony by charter of Charles II., in favour of Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, and endowed with a pomp and array of privilege which, when viewed in connexion with its present condition, look like the trappings of a court-dress upon a ploughman. Three fairs, on the first Wednesday of June, and the first Wednesday of October, and the last Monday of April, are still held, chiefly for the sale of cattle, and that in June also for the hiring of servants; but they decline in importance and require stimulating aids. The village has a savings' bank and a library, and, jointly with the parish, about 150 looms subordinate to the manufacture of Dundee. Population of the village 450.—Besides the Perth and Dundee turnpike, the parish has abundant roads; and it enjoys facilities from its own port of Kingoodie, and from the vicinity of the rich and varied communications of Dundee. Population, in 1801, 1,569; in 1831, 1,638. Houses 338. Assessed property, in 1815, £26,315. In 1615 an estate in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire, was purchased by Lord Strathmore for £2,222; in 1777 it was resold at £40,000; and now the present rental is more than the purchase-money in 1615.—Longforgan is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £268 3s. 4d.; glebe £13. Unappropriated teinds £207 13s. 11d. The church is a handsome, modern, and very spacious structure, erected by Mr. Paterson of Castle-Huntly. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 62 scholars; and three other schools, by 113. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £16 fees, and £14 other emoluments.—In a dell on the high grounds of Dron are the ruins of a chapel which belonged to the monks of Cupar-Angus, and of its attendant cemetery. Only the gables remain, one of them perforated with a large window, whose top is a pointed arch springing from pilasters. On the grounds of Monorgan are vestiges of a cemetery which also had, most probably, its presiding chapel. On the eastern boundary, but now in the parish of Benvie united to Liff, are vestiges of a Roman camp; and on the summit of the hill of Dron are faint traces of an oval fortification two Scottish acres in area. In the midst of a plantation of firs, on what was anciently the moor of Forgan, is a tumulus 15 or 18 feet high, and 84 feet in diameter, called the Market-knowe, from having been the scene of ancient traffic, but proved to have been originally a barrow, by its yielding up to research coffins and human skeletons. In various parts of the parish many ancient coins, chiefly Scottish and English, have been found.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish consisting of two slender oblongs transversely attached to each other, and of a small isolated section in the Lammermoor district of Berwickshire. The larger oblong stretches from north to south, in extreme length 8¼ miles, and in mean breadth a fraction more than 2¼; and is bounded on the north by Haddingtonshire; on the east by Abbey St. Bathans, Dunse, and Langton; on the south by Greenlaw; and on the west by Westruther, by the two parts of Cranshaws, and by the connecting line between it and the other part of its own parish. The smaller oblong stretches from east to west, goes off from the former oblong about third way from its northern boundary, tapers to a point at its west end, measures 7½ miles in extreme length, and 1½ in mean breadth; and is bounded on the north-west and north by Haddingtonshire and the upper section of Cranshaws; on the south by the lower section of Cranshaws and by Lauder; and on the south-west by Lauder. The isolated section lies 2 miles east of the nearest point of the main body, measures 1½ mile by 1¼, and is bounded on the south-east by Buncle; on the south by Dunse; and on all other sides by Abbey St. Bathans. The area of the parish is about 33 square miles. The whole district lies among the Lammermoor hills, and partakes, for the most part, of their dreariest properties. Meikle-Cess-law, on the boundary with Haddingtonshire, and near the western extremity, is one of the highest of the Lammermoors. Dorrington-Great-law and Dorrington-Little-law, the former 1,145 feet high, are fine conical hills, visible at a great distance. The statist in the New Account calls attention to the fact that a farm in the parish bears the name of Otterburn, and hints the possibility of this, and not the famous locality in Northumberland, having been the scene of the noted fight between Douglas and Hotspur. The small village of Longformacus, provided with an inn, stands on the Dye, where it runs across the parish, 6½ miles west of Dunse, and 7½ north of Greenlaw. A road between Haddington and Coldstream passes through the parish, but is badly kept; and other roads are of meagre extent and in miserable plight. Population, in 1801, 406; in 1831, 425. Houses 72. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,039.—Longformacus is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Home of Longformacus. Stipend £221 19s. 1d.; glebe £33. Unappropriated teinds £75 6s. 10d. The church is more than a century old, and has about 200 sittings.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Longformacus and Ellim, which were united before the year 1750. The barony of Longformacus belonged, in old times, successively to the Earls of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the Sinclairs of Roslin, and seems always to have had attached to it the advowson of the church. Ellim also belonged to the Earls of Dunbar; and after their forfeiture was given, by Robert III., to Thomas Erskine. The ruins of the ancient church and hamlet are traceable on the north bank of the Whitadder, near the passage which is still called Ellim-ford. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £10 fees, and a house and small piece of ground.

LONG-ISLAND, the largest group of the Western Islands, separated from the continent by the broad sound called the Minch, and from the Skye group by the considerable sound called the Little Minch. This group, owing both to its extent and the distinctness of its position, has occasionally monopolized the whole Hebridean name, and, by general consent, is called the Outer Hebrides. Its popular and prevailing name of Long-Island seems to have arisen from observation of the closely continuous contiguity of the numerous islands which compose it; or probably from a consentaneous belief that they were all formerly united, and have undergone disseverment by the erosion of the weather and the sea. The principal islands, reckoning from the north southward, are Lewis, Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra; and the secondary and minor islands—diminishing from considerable islets to mere rocks—are too numerous to bear separate mention. From the Butt of Lewis, on the north, to Barra-head, on the south, they extend south-south-westward about 120 miles; and they have, probably, a mean breadth of about 8 miles. Many of them are separated only by channels which are dry at low-water, or by very narrow belts of sea which are navigable only by yawls and wherries. Their largest marine bisection is the sound of Harris, between the cognominal island and North Uist, remarkable for the number of its islets, and the great variation of its currents. The Lewis part of the group, about 40 miles in length, belongs to Ross-shire; and all the remainder belongs to Inverness-shire. Excepting a peninsula of conglomerate east of Stornoway, a hard variety of gneiss, frequently traversed by veins of granite and of trap, composes the whole of the Long-Island group; and is so nearly uniform both in its own character and in the surface which it produces, as to admit of little variety in description. A dead level prevails in Benbecula and some islets, and allows access to the rock only from some pool of water or accidental breach; mountainousness pervades the district of Harris, and sends summits aloft to an altitude of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet; and a moderate, generally an inconsiderable hilliness, reigns over most part of the other districts. South of the sound of Harris the tumulated ground occurs principally along the east coast; and gives place, along the centre, to an extensive tract of peat-moss, and, in the west, to broad bands of arable sandy soil, and downs of shell sand. The general aspect of the country, owing to the total absence of wood, and the prevalence of heath and peat-bogs, is cheerless and desolate. Yet the population is so great, so positively redundant, that, in spite of the appliances of fisheries, a remedy against an altogether undue pressure in the means of subsistence can be found only in emigration. A large proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the southern half of the group, are Roman Catholics, who, in the style which prevails in Ireland, very numerously sanction early marriages, and form a surprisingly low estimate of what constitutes the comforts or the necessaries of life.

LONG-NEWTON. See ANCRUM.

LONGNIDDRY, a decayed, curious, and antiquated village in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. It stands a little south of the Edinburgh and North Berwick turnpike, half-a-mile from the nearest part of the frith of Forth; 2½ miles from Port-Seaton; 3½ from Tranent; and 5½ from Haddington. It is straggling and irregular, and but the wreck of a formerly large and important little town. The population is about 200. Several streets have wholly disappeared, the houses having been razed by the score to give place to the operations of the plough. A baronial mansion-house, which once presided over the village, is now let out to a tenant, and wears a desolate appearance. Longniddry suggests some pleasing reminiscences of John Knox. See GLADSMUIR.

LONGSIDE, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Old Deer and Lonmay; on the east by St. Fergus and Peterhead; on the south by Cruden; and on the west by Old Deer. The form is an irregular square, about 5 miles in diameter, and containing 19 square miles. Houses 582. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,398. Population, in 1801, 1,825; in 1831, 2,479. The surface is, in general, so level, that, till embankments and other expedients were resorted to, the Ugie—which runs along the northern boundary of the parish, while the principal tributary to that river intersects it from west to east—was wont to overflow its banks, and lay a large portion of the land under water. Amongst the remedial projects suggested, previous to the embankment, was the idea of a canal, along the banks of the river, from the village of Old Deer to its mouth, near Peterhead, a distance of about 10 miles. The soil of this parish is light, easily improved, and in a good state of cultivation. There are considerable plantations, and peat-moss for fuel is abundant. The soil is superincumbent on granite, some of which is very beautiful. At the small village of Kilmundy woollen cloth was at one time manufactured to a considerable extent, and weaving, wool-combing, and flax-spinning, are still carried on in the parish. There are two other villages besides that of Kilmundy, namely, Longside and Mintlaw. The Episcopal chapel in the former was for 65 years the scene of the ministrations of the Rev. John Skinner, author of the celebrated songs 'Tullochgorum,' 'the Ewie wi' the crooked horn,' &c. an 'Ecclesiastical history of Scotland,' and various other learned works. "This excellent and venerable clergyman," says a cotemporary, "one of the best scholars of his time, and a correspondent of Burns, resided at Linshart, a small cottage consisting of 'a butt and a ben,' or kitchen and parlour, and his income scarcely exceeded that of Goldsmith's country pastor, who was 'passing rich with forty pounds a-year.' "—This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £217 9s. 4d; glebe £17. Unappropriated teinds £213 11s. 5d. A new church has been built, and was opened on 7th August, 1836; sittings 1,000. The Episcopalian congregation above alluded to, has existed here since the Revolution: chapel built in 1800: sittings 551. The income is solely derived from seat-rents: income from 1831 to 1835 inclusive £34 to £38 half-yearly. There are three parochial schools in this parish: salary of principal schoolmaster £31 6s. 7d.; fees, &c. £24. Each of the others has a salary of £10, with about £16 of fees. The two subsidiary schools were established in 1829. There are also 8 private schools.

LONMAY, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Rathen and the North sea; on the east also by the sea; on the south, by Crimond, from which it is divided by Strathbeg loch; and on the west, by Strichen and Rathen. It runs north-east and south-west for about 10 miles, by 4 in extreme breadth: area, 24 square miles. Houses 369. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,226. Population, in 1801, 1,607; in 1831, 1,798. The surface is chiefly disposed into two extensive plains, running north and south, divided by two or three small ridges running from west to east, and watered on the south-west and south by a branch of the river Ugie. The land near the shore is flat, and the beach low and sandy. The soil is various, but chiefly light, dry, and sandy, rest-

ing on the red sandstone formation in the north plain. In other parts the soil is clay. The mosses were once extensive, but much land has been reclaimed. There is a line of benty sand-hillocks on the east; and to the north a fine expanse of grassy links or downs, affording excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. The whole district is well-cultivated, and upwards of 200 acres have been planted within the last twenty years. Trench-ploughing is practised. The breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses are in course of great improvement. Limestone is found in the north-eastern part of the parish, but sienite and greenstone are the prevalent rock. The chief mansions are Cairness-house, an elegant residence, designed by Playfair, and tastefully adorned with pleasure-grounds and plantations, and Crimond-mogate mansion, another handsome edifice, recently erected. There are two fishing-villages on the coast, one of which is named St. Colm. The only antiquity is a Druidical circle at Newark, Crimond-mogate. A castle named the Castle of Lonmay once existed on the links near the sea.—The parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Beithlaw. Stipend £225 13s. 3d.; glebe £18 15s. Unappropriated teinds £224 7s. 4d. Church built in 1787. Sittings 649. Access to the church being impeded to the inhabitants of the lands of Kinninmonth and Crimond-mogate, by a large tract of mossy bad roads and distance, a new church has been erected by subscription in the district of Kinninmonth: sittings 360. The presbytery have been petitioned to have the district annexed to the new church,—including parts of Strichen, Deer, Longside, and St. Fergus,—erected into a parish, *quoad sacra*. An Episcopalian congregation was established here shortly after the Revolution: sittings 342. Stipend about £50. There are three parochial schools: salary of first master £28; fees £23 8s., besides £25 from the Dick bequest:—salary of second master £21 6s. 3d.; fees £21 6s. 3d.:—salary of the third master £10; fees £15. There is one private school.

LORN,* a district in Argyleshire; bounded on the north-west by Linnhe-Loch, which divides it from Morvern; on the north by Loch-Leven, the river Leven, and the chain of lochlets drained by the Leven, which divide it from Inverness-shire; on the east by an arbitrary line across the Moor of Rannoch, and by the great central southward ridge of Grampians, which divide it from Breadalbane in Perthshire; on the south by brief arbitrary lines, and chiefly by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort, which divide it from Cowal and Argyle; and on the west by Lower Loch-Linnhe, which divides it from Mull. Its extent from north to south varies between 33 and 22 miles, and from east to west between 32 and 15. The district of it which extends along the coast opposite to Mull and Morvern, and possesses the extreme length of 33 miles by a mean breadth of about 9, bears more emphatically, or by more uniform usage, the name of Lorn; and is divided into Upper Lorn, lying north of Loch-Etive, and including Appin and Airds,—Middle Lorn, lying immediately south of Loch-Etive, and including Muckairn,—and Nether Lorn, lying immediately north of Lochs Melfort and Avich, but separated from Middle Lorn by no natural boundary. The remaining district nearly all lies north of the north end of Loch-Awe, and is chiefly distributed into Glenorchy, Glencoe, and the minor part of the Moor of Rannoch. The coast-district, watered by many lakes and rivulets, and possessing along their banks much arable land, a considerable aggregate of wood, and extensive results of assiduous and skilful cultivation, is the most fertile and pleasant district of Argyleshire. It anciently formed the focus of the Dalriadan Scottish kingdom, and possessed both its capital town and its royal castle, the chief residence of its kings. See Beregonium, Dunstaffnage, and Dalriads. Its name seems to have been given it from Labhrin or Loarn, one of the three brothers sons of Erc, who, in 503, immigrated from the Irish Dalriada, and founded the Scottish monarchy; Loarn having adopted this district as the seat of his nascent tribe, while his brothers Fergus and Angus adopted respectively Kintyre and Islay. The district is rife in remains of religious structures, both Druidical and Christian, and of ancient towers, and fortified places. Lorn gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle's eldest son. In 1470, one Earl of Argyle was created Baron of Lorn; and, in 1701, another was created Duke of Argyle, and Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre. The presbytery of Lorn, in the synod of Argyle, comprehends 7 *quoad civilia* and 3 *quoad sacra* parishes.

* This is evidently a modern contraction, if not a corruption, of the ancient name of this interesting district,—a district so frequently alluded to by the Scottish historian and antiquarian. The Gaelic orthography is *Labhrin*, pronounced by the *Gael* of the district *Laurin*.

LORNTY (The). See articles Clunie and Lethendy.

LOSKENTIR. See Harris.

LOSSIE (The), a small river in Morayshire, which issues from Loch-Lossie, near the centre of the county, in the parish of Edenkillie, and runs northwards and north-eastwards through Dallas, and by the royal burgh of Elgin, to the Moray frith, at Lossiemouth, in the parish of Drainy,—a course upwards of 26 miles in length. This river is too small for navigation beyond its mouth. Since the great floods of 1829, which swelled the Lossie to inundation, with serious damage to the vicinity, large embankments of earth have been raised at great expense along the margins of the river to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a village, the sea-port of Elgin, at the mouth of the Lossie, in the parish of Drainy, county of Moray, 5 miles north-east of Elgin. The harbour here being small and without sufficient depth of water, a new one has been erected by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1834. The work was finished and opened end of 1829. The depth of water obtained is 12 feet at neap-tides, and 16 feet at spring-tides. There is an inner harbour, completely protected, and provided with many conveniences for shipping. The expense was estimated at £20,000. The undertaking is likely to be successful; the coasting trade has increased; several vessels now belong to the port, and the place is fast rising into importance. The improvement is of vast advantage to the trading and agricultural interests of Elgin, and the surrounding district; a direct and uninterrupted communication with London and other markets by steam, &c., for exports of farm-stock and grain, and for imports of merchandise and coals being thus opened up. The population of Lossiemouth, in 1831, was 535. See also article Drainy.

LOTH, a parish on the east coast of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Kildonan; on the north-east by Caithness; on the east and south-east by the Moray frith; and on the south-west and west by Clyne. It forms a stripe, extending $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-eastward, with a breadth of from 2 to nearly 4 miles. The Ord of Caithness, at the north-east boundary, rises, with mountain vastness, sheer up from the ocean, and forms a stupendous barrier along the whole march with Caithness: see Ord. A range of steep hills, whose loftiest summits attain altitudes of about 1,900 above

sea-level, extends along the inner frontier of the parish in a line nearly parallel with the sea-coast; and, excepting at a point about 3 miles from the Ord range, where it is cloven by the fine strath of the Helmsdale, it forms over all its extent a water-shedding boundary. The surface, from the summit-line of this ridge sea-ward, is first a very rapid declivity, and next either a hanging plain, or a level expanse of alluvial land, all fertile, cultivated, and embellished. The ravines cut down by streamlets along the descending surface are very marked and full of character, and contain some striking and highly romantic touches of landscape. One of them, the Alt-Colle, is little else than a winding, mural-faced, remarkably deep gorge. The largest has, in a sense, the capacity of a glen, and is called, par excellence, the glen of Loth; it is flanked by the most mountainous heights of the parish; and it wends its way amongst them with a Highland wildness which occasioned it to be peopled by the superstition of former times with many an imp and terrific worker of wonders. The river Helmsdale, a large and fine stream, has a course of about 2 miles in the parish, and falls into the sea 3 miles from the Ord of Caithness. It was never spanned by a bridge till 1811, and, being subject to sudden and terrific floods, and very often impassable, it had the reputation of being at all times a perilous stream, and frequently an utter obstruction to travelling. Pennant calls it, 'the very dangerous water of Helmsdale, rapid and full of large stones.' The streamlet Loth, which traverses Loth-glen, though without any perennial source, and almost dry in summer, used formerly to be at times more formidable to travellers than even the Helmsdale; and, as seen from the bridge by which it is now rendered always passable, it still exhibits the sudden, and impetuous, and fearful speats which once caused it to be viewed with terror. Not only this streamlet, but some utterly tiny rills in the parish, possess the sanguinary fame of having, in some of their brief but tremendous onsets from the hills, tripped up travellers and careered away with them to the sea; and they ceased to make additions to a fame so lugubrious only at the very modern epoch of piercing the extreme north of Scotland with parliamentary roads. The Loth enters the sea in an artificial channel cut through a rock 20 feet high, by the late Lady Jane Gordon, Countess of Sutherland; and it was, in consequence, diverted from swamping many acres of excellent low land which lay upon the banks of its former channel. The sea-coast is co-extensive with the extreme length of the parish; and, excepting at a few rocky headlands, and the stupendous protrusion of the Ord, it is, for 5 miles from the north, a line of low rock or coarse gravel, and, over the remaining distance, a low and level beach of sand. The tidal currents along the sea-board are so strongly and peculiarly affected by the projection of the Ord, as to bring close to the shore unusually large and enriching shoals of herring. The rocks of the low grounds along the coast are oolitic,—consisting of limestone, conglomerate, various-coloured shales, and white and red sandstone, and they exhibit marks of much derangement, often dipping within a limited area, in very different directions and very different angles. The prevailing rock of the hills is a species of large-grained porphyry, unusually frangible, and yielding with comparative facility to the erosion of running water. The soil is in general good, and quite equal to the best in the county. The arable lands were formerly scourged almost to destruction, and, at the date of the Old Statistical Account, had been alternately cropped with bear and with oats or pease every season within the recollection of the oldest men or even their fathers; but they are now nursed with seasons of fallow and green crop, which allow only two years in five to grain. The fisheries of the parish are very productive, and, under the name of Helmsdale, are known for their produce 'far and wide.' The villages are Helmsdale and Port-Gower: which see. Helmsdale-Castle, a plain-looking ruin, on a rising ground overlooking the cognominal river, was a hunting-seat of the Sutherland family; and is noted as the scene, in 1567, of the murder, by poison, of the 11th Earl of Sutherland and his Countess. The assassin, Isabella Sinclair, had for her object the succession of her own son to the earldom, and suffered the startling retribution of seeing him drink, to his immediate destruction, a poisoned cup which she had prepared for the only son of Lord Sutherland; and when she was condemned for her crimes to die ignominiously in Edinburgh, she committed suicide on the day appointed for her execution, and attempted to fasten the odium of her wickedness upon her cousin, George, Earl of Caithness, whom she asserted to have been her instigator. Three or four of those circular Scandinavian erections, erroneously called Pictish towers, formerly stood in the parish; and one at Lothbeg was entire at the period of Pennant's Tour; but all have either disappeared or survive only in shapeless masses of disintegrated and moundish walls. Three hunting-houses, in Loth-glen, of the kind called Uags, and interestingly described by Pennant, have likewise vanished. A number of cairns on a field are said to indicate the scene, and to embowel the memorials, of a bloody engagement between the men of Sutherland and those of Caithness. The parish, besides being traversed over its whole length by the Great north parliamentary road, has good roads up the Helmsdale and the Loth, which converge in Kildonan, and pass away to the North sea at Port-Skerry. Population, in 1801, 1,374; in 1831, 2,234. Houses 415. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,450. —Loth is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duchess-countess of Sutherland. Stipend £162 8s. 7d.; glebe not known. The parish-church is a recent erection, and one of the most handsome in the north of Scotland. Schoolmaster's salary £34 1s. 7d. There are three non-parochial schools. Ancient chapels stood respectively at Helmsdale, at Navidale, and at Easter Garty; and, in the first and the second of these localities, are commemorated by their cemeteries, which continue to be used.

LOTHIAN, a district on the south side of the frith of Forth, anciently of larger limits than those assigned to it by modern usage, but still regarded as commensurate with the three shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, which are called respectively East, Mid, and West Lothian. Lothian gives the name of Marquis to the noble family of Kerr of Fernihirst. The Kerrs figured much in the Border wars: they were made Earls of Lothian in 1606, and advanced to the dignity of a marquisate in 1701.

LOTHRY (The), a small river in Fifeshire, which rising in the Balla moss, and running south-east for 6 or 7 miles, falls into the Leven, below Leslie-house.

LOUDOUN,* a parish occupying the south-east corner of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Fenwick; on the east by Lanarkshire; on the south by Irvine water, which divides it from Galston in Kyle; and on the west and north-west

* The name seems a pleonasm, *Law-dun*,—'the Hill, the hill.' The round conical elevation, which enlivens the south-west corner, and forms a remarkable feature in the landscape, is of the class which the Scoto-Irish called 'dun,' and the Scoto-Saxon 'law;' and by a singular triplicate of honours, it wears as its designation not only both these words, but also the modern 'hill,'—*Law-dun-hill*, or Loudoun-hill,—the hill, the hill, the hill.

by Kilmarnock. Its length from east to west is 9 miles; and its breadth at the west end is 3, and toward the east end about 7. The surface is the upper extremity of the fine strath of Irvine water, and, though some height above sea-level, is champaign, and only gently sloping. A large part of it near the centre, and especially along the extreme east, is moss. The soil of the arable grounds—which constitute at least three-fourths of the whole area—is, in a few places, light and gravelly, but, in most, a rich deep loam, greatly improved by lime. John, Earl of Loudoun, who succeeded to the earldom in 1731, was the first agricultural improver in the district. He commenced his operations in 1733, by making roads through the parish; he procured an excellent bridge to be made across Irvine water; and he got made thence, and from his own house to Newmills, a road, which was the first constructed by statute-work in the county. These measures, as commencing ones to his becoming the father of agriculture in the district, he adopted apparently from his recollecting a time when carts or waggons belonging to his father and his father's factor were the only ones in the parish; but he also plied vigorously the work of planting and enclosing; he is said to have planted upwards of a million trees, chiefly elm, ash, and oak; and, in general, he bequeathed to it a pervading character of rich cultivation and of tidy, sylvan beauty.* Coal and limestone abound, and both are extensively worked. The limestone is, in some places, 9 feet thick, very near the surface, and not interrupted by water. Loudoun-hill, the highest ground in the parish, and situated in its south-east extremity, is famous for two battles. One of these was fought near it in 1679, and took name from the neighbouring farm of Drumclog in Avondale [see AVONDALE]; and the other was fought in 1307 between Bruce and some English troops under the Earl of Pembroke, and is called the battle of Loudoun-hill. Not far distant a skirmish occurred between Wallace and a party of English, whom he surprised carrying provisions to Ayr; and is commemorated by a heap of stones called Wallace' cairn. On the eminence next in elevation to Loudoun-hill, is the foundation of a Druidical temple, composed of large broad whinstones. The sanctum is 10 feet in diameter, and less injured than the rest. Cairns are numerous. In the hamlet of Auldton, and near the village of Derval, are ruins still called castles, and resembling Danish forts. The Knights-Templars had lands in the parish: see DERVAL. In the village of Newmills is a very small and very old castle belonging to the family of Campbells of Loudoun. On the summit of a rising ground, by the side of a brook, about half a-mile east of the present sumptuous mansion, are the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the same family, and was destroyed about 350 years ago by the clan Kennedy, headed by the Earl of Cassilis. The modern magnificent pile stands embowered among wood, in the south-west part of the parish, 5 miles east of Kilmarnock, and less than a mile north of Galston, on the bank of the Irvine. The structure singularly combines the attractions of massive antiquity with the light gracefulness of modern architecture. One square tower with a battlement was erected probably in the 12th or the 13th century. Another tower larger and higher, battlemented and turreted, was built about the 15th century, and lifts its solemn and imposing form commandingly above a surrounding mass of modern building. A large addition, greatly improving the pile, was made, in 1622, by Chancellor Loudoun. But the chief parts, enough in themselves to constitute one of the largest and most stately castles in the west of Scotland, were completed so late as the year 1811. The library, 50 years ago, contained about 10,000 volumes. In the enclosures near the house is a Druidical ruin; and in the garden were found, 60 or 70 years ago, 10 entire brass-swivels, all 6-pounders, marked with the Campbell's arms, but unmentioned by any document or tradition. The noble proprietors of the castle, whose title of Earl is taken from the parish, are a branch of the great family of Campbell, and obtained the dignity of Lord Loudoun in 1601, and that of Earl of Loudoun in 1633. The 1st Earl was a staunch Covenanter, became Chancellor of Scotland in 1641, and acted a conspicuous part in the stirring events of the times. The Earl of Moira married, in 1804, Flora, Countess of Loudoun, only child of James the 5th Earl; and in 1816 was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Hastings. His son George, while second Marquis of Hastings, is 6th Earl of Loudoun. The Countess Flora died only in 1840, and was the mother of the lamented Lady Flora Hastings, the sister of the present Marquis. The principal villages, and the seats of manufacture, are NEWMILLS and DERVAL: which see. The chief roads are a turnpike eastward along the Irvine, and another southward to Galston. 'Loudon's bonny woods and braes' are the subject of one of Tannahill's most hackneyed songs. Population, in 1801, 2,503; in 1831, 3,959. Houses 506. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,850. —Loudoun is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend £190 11s. 3d.; glebe £35. The parish-church, not an old building nor in bad condition, stands at Newmills. There are two dissenting places of worship; the one belonging to the United Secession, and situated in Newmills; the other belonging to the Reformed Presbyterians, and situated in Darvel. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees and about £10 other emoluments. The parish school was attended, in 1834, by 118 scholars; and 4 private schools by 170. James, the son of Lambin, obtained from Richard Morville, who died in 1189, the constable and minister of William the Lion, the lands of 'Laudon,' and took from them the name of James de Laudon. His daughter and heiress carried the property to Reginald Crawford, the sheriff of Ayr; and another heiress, in the reign of Robert I., transferred it and that of Stevenston, by marriage, to Duncan Campbell, the progenitor o its subsequent noble owners. The church, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning.

LOUISBURGH, a suburb of the town of Wick, Caithness-shire. It extends along the north side of the burgh, lies quite contiguously, and is all included in the parliamentary boundaries. It was commenced in the latter part of last century, and is built on the entailed estate of Lord Duffus, on leases of 99 years. Population, in 1840, 380. See WICK.

LOVAT, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkhill, Inverness-shire; half-a-mile south-east from Beauly. Here stood the tower and fort of Lovat, founded in 1230, anciently the seat of the Bissets, near the eastern bank of the Beauly, in a rich and fertile country. It gave the title of Baron, attainted in

* Loudoun-castle was one of the first places in the west of Scotland where foreign trees were planted. "John, Earl of Loudon," Walker observes, "formed at Loudon-castle, in Ayrshire, the most extensive collection of willows that has been made in this country, which he interspersed in his extensive plantations. Wherever he went, during his long military services, he sent home every valuable sort of tree that he met with. All the willows he found cultivated in England, Ireland, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, as also in America and Portugal, where he commanded, were procured and sent to Loudon. In 1806, and again in 1831, we found a number of fine old trees at Loudon-castle; we recollect, in particular, robinias, gleditschias, American oaks, hickories, walnuts, taxodiums, acers, poplars, and a variety of others." Some are recorded by Dr. Walker as having been remarkably fine specimens in 1780.

1745, and restored in 1837 in the person of Thomas Alexander Fraser of Lovat.

LOVAT-BRIDGE. See The Beauly.

LOWES (Loch of the), a lake in the northern extremity of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. Its name, rendered into English, assumes the form—either pleonastic, or not a little ambitious—of 'the Lake of the Lakes.' It extends from south to north; measures about a mile in length, ¼ of a mile in breadth, and 11 or 12 fathoms in depth; and is traversed by the drain-like stream of the nascent Yarrow. Only a narrow neck of land divides it from the celebrated St. Mary's-Loch. See Mary's (St.). The two lakes seem, beyond a doubt, to have been originally one, and to have diffused their waters, and maintained control, a considerable way to the north-east. The Loch of the Lowes has at present a level of only 15 inches above St. Mary's; and, at its north end, it is entered from opposite sides by the burns of Oxcleugh and Corsecleugh, which seem to have gradually dammed it up by their depositions into a separate lake.

LOWLANDS (The), the popular name of all the area of Scotland not included in the Celtic district of the Highlands: which see. As the Lowlands constitute Scotland Proper, and occupy the chief place in our introductory article on the whole kingdom, and are minutely exhibited, part by part, in our articles on their several counties, they need not be the subject of separate description. The use of the Scottish dialect of the English language, or of that language north of the Tweed, in any dialect except the guttural brogue of a Highlander, is the grand characteristic. Large plains, such as those of the Merse, of East Lothian, of the Howe of Annandale, of Lower Nithsdale, of Kyle, of Strathclyde, of the Howe of Fife, and of Strathearn and Strathmore,—and extensive undulating tracts, or gently hilly districts, such as those of the hanging plain of Mid-Lothian, of West-Lothian, of Wigtonshire, of Cunningham, and of large parts of the shires of Renfrew, Kircudbright, Stirling, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen,—present physical aspects of velvet softness, and silken beauty, and golden opulence, totally contrasted to the rugged, hardy, and sterile features of the chief and characteristic portions of the Highlands. But, on the other hand, the very broad belt of mountain-heights which runs from the Cheviots in Northumberland quite across Scotland to the western waters on the coast of Galloway, which sends off through all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire a broad and far extending spur in the Lammermoor range along the frontiers of Berwickshire and East-Lothian to the German ocean, and which itself occupies large portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Ayr, and Wigton, is far excelled in literally 'low-land' characteristics by many a district in the Highlands, and, in some instances, vies in bold outline in alpine altitude, and in heathy or rocky wildness, with all the parts of the Highlands except the most savagely or sublimely grand. Manners also,—at least such as relate to dress, amusements, and civil life,—are rapidly ceasing to mark a difference between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders. Yet in religious matters, in political creed, in whatever implies independence of mind and freedom of inquiry, the Lowlander has a manliness, and differs from his neighbour, with a frank boldness, and takes rank to the apparent prejudice of his worldly interest, with a promptitude and a firmness, to which the Highlander, generally speaking, continues to be a stranger. While the Highlands have stepped but a degree or two beyond that outward 'uniformity' which—if we read history aright since the days of Constantine the Great—is the badge of enslavement of conscience, and sits upon a country with a steadiness proportioned to the degree of its enthralment, the Lowlands are distinguished by the fraternal rivalry of kindred sects, and the kindly emulation of patriotic and enlightening institutions, indicating sturdy and well-directed concern for moral and intellectual improvement, to an extent unsurpassed by any, and equalled or competed with by only two countries in the world. But in the particulars o. language and of dress, Lowland-Scotland, while forgetful enough of nationality, to take lessons of the stranger, and occasionally to blush for its own an cient characteristics, has probably, for a generation or two past, been 'gaining a loss.' The broad musical Doric of her dialect as exhibited in the rhymes of her bards, and the profuse wealth and singular expressiveness of her verbiage as displayed in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, scarcely vindicate a modern Lowlander's solicitude to pass for a Cockney or a Southron; and the simple and tidy dresses of the grandmothers and grandfathers of the present generation,—dresses which were as much in vogue, just as they were as becoming, when a man or a matron was 45 years of age as when he was 30,—may, despite of their coarseness, make fops and pretty maidens look, even in their own eyes, ridiculous when donning and sporting importations from Paris as changeful and numerous as the months of a century, and as freakish and whimsical as the vagaries of an irregular imagination.

LOWS (Loch of the), a beautiful small lake in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire, 1½ mile east of Dunkeld, on the road from that town to Blairgowrie. It is a principal one of the fine chain of small sylvan lakes which stretches along and beautifies the district of Stormont.

LUBNAIG (Loch), a fine sheet of water in Perthshire. The greater portion of the Scottish lakes are merely expansions of some stream, the waters of which being intercepted at the gorge or lower opening of a glen, spread themselves out and form a lake, in the depths of which the river is for a time apparently lost. Loch-Katrine, Loch-Achray, and Loch-Vennachoir, are thus formed by the southern or principal branch of the Teith, in the several glens through which it takes its course. The northern branch of this river—more generally, however, called Balvaig—which joins it previous to its reaching Callander, likewise forms during its very devious windings from its source in Dumbartonshire, a series of three lakes: viz., Loch-Doine, Loch-Voel, and Loch-Lubnaig. The last of this chain of lakes is situated at the north-eastern base of Benledi, about 4 miles south-west of Callander. It is nearly 5½ miles in length, but is scarcely half-a-mile in breadth at any part. Going from Callander, the traveller approaches the lake through the celebrated pass of Leney. A road has now been formed along the banks of the stream which flows from Loch-Lubnaig; but such is the nature of the ground, that even yet a few men might maintain the pass against an army. The splendid scenery, however, arrests the attention of the traveller; and his taste is gratified with all the variety that mountain, rock, wood, river, and waterfall, can combine and present to form the picturesque. After issuing from the pass, Loch-Lubnaig comes into sight, and here the best view of it is obtained. From the great height, and the bold and rugged appearance of the mountains amidst which this narrow winding lake lies imbedded, the scenery which surrounds it is exceedingly striking. Benledi is a most prominent object,—and that portion of it which overhangs and darkens the waters of the lake exhibits a grand but very singular appearance. At some remote period, the mountain

seems to have been broken over at the top, and the enormous fragments scattered down its side, like the debris or ruins of a former world. Armandave, Ardchullerie-Beg, and Ardchullerie-More, at different distances, raise their giant-forms in frowning majesty above the lake, and throw their broad dark shadows over it. Stern grandeur is the characteristic of the scenery around Loch-Lubnaig,—imposing silence reigns around,—and a sense of utter loneliness enters into the very soul of the beholder. The genius of solitude seems here to have taken up his abode. About half-way up the east side of the lake stands Ardchullerie-house, rendered peculiarly interesting, as having been many years the residence of Bruce of Kinnaird, the celebrated traveller. In this retired spot, amid the stern, majestic features of nature which it presents, he wrote the account of his travels; and here he found an asylum from the abuse and persecution which their publication brought upon him. At Loch-Lubnaig the tourist is again among the scenery of the 'Lady of the Lake.' It was up the pass of Leney that the cross of fire was carried by young Angus of Dun-Craggan, who had just been obliged to leave the funeral of his father in order to speed forth the signal.

> "Beuledi saw the cross of fire;
> It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ire;
> O'er dale and hill the summons flew,
> Nor rest, nor peace, young Angus knew;
> The tear that gathered on his eye,
> He left the mountain-breeze to dry;
> Until where Teith's young waters roll,
> Betwixt him and a wooded knoll,
> That graced the sable strath with green,
> The chapel of Saint Bride was seen."

Here the messenger delivers up the signal to Norman of Armandave, who was about to pledge his troth at the altar to Mary of Tombea; and the bridegroom leaving his unwedded bride, starts off with the cross along the shores of Loch-Lubnaig, and away towards the distant district of Balquhidder. The chapel of Saint Bride stood on a small and romantic knoll between the opening of the pass of Leney and Loch-Lubnaig; and Strath-Ire, along which the cross is said to have glanced like lightning, is situated at the south end and along the eastern side of Loch-Lubnaig. Armandave is on the west side of the loch, and Tombea, the residence of Norman's bride, is also in the neighbourhood. Loch-Lubnaig has been said to be the only water in Scotland in which char is to be found, but this is a mistake, as that fish is found in Loch-Awe and several other Highland lakes, as well as in the lakes of Sutherlandshire.

LUCE (The), a river partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Wigtonshire. Till within 6½ miles of the sea it consists of two streams, called the Main-water of Luce and the Cross-water of Luce. Main-water, the more westerly of these, rises in the parish of Ballantrae, on the south side of Benerard, a hill 1,430 feet high; and it runs southward 3¼ miles to the frontier-line, and 2½ miles south-westward along the boundary of Ballantrae and New Luce, in the counties respectively of Ayr and Wigton, wearing the aspect of a bleak mountain-stream, and augmented by many cold and brawling feeders. The stream now runs 5 miles in a direction east of south, between the Wigtonshire parishes of New Luce and Inch, to its confluence with Cross-water; and, besides smaller brooks, receives in its progress Drumorawhorn-burn, a streamlet 6 miles long. Cross-water rises between Craignahurrie and Benea hills, in Ballantrae, and flows 3½ miles deviously to Wigtonshire, and 1½ along the boundary; and it then runs south-westward, south-eastward, and westward, 8 miles, through New Luce, to the confluence with Main-water. The united stream, or the Luce proper, divides, for 1½ mile, New Luce from Inch,—intersects, for ¾ of a mile, a wing of New Luce,—divides, for a mile, New Luce from Old Luce,—and then runs through Old Luce to the head of Luce bay; and, over its whole course, it has a southerly direction, is, on the average, 30 feet wide, and, except in floods, can be passed on foot. The river once abounded in salmon and sea-trout; but it has been ruinously overfished. For 1¼ mile before becoming lost in the bay, it expands into a small estuary, which is dry at low-water; and within this estuary, between the water-marks of ebb and of flood, it makes a confluence with Pooltanton-water.

LUCE-BAY, a gulf or very large bay, broadly and deeply indenting the most southerly land in Scotland, and converting the southern half of Wigtonshire into two peninsulas, a long and narrow one between this bay and the extremity of the frith of Clyde, and a broad one between it and Wigton bay. The entrance of the gulf is between the Mull of Galloway on the west, and Burrowhead on the east. Measured in a straight line, direct from point to point, this entrance is 18¾ miles wide; and the length of the bay, measured in a line at right angles with the former to the commencement of the little estuary of Luce-river, is 16½ miles. Its whole area is probably about 160 square miles. Over a distance of 3¾ miles from the commencement of the estuary at its head, it expands, chiefly on the west side, to a width of 6¾ miles; and thence to the entrance, its coast-line, on the west, runs, in general, due south, or a little east of south, and that on the opposite side trends almost regularly due south-east. At its head the sea-board is low, and, at the efflux of the tide, displays a sandy beach of half-a-mile mean breadth; but elsewhere it is all, with some small exceptions, bluff, bold, rocky, and occasionally torn with fissures and perforated with caverns. The bay contains various little recesses and tiny embayments, some of which are capable of being converted into convenient harbours; and it also offers to a seaman, who is acquainted with it, some anchoring-grounds, in which he may safely let his vessel ride in almost any wind. In hazy weather vessels sometimes mistake the bay for the Irish channel, and, when steering a north-westerly course, suddenly take the ground on its west coast. The mistake, when it happens, is almost certain destruction; for the tide no sooner leaves a struck ship than she settles so adhesively down upon quicksands that subsequent tides serve only to dash her to pieces But since the erection of the light-house on the Mull of Galloway, errors have become comparatively infrequent, and navigation proportionally safe. Two rocks, called the Big and the Little Scare, lie respectively 1½ mile and 2¼ miles within the strait between the Mull of Galloway and Burrowhead, the former 5¼ north-east by east of the Mull, and the latter at ¾ of a mile's further distance.

LUCE (New), a parish in Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by Ayrshire; on the east by Kirkcowan; on the south by Old Luce; and on the west by Old Luce and Inch. A wing, 1¾ mile long and from ¾ to 1¼ broad, projects lengthwise to the west. Excepting this, and some ruggedness of outline, the parish is a parallelogram, stretching north and south, and measuring 8½ miles by 5¼. The surface is irregular, and generally broken and abruptly undulating. Along the banks of the rivers, and in a few hollows, it presents little belts or patches of level ground; but, for the most part, it is upland and moorish. The heights, though not mountainous, are either bare rocks or have thin dresses of heath, or moss, or of a coarse grass called sprett. Only, or barely,

enough of grain is raised for local use; and prime attention is given to the rearing of sheep and of black cattle. Considerable improvements have been made in the working of the soil, and in the structure and arrangement of farm-steads; but not by any means proportionate to those of most parts of Scotland. Plantation, though at once peculiarly suited to the ground, and likely to be richly compensating, and greatly needed for the shelter of the land and the sweetening of the climate, is all but totally unknown. The rocks are of the stratified transition class. Lead-mines were in two instances worked nearly a century ago, but were found to be unremunerating. The principal landowner is the Earl of Stair. The illustrious Alexander Peden—the devout and steady Covenanter, whose character has been so grossly misconceived by the vulgar, in connection with the 'prophecies' palmed or fathered upon him after his death—was minister of the parish during three years preceding 1662, the notable period of the inglorious ejections achieved by the ecclesiastical dictator Charles II. The village of New Luce, with fewer than 200 inhabitants, all labourers and artisans, stands at the confluence of Cross-water and Main-water, 5 miles north of Glenluce. A road runs along Main-water, and two others go off eastward and north-eastward from the village. Population, in 1801, 368; in 1831, 628. Houses 114. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,776.—New Luce is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £12. The church is modern, and abundantly spacious for the population. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with £5 fees, and £1 13s. other emoluments. New Luce and Old Luce anciently formed one parish, called Glenluce, and were separated and made distinct erections in 1647. For a short time succeeding 1661, under the rule of episcopacy, they were reunited; but, in 1689, at the abolition of episcopacy, they were permanently separated. The monks of Glenluce abbey were anciently proprietors of the original extensive parish, and had over it a regality jurisdiction. Within its limits were two chapels, also claimed by the monks,—the one was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Our Lady's chapel; and the other was dedicated to the Saviour, and called Christ's chapel or Kirk-Christ. A small bay or creek on the coast of Old Luce still bears the name of Kirk-Christ bay, from the latter of the chapels having stood in its vicinity. The church of New Luce, for some time after its erection, was popularly called the Moorkirk of Luce.

LUCE (Old), a parish in Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by New Luce; on the north-east by Kirkcowan; on the east by Mochrum; on the south by Luce bay; and on the west by Stoneykirk and Inch. Its greatest length, in a line due east from the point where it is first touched by Pooltanton-water, is 10½ miles; and its breadth varies from 1¾ to 7¼. A lake, ¾ of a mile long, lies 2½ miles south-east of the village; two smaller ones lie 3¾ miles to the east; and a tiny one lies ¾ of a mile to the south. Copious springs of pure water abound. The sea-board of the bay is in some parts sand, in others gravel, and in others clay; and it subsides into a fine sandy beach half-a-mile broad, which is dry at low-water. In the small estuary of the Luce and the Pooltanton, vessels of not more than 60 or 70 tons are accommodated with a harbour; and in that estuary also, and the sea-grounds in its vicinity, there is a considerable salmon and sea-trout fishery. Cod, flounders, and shell-fish are taken in the bay. Along the coast and up the banks of the Luce are some level lands, richly cultivated, well-adorned with plantation, fully enclosed, and of warm appearance. The surface everywhere else is hilly and irregular, but nowhere mountainous, or, in a strong sense, upland. The spirit of improvement, which was long lulled to slumber by a smart and compensating demand for black-cattle, but which became roused by the provocative of low and diminishing prices, has of late years walked athwart the once bleak and chiefly pastoral area, and effected great and enlivening results. The arable grounds are now, to those which are waste and pastoral, in the proportion of 3 to 1. The prime object of interest in the parish is Glenluce abbey; but that and the village have been noticed in the article Glenluce: which see. The chief heritors are the Earl of Stair and Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart. The house of Balkail above Glenluce, Park an ancient castle on the right bank of the Luce, and Genoch on the Pooltanton, are fine mansions surrounded with wood. Carscrench, 2 miles north-east of Glenluce, is an ancient but ruined seat of the Earls of Stair. The ruins of the castle of Synniness stand on the coast south-east of the mouth of the Luce. Population, in 1801, 1,221; in 1831, 2,180. Houses 371. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,112.—Old Luce is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £30. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 100 scholars; and five private schools by 130. Parish schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with between £30 and £40 fees, and about £4 or £5 other emoluments. A United Secession meeting-house is situated in Glenluce. The ancient ecclesiastical condition of the parish is noticed in the preceding article.

LUCE. See Hoddam.

LUCKLAW-HILL. See Logie, Fifeshire.

LUDE, an ancient parish in Perthshire, now comprehended in Blair-Athole: which see.

LUFFNESS, a small bay on the south coast of the frith of Forth, between the parish of Aberlady and that of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. The bay now bears the name of Aberlady, but figures in history, under that of Luffness, as the port of Haddington. That ancient burgh having been for ages a sort of commercial metropolis, where the court of "the four burghs" assembled, under the chamberlain, to decide on the disputes of traffic, conceived the notion of becoming a sea-port, though upwards of 5 miles from any harbour, and obtained from James VI. a charter vesting it with full powers over the bay of Luffness. But the town was baffled nearly as much in its marine commerce, as afterwards in its repeated efforts at manufacture; and at the epoch of the Revolution it had connected with its port just one vessel, of 80 tons burden, and £250 estimated value. In 1739, the estate of Luffness was bought by the Earl of Hopetoun for £8,350. See Aberlady.

LUGAR (The), a brief but beautiful rivulet of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. Its principal head-streams, Glenmore and Bella waters, rise in the east of the parishes of Old Cumnock and Auchinleck, and run each about 5½ or 6 miles, not far distant from each other, to a junction ¾ of a mile above Logan-house. The united stream runs 8 miles westward between Auchinleck on the north, and Old Cumnock on the south, to a confluence with the Ayr near Barskimming. In its progress it passes the villages of Cumnock and Ochiltree, and the superb mansions of Dumfries and Auchinleck. Its banks are sometimes deep ravines, wooded to the top,—sometimes high perpendicular walls of rock, or naked, overhanging and menacing crags,—sometimes gentle slopes, or undulating declivities waving with trees,—and sometimes a series of little green peninsulas, curvingly cut asunder by the sinuosities of its channel. A round hillock, called the Moat, nearly isleted

by the stream, and situated above the village of Cumnock, commands an exquisite view over a considerable extent of the picturesque and romantic banks. The rivulet, at its junction with the Ayr, seems equal to it in volume of water. Hence Burns' epithet of 'stately Lugar.'

LUGGATE (The), a rivulet of the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire. It rises in two small head-waters on the north and the south sides of the Sole, in the south-west extremity of the parish, close on the boundary with Peebles-shire; and running first 3½ miles eastward, and next 3¼ miles south-eastward, falls into Gala water at Haugh-head, a mile below the village of Stow. It is throughout a cold mountain-stream, fed by many chilly naked little rills, and subject to sudden and turbulent overflowings.

LUGGIE (The), a rivulet of Lanarkshire, and the detached part of Dumbartonshire. Issuing from a small lake on the boundary between the counties near the south-east extremity of the parish of Cumbernauld, it runs 6½ miles westward along the boundary, augmented in its progress by four or five feeders from Lanarkshire. Assuming now a direction a little north of west, it flows 3¾ miles along the interior of the parish of Kirkintilloch; and then debouching, runs a mile northward, beneath an aqueduct of the Forth and Clyde canal, and past the town of Kirkintilloch, to the Kelvin. Excepting for a brief space in the parish of Kirkintilloch, where it blushes into beauty, it is a dull uninteresting stream, sluggish in its motion, and ditch-like in its banks.

LUGGIE (The), a rivulet of Linlithgowshire, of brief course under its proper name, but formed of two considerable head-waters. Its farthest source is Bog water. This rises in the parish of Bathgate, 1½ mile north-east of the town; makes a circuit of 6 miles round the south, when, running in a northerly direction, it passes the west side of the town; and now flowing deviously 1¾ mile farther, takes the name of Ballencrieff-water; and, under this name, it runs 1½ mile north-westward on the boundary between Torphichen and Bathgate to the point where it contributes to form the Luggie. Barbauchlaw, the other head-stream, rises in Lanarkshire; and, excepting brief sinuosities, and a mile of due northerly course immediately before joining the Ballencrieff, moves uniformly toward the north-east. After flowing 2¾ miles in Lanarkshire, it runs for 3 furlongs into Torphichen, then describes for 2 miles the boundary between that parish and Lanarkshire, and then, over 3¼ miles to its termination, divides Torphichen from Bathgate. The united stream of the two head-waters, now strictly the Luggie, commences half-a-mile north of Bridge-castle, and has a course of less than a mile north-eastward to the Avon not far from Crawhill. Its length, to the head of Bog water, is 10 miles, and to the head of Barbauchlaw-burn 10½.

LUGTON (The), a rivulet partly of Renfrewshire, but principally of Cunningham in Ayrshire. Excepting very numerous but not large curvatures, and 1¼ mile of westerly course immediately above its termination, its uniform direction is south-west. It rises half-a-mile north of Loch-Libo, in the parish of Nielston, Renfrewshire, and, after traversing that lake, and making a distance from it of 1½ mile, it enters Ayrshire, divides Beith and Kilwinning on its right bank from Dunlop, and Irvine on its left, and falls into the Garnock 2 miles from the town of Irvine, and the same distance, in a straight line, from Irvine harbour. For a mile above its mouth it traverses the richly-wooded pleasure-grounds of Eglinton castle, and ¾ of a mile above its mouth has that princely mansion on its brink.

LUGUT. See Luggate.

LUI (The), a branch of the Dee descending from Benmhuicdhu, through Glenlui, and the forest of Mar, and joining the Dee on its northern side, about 3 miles below the linn of Dee.

LUINA (Loch), a name occasionally given to Loch-Avich in Argyleshire. See Avich.

LUING, an island in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It is 6½ miles in length, and rarely more than one in breadth. It is separated on the north from Seil by a strait scarcely 300 yards wide; and it thence extends due southward at a distance of from 1½ to 3½ miles from the coast of Nether Lorn, and the entrance of Loch-Melfort, with the islands of Torsay and Shuna upon its east side. As grouped with these two islands and with Seil, it exhibits an extensive range of picturesque and pleasing scenery. The surface is in general low, though never absolutely flat, along the coasts and in the southern district; but, as it recedes northward, it rises into many rocky eminences and cliffs, shows a slight tendency toward the formation of two distinct ranges, and attains an extreme altitude of between 600 and 700 feet. Clay slate forms at once the great mass of the island, and the source of popular employment and support. A large population is segregated here—as in Seil—for the manufacture of roofing slates. The cultivation of the soil is in an improved state on the low grounds, the hollows, and the gentler declivities, and has been warmly fostered by the pressure of population. Mr. Raspe, who was employed by the proprietors to survey some of the Western Islands, asserts that lead, zinc, and silver, have been found in Luing; but Dr. M'Culloch suggests doubts as to the accuracy of his report.

LUING (Sound of), a strait along the west side of the southern half of the cognominal island just described. It measures 4 miles in length, and 1½ in mean breadth; and divides Luing and Ardluing from Scarba, Lunga, Ormsa, and one or two islets.

LUMPHANAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Tough; on the east by Kincardine-O'Neil; on the south by Birse, from which it is divided by the Dee; and on the west by Coul. It extends from north to south about 6 miles, and from east to west 6 miles. Houses 183. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,690. Population, in 1801, 614; in 1831, 947. This parish consists of low land surrounded by hills, the most considerable of which are Mealmead and Craiglich, the latter of which rises steeply for about a mile from the arable land. The name of Lumphanan signifies 'the bare little valley;' but the low grounds are by no means bare now; being well-cultivated and highly productive. The soil varies from a deep loam to a thin sand, according to the elevation from the low lands. In the south-eastern part of the parish there is a considerable but shallow lake, susceptible of being drained, and named Auchlossen: see that article. The principal stream is the burn of Lumphanan, besides which several other rivulets intersect the parish. There are a few remains of ancient fortifications, and some cairns, one of which, about a mile north from the church, on the brow of a hill, is alleged to be that of the usurper Macbeth, who, according to tradition, was here slain by Macduff, in single combat, as he fled northwards, and was buried under this cairn, though Shakspeare makes Dunsinnan the scene. Indeed several places lay claim to this 'honour;' but Lord Hailes, upon the authority of Andrew Wynton, attributes the event to Lumphanan. This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir John Forbes, Bart. Stipend £153 18s. 3d.; glebe £10.

Church built in 1762; sittings 383.—Schoolmaster's salary £27; fees, &c. £15 2s. There is a private school.

LUMSDEN. See AUCHINDOIR.

LUMSDEN, an ancient manor in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, belonging to a family of that name so early as the reign of David I. The ancient peel of Lumsden probably occupied the site of the present farm-house of East Lumsden; but in the early part of the 14th century the Lumsdens removed their family-abode to Blanerne on the banks of the Whitadder, where its picturesque remains still exist.

LUNAN (THE), a river of Forfarshire. Issuing from a spring called Lunan-well, in the parish of Forfar, it runs 2½ miles north-eastward to Rescobie-loch, half the distance in the interior of Forfar, and the other half on the boundary with Rescobie. While traversing the lake, and for half-a-mile further, it bisects Rescobie; over the next 2½ miles, during which it expands into Balgaves-loch, it divides that parish, on its right bank, from Aberlemno and the northern section of Guthrie on its left; and thence to the German ocean, except for 3 miles, where it cuts off a wing of Inverkeilor, it has Kirkden and Inverkeilor on the right, and Guthrie, Kinnell, and Lunan on the left. Its course, for 3½ miles above its embouchure, is north-easterly; but, from entering Rescobie-loch to that point, it is due eastward. Its length is 16¾ miles; and its terminating point is at Lunan-bay in the vicinity of Redcastle. It flows with a clear current, and abounds with trout and pike.

LUNAN (THE), a rivulet of Perthshire, formed by various picturesque rills emptying themselves into the sylvan and beautiful loch of Lows, in the parish of Caputh. Speedily after its efflux from that lake, it becomes lost for ¾ of a mile in the circular loch of Butterstone. Issuing thence it runs 2 miles eastward, and 1½ south-eastward—nearly all this distance in the parish of Clunie—and for another ¾ of a mile expands into a lake, the Loch-Clunie. A mile farther east, it is once more a lake, or, for 1¼ mile, is lost in Loch-Drumellie. Running now 3¾ miles south-eastward it divides Kinloch and Blairgowrie on its left bank from Clunie, Lethendy, and Caputh on its right, and falls into the Isla, 2 miles east of Meiklour. See CLUNIE.

LUNAN, a small parish on the coast of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by a detached part of Maryton; on the east by Lunan-bay; on the south-east and south-west by Inverkeilor; on the west by Kinnell; and on the north-west by Craig. It is an oblong 2¾ miles in extreme length from east to west, and 1¼ in mean breadth. A small rapid rill, leaping along in cataracts sometimes 20 or 30 feet deep, and traversing a beautifully romantic dell, called Buckieden, occasionally perpendicular on its sides, and generally gemmed with the polyanthus, the cowslip, and other flowers and shrubs of the joyous wilderness, forms its boundary-line on the north. Lunan-water, limpid in its waters and pebbly in its strand, traces the boundary on the south-east. The beach of the marine boundary on the east is fine and refreshing; but will be noticed in the next article. The surface rises rapidly from the sea and the Lunan till it attains a height of nearly 400 feet above sea-level, and then recedes in a scarcely perceptible ascent, almost in a table-land to the further boundary. Seen from the Inverkeilor side of the Lunan near the sea, it has the appearance of a richly-cultivated hill-side, with a fine southern exposure, and blanched and cadaverous in its beauty from the almost total absence of both shrubbery and trees. Its summit-land commands an extensive and enlivening prospect of the German ocean, and an expanse of country on the coast. The soil, for a brief way on the shore, is sandy; on the lower declivities is deep and rich; on the higher grounds is frequently shallow; and on the average, is good and fertile. The arable and the uncultivated grounds are in the proportion to each other of about 7 to 2. A dark-blue moorstone rock abounds, and is quarried for building. The chief landowner is the Earl of Northesk. Lunan-house on the coast, and Arbiku-house on the south-west, are the mansions of the only other heritors. Various localities have names indicating the ancient vicinity—supposed to be at Redcastle—of a royal residence. See INVERKEILOR. Walter Mill, or as some historians call him, Sir Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr in the cause of the Reformation, was priest of Lunan during 20 years preceding his renunciation of popery. He was burnt at St. Andrews, in the 82d year of his age [see article ST. ANDREWS, p. 40]. Alexander Peddie, nearly the last surviving priest of compelled prelacy, and allowed by sufferance to retain his cure after the abolition of Episcopacy, was minister of Lunan till 1713, and bequeathed to the parish some plate for the communion-service, on the singular condition that it should be lent when required to any Episcopalian congregation within a distance of 7 miles. The parish is obliquely bisected by the mailroad between Dundee and Aberdeen; and is distant, at the nearest parts, 6 miles from Arbroath, and 3¼ from Montrose. Population, in 1801, 318; in 1831, 298. Houses 72. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,558. —Lunan is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 0s. 10d.; glebe £15. Schoolmaster's salary £28 17s. 3d., with £25 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The church was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Arbroath.

LUNAN-BAY, a beautiful semicircular indentation of the German ocean, 5 miles in extent of coast line, in the parishes of Inverkeilor, Lunan, Maryton and Craig, Forfarshire. Its coast for a mile at each extremity is bold and rocky, occasionally exhibiting pyramidal columns upwards of 100 feet in height; and, over the intermediate or central 3 miles, in the middle of which enters Lunan-water, it is a low sandy beach, slightly chequered with small stones, and regularly flanked with bent-covered knolls, and immediately overlooked by the high grounds of Lunan. Beautiful varieties of seashell, and occasionally some jasper and onyx gems are found along the strand. The bay has a fine sandy bottom, and affords safe anchorage in any storm except from the north-east and east.

LUNCARTY, a suppressed parish and a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. The parish was anciently a rectory, is now incorporated with Redgorton, and forms the north-east division of its main body. The village stands near the Tay, 4 miles north of Perth, and has about 230 inhabitants. Luncarty bleachfield has long been reputed the most extensive in Britain. Its grounds comprehend upwards of 130 acres. The water-power by which the works are driven includes the whole volume of the streams Ordie and Shochie, carried along an artificial canal, and also a considerable volume led out from the Tay by means of a dam run nearly across the river. Four falls of the water-power are effected, and impel 24 sets of beetles. The works bleach about two millions of yards of linen-cloth in the year, and employ upwards of 120 hands. Luncarty is famous in connection with the decisive overthrow of the Danes, about the year 990, by Kenneth III., romantically aided by the peasant-ancestor of the noble family of Hay. The scene of conflict is

on the Tay, 2 miles above the confluence with it of the Almond. It was marked till the end of last century by many little tumuli, through which the farmers long shrunk to drive the plough; and it has still two monumental stones, one of which, four feet high, bears the name of Denmark. The narrative of the battle, as given by Boethius, Fordun, and Buchanan, has been said by Lord Kaimes to possess 'every mark of fiction;' but it by no means exceeds possibility, and vouched by both historiographers and some monuments, is very probably an instance of the romance of real occurrences excelling that of the novelist's idle fancies. The Danes, strong in numbers and fiery in resolve, landed on the coast of Angus, razed the town and castle of Montrose, and moved across Angus and along Strathmore, strewing their path with desolation, and menacing Scotland with bondage. Kenneth the King heard at Stirling of their descent, and hastened to take post on Moncrieff-hill, or in the peninsula of the Earn and the Tay; but while there organizing the raw troops, whom he had swept together, and waiting the arrival of forces suited to his exigency, he learned that Bertha or ancient Perth was already besieged. Arraying what soldiery he had, and debouching so as to get to northward of the enemy, he marched to Luncarty, saw the Danes posted on an eminence to the south, and next day taunted and provoked them to a trial of strength on the intervening level ground. The rush of the Danes was dreadful; it shook the plumage from the wings of the Scottish army, and seemed about to transfix the main body; but it was keenly observed by three puissant ploughmen, father and sons, of the name of Hay, or Haia, who were at work in a field on the opposite side of the river, and were bold enough to attempt to infuse their own courage into the faltering troops. Seizing the yoke of the plough, and whatever similar tools were at hand, they crossed the Tay at a ford, and arriving just at a crisis when the wings had given way, and the centre was wavering, they shouted shame and death against the recreant who should flee, and precipitated themselves with such fury on the foremost of the Danes, as to gain the Scots a moment for rallying at a spot, still called Turn-again hillock. Hay, the father, seemed regarded as if he had been superhuman, and had no difficulty in drawing some clans to follow in his wake; and plunging with these down a deep ravine, while the battle was renewed on ground at a little distance from the original scene of action, he rushed upon the Danes in flank and rear, and threw them into confusion. A band of peasants, who seem to have been lurking near or drawn together from curiosity, now raised a loud shout of jubilation, and were supposed by the Danes to be a new army. The invaders instantly ceased to fight; they became a mingled mass, a jostling and bewildered herd, of routed men; and, not excepting their leaders and their king himself, they either were hewn down by the sword, or perished in the river. An assembly of the states, held next day at Scoon, decreed to give the peasant-conqueror the choice of the hound's course, or the falcon's flight of land, in reward of his bravery. Hay having chosen the latter, the falcon was let off from a hill overlooking Perth, and flew eastward to a point a mile south of the house of Errol, alighting there on a stone which is still called 'the Hawk's stane.' All the intervening lands were given in property to Hay's family; but they have since been either alienated, or parcelled out among various lines of descendants.

LUNDIE AND FOWLIS-EASTER, two parishes united in 1618, but lying contiguously, the former in Forfarshire, and the latter in Perthshire. Each has its church, its kirk-session, its poors'-box, and its session register and its school, and likewise possesses some distinctive peculiarities. Lundie is 3 miles long, varies in breadth from 1½ to 3, and has an area of 3,258 acres; and it is bounded on the north by Newtyle; on the east by Auchterhouse; on the south by Fowlis; and on the west by Kettins, —all, except Fowlis, in Forfarshire. Along the north and west the surface is part of the Sidlaw-hills, heathy on the higher grounds, but verdant and rich in pasturage on the southern slopes. The central and southern sections are champaign, and carpeted with productive soil. Four lakes—the largest called Long-Loch, and measuring ¾ of a mile in length—lie at the foot of the hills, cover jointly an area of about 110 acres, abound in pikes, perches, and eels, and are supposed to be bedded with marl. From the lakes, the head-streams of Dichty-water run eastward through the parish, incipiently laden with the rich alluvial spoils which the river deposits on the low lands in its progress, particularly in the parish of Dundee. Nearly two-thirds of the parish are arable, and upwards of 100 acres are meadow-ground. At a small hill in the vicinity of the lake of Pitlyall, and about 60 feet above its level, the surrounding Sidlaws form a kind of amphitheatre, and give back to a loud cry, or to a slow strain of instrumental music, a remarkable distinct threefold, or even fourfold, echo. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Camperdown. Some manufactures employ a few of the inhabitants.—Fowlis-Easter has a triangular form, and measures 3¾ miles on its north side, 2¼ on its east side, and 4¼ on its south-west side. Its area is 1,944 acres. It is bounded on the north by Lundie and Auchterhouse; on the east by Liff; and on the south-west by Liff and Longforgan. Black-law, in the north-west corner, is the only hill. The general surface of the parish slopes gently to the south, and is fully enclosed, and beautifully cultivated. A lake, called the Piper-dam, and covering 55 acres, was drained for sake of its marl and its peat. Two-thirds of the parish are in tillage, and the remaining third is disposed chiefly in forest-ground and pasturage. Fowlis was the first district in an extensive tract of the conterminous counties in which a regular rotation of crops was attempted. The church of Fowlis, according to an inscription still partly legible on a large oak-beam which supported the organ-loft, was built in the year 1142, in fulfilment of a lady's vow, wrung from her by solicitude for her husband's safe return from the wars of the crusade. Sir Andrew Gray, the ancestor of Lord Gray, made it collegiate with suitable endowments in the reign of James II., and placed in it a provost and several prebends. The edifice is 89 feet long, and 27¾ wide, and is all built of hewn stone. A cross surmounts the east gable; another 8 feet high is in the burying ground; and a third, 14 or 15 feet high, formerly stood ¼ of a mile to the north. Remains of fonts exist at the west end of the church, and on the exterior and in the interior of its door. Beside it is the burying-vault of Lord Gray. The two parishes are traversed by the turnpike between Dundee and Blairgowrie. Population of both, in 1801, 693; in 1831, 778. Houses 87. Assessed property, in 1815, £167.—The united parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Camperdown. Stipend £201 0s. 11d.; glebe £9. The minister officiates alternately in the two churches. Salary of each of the two schoolmasters £30, with about £20 fees.

LUNDIN. See LARGO.

LUNESTING, a parish in Shetland now annexed to NESTING: which see.

LUNGA, a small island on the west flank of the

sound of Luing. It extends about 2½ miles by ¾ of a mile north and south; and is separated at its ends by very narrow straits, from Ormsa and Scarba. The strait at the south end, between it and Scarba, is obstructed on the east by a rocky islet, and has a tumbling and impetuous tidal current quite as violent and grandly scenic as that of the far more celebrated Corrievrekin. Lunga consists of a long irregular hilly ridge, generally less than 500 feet above sea-level, but occasionally rising to nearly 1,000. This ridge is disposed in uneven, rocky, and often naked eminences, interspersed with patches of boggy ground and heath, as well as with occasional coppices of birch and alder; and it admits neither level ground nor more than tiny pendicles of such declivity as can be cultivated, even with the spade. On the western side, it is almost entirely bare and abrupt; and on the eastern side, it is skirted by shelving rocks, but descends somewhat more gently, and displays a greater extent of verdure. Quartz rock occupies the western side, and clay slate the eastern, both intermingled with other schistose substances, and traversed by numerous trap veins. From the different eminences of the island, the views are extremely interesting; on the east the glassy surface of the sound of Luing smoothly gliding along in circling eddies like a majestic river; and, on the south, the vexed and foaming current of the mimic of Corrievrekin, overhung by the grand form of Scarba, stooping down in one vast yet varied mass, to rocky shores and a wooded amphitheatre, and finely contrasted with the long low lines of the opposite coasts, and with the numberless islets and rocks which adorn and diversify the almost retiform sea.

LUSCAR. See CARNOCK.

LUSS, a parish in Dumbartonshire; 8½ miles long from north to south, from 2½ to 5 miles broad, and about 33 square miles in superficial extent; bounded on the north by Arrochar; on the east by Loch-Lomond; on the south by Bonhill and Cardross; and on the west by Row and Loch-Long. Alpine mountains, some of them towering aloft to nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, spread out their bases over much the larger part of the area. But the congeries of mountains, even where most compact, is cloven down into glens of such wild beauty and gorgeous picturesqueness, as quite to relieve the rugged aspect of the bold landscape. Along the northern boundary, and for a brief way in the interior, is Glen-Douglas, 4½ miles in length, traversed all the way by the little stream which gives it name, and opening at Inveruglas, or its mouth, upon the ferry across Loch-Lomond to Rowerdennan at the foot of Benlomond. Two and a quarter, and 3½ miles southward, are Glenmaachan and Glenmacurn, converging into the sylvan and joyous glen of Luss, and aggregately with the latter curving 6 miles south-eastward, and traversed by the two headwaters, and the united volume of the streamlet Luss to the village. Farther south, Glenfinlas, watered by its cognominal brook, stretches 3 miles south-eastward, and then runs, in a wooded dress, 1¼ mile eastward to Loch-Lomond, opposite Inchmurrin. Near the southern boundary the lower part of Glenfruin, noted as the scene of a sanguinary fight in 1603, between the clans of Macgregor and Colquhoun, goes 2½ miles eastward and north-eastward to a point 1½ mile south of the termination of the former glen. The only low-lying surface stretches along Loch-Lomond from the southern boundary to Ross-Dhu, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., 2 miles south of the village; and is partly level, partly a waving plain, and partly a regular ascent, which soon rises up in acclivity, and becomes lost in the aspirings of the mountains. Many hundred acres, on the low grounds, up the sides and hollows of the glens, and along the whole brink of Loch-Lomond, are covered with wood, much of it natural, and very beautifully grouped. From the southern boundary to the village a series of fine little headlands run out into Loch-Lomond; and north of the village the surface rises up from the very margin of the lake, merely admits of a feathered belting of wood, and then soars away into mountain. The varied superficial outlines of the parish, its low grounds and its uplands, its woods and its glens, contribute largely and very gorgeously to the magnificent framework in which the pictured beauties of the most boasted of the Scottish lakes is set. Some of the loveliest baskets of shrubbery, too, which rest on the lake's waters, are contributed by Luss; for INCHTAVANACH, INCHCONACHAN, INCHLONAIG, INCHGALBRAITH, and INCHFRIECHLAN, are all within its limits. See these articles. Two of the most admired views of the lake and of the scenery which environs it, are obtained from the highest grounds of Inchtavanach, and from Strone-hill in the vicinity of the village. Loch-Long touches the parish, or rather a protrusion of it, over a distance of only ¾ of a mile. Copious springs of excellent water are numerous. The extent of land in tillage is greatly narrowed—though highly to the advantage of the scenic attractions of the parish—by several hundreds of acres of the best arable grounds being disposed in lawn, pasture, and plantation around Ross-Dhu. The extensive hill pastures maintain numerous herds of Highland black cattle, and large flocks of blackfaced sheep. A freestone quarry supplies building material for local use; and quarries of greyish-blue and of dark-blue slate, at Camstraddon and Luss, yielding a large and enriching produce for exportation. On the Fruin are a saw-mill, a grain-mill, and a mill for paring down logwood; and on the Luss above the village are a saw-mill and a grain-mill. About 1¼ mile south of the village are the remains of a large cairn called Carn-na-Cheasoig, 'the cairn of St. Kessog.' This saint is said to have suffered martyrdom near the site of the cairn in the 6th century, and to have been buried on the site of the church; and he was anciently worshipped by the Romanists as the tutelary of the parish. Haco of Norway, during his invasion of 1263, spread bloodshed and devastation through Luss and its islands. Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, granted the lands of Luss to the dean of Lennox; and from the dean's descendants the lands passed, in the 14th century, to the Colquhouns of Colquhoun. One of the Colquhouns, called Sir John, was, in 1474, made Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, became, in 1477, governor of Dumbarton-castle for life; and, in 1478, was killed in defending the fortress from besiegers. The celebrated Rev. John M'Laurin, known generally in connection only with his subsequent ministry in Glasgow, and the recent distinguished scholar and Gaelic translator, Dr. John Stuart, were ministers of Luss. The beautiful and very picturesquely situated village of Luss stands on the margin of Loch-Lomond, distant 9 miles from Helensburgh, and 13 from Dumbarton. The place is a crowded resort of tasteful tourists during the balmy months of the year, and has a good inn. A fair is held in it for sheep and lambs on the 3d Tuesday of August. The population of the village is about 260. The turnpike from Dumbarton to the Highlands passes along the margin of the lake through the village, and two other turnpikes cut the southern division, the one coming northward from Helensburgh, and the other going westward up Glenfruin. Population, in 1801, 953; in 1831, 1,181. Houses 191. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,233.—Luss is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and

Avr. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend £219 13s. 3d.; glebe £17. The amount of unappropriated teinds cannot be ascertained. The church, with about 500 sittings, and excellent in its masonry, was built in 1771. The parish, previous to the Reformation, was a rectory, and between 1429 and that epoch was a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, and was served by the prebendary's vicar pensioner. The ancient parish was greatly more extensive than the modern. In 1621, the forty pound lands of Buchanan, on the east side of Loch-Lomond, were detached from it, and incorporated with Inchcailliach, the modern Buchanan: in 1659, the lands of four proprietors, at the south end of the lake, were annexed to Bonhill; and, in 1658, all the extensive territory on the north, which now constitutes Arrochar, was made independent; but, on the contrary, the lands of Caldannach, Presstelloch, and Conglens, which anciently belonged to Inchcailliach, have, in modern times, been united to Luss; and the lands of Bannachrae, within the limits of Row, are attached to it *quoad sacra*. A chapel, subordinate to the parish-church, anciently stood on the lands of Buchanan. Besides the parochial school, there are a private school, a school for females, and supported by Lady Colquhoun, and a school maintained by the society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34, with from £9 to £12 fees.—Luss is remarkable for the salubriousness of its climate. Mr. Pennant, in 1769, specified six of its inhabitants whose united ages were 540; and the Rev. Dr. Stewart, in his Statistical Report of 1792, specified other six whose joint ages were 502.

LUTHER, or LEUTHER, a small river in Kincardineshire, rising in the Grampian hills, north of Drumtoughty, and running east, then southwards, through FORDOUN [which see] and Laurencekirk, to the North Esk.

LUTHERMOOR, a small village in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire.

LUTHRIE. See CRIECH.

LYBSTER, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish, on the west coast of Caithness-shire. The village stands at the head of Amherst-bay, a little east of the great north mail-road, and 13 miles south-west of the town of Wick. It was commenced, in 1802, by the late Lieutenant-general Sinclair; and, already of considerable size, it promises to become a place of importance. Many of its houses are good; and new ones are annually added. Most of its inhabitants are maintained solely by the herring-fishery; and they have amongst them about 100 boats. The village has a post-office, a friendly society, one or two schools, and two annual fairs. Population about 400.—The *quoad sacra* parish lies, *quoad civilia*, in the parish of Latheron; and is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The church is situated in the village, and was built in 1836–7, at the cost of £832. Sittings 805. Stipend £100. The parish comprehends a landward district which, jointly with the village, has a population of upwards of 2,500. Its erection arose from the Church-extension scheme of the General Assembly, and ranks as the first result of that scheme north of Inverness. A preaching-station in connexion with the United Secession was commenced at the village in 1835, but has been abandoned.

LYDOCH (LOCH), a lonely sheet of water in the moor of Rannoch, in the north-western corner of Perthshire. The distance from the inn at King's-house to the western extremity of the lake, is about 6 miles; from the eastern, or lower extremity, to the head of Loch-Rannoch, it is much the same. Loch-Lydoch is about 7 miles in length, and about a mile in breadth. About 4 miles from its eastern end it separates into two distinct branches of almost equal size and length—the one of which stretches almost due west, while the other takes a south-west direction; thus giving it the appearance of a huge fork, with the handle towards Loch-Rannoch. The moor of Rannoch and Loch-Lydoch are described by Dr. M'Culloch in his usual caustic yet graphic manner: "Pray imagine the moor of Rannoch; for who can describe it? A great level, (I hope the word will pardon the abuse of it,) 1,000 feet above the sea, 16 or 20 miles long, and nearly as much wide, bounded by mountains so distant as scarcely to form an apprehensible boundary; open, silent, solitary; an ocean of blackness and bogs, a world before chaos; not so good as chaos, since its elements are only rocks and bogs, with a few pools of water-bogs of the Styx, and waters of Cocytus, with one great, long, sinuous, flat, dreary, black, Acheron-like lake, Loch-Lydog, near which arose three fir-trees, just enough to remind me of the vacuity of all the rest. Not a sheep nor a cow; even the crow shunned it, and wheeled his croaking flight far off to better regions. If there was a blade of grass anywhere, it was concealed by the dark stems of the black, black, muddy sedges, and by the yellow, melancholy rush of the bogs."

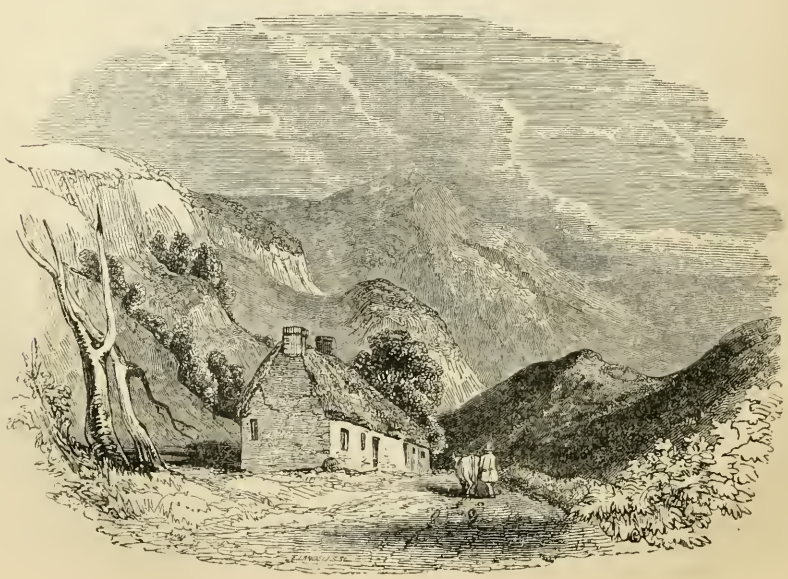
LYNDALE. See SNIZORT.

LYNE (THE), a river of Peebles-shire, the next in local importance to the Tweed. It rises in various little head-waters close on the boundary with Edinburghshire; one of them on Weatherlaw, a very brief distance from the sources of the North Esk, and the Water of Leith; another of them on West Cairn-law, the largest of the Pentlands, 1,800 feet high; and several of them draining Cauldstane-slap, a grand mountain-pass, or place of egress, from Tweeddale to the north. The Lyne, receiving in its progress Baddingsgill-burn, West-water, and numerous mountain-rills, runs 5¾ south-eastward through Linton, 2 miles southward between Linton on the west and Newlands on the east, and 3¾ in the same direction through Newlands. It is now joined, half-a-mile below Drochil-castle, by Tarth-water, which bears along with it the tributary waters of a branch of the Medwin, on its right bank, runs 4 miles south-eastward between Stobo and Manor on the right, and Newlands, Lyne, and Peebles on the left, and falls into the Tweed 2¾ miles in a straight line above Peebles. Its entire length of course is 15½ miles, or, including sinuosities, about 20. The Lyne is a good trouting-stream.

LYNE AND MEGGET, two parishes in Peebles-shire, widely apart in position, but strictly identified in their ecclesiastical connexion and statistics. Lyne is nearly circular, with a small square northerly projection; and is bounded on the north by Newlands; on the north-east by Harehope-burn, which divides it from Eddlestone; on the east and south-east by Meldon-burn, which divides it from Peebles; on the south and south-west by Lyne-water, which divides it from Stobo; and on the west by Howe-burn, and Stevenston-hill, which divide it from Newlands. The circle is 2¾ miles in diameter, and the square projection ¼ of a mile deep. A stripe of low ground stretches along the Lyne, sharp and gravelly in its soil, and bleak and naked in its aspect, but plied to a certain extent with the plough. The rest of the area is upland and strictly pastoral, once covered with natural wood, but now adorned with scarcely a tree. In the south-west, overlooking the Lyne, are vestiges of a Roman camp 6 acres in extent, and occupying a singularly advantageous site. The Glasgow and Peebles turnpike runs along the Lyne.—Megget is distant geographically 8 miles, but along the shortest practicable path 14 miles. It lies on

the southern verge of the county, and is bounded on the north by Manner; on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire; on the south-west by Dumfries-shire; on the west by Tweedsmuir; and on the north-west by Drummelzier. It measures nearly 6 miles from east to west, and between 6 and 7 from north to south; St. Mary's Loch, for 1 mile on the south-east, belongs to it in common with Yarrow. Megget-water rises in the extreme west, and, running due east to St. Mary's Loch, cuts the parish into almost equal parts. The ground is very hilly and solitarily pastoral. The summits and higher acclivities are clothed with heath and coarse grass; but the lower slopes afford excellent pasture. Moorfowl abounds. A species of eagle, from the heights on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, sometimes carries off a young lamb, even in view of the shepherd. Two old towers, whose ruins still exist, seem to have accommodated the Scottish kings when hunting in the forest. Though the district has no modern road, traces exist of several roads stretching in various directions, and probably cut out for the accommodation of the royal hunters. On Glengabbern-burn, a tributary of Megget-water, are some traces of a search for gold, which Boethius, Buchanan, and other writers, say was successful. Population of Lyne and Megget, in 1801, 167; in 1831, 156. Houses 25. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,244. — The united parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £153 9s. 1d.; glebe £25. The parishes were united in 1620. Lyne was originally a chaplainry subordinate to Stobo, but afterwards became a rectory. The church is a solid structure, built previous to the Reformation, but re-seated and otherwise repaired in 1831. Sittings 70. The pulpit is a remarkable piece of mechanism, imported from Holland, in 1644, by Lady Yester. Megget place of worship is a chapel built upwards of 33 years ago, and kept in repair by subscription. Sittings 70. What seems to have been the ancient church, is a ruin, surrounded by a cemetery still in use, at Henderland. The famous freebooter, Cockburn of Henderland, was interred in the cemetery. The minister ascertained the population of the two parishes, in 1835, to be 166,—40 of whom were dissenters. His services are given, two sabbaths to Lyne, and one to Megget. Salary of the Lyne schoolmaster £25 13s. 3½d., with £15 fees and £2 10s. other emoluments; of the Megget schoolmaster £7, with £4 fees and £1 15s. other emoluments.

LYON (The), a river of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It rises on the south-east side of Benachastle, in a long south-westerly projection of the parish of Fortingal, close on the boundary with Glenorchy in Argyleshire, runs 1⅜ mile north-eastward across the projection, and then describes the segment of a circle over a distance of 5¾ miles between Fortingal on its left bank, and the most westerly section of Kenmore on its right. At midway of the 5¾ miles it expands into Loch-Lyon. Leaving Kenmore, it runs 23 miles along Fortingal, part of the distance north-eastward, but generally in an easterly direction; and then, over a distance of 1½ mile south-eastward, dividing Dull on its left bank from a part of Weem on its right, it falls into the Tay, 2¼ miles after that magnificent river's efflux from its cognominal lake, and amidst the gorgeous scenery which surrounds Taymouth-castle. Its entire length of course is 32 miles. Of a host of mountain-tributaries, which on both banks come obstreperously down upon its path, the longest is Glenmore-water, 7½ miles in length, and joining it at the point of its leaving Fortingal. The Lyon has two considerable cascades,—the one called the Sput-baan at the entrance of its glen, and the other the fall of Moar, 4 miles above Glenlyon church. At the latter it leaps over a considerably lofty precipice into a deep narrow pool, and, when swollen, yields a large produce of salmon. The river traverses the districts of Glenlyon and Fortingal proper; and, as to the nature and aspect of its basin, is described under these titles.



PASS OF LENY.

M

MABERY (Loch), or Macbeary, a small lake in Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, but chiefly in the latter, stretching southward between the parishes of Penningham and Kirkcowan. It is 1½ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth. On one of several islets which stud its bosom are the remains of a large castellated building and garden. The superfluent waters of the lake form the river Bladenoch.

MACDUFF, a sea-port town and burgh-of-barony in the parish of Gamrie, county of Banff, distant about 1½ mile east of Banff, on the opposite side of the river Deveron, and the bay of Banff. The communication between the two towns is opened by a magnificent bridge on which there is no toll. Macduff is a modern town, having risen, since 1732, from little else than a mere collection of fishermen's huts, to be a place of considerable size and importance, containing a number of regularly planned streets and good houses, with one of the best harbours in the Moray frith, and a thriving and rapidly increasing trade. The population, in 1812, was 1,300, but it has since increased to about 2,300; and during the season of the herring fishery it is upwards of 3,000. Previous to 1783 it was called 'Down.' In that year it received a charter of Novodamus from the Crown, at the desire of the proprietor, James, Earl of Fife, erecting it into a 'free and independent burgh-of-barony.' The rate of the harbour-dues being about one-half lower than those of Banff harbour, and the port itself, though subordinate in customs matters to Banff, being preferable to its rival in situation, depth, and accommodation, Macduff has much more import and export traffic than Banff. The harbour is the private property of the Earl of Fife. The amount of the harbour and shore-dues, for 1831–2, was £248 10s.; for 1832–3, £267. The chief exports are grain, cured herrings,—for which this is the most important station between Cromarty and Fraserburgh,—salmon, cod-fish, live cattle, and cured pork, to London, Leith, and some other places in the south. The chief imports are lime and bone-manure, coals, groceries, &c.; and from Sweden, iron and deals; Russia, hemp; and Holland, flax. Herrings are sometimes exported to Prussia and other foreign parts. Mr. Ingram has erected works for the manufacture of sugar from the white beet-root in this neighbourhood. The establishment is on a small scale, but is the first of the kind that has yet been formed in Scotland. For further particulars see Banff.—Macduff is included in the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Banff; and contained, at the time of the municipal inquiry, 80 houses worth £10 a-year and upwards. The commissioner observes, that there was a feeling in Banff favourable to an unity of municipal jurisdiction in the two towns; but in Macduff the feeling was unanimously the reverse. The police of Macduff was found to be efficient, and no other solid ground of union could be urged,—on the contrary, the commissioner was of opinion that evil would accrue to the inhabitants of Macduff by an extension of the municipality of Banff over it, while Banff would be nowise injured by a continuance of the actual position; he therefore thought that the present case should form an exception to the general rule that municipalities should extend over territories within the parliamentary boundaries. Macduff has a town-house and a jail. The Earl of Fife's splendid seat, Duff-house, is in the vicinity. The church, or rather chapel, is prominently situated on an eminence. It is a neat edifice with a handsome spire, and Lord Fife, who gives the clergyman a small income, has adorned the precincts by erecting a cross in a conspicuous and picturesque position. A portion of the parish was annexed, upwards of 60 years since, by authority of the presbytery, to this chapel; but as already noticed under article Gamrie [which see], it has not yet been erected into a parish *quoad sacra*.

MACDUFF'S CROSS. See Newburgh.

MACHAIG, a small circular lake nearly a mile in diameter, 3½ miles north of the village of Doune, in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. Its banks are wooded and beautiful. A streamlet carries off its superfluent waters by a circuitous route to the Teith, a little below Doune.

MACHAN. See Dalserf.

MACHAR (New), a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Udney; on the east by Belhelvie; on the south by Old Machar and Dyce, from the latter of which it is divided by the river Don; and on the west by Fintray and Keith-hall. In its northern district is Straloch, which belongs to Banffshire, though, of course, totally disintegrated from that county: see note to article Fergus (St.). In length, from north-west to south-east, this parish measures about 9 miles; and in breadth, from east to west, 2 to 3 miles. Houses 243. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,286. Population, in 1801, 925; in 1831, 1,246. The road from Aberdeen to Old Meldrum intersects the parish. Its surface is in general rather level, and the soil various but for the most part arable and well-cultivated. There are extensive plantations, especially in the southern district, in the vicinity of the Don; and in this quarter also is a beautiful little lake called Bishop's-loch, anciently Loch-Goull, on an islet in the midst of which the Bishops of Aberdeen resided before the chantry was erected. The ruins of their castle still exist. The islet is finely adorned with trees. There are some good mansions and farm-houses in this parish. Its vicinity to Aberdeen is very advantageous to the district. There are few or no objects of antiquarian or historical interest; but on a moor within the parish an engagement took place, in 1447, between the Royalists and Covenanters, in which the latter were victorious. The ancient name of the parish was the Upper Parochin of St. Machar,—a saint to whom was dedicated the cathedral of Old Aberdeen, or rather the kirk of Kirktown, on the site of which the cathedral was afterwards built: the parish itself was part of the deanery of St. Machar: see article Aberdeen.—It is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £217 9s. 4d.; glebe £16. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £8 8s. fees, &c. There is a private school in the parish.

MACHAR (Old), or Old Aberdeen. See article Aberdeen.

MACHERS (The), a large and broad peninsula, lying between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay, and constituting the south-eastern one of the three great divisions of Wigtonshire. The name is Celtic, and signifies 'flat or low country.' Though the boundary-line between and the larger district called the Moors, is not well-defined, the Machers may be viewed as including the parishes of Whithorn, Glasserton, Sorbie, Kirkinner, and most of Mochrum, and as com

prehending an area of about 64 square miles. Yet, measured in a line, from the estuary of the Luce and the Piltanton at the head of Luce-bay to an expansion of the estuary of the Cree between Carty-port, and at the head of Wigton-bay, it would include all Mochrum, and parts of Old Luce, Kirkcowan, and Penningham, and comprehend at least 104 square miles.

MACHLINE. See MAUCHLINE.

MACHONY, a rivulet of the parishes of Muthil and Blackford, Perthshire. It rises in several headwaters on the heights of Blair-in-roan, flows 7 miles through Muthil, forms, for 1 mile, the boundary-line between that parish and Blackford, and then runs 2½ miles to the Earn, a little above Kinkell. Its general direction is easterly; its tributaries are small but numerous; and its waters abound in exeellent small trout. Though itself unattraetive in a land rich in the romance and beauty of its streams, its name, along with that of Blair-in-roan, exeites a little attention,—the one meaning 'a battle,' and the other 'the spotted Battle-field.' Some antiquaries point to it, and strive to give it stirring interest, in connexion with the vexed question respecting the field of the battle of the Grampians. See ARDOCH.

MACHRIHANNISH-BAY. See CAMPBELLTON.

MADDERTY, a parish of triangular form in Strathearn, Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Crieff and Foulis-Wester, and measures, on that side, 5¾ miles; on the south-east by Gask and Trinity Gask, and measures, on that side, 4¼ miles; and on the south-west by Trinity Gask and Crieff, and measures, on that side, 3 miles. The surface is level, carpeted with good soil, wholly arable, and well-enclosed and cultivated. Along the greater part of the northern boundary runs the Pow, or Powaffray, a stagnant yet fitful stream, moving sluggishly in an artificial canal 6 feet deep and 24 wide, but subject to inundations which now injure the adjacent low grounds and now enrich them with alluvial or manurial deposits. The south-western boundary runs between 1 and 1¾ mile distant from the Earn. The chief object of interest in the parish is the ruined abbey of INCHAFFRAY: which see. There are two hamlets or rather clachans called Bellycloine and Craigs. The mansions are Dubbheads, Woodend, and Dullary. A few of the parishioners are employed in the manufacture of coarse linen; but the great majority are connected with agriculture. The parish is traversed by the ancient Roman road from the camp of Ardoch to the Tay; and is distant, at the nearest point, 2 miles from Crieff. Population, in 1801, 560; in 1831, 713. Houses 137. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,528.—Madderty is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend £224 17s. 3d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds £267 6s. 6d.—The parochial school was attended, in 1834, by 90 scholars; and a private school by 64. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and a house and garden.—Madderty gave the title of Baron to James, the second son of the 2d Lord Drummond, and the ancestor of the Viscounts of Strathallan. He was created Lord Madderty in 1609.

MADDY (LOCH), a large indentation of the sea on the east side of the island of North Uist. It stretches into a low flat country consisting of a brown, peaty, boggy land; and cuts it into innumerable islets and pennsulæ, which in summer afford a scanty herbage for a few animals, and, in winter, are abandoned to wild geese, wild ducks, swans, and sea-gulls. So remarkable are its projections and sinuositics, that, while its waters do not cover an area of more than 9 square miles, its coast-line has been found by measurement to extend to 200 miles. Those fuci which are used in the making of kelp greatly abound along its shores; they are, for the most part, cut every three years; and, about twenty years ago, they annually amounted, in the gross weight of what was cut, to 7,200 tons, and, in the quantity of kelp which was produced, to 300 tons. In the entrance of the loch lies a group of islets, separated from one another by depths of sea of from 7 to 15 fathoms, and distant, at their nearest point, a mile from any shore, yet covered with such a thick bed of alluvial clay and rubbish as indieates their former connexion with some higher traet of land, and records those changes which produced the great sinuosities of the loch. Between these islets and the shore, and about ¼ of a mile from the latter, are two remarkable detached rocks, which serve as marks to mariners, and bear the names of Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch. Both are about 100 feet in height, irregularly columnar, and abrupt or precipitous; and, consisting of a compaet and dark bluish grey basalt, present the phenomenon of being the only specimens of basaltic rock which occur in the entire group of Long-Island.

MADOES, or MADOIS (ST.), a small parish at the east end of the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire; bounded on the north-west by Kinfauns; on the east by Errol; on the south by the frith of Tay; and on the west by the Inchyra district of Kinnoul. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 1⅝ mile; its greatest breadth is 1½ mile; and its area is only 1,152 imperial acres. The surface seems, on a hasty survey, to be a perfeet level, but really consists of two smaller esplanades and a larger one, respectively about 3, 9, and 14 feet above the level of the Tay, and of a slow swell whose ridgy summit has an altitude above the Tay of about 60 feet. The district lies opposite the mouth of the Earn, at the part of the Carse of Gowrie where that golden and fructiferous plain expands in the full breadth and blush of its beauty, and becomes—with the intervention of the Tay, ⅝ of a mile broad—the continuation eastward of the fine valley of Strathearn. The soil, toward the river, is a deep strong clay, and, on the higher grounds, it is a rieh brown loam; and, in both species, it is very fertile and in exquisite cultivation. Excepting about 30 acres disposed in plantation, and about 60 laid out in permanent pasture, the whole area is constantly in tillage. A quarry of sandstone similar to that of Clashbennie, in the conterminous parish of Errol, is worked at Cottown.* Near the eastern boundary is a stone of some historical note, called 'the Hawk's stane,' and referred to in our article LUNCARTY; and in the churehyard is an elaborately sculptured and very beautiful Runic monument.—Pitfour-eastle, the residence of Sir John Stuart Riehardson, Bart., the sole heritor of the parish, is a spacious quadrangular edifiee, surmounting an artificial terrace, environed by tastefully disposed and ornamented pleasure-grounds, and vieing in wealth of aspect and power of attraction with the noble and splendid mansions of districts in its neighbourhood.—A few of the parishioners are weavers employed by the manufacturers of Dundee. Two hamlets, Cottown and Hawkstone, have eaeh about 50 or 60 inhabitants. The parish is bisected by the

* The more correct or entire organic remain of an unknown kind of fish referred to in our article ERROL, as having recently engaged the attention of Professor Agassiz, was found in this quarry, and sent to him by the minister of the parish, who says respecting it, in the New Statistical Account: "It proves to be a new species of the genus Holoptychus, which he [M. Agassiz] has named Holoptychus nobilissimus. Other species of the same genus have been found in the limestone of Burdiehouse, Edinburgh, [see BURDIEHOUSE,] and in the Gamrie deposit, Banffshire; but this individual, Agassiz writes, 'will enable me at length to define precisely the character of the genus which I have named Holoptychus, from the folds of the scales.'"

mail-road between Perth and Dundee; and has a pier, of recent erection and great utility, on the Tay. Population, in 1801, 295; in 1831, 327. Houses 70. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,376.—St. Madoes is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart. of Pitfour. Stipend £207 8s. 8d.; glebe £80. Unappropriated teinds unaseertained, owing to the locality in the teind-office respecting the parish being lost. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £9 17s. 10½d. fees, and £4 10s. other emoluments. The parish is supposed to have its name from St. Madoch, or Modoch, whom tradition and Keith make a bishop in Scotland in the 3d or 4th century, or several, probably six or seven, centuries before a diocesan bishop existed in the country, and from whom Kilmadock is supposed also to have its designation; but St. Madoes has a popular or vulgar appellation among the inhabitants of the district which defies etymological analysis, and seems to be of some antiquity,—the curious name Semmiedores.

"The stannin stanes o' Semmiedores,"

are mentioned in an old ballad.

MAGNUS BAY (St.), a spacious bay on the west coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures 8½ miles at the entrance, expands to 11 miles, and indents the land to the depth of 7 miles. It enters between the headland of Eshaness, in the parish of Northmaven, on the north, and that of Sandness in the cognominal parish on the south; but has in its mouth, half-a-mile from the latter, the island of Papa-Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance to an open channel of only 6 miles broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantrey, Mickle Roe, Little Papa, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, of any burthen,—particularly Hillswick, Olna frith voe, Gron frith voe, and Unzie frith.

MAGUS-MUIR, a district on the western skirts of the parish of St. Andrews, and the eastern of Ceres parish, Fifeshire, formerly wild and bleak, but now in great part tamed of its savage and sterile aspect by the culture of the plough. It is celebrated in history as having been the scene of the murder of the tyrannical Archbishop Sharp, on the 3d of May, 1679. The spot where, according to tradition, the 'rude deed' was done, is about 4 miles from St. Andrews, on the lands of Strathkinness, the property of Mr. Whyte Melville, where there is a stone erected to the memory of some of the Covenanters who, having been taken at Bothwell-bridge, were brought here and executed, and their bodies hung in chains on the site of the murder, as if to appease the archbishop's manes, for the greater part of them had never been in Fifeshire till the day preceding their execution.

MAIDEN-CASTLE. See Kennoway.

MAIDEN-CASTLE. See Campsie.

MAIDEN-CASTLE. See Falkland.

MAIDEN-CAUSEWAY, an ancient line of road, proceeding from Bennochie into the woods of Pitodrie. It is paved with stones, and about 14 feet wide, and has every appearance of having been a vicinal way of the Romans.

MAIDENKIRK. See Kirkmaiden.

MAIDEN-PAP, a hill in Caithness-shire, in the parish of Latheron, elevated nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MAIDEN-SKERRY. See Northmaven.

MAIN (The). See Inch, Wigtonshire.

MAINLAND of ORKNEY. See Orkney.

MAINLAND of SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, comprehending about one-half of their whole area, and much the larger moiety of their population. It extends nearly due north in a long ragged band of territory, from Sumburgh-head in north latitude 59° 52′ 18″, to Fethaland point, in latitude 60° 38′ 20″. Its length is usually computed at 60 miles, and occasionally exaggerated to 90 or even upwards of 100; but does not seem, as measured in a straight line, to exceed 56. Its breadth, over 17 miles from Sumburgh-head, never exceeds 4½ miles, and probably does not quite average 3; over the same distance, from Fethaland point, it is exceedingly various, but seems to average about 4½ miles; and over the intermediate distance it gradually swells out from the ends, and then bursts suddenly out in the middle to an extreme measurement, from Railsburghness on the east to Sandness on the west, of 20½ miles. But all the way round, and especially in the central and chief district, the island is so constantly and whimsically indented by projections of the sea, as to have an utterly indescribable outline, and to be, in nearly all practical respects, a numerous cluster of islets. Seen from its loftiest ground, Rona's hill, a bold height in the parish of Northmaven, which commands a view of the entire archipelago, it is altogether undistinguishable as a single island, and appears as if cut to pieces, by its very numerous and deeply indenting friths and voes, into community of character with the smaller islands which hang upon its flanks. Only one spot on the whole mainland is more than 2 miles distant from either a limb or the body of the sea, and even it is distant not 2½ miles; and greatly the larger part of the area lies within one mile of some beach. At one point, called Mavis-Grind, between the parishes of Northmaven and Delting, only an isthmus of 100 yards, most of which is overflown by spring-tides, prevents the island from being quite bisected; and at several other points, isthmuses are not very much broader. Excepting Fair Isle, situated midway to Orkney, Mainland contains, in Sumburgh-head, the most southerly land in Shetland. As to surface, geognostic character, statistics, and nearly all the details of a topographical notice, this island so extensively identifies itself with the whole group that information respecting it claims to be arranged under the article Shetland Isles. Its parishes, though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, Walls, Delting, Nesting, and Northmaven.

MAINS and STRATHMARTINE, two parishes, lying near the southern extremity of Forfarshire, and united in 1799. The united parish is bounded on the north by Tealing; on the east by Murroes and Dundee; on the south by Dundee and Liff; and on the west by Liff and Auchterhouse. Its extreme length from the points on the west and the east where it is first and last touched by Dighty water, is 5¾ miles; its extreme breadth, in a line due north and south falling upon Hilton, is 3¼ miles; and its area is about 7,060 imperial acres. The parishes are nearly equal in extent. Mains is of very irregular figure on the east, and Strathmartine of almost square form on the west. The whole surface of the united parish is a beautiful strath, rising gently on both sides from a line along the centre, to waving heights of less than 400 feet above sea-level. All is enclosed with thorn-hedges, or agreeably shaded with trees; all, excepting about 140 acres of moorland and rocky hillocks, and about 440 acres of plantation, is subject to the plough; all has a sweet and delightful appearance, the resort of flocks of singing birds, and the home of many of those soft beauties of landscape which most soothe and cheer the human inhabitant. The soil has some alluvial or haugh ground, and

elsewhere is, in general, a deep, fertile, black loam, superincumbent on gravel, clay, or rock. The strath is traversed from end to end, right along the middle, by Dighty-water, and long took from it the name of Strathdighty. Frithy-water forms the boundary-line for 3 miles on the north. A very copious and sweet spring, called Sinavey, bursts perennially from a rent in the face of a rock at the castle of Mains. Free-stone abounds in Strathmartine; and slate or Arbroath stone-quarries are wrought. The alluvial character of this district has been denied, but it is presumed that the disciples of Agassiz would find within it additional arguments for their theory. It is intersected by a chain of hillocks, composed of boulder and gravel, to the collection of which the force and direction of the present waters seem quite inadequate. Having traversed the parish of Auchterhouse, it approaches the Dighty near the western extremity of Strathmartine, and following its northern bank to the boundary of Mains, it crosses the stream. Continuing eastward, it again passes to the northern bank, near the ill-fated pigeon-house, whence it diverges northward. Occasionally lost or concealed, it enters the parish of Murroes, and sports in romantic diversity along the northern boundary of the lands of Ballumbie, crossing the Frithy about a mile above its confluence with the Dighty. A few years ago many boulders of great size were exposed on the lands of Wedderburn at or near this chain, belonging to rocks quite exotic to this district. In the progress of improvement they have generally been interred where they lay, or applied to draining or road repairing. Manufactures, akin to those of Dundee or subordinate to them, employ three-fourths of the population, run stragglingly the middle of the strath and are conducted with the aid both of steam and of the water-power of the Dighty. Some of these establishments have occasioned the disappearance of lesser ones which, as they figured 50 years ago, presented numerically a more imposing array; for there were then no fewer than 33 mills of various sorts in Mains, and 10 in Strathmartine. Many of these, however, were very small concerns. Bleaching has increased, but flax-spinning is conducted only at one establishment, the last of 7 which existed here thirty years. Claverhouse, the residence and estate of that keen-edged tool of persecution, the Viscount Dundee, is now included within the estate of Balmuir, the property of Lord Douglas.—On the boundary with Tealing stands Martin's stone, commemorative, according to the legend, of one Martin having slain a dragon which, on a Sunday evening, killed and ate up, one after another, nine maiden sisters.—The parish is traversed for some distance by the Dundee and Newtyle railway, by the Dundee and Forfar turnpike, and by various turnpikes and subordinate roads. Nine bridges bestride Dighty-water. Dundee being only 1 or 1¼ mile distant from the nearest part of the parish, an extensive and daily intercourse exists with its markets, its manufactories, and its port. Population, in 1801, 1,442; in 1831, 2,011. Houses 195. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,585.—The united parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown and Mr. Laird of Strathmartine. Stipend £217 8s. 4d.; glebe £35. In 1834, two parochial schools were attended by 140 scholars; and three private schools by 45. Salary of each of the parochial schoolmasters £34 4s. 4½d., with £60 fees, £15 other emoluments, and a house and garden. The present parish-church was built in 1800. Sittings about 900. The church of Strathmartine, abandoned after the union of the parishes, was built so late as 1779, only 20 years before its abandonment. The church of Mains was very ancient, and before being abandoned had become ruinous, but retained its original font, and had a small press secured by an iron door, the depositary probably of sacred relics.—Mains was anciently called Mains of Fintry, from Fintry-castle, the most conspicuous of its architectural objects. This castle, along with most of the property of the parish, belonged for centuries to the Grahams of Fintry, one of whom was the fierce Claverhouse, and the last that distinguished patron of agricultural and mechanical enterprise, Robert Graham, Esq., the friend of Burns.* Not a local memorial now remains of the family except a name, some ruins, and their mausoleum.

MAISTERTON, an ancient parish in the shire of Edinburgh, now comprehended in the parish of Newbottle. This small parish adjoined Cockpen on the west; and on the north, east, and south was surrounded by Newbottle. See NEWBOTTLE.

MAKERSTON, a parish in the Merse district of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north by Smailholm and Kelso; on the east by Kelso; on the south-east and south by the Tweed, which divides it from Roxburgh and Maxton; and on the west by Berwickshire. Its extreme length, in a line drawn from east to west over Luntonlaw, is 3¼ miles; its extreme breadth in a line due north and south over Mannerhill, is 2½ miles; and its area 2,854 imperial acres. The district is distant, at the nearest point, only 1½ mile from Kelso, lies in the immediate vicinity of Fleurs and Roxburgh castles, has a southern exposure along one of the finest parts of the magnificent Tweed, looks up the brilliant wending vale of the Teviot, and largely partakes the sumptuous and attractive character of so noble a neighbourhood. The surface is a gently hanging plain, declining slowly from the northern boundary to the Tweed. The soil, in the south, is a rich loam superincumbent on sandstone or gravel; and in the north is a thin clay on a retentive bottom; but in the latter district as well as in the former, it is thoroughly cultivated, and under excellent management. Excepting about 80 acres of wood, the whole area is in tillage. Makerston-house, the seat of Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., the principal landowner, is an elegant residence, situated on the Tweed, surrounded with fine old woods, and commanding a very beautiful prospect up the Teviot. The parish is touched for 2 miles on the north by the Edinburgh and Kelso turnpike. Population, in 1801, 248; in 1831, 326. Houses 58. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,693.—Makerston is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £219 14s. 7d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £358 1s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £17 fees, and £4 10s. other emoluments. The manor of Makerston belonged, at the middle of the 12th century, to Walter Corbet, who gave the church and a carrucate of land to the monks of Kelso; and before 1220, it passed, by marriage with Christiana Corbet, into the possession of William, the son of Patrick Earl of Dunbar. The monks of Kelso, trying to be liberal to the grandchild of their benefactor, granted of their free-will to Christiana and her husband permission to hold religious services in the chapel of their own manor; and for this doughty and magnanimous feat of monkcraft they were rewarded by a release of all

* Whatever was the connection of the two families, the Claverhouse branch was probably the elder, for the superiority of both estates went with that of Claverhouse to Lord Douglas, by whom it is still held. Their armorial bearing was the same, the spelling of the name was different. The last of the Claverhouse branch, by male descent, was Alexander Grahame, Esq. of Duntrune, who died about the beginning of this century, leaving his name, arms, and two-thirds of his property, to his nephew William Stirling Grahame, Esq.

claims which the parties whom they so distinguishedly benefited might have on their estates.

MALZIE-WATER, a rivulet of Wigtonshire. It carries off the superfluent waters of six contiguous lakes, two of them of considerable extent, in the parish of Mochrum [which see], and runs 6 miles southward, but chiefly eastward in that parish and in Kirkinner to the Bladenoch, ¾ of a mile above Torhouse.

MANGERTON, an old strength in Liddesdale, on the eastern banks of the Liddel, about a mile south of the village of Castletown. It was the chief seat of the warlike Border-clan, the Armstrongs. Tradition has handed down the following story, highly illustrative of the fierce spirit of the lairds of Mangerton. We give it in the words of Sir Walter Scott: "There is a large stone in Liddesdale, called the Laird's Jock's stone. It takes the name from a furious Scottish champion, called the Laird's Jock, because he was the eldest son of the Laird of Mangerton, chief of the clan of Armstrong. He succeeded his father in command of the warlike tribe to which he belonged. Frequent defiances at that time passed between the Scots and English on each side of the frontier, but the Laird's Jock's size and strength rendered him superior to all men in single combat, and he wielded a huge two-handed sword which no one could use but himself. At length he became old, decrepit, and finally bed-ridden, and was obliged to resign the command of the tribe to his son, a gallant young man, but far from being his father's equal. Of that the old man seemed sensible, for he never would resign possession of the sword which had won so many victories. At length a brave young Englishman—one of the Fosters, if I recollect right—sent a challenge to the best Scotsman on the opposite side of the Liddel, to fight him in single combat at what was called the Turney-holm—a flat space of ground used for such encounters. The old champion took great interest in this challenge, which was accepted by his son, and for the first time put him in possession of the favourite sword. He caused himself to be transported in a species of sledge, or litter, to witness the combat, and was placed on the stone, which still bears his name, wrapped up in blankets, and attended by his daughter, a beautiful young woman, who was her father's constant guardian and the nurse of his old age. The combat begun, and (by treachery, say the Scots,) the young Armstrong fell, and the victorious duellist seizing the huge two-handed sword, brandished it aloft as the trophy of the field. At this distracting sight the old giant, who had long been incapable almost of turning himself in bed, started up, the covering falling partly from him, and showing the wreck of his emaciated frame, and uttered a cry so portentously loud, as to be heard for miles around. He was borne back to his own tower of Mangerton, where he died in a few hours, which he spent in lamentations, not for his son, whom he never named, but for the loss of the noble sword which in his hands had won so many victories."

MANOR, Mannor, or Manner, a parish in Peebles-shire; bounded on the north by Stobo and Peebles; on the east by Peebles and Selkirkshire; on the south by Megget; and on the west by Drummelzier and Stobo. Its greatest breadth, from the Tweed, ¾ of a mile above the mouth of Lyne-water on the north, to the highest source of Manor-water on the south, is 8¾ miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 5¾ miles; and its area is 18,110 acres. The Tweed traces the boundary for 3½ miles on the north-west and the north. Manor-water, rising close on the southern boundary, and uniformly pursuing a northerly course, traverses the parish for 6½ miles nearly along the middle, and then runs wendingly 2¾ miles near or along the eastern boundary to the Tweed, 1¾ mile above Peebles. About 16 streamlets, most of them tiny mountain-rills, and the chief of them Newholmhope-burn, Glenrath-burn, and Haddleshope-burn, not more each than 3¼ miles in length, come transversely down upon the Manor, ploughing their way along ravines and glens. The streams, especially Manor-water, were long highly celebrious for their fishy produce; but, like a spoiled beauty, have been ruined by their fame. Manor-water still swarms with pars, but has now few salmon or sea-trout, and contains hardly any of the rich yellow and dark-coloured burn-trout in which it was formerly so prolific. The boundary-line, except over the northern and narrow third of the parish, is formed by water-shedding mountain-ridges; and all the interior, except a narrow vale along the Manor, and some beautiful haugh-ground upon the Tweed, is strictly and wildly upland. Excepting two heights, one in the interior and one on the boundary, all the elevations constitute an elliptical range, narrow on the south, broad along the sides, and shorn down into plain, or cut away, on the north. The acclivities are in general bold and rapid; and toward the source of the Manor, or the head of its vale, they closely approach, and are precipitous and towering. Many of them are scarred, or, in local phrase, sclentered, and reflect the sun's rays with a brilliance which gives warmth to the tillage in the vale. All appear, at least wherever the rock looks out from the surface, to consist of greywacke, the strata running north and south, and dipping to the west; and on their higher acclivities are heathy, but on their sides and their lower acclivities are in general more or less grassy. The loftiest summit is Dollar-law: which see. Scrape, on the boundary with Drummelzier, has an elevation of more than 2,000 feet, and nearly all the summits rise from between 1,600 to 1,900 feet above sea-level. The valley-grounds, the haughs, and the arable heights, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,700 acres, are drained, fully enclosed, and in excellent cultivation; and though carpeted with clay and loam of no great depth, are fertile to a degree surpassing theory in so bleak a region. Wood, in belts and clumps on the lower grounds, and in straggling detachments up the narrow basins of the minor streams, occupies an aggregate area of about 400 acres. In the vale of the Manor, about 1¼ mile north of the church, between two mountainous and boldly ascending heights, and in the midst of a morass, is a British or Danish camp. On an acclivitous conical height called Chesters, a mile distant, are fortifications of loose stones from 26 to 32 feet wide, with an exterior elliptical wall upwards of 650 feet in circumference, usually pronounced Roman on the evidence chiefly of the name of their site, and in utter defiance of that furnished by their form. Coins not long ago found in or near the fortifications were English, and some of them comparatively modern; yet others reported to have been formerly found in it were—hastily perhaps—pronounced Roman. Castles, towers, and peel-houses—or buildings of one or other of these classes according to the power and resources of the proprietors—were anciently so numerous in the parish as to prove it one of the most stirring arenas of the Border feuds and forays. They stood in sight of each other, crowned with means of raising alarm-fires, and formed at once individual fortalices able to resist attacks, and a chain of beacons sending suddenly up at need signals of fire by night and of smoke by day. Connected with these and other memorials of a free-booting age, is the remarkable path called the Thief Road: which see. On the summit of Woodhill, an eminence rising in the midst of a plain, there is, savs

Armstrong, "some appearance of a building called Macbeth's-castle, but probably a place for the worship of the Druids to the heathen god Woden (!)" "Standing-stone," says the same writer, "is a large rude monument which, from its situation on Bellum or War-rig, may have been erected to commemorate some remarkable event. From the appearance of the impression of several horses' feet having been cut on the stone, it is thought to have been the site of a fair." But the object in the parish which now excites by far the greatest interest is the cottage of 'the Black dwarf,' situated on Woodhouse farm in the vale of the Manor. The deformed and eccentric creature, David Ritchie by name, built the cottage and garden walls exactly as they at present stand, and was buried in Manor churchyard. Sir Walter Scott became acquainted with him, and had opportunities of marking those physical and moral features which are so boldly limned in his tale, while on visits to the late Professor Ferguson at his mansion of Hallyards. Three convergent roads, the longest 1½ mile, in the north end of the parish, send off a carriage-road 2½ miles up the vale of the Manor; and thence a bridle road leads southward to the boundary, where it traverses a quaggy marsh called the Foul-bridge, and mounts ruggedly and perilously over Bitch-craig into Megget. Population, in 1801, 308; in 1831, 254. Houses 35. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,403.—Manor is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £148 16s. 3d.; glebe £30. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £14 fees and £1 5s. other emoluments.—Manor was anciently a mere chaplainry, under the rectory of Peebles, and formed jointly with it the prebend of the archdeacon of Glasgow. The present parish-church, situated on the Manor 1½ mile above its confluence with the Tweed, was built about the middle of the 17th century. Its predecessor, the place of worship of the chaplainry, seems to have stood at Manortown, 1¾ mile farther up the river. A chapel dedicated to St. Gordian, who was martyred by Julian the apostate, and whose fame seems to have travelled in some unusual way to the recesses of Tweeddale, anciently stood in the vale of Newhope-burn 4 miles south of Manortown, and is commemorated by some slight vestiges. Not far south-west of the present parish-church is a pedestal called 'the Font stone,' which of old supported the font of Manor chapel.

MANUEL. See EMANUEL.

MANXMAN'S LAKE. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

MARCH. See MERSE.

MARCHMONT. See GREENLAW and KELSO.

MAR, or MARR, an ancient district of Aberdeenshire, lying principally betwixt the Don and the Dee, on the south-western quarter of the county, and comprising the sub-divisions of Braemar, or the mountainous division; Mid-Mar, or the middle division between the Don and the Dee; and Cromar, or the lower and better cultivated division. Mar is not now one of the recognised district divisions of the county: see ABERDEENSHIRE. It still gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Erskine. The origin of this earldom is lost in antiquity. In 1065, Martacus, Earl of Mar, is witness to a charter of Malcolm Canmore in favour of the Culdees of Loch-Leven. The first historical notice of the Erskines is one of the 13th century, when the heads of the family were only Lords Erskine. In 1436, James II. created or confirmed Thomas, the 9th Lord Earl of Mar; but it was forfeited by John, the 11th Earl, who took part as leader in the insurrection of 1715; after which it remained in abeyance till 1824, when it was restored by act of parliament in the person of John Francis Erskine, a lineal deseendant of the family. No part of this district belongs to the Earls of Mar.

MAREE (LOCH), a magnificent lake in Rossshire, in the parish of Gairloch. It lies in a situation so sequestered, and is so difficult of access, that few or no travellers have ever visited it. Pennant and Maeculloch are, we believe, the only two, who. previous to ourselves, have made the attempt; but how rich the reward when attained, and how trifling the labour and the danger when compared with it! Loch-Maree is a noble sheet of water, about 20 miles in length, and varying from 1 to about 3 or 4 miles in breadth. It is fed by innumerable mountain-streams; and its superfluous waters are carried off at the north-western extremity by the EWE: which see. The mountains which surround Loch-Maree are of great height, and of a beautifully characterized and irregular outline, so that the shores of the lake present an inexhaustible variety of the most romantic and interesting scenery. The most remarkable are Sleugach, or, the High mountain, the File mountain, Benlair, Benbharchan, and Craegtolly. Sleugach, in the Gruinard, is said to be upwards of 3,000 feet in height, and from it Lewis, with the town and bay of Stornoway, can be distinctly seen. The effect of this superb mountain, seen at once from its base to its summit, is, perhaps, more striking than that of any mountain in the Highlands. The File mountain, which is on the opposite side of the lake from Sleugach, is exceedingly remarkable. It seems to be composed of quartz rock, and entirely destitute of verdure; but nothing can be more striking than the effect of sunshine upon its different pointed, rocky, and nearly inaccessible summits. At the western extremity, Benlair is a principal feature in the landscape—graceful, solid, broad; and where its skirts descend steep into the water, the scenes are peculiarly original and grand. The northern margin of Loch-Maree presents a great variety of close scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays, and creeks rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains; here also are displayed some of the finest general views of the lake. But there is one portion of the margin of the lake so peculiar as to deserve the most minute description, and that of Dr. M'Culloch is so vivid and so true, that we cannot refrain from extracting it: "In one place in particular, the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and tamer arrangements of Scottish mountains. Immediately from the water's edge, a lofty range of grey cliffs rise to a great height; so steep as almost to seem perpendicular, but varied by fissures and by projections covered with grass and wild plants. Wherever it is possible for a tree to take root, there firs of ancient and noble growth, and of the most wild and beautiful forms, are seen rising above each other, so that the top of one often covers the root of the succeeding, or else is thrown out horizontally in various fantastic and picturesque modes. Now and then some one more wild and strange than the others, or some shivered trunk or fallen tree, serves to vary the aspect of this strange forest, marking also the lapse of ages, and the force of the winter storms which they have so long braved." [Vol. II. p. 300.]—The bosom of Loch-Maree is ornamented by numerous islands of varied size and appearance. They are about twenty-seven in number and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, at which place it has its greatest breadth. The largest of these are Ealan-Sooin, Ealan-Maree. Ealan-Rory-mhor, and Ealan-Rory-bheg. Ealan-Soom, or St. Swithin's Isle, contains a surface of about 30 acres of ground, heathy, with a small lake and a

few fir-trees. Ealan-Rory-mhor was planted with firs about twenty-five years ago; and Ealan-Maree is beautifully wooded with every variety of timber. Thousands of the herring-gull breed on Ealan-Rory-mhor; the grey goose breeds annually among the islands of this loch, and, it is believed, only there in Scotland. Roe-deer haunt amidst the islands, and may be seen on their margins, or swimming from one to another. The lake is supposed at one time to have had a much lower level than it has at present, and it is thought that this has been occasioned by the accumulation of sand and gravel at the lower end, by which the water was dammed in. Indeed there is some reason to think, that Loch-Maree and Loch-Ewe, an arm of the sea into which the river Ewe flows, originally formed one lake, under the name of Loch-Ewe, as the village at the head of Loch-Maree is named Cean-Loch-Ewe, or 'the Head of Loch-Ewe.' The heightening of the summit level of this lake is also confirmed, by the existence of huge stepping-stones, between the islands, which can be seen in dry seasons beneath the water. "It was," says Dr. M'Culloch, "with some difficulty that we explored our way through the labyrinth of islands in the centre of this lake: as they are little raised above the water, and covered with scattered firs, and thickets of birch, alder, and holly, while they are separated by narrow and tortuous channels. The features of the whole are so nearly alike, that no part can be distinguished from another." Loch-Maree affords admirable sport to the lovers of angling, being well-supplied with a great variety of fish, among which are salmon, eels, char, and trout of every species; among the latter, the gizzard-trout, a rare species, is to be found. At the lower end of Loch-Maree are the remains of iron-smelting furnaces, erected and conducted, many centuries ago, by some gentlemen from Fifeshire, who migrated here for the purpose, and whose descendants, as well as those of the workmen they brought hither, are still distinguishable by their names, as Kemp, Cross, Turner, and others. There is no beauty in the grounds immediately at the head of the lake, as they there spread out into a marshy and level plain; but the burying-ground on the margin of the water, with the rude stones which cover the graves, and the umbrageous trees which overshadow it, are worthy of a visit. Seen however from the head of Glen-Dochart, which has its lower termination at the head of Loch-Maree, the effect was to us as surprising and enchanting as it was unexpected. The lake sparkled bright in the evening sun; the lofty mountains were, at their summits, tinged with his golden rays, while in the hollows, and nearer their base, they were wreathed in mist and light clouds. The effect of this was to increase to a prodigious degree their apparent height,—to make every hollow on their rugged sides seem a deep and inaccessible glen,—and to enlarge to an almost immeasurable extent the lake and the hills which rose at its extreme distance. It was altogether a scene of enchantment never to be forgotten. The white peaked summits of the File mountain sparkled, like the spires and turrets of an emerald palace, the work of some Eastern magician, or of the genii of Arabian romance; forming a splendid contrast to the dark and rugged Sleugach on the opposite side of the lake.

Loch-Maree has derived its present name, since its separation from Loch-Ewe, from Ealan-Maree, which tradition affirms was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In ancient times it was the residence of a recluse or hermit, the odour of whose sanctity is still preserved among the simple inhabitants of the surrounding districts. It contains a burying-ground: the spot has been chosen on an island—as we so often see in the Highlands—to prevent depredations from the wolves of ancient days. On this island there is a sacred well, in which, as in the pool of St. Fillans, lunatics were dipped, while the usual oblations were left on its margin, or on the branches of an adjoining holly tree. —There are various traditions with regard to Loch-Maree and its islands, one of which regarding Ealan-Maree may here be mentioned. Here, it is said, is the place of burial of a Norwegian prince, and a daughter of a king of Ireland, whose fates are thus related. They were to be married, and the ceremony was to be performed in Ealan-Maree, by a holy man who resided on it. The prince arrived at the time agreed on, but his bride had not yet reached the island. Learning shortly afterwards that a ship had arrived at Pol-Ewe, he sent messengers to make inquiries, desiring them as they returned up the lake to hoist a white flag if they were the bearers of good news, but a black one if their news should prove the contrary. On reaching Pol-Ewe they found the princess had arrived, and they set out with her to conduct her to their master. In sailing up the lake, however, by way of putting their master's love to the test, the messengers hoisted the black flag at their mast head. The prince, on seeing this, either died of grief or put a period to his existence. On her arrival the princess also died of grief. The lovers were buried close beside each other, and two large stones still mark the site of their graves. The stones have both had figures and characters carved upon them; but these are now quite obliterated and defaced.—Ealan-Rory-mhor was anciently inhabited by John Roy, the grandson of Hector Roy, who was the first of the present family of MacKenzie of Gairloch. He occupied it as a place of security for his family, from the attacks of the M'Leods, who having been driven from the possession of the surrounding lands by Hector Roy, frequently afterwards endeavoured to regain their ancient domains. This island was afterwards inhabited by Alexander, or Allister, the son of John Roy, who is still talked of in tradition as a man of great valour and wisdom.—The M'Leods had anciently a castle on Loch-Tolly, a small lake near Loch-Maree. In this castle, a sister of Hector Roy, who was married to a M'Leod, with two of her sons, were savagely murdered by their younger brother, who took possession of the lands. Hector Roy obtained letters of fire and sword against the murderer, and his adherents; drove them from the lands, took possession of them himself; and the shores of Loch-Maree and Gairloch have ever since been the property of his descendants.

MARK (The). See The North Esk.

MARKINCH, a parish in Fifeshire, about 7 miles in length from north to south, and in breadth, from east to west, from 5 to 2 miles. Superficial area about 7,000 acres. Its form is very irregular, being deeply indented in several places by neighbouring parishes. It is bounded by the parish of Wemyss on the south; by Kennoway on the east; by the parishes of Kettle and Falkland on the north; and by those of Leslie, Kinglassie, and Dysart, on the west. A small detached portion of the parish, separated from the rest by the parish of Wemyss, lies at the mouth of the river Leven, on the shore of the frith of Forth. It is separated from the parish of Scoonie by the Leven. The surface is generally undulating, presenting alternately hill and valley, which run from east to west. The rivers Leven and Orr, which flow through it, add much to the beauty of the scenery, besides the benefit which they confer on the manufactures of the district. In 1815, the annual value of real property assessed in the parish was £14,226 sterling; the valued rent is £10,171 13s. 4d. Scots. Population, in 1801, 3,130; in 1831,

4,967. Houses 750. The village of Markinch is pleasantly situated about half-a-mile to the north of the Leven, and about 2 miles from the northern extremity of the parish. It is populous and thriving, and enjoys a considerable share of the linen manufacture. There are six other villages in the parish: Thornton, Milntown of Balgonie, Coaltown, Kirkforthar-feus, Dubbieside, with a population of 373, and Star, which is partly in the parish of Kennoway. —The manufactures of this parish are very extensive, and, though varied, are chiefly connected with the linen trade. The spinning of linen yarn is also carried on to a considerable extent. The spinning mills at Balgonie, belonging to Messrs. Baxter and Stewart, are the largest, and are impelled by two water-wheels, on the Leven, which together are of 55 horse-power. They contain machinery for spinning flax and tow, both long staple and broken staple. The quantity of flax consumed at the mills in the year 1838 was 475 tons; and besides the tow produced from the flax spun, about 100 tons of imported tow was also used. The total cost of flax and tow used was above £25,000 sterling. There are about 265 persons employed at these mills; and the average quantity of yarn spun per week is 10,000 spyndles. The yarns spun are, with the exception of the heavier tow-yarn, either sold in the district adjoining, or exported to France. The heavier tow-yarns are manufactured by the proprietors into canvass, sacking, &c., chiefly for the London market. There are also large spinning-mills at Haugh-mill, near Cameron-bridge; and a mill at New Inn, for spinning linen-yarn. Near Plasterer's Inn is a mill for spinning wool. It is moved by a water-wheel of 10 horses' power, and makes about 45 stones of woollen-yarn per week. There are five bleachfields in the parish, where the bleaching of linen-yarn is extensively carried on: Rothes bleachfield, Balgonie mill bleachfield, Haugh-mill bleachfield, Lochty field, and New Inn bleachfield. At Balgonie about 400 tons of linen-yarn are bleached annually, at Haugh mill about the same quantity, and at Lochty from 500 to 600 tons of yarn. The paper mill at Auchmuty, was originally erected in 1810, and has since been improved by the introduction of the machine generally used in making paper. Above a ton of fine rags are consumed here daily in making cartridge, coloured, printing, and writing papers. Brown and grey papers are manufactured at Rothes mill, and also at Balbirnie. At Thornton, the Messrs. Tennant and Company of Glasgow, have an extensive chemical work for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; and there is a large distillery at Cameron bridge.—Balgonie castle is one of the principal objects of antiquarian notice in the parish. The buildings are obviously of different ages, but the castle is still in repair, and formed one of the residences of the Earl of Leven within the last fifty years. The great tower is the most ancient, and was probably erected about the 14th or 15th centuries. It is situated on the banks of the Leven, about 36 feet above the bed of the stream. It is 80 feet high, with a battlement at the top, and is 45 feet in length, by 36 in breadth, over the walls. The walls of the two lower stories, which are arched with stone, are 8 feet thick. The remaining buildings form an extensive quadrangle, enclosing a court, and a portion of them are said to have been erected by the first Earl of Leven.—The house of Balfour is remarkable, as containing an original portrait of the well-known Cardinal Bethune, and of another Mary Bethune, one of the Queen's four Marys.—At Brunton an ancient tower at one time existed, said to have been the remains of a residence of the Earls of Fife; and from it, it is alleged, in popular tradition, there was a subterraneous passage to the Maiden-castle in the neighbouring parish of Kennoway.—At Bandon there is also the ruins of an ancient tower, and at Kirkforthar the remains of a chapel which once existed here, but was suppressed previous to the Reformation.—Of antiquities of a more ancient date, in all probability, than any of these, may be mentioned an ancient cross, which stands on a rising ground to the north of the village of Markinch, and near the garden entrance to Balbirnie. It is a broad slab about 7 feet high, but without any carving, so far as can now be discovered. Immediately east of this cross, and on the opposite side of the public highway, is a small hill of an oblong shape, about 200 yards in length, called Markinch hill. It is remarkable from the circumstance of its northern declivity presenting six regular terraces at different heights, about 20 feet broad, and extending the whole length of the hill. Formerly these terraces were to be seen on entering Markinch from the north; but the hill was planted by the late General Balfour, and the terraces, consequently, in a great measure, concealed. They are obviously artificial; but the purpose for which they were intended is not so plain. Colonel Miller thinks this hill has been a Roman station; and that by them the terraces were constructed; others think that games were anciently held in the low ground to the north, and that the terraces were made for the convenience of the spectators. The fact of the low ground, and also of that which surrounds the hill on which the church of Markinch stands, having been anciently a marsh, would seem to be inconsistent with this idea. Stone-coffins, or cistvaens, have been found in the parish, containing calcined bones.—This parish is in the synod of Fife, and presbytery of Kirkcaldy. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £267 17s.; glebe £30. Unappropriated Crown teinds £457 19s. 2d.; college teinds £25 17s. 4d.

The church of Markinch is noticed in very ancient records. Hugo, the ancestor of the family of Wemyss, the second son of Gillimichael, fourth Earl of Fife, conferred the church of Markinch with a toft, and the teinds belonging to the same, upon the canons of St. Andrews, which was confirmed by his son Hugo, previous to 1171. The tower of the present church is of great antiquity, though certainly not by any means of that age which has been attributed to it, that of the 9th or 10th century; though we should be inclined to assign it to the 14th or 15th century. The spire, however, which surmounts it, is of comparatively modern erection, and the church was partly rebuilt and enlarged in 1806; sittings 1,360. It is situated in the village of Markinch. The small parsonage of Kirkforthar was annexed to Markinch about the beginning of the 17th century. Two chapels have been erected, which have since had districts assigned them, as *quoad sacra* parishes, at Milntown of Balgonie, and the village of Thornton on the south-west boundary of the parish: which see. The parochial school is in the village of Markinch, and is ably taught, and well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, with a good house, garden, and school-house. Besides the parish-school, there are eight other schools in the parish. There is a chapel at the village of Markinch in connection with the United Associate Synod; sittings 300; and another in the same connection at Dubbieside; sittings 400. The stipend of the former is £100; of the latter £84.

MARLEE (Loch), or Drummellie. See articles Lethendy and Stormont.

MARNOCH, a parish in Banffshire; bounded on the north by Boyndie, Banff, and Alvah; on the east by Forglen; on the south by the Deveron, which divides it from Inverkeithnie, and partly from Rothie-

may; and on the west by Rothiemay, Grange, and Ordiquhill. Its form is irregular, extending to about 10 miles in length, by 4 to 5 in breadth: square area about 35 miles. Houses 556. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,407. Population, in 1801, 1,687; in 1831, 2,426.—The surface is in general rather level, with hills surrounding it on the north, east, and west. The soil varies from a rich loam to clay and moorland. On the banks of the river the land is very fine and generally arable. There are extensive and beautiful plantations, and the district is well-cultivated, except the hilly parts on its borders which are well-adapted for pasturing black cattle, some thousands of which are annually reared in the parish. Marnoch is now celebrated in the annals of the Church establishment, from the proceedings connected with the presentee having caused the suspension and ultimate exclusion of the majority of the presbytery of Strathbogie by the General Assembly.* The parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £219 15s. 5d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £373 13s. 7d. Church built in 1792; repaired about the year 1830; sittings 837. It was stated to the ecclesiastical commissioners, in 1836, that it was desirable a preacher should be placed, under the control and superintendence of the parish-minister, in the thriving village of Aberchirder, which is in this parish. There is here an Episcopalian congregation established about 25 years ago. Sittings in chapel 100; minister's salary about £20 per annum, including £10 from Scottish Episcopal fund: chapel vacant in 1837. A Baptist congregation was established in 1806; and a United Secession congregation was established in 1826. A Roman Catholic congregation has also existed here from time immemorial. Chapel built in 1801; repaired in 1831; minister's salary about £22 10s., but variable. Schoolmaster's salary £30; fees, &c., £20 to £30, besides a share of the Dick bequest. There is a private school in the parish.

MARTIN, a small inhabited island in the parish of Lochbroom, and county of Cromarty. It lies in the frith, or elongated bay of Lochbroom, 4 miles north-north-west of the village of Ullapool, and is separated from the coast of the district of Coygach by a channel of little more than half-a-mile in breadth. The island measures about 5 miles in circumference.

MARTINHAM (Loch), a lake in the parishes of Coylston and Dalrymple, chiefly in the former, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stretches from north-east to south-west, in a stripe 1½ mile in length, and 1 furlong in mean breadth. From Loch-Fergus, a smaller lake lying half-a-mile to the north-west, it receives one stream, and at its own north-eastern extremity it receives another, and these it sends off at its other end, in a stream 2½ miles long, to the Doon near Dalrymple church. Its waters abound in pike, perch, and eel, and are frequented by wild geese, wild ducks, the teal, and the widgeon. Some of its pike have weighed nearly 30 pounds. On the bosom of the lake is an islet so completely wooded, as to look like a basket of foliage; amidst its woods are the ruins of an ancient manor-house, 100 feet long, and 30 wide; and both the ruined walls and the trees which surround them are thickly overrun with ivy. On a graceful low promontory on the north-west side of the lake, stands Martinham-lodge; and here and elsewhere the banks are so beautifully sylvan as to render the lake a peculiarly refreshing retreat amid the play of a summer sun's rays.

MARTIN'S (St.), a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Cargill; on the east by Collace and a detached part of Forfarshire; on the south-east by Kilspindie and the Balboggie section of Kinnoul; on the south-west by Scone; and on the west by the river Tay, which divides it from Redgorton and Auchtergaven. Its greatest length from the boundary near Bogs on the east to the point where the Tay leaves it on the west, is 5¾ miles; and its breadth varies from 1¾ mile to 4¼ miles. The section of Kinnoul lying contiguous to it is entirely an indentation. Several streamlets are powerful enough to drive corn and lint mills. The Tay, while for 2½ miles it touches the parish, is beautiful in its aspect, and valuable for its salmon-fishings. The surface, though neither hilly nor the reverse, rises considerably above the level of the Tay, and is much diversified by troughs, rising grounds, and undulations. Plantations are extensive enough to give a warm appearance to the interior; copse-woods fringe and feather the edge of the Tay; and enclosures and culture spread neatness over the whole area. The soil in general is a black mould on till, but very much improved; and toward the river it is naturally good and fertile. Freestone everywhere abounds, and is extensively quarried. The other chief minerals are limestone and rock-marl. Vestiges are very distinct of a Roman road leading from the ancient Bertha eastward, past Berry hills, Ditchmuir, and Byres toward the parish of Cargill. Several Druidical temples are observable. The house of St. Martin's is a fine modern mansion. A

* The presentee to the parish of Marnoch, Mr. Edwards, whose presentation was dated in April, 1837, was vetoed. The presbytery applied to the superior ecclesiastical courts for advice, and they directed the presentee to be rejected. The presentee applied to the Court-of-session in 1839, which directed the presbytery to take him on trial, and admit him to the charge should he be found competent. Thus perplexed by two masters, the presbytery, by a majority, decided on obeying the civil court, and on the 19th February, 1840, found Mr. Edwards duly qualified. Immediately on their doing this, the commission of the General Assembly commenced its sittings. To this body the presbytery were instructed to report their proceedings, and they did so. Several motions were made, and the Commission ultimately suspended seven clergymen, forming the majority of the Strathbogie presbytery, from their functions, which they directed others to perform in their place. Mr. Edwards, meanwhile, brought an action against the presbytery, to the effect, that that body, and the whole individual members thereof, should be decerned and ordained forthwith to admit and receive the pursuer as minister of the church and parish of Marnoch according to law, or otherwise to make payment to him of £10,000 sterling of damages and expenses. Mr. Cruickshank and others, forming the majority of the presbytery, gave in defences, admitting generally the accuracy of the statements in the libel, and adding,—"The present defenders, who are the majority of the presbytery, are willing to yield obedience to the decrees of the court, by which it has been found and declared that they are bound to admit and receive in terms of the statute, the pursuer." On these defences the pursuer closed the record with the majority. On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Robertson and three other members, an apparent minority of the presbytery, lodged separate defences, opposing the pursuer's claims, and the jurisdiction of the court to take cognizance of them, and urging a variety of pleas, which rendered it necessary for the pursuer to make up a record with these parties, by condescendence and answers in the usual form. In the meantime, the pursuer moved for decree, in terms of the first conclusion of the libel against the majority of the presbytery, who had closed the record, and did not oppose decree to this effect. But the other defenders opposed this motion, on the ground that Mr. Cruickshank and his brethren had wrongously assumed the title of 'The presbytery of Strathbogie,' and that no decree ought to be issued against them in that character. The motion thus made and opposed was submitted to the consideration of the court upon an interlocutor and elaborate note by Lord Cunninghame, as Lord-ordinary; and on the 18th of December, 1840, the court pronounced the following interlocutor: "The Lords, on the report of Lord Cunninghame, ordinary, having heard the counsel for the pursuer, and also the counsel for the defenders, the Rev John Robertson, William Duff, Harry Leith, and David Dewar, for their interest, against decree going out against the defenders on the closed record betwixt the pursuer and the presbytery of Strathbogie, and majority of the members thereof, Decern against the presbytery of Strathbogie, and the Rev. John Cruickshank, William Allardice, James Walker, William Masson, James Thomson, William Cowie, and James A. Cruickshank, being a majority of the said presbytery, in terms of the first conclusion of the libel, and allow the decree to go out and be extracted *ad interim*, dispensing with the minute-book; find the defenders, the said John Robertson, William Duff, Harry Leith, and David Dewar, liable to the pursuer in the expenses occasioned by their opposition, both before the Lord-ordinary and in the inner house; allow an account thereof to be lodged, and remit the same to the auditor to tax and be reported on; *quoad ultra* remit the cause to the Lord-ordinary."

considerable number of the parishioners are employed in the coarse linen manufacture. The turnpike from Perth to Blairgowrie goes northward through the parish; and that from Perth to Cupar-Angus runs north-westward through its southern division. The nearest part of the parish is distant only 3¾ miles from Perth. Population, in 1801, 1,136; in 1831, 1,135. Houses 204. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,437.—St. Martin's is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £192 7s. 8d.; glebe not ascertained. Unappropriated teinds £58 13s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 12s. 5d. fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There is occasionally a private school attended by about 40 or 50 children.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of St. Martin's and Cambusmichael, united upwards of 150 years ago. The church of St. Martin's became that of the united parish, and anciently lay within the diocese of Dunkeld, and was a mensal church of the abbey of Holyrood. The church of Cambusmichael—still indicated by its ruins beside the Tay on a low plain of the class which the Gaelic language calls 'Cambus'—anciently was included in the diocese of St. Andrews, and belonged to the abbacy of Scone. A small chapel stood beside it within the limits of the cemetery.

MARTIN'S (St.). See Kirkmichael, Ross-shire.

MARTIN'S (St.). See Haddington.

MARTLE, or, according to local pronunciation, Markle, a hamlet in the parish of Athelstaneford, and shire of Haddington. It is 4½ miles north-east of Haddington. According to Buchanan, it was anciently called Miracle, from a miraculous incident which he relates concerning a battle fought here: See Athelstaneford.

MARY'S (St.), ISLE, a peninsula, 1½ mile in length, and 3 furlongs in mean breadth, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, formed by the main channel of the estuary of the Dee on the west, and a bay advancing inland from the broader part of that estuary on the east. The retreat of the sea, so noticeable along the whole coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, is peculiarly observable in this peninsula. The sea, in former times, made the place literally an isle, and also covered at every tide at least one-half of its present cultivated surface. The west side is high ground, defended by a border of rocks; but the east side visibly discloses from end to end, in large shell-banks, the former line of high water. The whole peninsula is ornately occupied with the wooded and very beautiful pleasure-grounds of the Earl of Selkirk, and presided over by his lordship's principal residence in their centre. The grounds are elegantly laid out in winding sylvan walks, and gardens and lawns of uncommon elegance; and form a gorgeous environ, at only ¾ of a mile distant of the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The family of Selkirk are among the most aristocratically descended in the south of Scotland, and are nearly allied to the chief houses both of Hamilton and of Douglas.—A priory, founded in the reign of David I. by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, occupied the isle till the Reformation; and having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, occasioned its ancient name—which was the Isle of Trahil or Trayl—to be superseded by that of St. Mary's Isle. The priory was called 'Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayl.' It was the seat of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine; and being given by its founder to the abbey of Holyrood, became a dependent cell of that establishment. The prior was a lord of parliament. The priory was surrounded with high walls, which enclosed an extensive area. The outer gate was distant at least half-a-mile from the priory, and stood at a place about the same distance from the town, and still called the Great Cross. The inner gate led immediately to a group of cells, the habitations of the monks, and was called the Little Cross. All the buildings were swept away about 150 years ago, to give full scope for beautifying the ground as a noble demesne. While the Earl of Selkirk was extending his garden toward the close of last century, 14 human skeletons were discovered by the workmen, placed regularly along side of one another with their feet to the east, occupying a spot quite different from the burying-ground of the monks, one of them distinguished by some monumental honours from the rest, and all the remains possibly of persons interred previous to the existence of the priory. David Panther, or Panitor, was prior of St. Mary's Isle toward the middle of the 16th century. See article Cambuskenneth. He was one of the most eminent literary men of his day, and wrote letters, published by Ruddiman in 1772, which afford a model of classical Latinity; but, according to Buchanan, he was a profane man, and instigated persons at court to all manner of impurities; and, according to John Knox, "eating and drinking was the pastyme of his lyif." He died at Stirling on the 1st of October, 1558. Robert Richardson, descended from a line of respectable citizens of Edinburgh, and previously promoted to the offices of lord-treasurer and general of the mint, was made commander of St. Mary's Isle about the year 1560; and he used such adroitery, in spite of laxity of morals, or rather probably with the aid of it, as to hold all his lucrative situations under both Mary and her son. Large estates were purchased by him; and at his death, in 1571, were left to his two sons, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, and Sir Robert Richardson of Pencuitland.—The noted Paul Jones, when infesting the coast with his fleet in 1778, made a descent on St. Mary's Isle, with the view of seizing the Earl of Selkirk as a hostage during the war with America. His lordship being from home, all the silver-plate in his mansion was seized and carried away; but it was returned uninjured and without cost, seven years after the depredation.

MARY'S (St.) LOCH, a beautiful sheet of water in the shire of Selkirk, about 10 miles from Innerleithen, and 31 from Edinburgh. It is only about 4 miles in length; and, with the lesser lake of the Lowes, lies imbedded amid hills in the bosom of a beautiful and pastoral country. "There are few spots," says an anonymous writer, "where there is so little that is repulsive to man, and yet so few traces of his presence. You may scan the abrupt green hills on either side, from the water's edge to their summits, without seeing any work of human art, save scattered here and there on the declivities those mysterious looking circular sheep-pens, which look like so many gigantic dogs' collars dropped from the clouds, and remaining where they fell. The banks sink abruptly down into the lake, the waters of which are exquisitely transparent. Wordsworth says—he must have seen it in a fine sunny day, as we did—

> 'Through her depths St. Mary's lake
> Is visibly delighted,
> For not a feature of those hills
> Is in the mirror slighted.'

It is, in fact, a most minute and faithful looking-glass to all the hills, and they look as clean and smooth as if they had shaved themselves by it. The whole scene must have indeed been very different from its present aspect, when these abrupt hills were covered with dusky pines;—

> 'They saw the derke forest them before,
> They thought it awsome for to see,'

says the ballad of the outlaw Murray, describing the

advance of the King's 'full 5,000 men,' in one of the expeditions of the Jameses to make war on the rievers." Sir Walter Scott, in his Introduction to the second canto of 'Marmion,' has given a most faithful and graphic description of this loch, which our readers will thank us for transferring to our pages:—

"Oft in my mind such thoughts awake
By lone St. Mary's silent lake.
Thou know'st it well,—nor fen, nor sedge,
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge;
Abrupt and sheer, the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.
Far in the mirror, bright and blue,
Each hill's huge outline you may view;
Shaggy with heath, but lonely bare,
Nor tree, nor bush, nor brake is there,
Save where, of land, yon slender line
Bears thwart the lake the scattered pine.
Nor thicket, dell, nor copse you spy
Where living thing concealed might lie;
Nor point, retiring, hides a dell,
Where swain, or woodman lone, might dwell;
There's nothing left to Fancy's guess,—
You see that all is loneliness;
And silence aids,—though the steep hills
Send to the lake a thousand rills,
In summer-tide so soft they weep,
The sound but lulls the ear asleep;
Your horse's hoof-tread sounds too rude—
So stilly is the solitude!"

The whole of the scenery from Peebles to Innerleithen—the famed St. Ronan's—is rich in wood and dale, and highly cultivated. On leaving St. Ronan's for St. Mary's loch, and crossing the Tweed, we pass the stately and ancient house of Traquair. After which, and after passing 'the Bush aboon Traquair,' well-known in Scottish song, and the parish-church on the right, the traveller plunges amongst the mountains, and soon finds himself in a wild pass of about 5 miles in length. On emerging from this, the lonely Yarrow all at once bursts on his view; and here for a time nothing is seen but mountains covered with sheep, and the cottage, long associated with the name and writings of the Ettrick Shepherd, which stands at a short distance east of the lake, and which, more than any other feature in the landscape, will hereafter make St. Mary's loch an object of interest—of enthusiasm to all lovers of poetry. Almost every mountain and stream in 'the Forest' have been hallowed by the genius of the bard, who

"Found in youth a harp among the hills,
Dropt by the Elfin-people; and whilst the moon
Entranced hung o'er still St. Mary's loch,
Harped by that charmed water, so that the swan
Came floating onwards through the water-blue,—
A dreamlike creature listening to a dream;
And the Queen of the Fairies rising silently
Through the pure mist, stood at the shepherd's feet,
And half-forgot her own green paradise,
Far in the bosom of the hill,—so wild!
So sweet! so sad! flowed forth that shepherd's lay."

At the north end of the loch stands the ruined tower of DRYHOPE:* which see.

Opposite the farm of Dryhope, on the other side of the lake, is the farm-steading of Bowerhope; and, behind it, the lofty and precipitate Bowerhope-law, of which the bard of Ettrick, contemplating its mass in winter, has sung,—

"But winter's deadly hues shall fade
On moorland bald and mountain shaw,
And soon the rainbow's lovely shade,
Sleep on the breast of Bowerhope-law."

At the head of the lake, and directly over the old tower, are the braes or four hills of Chapelhope, the rugged and broken outskirts of which are celebrated as the last retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. More distant, and peeping over these, is the top of Carrifrangans, a dreadful precipice in Moffatdale. Towering above Carrifrangans, though not so distant, is the pointed summit of the WHITE COOMB [which see], the highest mountain in the south of Scotland. On the same side is a hill called the Braken-law. Here the river Meggat joins the lake after flowing through Meggatdale, a wild district, and the principal hunting-scene of the royal Stuarts in this part of the country. At the foot of the Braken-law is seen, though indistinctly, the ruined chapel and burial-place of St. Mary's, from which the lake derives its name. This, also, the poet's pen has rendered a classic spot. In this lonely place the bones of many an outlaw mingle with the dust; and here the shepherd of the present day still finds his last resting-place.

"For though in feudal strife a foe
Hath laid our Lady's chapel low,
Yet still beneath the hallowed soil,
The peasant rests him from his toil:
And, dying, bids his bones be laid
Where erst his simple fathers prayed."

This ancient chapel is the subject of many traditions, and of a variety of ballads and poetry of ancient and modern date.

"St. Mary's loch lies shimmering still,
But St. Mary's kirk-bell's lang dune ringing!
There's naething now but the grave-stane hill
To tell o' a' their loud psalm-singing!"

Among the ballads, that of 'the Douglas tragedy' has been rendered familiar to the reading world by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Border Minstrelsy.' The Lord William and Lady Margaret of that ancient ditty, were buried in the chapel.

"Lord William was buried in St. Mary's kirk,
Lady Margaret in Mary's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a bonny red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.

"And they twa met, and they twa plat,
And fain they wad be near;
And a' the world might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.

"But by and rade the Black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough!
For he pulled up the bonny brier
And flang'd in St. Mary's loch."

An ancient and very popular tradition has also given the ground-work of Mr. Hogg's ballad of 'Mess John;' and the chapel is the scene of the principal incident in his ballad of 'Mary Scott.' Here the daughter of stern Tushilaw is supposed, by the poet, to have been brought for interment; here she awaked from that sleep which appeared to all the sleep of death; and here was married to her lover, Pringle, Lord of Torwoodlee.

MARYBURGH, a considerable village in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire. It stands at the mouth of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, on the east side of Loch-Eil, at a point where that long indentation of the sea suddenly bends toward the west-north-west, and 1½ mile south of where it is entered by the Caledonian canal. It is 17 miles east of Strontian, 29½ south-west of Fort-Augustus, and 74 north of Inverary. Owing to its being situated in the immediate vicinity of Fort-William, it very

* Dick of Dryhope was a well-known freebooter in the 16th century; and his name was pretty familiar to the Commissioners for settling differences between the Scotch and English marches. At one of these meetings the warden of Bewcastle complained, that in July, 1586, the Laird's Jock—a worthy of whom some further notice will be found in our article MANGERTON—Dick of Drynp and their complices, had taken, by open force, 400 kine and oxen from the Drysykes of Bewcastle. And Andrew Rootledge of the Nook, complained upon the same individuals for 400 kine and oxen stolen, besides burning his house, corn, and 'insicht.' On both these charges Dick and his friends were 'fouled' for not appearing. The tower of Dryhope, however, of which the ruins remain, was not the residence of Dicky. His residence, now called 'The Auld Wa's,' is far up the Hope, in one of the strongest places for the residence of an old border-chieftain that can well be imagined. Unless they had been assisted by a traitor-guide, Dicky might have defied all the troopers of England to have found him out.

generally assumes the fort's name, and is known by it in distant parts of the kingdom, almost to the exclusion of its proper name of Maryburgh. The village and the fort originally bore the names respectively of Gordonsburgh and Inverlochy,—the former from being built on the property of the noble family of Gordon, and the latter from being situated at the embouchure of the Lochy; but, after the accession of the Orange family to the British throne, they assumed the names of Maryburgh and Fort-William, in honour of the consort-sovereigns. Maryburgh consists of one long street running parallel to the water, and close to its edge; and of several short narrow streets at right angles with the chief one. It has a missionary church of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, an Episcopalian chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a parochial school, a religious library, a literary library, a Bible society, two respectable inns, an office of the National bank of Scotland, and an office of the British Linen company's bank. Annual fairs are held in June and November, and occasion the transaction of a considerable amount of business; but a weekly market, though nominally held, is so thinly attended as to render the day of it little discernible from any other business-day of the week. The inhabitants, for the most part, depend so entirely on the herring-fishery for their maintenance, that when it fails they are destitute. A quay has recently been constructed at the place, jointly by private subscription, and by the fishery commissioners. A regular communication is enjoyed north-eastward to Inverness, and southward along the coast and through the Crinan canal to Glasgow, twice a-week in summer and once a-week in winter, by the Glasgow and Inverness steamers. A sheriff-substitute of Inverness-shire, having jurisdiction also over the nearest portion of Argyleshire, resides and holds his courts in Maryburgh. Population between 1,200 and 1,500.

MARYBURGH, a small village in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire. It stands on the road between Perth and North Queensferry, 4 miles south of Kinross, and 7½ north-east of Dunfermline.

MARYCULTER, a parish in the county of Kincardine; bounded on the north by the river Dee; on the east by Banchory and Davenick; on the south by Fetteresso; and on the west by Durris. It extends from the south bank of the Dee, opposite Peterculter, to the Grampians, and is of an oblong form, 6 miles in length from east to west along the Dee, by 2 in breadth. Houses 187. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,911. Population, in 1801, 710; in 1831, 960. The whole of this district is rocky, and the surface incumbered with stones, except in some small haughs and dales on the river side, where the soil is sandy and naturally thin; on the rising midland it becomes deeper and blacker; but southwards it turns to moss, turf, and swamp. Vast improvements, however, have been latterly effected, on ground which "thoroughly to improve, enclose, and render tolerably fertile," says the author of the Old Statistical Account, "may be almost termed a new creation." The district is well-wooded. The principal mineral formation is granite, particularly gneiss in large masses; iron-slag and potters'-earth are also found. The only antiquities are some small cairns. The ancient name of the parish is said to have been Mariæ Cultura. The Knights-Templars seem to have anciently frequented part of this district. The mansions are those of Maryculter, Kingcausie, Heathcote, and Auchlunies, several of which are very picturesquely situated.—The parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Fetteresso. Stipend £171 12s. 2d.; glebe not returned. Schoolmaster's salary £30; fees, &c. £15. There are four private schools in the parish.—At Blairs, near the Dee, is St. Mary's college, a Roman Catholic institution, established in 1829, for the education of youths designed for the priesthood. It is under the direction of a president, three professors, and a procurator. From 35 to 45 pupils are usually in course of education.

MARYKIRK, or ABERLUTHNET, a parish in Kincardineshire; bounded on the north by Fordoun and Laurencekirk; on the east by Garrock and St. Cyrus; on the south by the river North Esk; and on the west by Fettercairn. It occupies the eastern extremity of the Howe or Hollow of the Mearns, and is of an irregular square form, measuring 4 miles in length, by 3 to 4 in breadth. Area 7,591 square acres. Houses 442. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,539. Population, in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,032. The surface is exceedingly level; the soil, in general, fertile and well-cultivated, though various; and the aspect of the country very beautiful. There are some fine residences surrounded with policies and thriving plantations; of these the principal are, Inglismaldie, Balmakewan, Hatton, and New Thornton. The Luther, which intersects the parish, and the North Esk, are here crossed by substantial bridges; and near the banks of the Esk, on the road between Montrose and Laurencekirk, stands the village of Marykirk, in a beautiful situation surrounded with woods and lawns. There is another village named Luthermoor. The parish and the principal village were anciently called Aberluthnot, a word of Gaelic etymology, bearing allusion, it is thought, to the situation of the village, in the centre of which the church was built, and to the small rivulet that passes by, and the lands that surround it.—The parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Crombie of Phesdo. Stipend £231 13s. 2d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated college teinds £119 8s. 7d. Church built in 1806; sittings 638. Being situated near one extremity of the parish, it is recommended, in the report of the Commissioners of Religious instruction, that a new church, with 500 to 600 sittings, should be erected at Luthermuir. There is an United Secession congregation at Muirton, established about 1758: chapel built in 1769, and rebuilt in 1824; sittings 430; minister's stipend £68 10s., with glebe, &c. £15. There is a Congregational church at Sauchieburn, established about 1772. Schoolmaster's salary £30; fees, &c. £21 10s. There are six private schools in the parish.

MARYPORT, a creek 2½ miles north of the Mull of Galloway, on the east coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, one of about sixteen tiny bays which indent the outline of that peninsular parish. Though this creek is currently called a port, the only real harbours in the parish are Drummore, 1¾ mile to the north, and Portnessock on the west coast.

MARYTON, a parish consisting of two detached estates in the maritime district of Forfarshire. The larger estate, called Old Montrose, the property anciently of the great family of Montrose, but now of Sir James Carnegie of South Esk, Bart., is bounded on the north by the river South Esk, which divides it from Dun; on the north-east by Montrose-basin, which divides it from Montrose; on the east and south by Craig; and on the west by Farnell. Its length, from north to south, is 2½ miles; and its breadth expands from 1½ mile, toward the north, to 2½ on the extreme south. Pow-water is its boundary for ¾ of a mile with Farnell; and Haugh-burn bisects it north-eastward to Montrose-basin. The southern extremity rises in a hillocky ridge, and sends up from a base of rock 300 or 400 feet above sea-level, a bulky artificial eminence, called Maryton-law, intended pro-

bably as a beacon-post, or as a seat of feudal justice, and commanding a fine view of the German ocean, with the rich carpeting of Craig parish on the foreground,—of the harbour, basin, town, and links of Montrose, foiled by the undulating heights of Kincardineshire, in the distance,—and of the rich green strath of the South Esk, with the town of Brechin in the centre, and the bold ascents and rugged skyline of the Grampian mountains on the back-ground. Excepting this hillocky-screen along the south, the whole area is nearly level, and consists, on the surface, of a very fine loam, or of powerful wheat-bearing carse-land, both in a state of prime cultivation. Part of the rich ground has very recently been won from the tides of Montrose-basin. Navigation is practised at spring-tides, by vessels of 50 or 60 tons to Old Montrose-place, about half-way up the coastline of the district; and confers the double advantage of bringing up coals and lime, and bearing away grain and esculent roots. Vestiges are visible of the foundations and moat of the old castle of Bonnyton, anciently the residence of the Woods of Bonnyton, whose estate, once separate, is now incorporated with that of Montrose.—The lesser estate and district of the parish is called Dysart, lies from 6 to 11 furlongs south of the larger district, and belongs to David Carnegie, Esq. of Craigs. It measures 2¼ miles in extreme length from east to west; varies in breadth from a furlong to 1½ mile; and is bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Lunan; and on all other sides by Craig. The romantic dell called Buckyden is its boundary-line for a considerable way with Lunan: which see. The coast-line, about a mile in length, is bold, and sends off the surface at a considerable elevation above sea-level. The whole area lies higher than that of Old Montrose, excepting the latter's southern bank, and is carpeted with naturally a much poorer soil; yet it is all enclosed and under culture.—The whole parish comprehends about 2,180 acres, of which about 100 are in pasture and under wood, and all the rest in tillage. A coarse stone, a species of trap, is quarried in several places as road-metal and material for stone fences. Old Montrose is traversed by the turnpike between Montrose and Forfar, and Dysart, by the great north mail-road. Both districts have high advantage from the near vicinity of the town and port of Montrose. Population, in 1801, 596; in 1831, 419. Houses 79. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,179.—Maryton is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £198 6s. 9d.; glebe £18. The church stands in the south-east corner of Old Montrose, and has more than sufficient accommodation for the parishioners. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £10 fees, £4 other emoluments, and a house and garden. There is an endowed school on the boundary with Craig: which see.

MASTERTON, a small village in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. It is situated upon an eminence, and commands fine prospects of the frith of Forth, and the adjacent country. Here is an hospital for four widows, founded and endowed in 1676, by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie. Each widow is entitled to receive 6 bolls of oatmeal, and 40s. in money per annum. It is 1½ mile north-north-west of Inverkeithing. Population 126.

MAUCHLINE,* a parish nearly in the centre of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It measures about 7½ miles in length from north to south, from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, and about 24 square miles in area; and is bounded on the north by Craigie and Galston; on the east by Sorn; on the south by Auchinleck and Ochiltree; and on the west by Stair and Tarbolton. Mauchline-hill, forming part of what is called 'the Long-ridge of Kyle,' and attaining a considerable altitude, rises a little north-eastward of the town, runs in a ridge westward about a mile in the parish, and terminates at Schioch hill in Tarbolton. The ridge commands a magnificent view of nearly all Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde, foiled on the south by Cairnsmuir and other alpine summits of Galloway; on the west by the Paps of Jura towering up behind the bold mountains of Arran; and on the north by Benlomond and adjacent sky-scaling heights looking over the undulating hills of Renfrewshire. Excepting in Mauchline-hill the surface of the parish is, in general, flat, with a gentle prevailing declination to the south. About 340 acres of marshy ground and declivities are covered with wood; a patch of the medium size of a field is moss; and all the rest of the area is arable, fully enclosed, excellently cultivated, and cheerful in aspect. A large tract of land, formerly called Mauchline-moor, exhibits no traces of its ancient condition, and vies with many a naturally favoured spot in its culture, its enclosures, and its belts of wood. The soil, in the vicinity of the town, is light and sandy; in a few localities, is a rich loam; and, over the greater part of the parish, is of a clayey nature. Coal, limestone, and ironstone abound, but are so thin in the strata that they have ceased to be worked. White sandstone, much esteemed for its colour, for the fineness of its grain, and for its durability, is quarried at Deaconbank; and excellent red sandstone, from strata of great thickness, is worked in the vicinity of the town. The river Ayr runs across the south end of the parish, between steep red sandstone rocks 40 or 50 feet high, overhung by wood, and both beautiful and romantic. Of several caves cut out of the rocks, resembling those at Auchinleck, noticed by Dr. Johnson, one bears the name of Peden's cave, and is said to have been a frequent hiding-place of the celebrated Alexander Peden during the period of the persecution. Lugar-water joins the Ayr, on its left bank, a little above Barskimming. Cessnock-water runs north-westward through the northern part of the parish. Lochbroom, 2¼ miles north-west of the town, is a lake of 60 acres in area, resorted to by wild geese, and wild ducks, and occasionally by swans, and emitting a streamlet which drives two corn-mills and falls into the Cessnock. Respectively 2 miles north-east of the town and 1½ mile south of it, stand the villages of Auchmillan and Haugh,—the former with about 40, and the latter with nearly 100 inhabitants. At Haugh is a woollen-factory, employing between thirty and forty persons, and engaged chiefly in spinning yarn for the carpet manufacturers of Kilmarnock.—On Mauchline-moor, in 1647, a party of the King's troops were defeated by a party of Covenanters; and their military chest, it is said, was found, many years afterwards, hid on the scene of action. Five Covenanters were martyred in the parish under the reign of James VII., and were commemorated by a tombstone—now substituted by a recently erected monument—at Mauchline townhead, both bearing the inscription:

> "Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,
> Moved by the Devil and the Laird of Lee,
> Dragged these five men to death with gun and sword,
> Not suffering them to pray nor read God's word:
> Owning the word of God was all their crime,
> The eighty-five was a saint-killing time."

The celebrated reformer and martyr, George Wishart, was invited, in 1544, to preach in the church of Mauchline; and, on his arrival, he found the place

* The name in the Gaelic, *Magh-linne*, 'the plain with the pool;' and alludes to the site of the town on a plain traversed by a streamlet, in which are three cascades or linns falling into little pools.

guarded by a party of soldiers, posted there to resist him by the sheriff of Ayr, a heated opponent of the Reformation. Some of the country-people proposing to force an entrance, he dissuaded them, saying: "It is the word of peace I preach unto you; the blood of no man shall be shed for it this day. Christ is as mighty in the fields as in the church; and He himself, when he lived in the flesh, preached oftener in the desert and by the sea-side, than in the temple of Jerusalem;" and he then moved away to Mauchline-moor, followed by a multitudinous assembly, and there preached to them upwards of three hours.—The parish is traversed by the post-road between Glasgow and Dumfries, by three other turnpikes, and by several subordinate roads; and enjoys means of easy intercourse with every part of the circumjacent country. Of several useful bridges over the Ayr, one at Barskimming, built by the late Sir Thomas Miller, and consisting of a single span, 100 feet wide and 90 high, is the most elegant erection of its class, and, at the same time, one of the greatest curiosities in the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,746; in 1831, 2,232. Houses 329. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,216.—Mauchline is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend £230 19s. 11d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £33 3s. 5d. The parish-church, situated in the town, was built in 1829. Sittings about 1,100. There is in the town a place of worship belonging to the United Secession. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 182 scholars; and four private schools by 134. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £40 fees, and £10 other emoluments.—This parish was anciently of great extent, comprehending, besides its present area, the far-spreading territory which now constitutes Sorn and Muirkirk; and, in all its expanse, it belonged to the Stewarts, and formed part of their princely domain of Kyle-Stewart. George Chalmers—whose minute and dry but learned and accurate researches have furnished us with antiquarian notices of many a parish—speaks in so interesting a manner respecting ancient Mauchline, that he must be quoted in full detail. "At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165," says he, "Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with the right of pasturage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river; extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale: and the Stewart, also, gave the same monks a carrucate of land, to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The monks of Melrose planted, at Mauchline, a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melrose till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchline, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchline. It is, therefore, more than probable that the parish-church of Mauchline was established by the monks of Melrose, after they had become owners of the territory: and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent that the country which formed the extensive parish of Mauchline, was but very little settled when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shows, that during the reign of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population to the country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in the district, and contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the courts whereof were held at Manchline. This village was afterwards created a free burgh-of-barony, by the charter of James IV, in October, 1510. Before the Reformation there were in this parish two chapels; the one on Greenock-water, in the district which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands that now form the parish of Sorn. This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field which is still called St. Cuthbertsholm. The church of Manchline, with its tithes and pertinents, continued, at the Reformation, to belong to the monks of Melrose, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, in that parish; and the whole was granted, in 1606, to Hugh, Lord Loudoun. An act of parliament was then passed, dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and barony before-mentioned, and the parish-kirk of Mauchline, with its tithes and other property; and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh, Lord Loudoun; and creating the town of Manchline into a free burgh-of-barony, with a weekly-market and two fairs yearly. The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful, and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country than the Loudouns ever essayed. In 1631 the large district which forms the parish of Muirkirk was detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636 it was settled that the district which is now included in the parish of Sorn should be detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish; and a church was built at Dalgain in that year; but, from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692. The parish of Mauchline was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude."

Mauchline, a village or small town of Ayrshire, the capital of the parish just described, is situated at the intersection of the Glasgow and Dumfries, and the Edinburgh and Ayr turnpikes; 1¼ mile north of the river Ayr; 2 miles from Catrine; 5 from Tarbalton; 6½ from Old Cumnock; 7 from Galston; 10 from Kilmarnock; 12 from Ayr; 30 from Glasgow; and 62 from Edinburgh. Its environs are a delightfully cultivated country, studded with fine mansions. The town is neatly edificed, has a pleasing appearance, and, measured by the bulk of its population, looks prosperous and important. Its charter as a burgh-of-barony having been lost, about 125 years ago, in the conflagration of the Register-office of Edinburgh, it has not re-acquired power to elect its own magistrates. Its peace, however, is well-preserved by a baron-bailie and neighbouring justices of peace. The parish-church, occupying a site in the centre of the town, is highly ornamental to it, and has been pronounced one of the most handsome ecclesiastical edifices in Ayrshire. It is chiefly Gothic, and built of red sandstone; and at the east end it sends up a tower 90 feet in height, and surmounted by turrets. Its predecessor, a lumpish, plain, sombre building, well-known to most Scotchmen, and associated in the minds of many with profane thoughts, as the scene of Burns' 'Holy Fair,' stood for six centuries on the same site, surrounded by the public burying-ground. A lock-up-house, built about 12 years ago, has two cells, but is designed as a place of only brief confinement. The town has a branch-office of the Commercial bank of Scotland; a savings' bank; two good inns; far more than enough of ale-houses; a public library; and four schools. Annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the last Wednesday of January, the 2d Tuesday of May, the

17th day of June, the 22d day of July, the last Tuesday of August, the 27th day of October, and the 2d Tuesday of December, all old style; and a horse-race occurs in the end of April. The weaving of cotton goods employs a large proportion of the inhabitants. In 1828, the town, jointly with Catrine, had 300 hand-looms; and in 1838, it had 175. Mauchline vies with Cumnock and Laurencekirk in the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes and cigar-cases. The workmen, about 60 in number, are singularly expert in the arts of hingeing, polishing, and painting the boxes, and display a skill which fixes the pleased attention of a stranger. Burns has given great notoriety to Mauchline in his poems, and associated its name, and that of many objects in itself and its vicinity, with some of his most clever, and at the same time most daringly unhallowed pleasantries. The farm of Mossgiel, on which he resided nine years, and which he subleased from Mr. Gavin Hamilton, writer in Mauchline, lies about a mile north-west of the town: see article Mossgiel. An old edifice, the relic of the ancient priory, and the residence in Burns' days of Mr. Hamilton, called Mauchline-castle, and situated near the church, was the scene of some of his amours, and contains a room in which he wrote his very profane parody called 'the Calf.' The cottage or change-house of 'Poosie Nancy,' or Agnes Gibson, which was one of his chief resorts in quest of the 'clachan yill,' and the scene of his piece called 'the Jolly Beggars,' stands nearly opposite the churchyard-gate. It was "the favourite resort," says Allan Cunningham, "of lame sailors, maimed soldiers, wandering tinkers, travelling ballad-singers, and all such loose companions as hang about the skirts of society." Separated from the gable of this house, only by the commencement of an intervening lane, stands the public-house kept by John Dow, another great resort of Burns, a thatched plain building of two stories. On a pane on one of its back windows the poet wrote the absurd epitaph on his host, representing Dow's creed to be simply a comparative estimate of the value of his several liquors. The lane which strikes off between these houses is the Cowgate, along which 'Common sense,' or the poet's correspondent Dr. Mackenzie, escaped when a certain minister appeared at the tent. In the churchyard, so painfully associated with the demoralizing images, and in some instances too just satire of our bard's 'Holy Fair,' may be seen the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld, Nanse Tinnock, and some other persons whom he made the butt of his rhymes. Various scenes of his exquisite lyrics, —pieces in which the effusions of his genius may be enjoyed with less pain and damage to the moral feelings,—occur along the banks of the river Ayr. Population of the town, in 1821, 1,100; in 1831, 1,364.

MAVISTONE, or Culbin-Sands, an extensive tract of sandy ground on the coast of Morayshire, traditionally said to have once been one of the most fertile and valuable districts in the county: see Dyke and Moy.

MAUL-EALAN-AN, two islets at the entrance of Loch-Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAXTON, a parish in the northern part of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north by Berwickshire and Makerston; on the east and south-east by Roxburgh; on the south-west by Ancrum; and on the west by St. Boswells and Berwickshire. It is a parallelogram of 3½ by 2¼ miles, stretching southwestward and north-eastward; but wants the northwest corner, and has an area of about 4,510 acres. The Tweed sweeps majestically and in beautiful curves 4 miles along the western and northern boundaries, along a path of red sandstone, and between alternately sloping and steep banks of great beauty. The southern corner of the parish is occupied by the north-east end of the high ridge called Lilyard's edge, famous as the scene of the battle of Ancrum-muir: see Ancrum. Half-a-mile north of this rises a hill called Moorhouselaw. All the rest of the surface is a plain gently sloping to the Tweed. Nearly 700 acres are planted, chiefly with ash, larch, elm, and oak. About 10 acres are bog. None of the area is unenclosed. The village of Maxton, on the Melrose and Kelso turnpike near the Tweed, was anciently a place of some importance, and is even said to have had 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants; but it now consists of a few wretched huts, the shaft of its ancient cross standing before them, and the foundations of its ancient houses occasionally marring the plough in the adjacent fields. Another village, called Rutherford, and situated 2 miles to the east, has totally disappeared.—About 1¼ mile north-east of Maxton, on a high bank overlooking the Tweed, stand the ruins of Littledean tower, built in the form of a crescent, and anciently a place of some strength. The Kerrs of Littledean, a family of considerable Border fame, resided here, and have a burying vault adjoining the church.—In the north-east corner of the parish, on a rocky height overhanging the Tweed, is a nearly circular camp about 480 feet in circumference, called Ringly hall, and defended on one side by the river, and on other sides by moats and ramparts. An English army is traditionally reported, though without mention of date or occasion, to have occupied this position for several days, confronted by a Scottish force, who were ensconced on the opposite bank of the river in a ravine which retains, from the occurrence, the name of 'the Scots hole.' The English, being superior in numbers, forded the Tweed, and, after a severe encounter with the Scotch on a rising ground still called the Plea-brae, suffered complete discomfiture. The spot at which the English passed was called Rue-the-ford, on account of their having had so grievous cause to regret fording the river, and transferred its name, altered into Rutherford, to the lands around it, and the now extinct village in its vicinity. If this traditionary story be correct, it must be so ancient as to refer to a time preceding the epoch of authentic Border history.—A Roman road, which crosses the Tweed near Melrose, and the Teviot near the mouth of the Jed, runs along the whole south-western boundary of Maxton. On the face of Moorhouselaw-hill, overlooking it, are traces of a Roman camp. Population, in 1801, 368; in 1831, 462. Houses 83. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,574.—Maxton is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir W. H. Don of Newton. Stipend £211 15s. 10d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £283 9s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £46, with £22 5s. 6½d. fees, and a house and garden.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Maccuston or Mackiston and Rutherford. The monks of Melrose received, at the end of the 12th century, a carrucate of land in the parish of Mackiston or Maxton; and in 1227 made an agreement with the parson to pay 4 marks of silver annually, as a composition for the tithes of this land. The church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Walter, the Steward of Scotland, received from Robert I. the barony of Maxton, along with other lands forfeited by William Soulis; and he gave the church, with 4 acres of arable land, to the monks of Dryburgh, subjecting it to them as a vicarage till the Reformation. The advowson of the church of Rutherford anciently belonged to the Earls of Douglas, and was afterwards possessed by Rutherford of Rutherford; but it went into abeyance when the church was abandoned. In Rutherford parish there was an hospital dedicated to Mary Magdalene,

used as an hospitium for strangers, and a retreat for the poor and the infirm, and given by Robert I. to the monks of Jedburgh.

MAXWELL. See Kelso.

MAXWELL-HEUGH, a village on the south bank of the Tweed directly opposite the eastern part of the town of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. It stands on a heugh or elevation up which gently ascends the Berwick and Carlisle turnpike from Kelso bridge. Its site is one of the most brilliant which village can occupy. The view of town and country landscape enjoyed in the descent from it to the bridge, is one of the richest in the vicinity of Kelso: see article Kelso. Among a profusion of wood which surrounds the village, one poplar-tree in its immediate neighbourhood is 31 feet in girth at the surface of the ground, and 16 feet high before sending off a branch, and has been computed to contain nearly 900 cubic feet of timber. Maxwell-heugh is a place of high antiquity, and had a seat of the Earl of Morton in the reign of Elizabeth. Its name is taken from its site,—a 'heugh' in the ancient parish of 'Maxwell.' Population about 100.

MAXWELLTON. See East Kilbride.

MAXWELLTOWN, a *quoad sacra* parish and a burgh-of-barony in the eastern extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. The parish is about 4½ miles in extreme length, upwards of 1 mile in extreme breadth, and about 3,200 acres in area; and is bounded on the east by the river Nith, which divides it from the parish of Dumfries. It was detached *quoad sacra* from the parish of Troqueer, in 1834, by authority of the General Assembly. Its population, in 1835, according to an ecclesiastical survey, was 1,945; of whom 370 belonged to the Establishment, 238 were dissenters, and 1,337 had no right to a sitting in any place of worship. All, with but a very trivial exception, reside in the burgh. Five hundred are as poor as paupers, and 500 more are in a condition but one degree better. The parish-church was built as a chapel-of-ease in 1829, and cost £2,500. Sittings 1,225. Stipend £150. Two-thirds of the congregation are ultra-parochial, and scattered at considerable distances over various surrounding parishes. The dissenters are connected with congregations in Dumfries.—The burgh-of-barony extends in a stripe along the Nith, directly opposite the town of Dumfries, and nearly equal to it in length. A street or alley immediately on the Nith north of the New bridge, is a retreat of squalid misery, a nestling-place of low immigrant Irish, an utter satire upon the beautiful and proud royal burgh which confronts it on the other side of the stream. A street parallel to this brings down the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike, is straight and spacious, has several good houses, and, near the middle, on its west side, exhibits a burgh or public building of neat exterior. A street at right angles with these, and on a line with the New bridge, carries westward the Dumfries and Portpatrick mailroad, is also straight and spacious, and at its west end goes gracefully off into the country in a series of villa-like houses. A wide brief street forking into two between the bridges, a street somewhat parallel to it on the west, and one or two other thoroughfares are in general of poor appearance, and but slightly relieved of their plain, low, and dingy aspect by a sprinkling or an occasional series of tolerable houses. The whole burgh, so far as it presses on the river, or from the northern extremity till below the old bridge, so far imitates London as to have no terrace or street-line looking out upon the stream, but it entirely wants even a mimic resemblance of the picturesqueness of architectural outline exhibited by the vast metropolitan prototype. Yet seen either from Dumfries or from almost any point of view near or distant on the east side of the river, it gives out features to a glowing and very lovely landscape which add much to its attractions and its warmth. A beautifully curved hill swells up at the south end but a brief distance from the brink of the river, and bears aloft a conspicuous cylindrical pile which figured a landscape-view of the whole lower vale of the Nith, first with four huge arms, and afterwards with two, as a wind-mill, but is now tastefully fitted up, and supplied with suitable instruments as an observatory. Along the face of this fine rising ground, fronting Dumfries, stands a range of elegant houses. On the brink of the stream, with but a narrow belt of plain intervening from the base of the hill, stands a complete suite of large grain mills, each mill supplied with water-power in one of several parallel dams, extending from a strong high water, built diagonally across the whole breadth of the river. Maxwelltown, under its original name of Bridgend, was, till comparatively a very recent date, one of the most disorderly and ill-conditioned villages in the kingdom,—resembling much more a suburb of Limerick or Galway at a period of restlessness and insubordination, than a suburb in the 18th and 19th centuries of the metropolis of the south-west of Scotland. Sir John Fielding, the well-known London magistrate, said, that whenever a delinquent got along the bridge from Dumfries into Maxwelltown, he eluded all further search or pursuit. The village's position in a different county from that of Dumfries, its destitution of all local or special magistracy, and its almost entire abandonment to poor and squalid settlers from a distance, all contributed to impress upon it an unusually bad character. The fine ruins of Lincluden college, and some other antiquarian remains in the environs of Dumfries, suffered much from the Goth and Vandal spirit of the inhabitants; and fences, young trees, corn-fields, and general property, throughout an extensive circumjacent country, were so injured by their destructive and immoral habits, that complaints are lugubriously detailed in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of several of the parishes. Now, however, the town has a remarkably improved character, as to at once its architecture, its police, its trade, and the entire manners and aggregate polish of its population. In 1810, a charter was obtained from the Crown erecting it into a free burgh-of-barony; and in no case has a similar measure been more extensively or decidedly productive of good effects. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, and some councillors. In matters of trade and commerce, it is unique with Dumfries: which see.

MAXWELTON. See Paisley.

MAY (The), a small island in the mouth of the frith of Forth, lying 6 miles south from the burgh of Crail, and about the same distance from Anstruther-Wester. It is about 1 mile long, and three quarters of a mile broad. It consists entirely of greenstone, of a dark gray colour tinged with green. The shores are precipitous, but the surface is upon the whole flat: hence perhaps the name *May* or *Mayh*, which in Celtic signifies 'a Plain.' The western extremity, which is the broadest, presents cliffs of about 160 feet in elevation, with a tendency towards the columnar structure. The eastern extremity subsides into a long low ridge or reef. Kittiwakes, auks, guillemots, terns, titlarks, cormorants, and gannets are the species of birds commonly seen upon it. The southern coast has the most fertile appearance. In the words of Ferguson,

> "Here, the verdant shores
> Teem with new freshness, and regale our sight
> With caves, that ancient Time, in days of yore,
> Sequester'd for the haunt of Druid lone,
> There to remain in solitary cell.

It has a well of fine water and a small lake, and affords excellent sheep-pasture. There are upon it the ruins of a priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Pittenweem; and of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Adrian, who was killed by the Danes in 870, and buried here. The saint's shrine was formerly much resorted to in cases of barrenness. William Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, purchased it from the monks, and bestowed it upon the canons-regular of the priory. After the Reformation, the island came to the Balfours of Montquhandie, and subsequently to Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns. Alexander Cunningham of Barns obtained a charter from Charles I., of the island, with liberty to build a lighthouse, for which a tax was imposed on all ships passing up the frith. He erected a tower 40 feet high, on the top of which a fire of coals was constantly kept burning. This proved of much service to the navigation of the frith, although vessels would often run within half-a-mile of the island before the light was discernible. The architect of this tower is said to have been drowned on his return from the island, in a storm supposed to have been raised by some old women, who were in consequence burned as witches. With the estate of Barns, the island was purchased by Scott of Scotstarvet, upwards of 120 years ago, and came to the late General Scott of Balcomie, by whose daughter, the Duchess of Portland, it was sold for £60,000 to the Commissioners for Northern lights. In 1815–16, they rebuilt the tower, and fitted it up with oil lamps and reflectors. The beacon was lit up on the new plan on February 1st, 1816. It is situated in N. lat. 56° 12′, and W. long. 2° 36′. From the lighthouse, Fifeness bears, by compass, N. by E. ½ E., 5 miles; and the Staple-rocks lying off Dunbar S. by W. ½ W., 10 miles; the Bass S. W. ¼ W., 7 miles; and the Bell-rock N. E., 15 miles. The light resembles a star of the first magnitude, and may be seen from all points of the compass, at the distance of about 7 leagues. It is elevated 240 feet above the medium level of the sea. The expense of the light, in 1839, was £572 13s. 3d. A rent of £21 is received by Government for the pasture and birds on the island. The Isle of May is occasionally visited by parties of pleasure in the summer months. At one time about 15 fishermen and their families resided on the isle; but now the only inhabitants are the two light-keepers and their families.

MAY (The), a small but beautiful river of the south-east division of Perthshire, rising among the Ochil hills, and terminating in Strathearne. Having issued from the side of John-hill close on the point where the four parishes of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevon, and Fossaway meet, it runs 6 miles north-eastward; 2¾ miles of this distance through Dunning; 2 between Dunning on the left, and Forgandenny on the right; and 1¼ partly in Forgandenny and partly between it and the most southerly section of Forteviot. It now runs 2½ miles northward, most of the distance through Forgandenny, and a brief way on the boundary with the main body of Forteviot; and it then finally enters Forteviot, and, after a course through it of 1¼ mile westward and 1¼ northward, falls into the Earn a few yards below Forteviot bridge, and about a mile above Dupplin castle. Its entire length of course is between 11 and 12 miles. Its tributaries are numerous; but, its course being for most of the way among the Ochils, they are all small. After entering Forteviot, its path, its banks, and its motions afford a continued series of thrilling subjects for the pencil and the muse. The thick green woods which surround the house of Invermay come down upon its margin, and fling their shadows over its rapids and its cataracts; and they still exhibit many specimens of the birches which, more than a century ago, became the topic of Mallet's popular ballad of 'the Birks of Invermay,' set even then to an air which had long before borne the same name. Among several falls of the stream, two are noted for their attractions; the linn of Muckersey, where the river leaps over a perpendicular rock of 30 feet in height; and the Humble-bumble, where, among rugged rocks, and weeping trees, and tufts of shrubbery, and many an element of romance, the stream tumultuates in a cataract of such wild and unwonted sounds as to have suggested its uncouth Humble-bumble designation. Among the woods of Invermay, particularly on the brink of the frolicking current, grow some rare plants, rendering the locality an inviting one to a botanist. On the banks of the river, near its most romantic scenery, anciently stood the Pictish city of Forteviot, the seat of the court of Pictish kings, and an object of warlike contention at the period immediately preceding the fall of the Pictish power. The river mixes its name also with the private history of one of the Scottish kings.

MAYBOLE, a populous and important parish, occupying the north-west corner of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the west and north-west by the frith of Clyde; on the north-east by Ayr; on the east by Dalrymple and Kirkmichael; and on the south and south-west by Kirkoswald. Its greatest length, in a straight line, is 9 miles, but by the nearest practicable road is 12; its greatest breadth, in a straight line, is 5 miles, but by the nearest practicable road is 7; and its area is 33¼ square miles. The eastern and south-eastern districts are an undulating plain, very diversified in surface, never subsiding long into a level, nor ever rising into decided upland. The other districts are a sea of heights, partly arable, and partly pastoral, so pleasingly and rapidly diversified in superficial outline as to want nothing but a free interspersion of wood to be delightful rambling-ground to a lover of fine scenery. Along the middle of the hill district, parallel with the frith, and 1½ mile distant from it, stretches a range of summits nearly 2 miles long, attaining an extreme altitude of 924 feet above sea-level, and bearing the name of Brown Carrick hill. This range, though heathy in itself, and rising like a screen to intercept a view of the gorgeous frith and its frame-work from the interior, commands one of the most gay, magnificent, and extensive prospects in Scotland. On the south-east and south stretches the rugged and surgy surface of Carrick, expanding away in alternations of green height and brown bold upland till it becomes lost among the blue and hazy peaks of the southern Highlands of Scotland; on the south-west and west are the broad and brilliant waters of the frith of Clyde, with many a sail like a sea-bird skimming the surface, and the rock of Ailsa riding like an ark on the wave, and with the sublime frame-work of the bold and serrated mountains of Arran veiled in misty exhalations, or festooned and curtained with clouds of every form and hue; on the north, immediately under his eye, extends the huge sylvan furrow of the Doon, with the monument of Burns glittering like a gem on its edge; and away thence stretches the luxuriant and vast plain of Kyle and Cunningham pressed inward in a long sweeping segment by the frith, gaily spotted and chequered with towns which look like cities in the distance, with a profusion of mansions and demesnes, and with all the adornings of a rich and well-cultivated country, and gliding dimly away in the perspective into the gentle heights of Renfrewshire, overlooked in the far horizon by

the blue or clouded summit of Benlomond. The same prospect, in much of its extent and most of its elements, is seen from a thousand vantage-grounds of this arousing and inspiriting land of beauty; but nowhere are its scope so unbroken, its groupings so superb, and its effect upon the mind so exquisitely thrilling. Should any one wonder that Burns grew up on the threshhold of this home of romance, and for many years might have daily gazed on its gorgeous visions, and yet has not made an allusion to it in his writings, he must remember that the bard, though possessing a keen and delighted eye for the beauties of nature, was the painter rather of manners than of landscape,—the type in poetry not of Salvator Rosa, but of Hogarth and the limners of Holland. The river Doon, over 4½ miles in a straight line, but over 7 or 8 along its numerous graceful curvatures, forms the boundary-line on the north-east. But over ¼ of a mile above its embouchure it forsakes its ancient bed, and places a small portion of the parish, a piece of haugh-ground, on its left bank. Along nearly all its connexion with Maybole, it has a deeply-furrowed, dell-like path, profusely and beautifully covered with copsewood and trees. Girvan-water forms the boundary for a short distance on the south-east; and is there a mirthful fine-clad stream. Rannoch-burn, running 2¾ miles westward along an entwisting glen to the sea, traces part of the southern boundary. The interior running waters, owing to the configuration of the surface, are necessarily mere rills: the largest gathers a considerable volume in five or six sources on Brown Carrick hill, and runs in an easterly course of 4 miles to the Doon near Auchendrum. Of four or five tiny lochlets, all lying in the south-east, the only noticeable one is Heart-loch, whose outline is exactly designated by its name, and whose appearance in a wooded hollow, with vegetation coming freely up on the outer surface of its waters, is softly beautiful. Perennial springs of excellent water are numerous, especially on the site and in the vicinity of the town; and one of them, called the Well-trees' Spout, emits a stream powerful enough to drive a mill wheel, or between 160 and 170 imperial gallons per minute. Of various mineral springs, formerly of medicinal repute, but all now neglected, the most remarkable is St. Helen's-well, 2¼ miles north of the town on the high road to Ayr,—anciently associated with Popish superstition, and reputed to have the power on May-day of healing or invigorating sick or delicate infants. The geological structure of the coast is interesting for its correspondence with the strata of Arran. Nearly 1,000 acres in the parish are planted, about 3,000 are moorland and hill and meadow pasture, and between 16,000 and 17,000 are in tillage. Considerable attention, though by no means so much as in any Cunningham parish, is paid to the dairy. Towers or castles, the ancient residences of brawling feudal chiefs, were numerous, amounting in all to at least 15.—Dunure castle is perched on the brink of a projecting rock, 3 miles south-west of the Heads of Ayr, rises high above the waves, bears evident marks of high antiquity, was formerly surrounded by a ditch and a wall, and presents to the mind a sort of rude and gloomy grandeur.—Grenand, or Greenan castle, half-way between the mouth of the Doon and the Heads of Ayr, is a tall, gaunt, lanthorn-looking pile, rising nakedly upon the margin of the sea, on a stripe of level beach, flanked by a bold bank; and, as seen with the Clyde for its back-ground, it has a haggard aspect, strikingly suggestive of the misery of feudal times.—The castles of Newark, Dunduff, and Kilkenzie, like the two just named, are quite superannuated, yet not strictly ruinous; but, all the others —the castles of Auchendrane, Smithstown, Beoch, Craigskean, Garryhorne, Doonside, Dalduff, Glenayas, Sauchrie, and Brochlock, are much dilapidated, or have left but a few vestiges.—Numerous camps occur, so small and of such rude construction, as evidently to have been thrown up by small invading bodies of those Irish who subdued the Romanized British tribes. Tumuli, the burying-places of a field of carnage, are frequent. The whole parish, as we shall more fully see in our notice of the town, was, in common with districts around it, fiercely tyrannized over in ancient times by the Kennedies; and exhibits not a few memorials of having been the constant scene of murders, melées, feuds, and crimes of atrocity perpetrated by these despots and their underlings. So vast was the Kennedies' power, and so keen their feudal partisanship, that an old ballad says:—

> "'Twixt Wigton and the town of Air,
> And laigh doon, by the Cruves o' Cree
> You shall not get a lodging there
> Except ye court a Kennedy."

Culroy, a clean, rural, little village, stands 3½ miles north of the town on the low road to Ayr. Dunure, the only other village, is small and unprosperous; yet has the character of a sea-port. Its harbour, immediately north of Dunure-castle, is situated on the west side of a small bay, and on a projecting point of land, 7 miles south of the town of Ayr. Round the point of land, the water is from 4 to 20 fathoms deep, with a level, clean, sandy bottom, and good anchorage. From this deep water, a passage is cut 150 feet wide at bottom, through the rock, to a square basin which comprehends from 700 to 1,000 feet of quay. The whole of the basin is completely sheltered by high ground, and screened by lines of buildings forming a square. The access from the sea is easy and safe in almost any wind; and the egress is so facile, that a vessel, as soon as she gets out of the mouth of the harbour, can at any time and at once work to sea. The depth of water in the passage and the basin is 12 feet at ordinary spring tides; but it is capable of being artificially increased to nearly 30 feet. Yet good, and seemingly very valuable as Dunure harbour is—especially on a coast so inhospitable to shipping as that of Ayrshire—it has hitherto, since its construction in 1811, been of small practical use, and has even been allowed to crumble toward ruin. An occasional sloop freighted with lime or bone-dust, and a few fishing-boats, are the only craft which grace it with their presence, or which the inhabitants of the circumjacent country require for their Lilliputian commerce. The parish, besides having some cross-roads, is traversed by three leading lines of road diverging from the town and converging at Ayr,—the coast road wending semicircularly down Rancoch-glen, and along the coast —the high road leading nearly in a straight line, but over very uneven ground, to Ayr,—and the low road running eastward of the former, and used as the thoroughfare of the Glasgow and Port-Patrick mail. Population, in 1801, 3,162; in 1831, 6,287. Houses 798. Assessed property, in 1815, £19,716.

Maybole is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £314 6s. 7d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £70 7s. 2d. The parish-church was built in 1808, and altered and improved in 1830. Sittings 1,192 A preaching-station in connexion with the Establishment, and accommodated generally in a barn and occasionally in a school-house, was in 1836, commenced in the district beyond Brown Carrick hill, by the parish schoolmaster, a licentiate of the Established church. Another preaching-station was occasionally maintained by the parish-minister in the village of

Culroy. An United Secession congregation was established in the town in 1797; and, in the same year, built a place of worship at the cost of £400. Sittings 555. Stipend £100. A Methodist chapel in the town was, in 1836, occupied once a-month as an outpost of the Episcopalian minister of Ayr, but has since been unused by any congregation. Sittings from 150 to 200. The population, according to a survey by the parish-minister and his elders in 1835, consisted then of 5,033 churchmen and 1,329 dissenters,—in all, 6,362 persons. The parish-school, conducted by a master and an assistant, was attended, in 1834, by 156 scholars; and 12 other schools, conducted by 13 teachers, were attended by 605. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34, with from £90 to £100 fees.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Maybole on the south, and Kirkbride on the north. The church of Maybole, anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was given, in the reign of Alexander II. by Duncan of Carrick, son of Gilbert of Galloway, to the Cistertian nuns of North Berwick, whose convent was founded soon after 1216; and continued to belong to them, and to figure as a vicarage established by the bishop of Glasgow till the Reformation. The entire revenues of the vicarage were estimated in the reign of James V. at only £53 6s. 8d.; and half of even these was annexed, for some time before the Reformation, to the prebend called Sacrista Major in the collegiate church of Glasgow. At the Restoration, the revenues of the parsonage, the glebe excepted, were held on lease by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for the yearly payment of £22, twenty oxen, and twelve cows. In 1451, a chaplainry was founded in the church by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, dedicated to St. Ninian, and endowed with the lands of Largenlen and Brochlock. A chapel, subordinate to the parish-church, anciently stood on the lands of Auchendrane: and other chapels, according to a manuscript account of Carrick, by Mr. Abercromby, minister of Maybole at the period, were traceable at the end of the 17th century.—The church of Kirkbride was given to the same parties as the church of Maybole, and by the same donor, and continued in their possession till the Reformation. The annexation of its parish to Maybole occurred probably in the days of Popery, and certainly before 1597. In that year, the church of Maybole figures as the place of worship for both parishes, and, by an act of parliament, was formally separated from the convent of North Berwick, and established as a rectory. The ruins of the church of Kirkbride, on the shore about half-a-mile north of Dunure castle, are still distinctly observable, surrounded by a burying-ground which continues to be used, and in the vicinity of a field which bears the name of the priest's land or glebe. —In 1371, Sir John Kennedy of Dunure founded, near the parish cemetery of Maybole, a chapel for one clerk and three chaplains; dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with the five mark lands of Barrycloych and Barrelach; the six mark lands of Trenchan, and various other sources of revenue. This collegiate chapel seems to have been the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland; and afterwards, when similar ones arose, it was called a collegiate church, and its officiates were styled provost and prebendaries. During part of the reigns of James III. and James IV., Sir David Robertson was provost; and, in 1525, Mr. Walter Kennedy, rector of Douglas, canon of Glasgow, and rector of the university of Glasgow, was appointed to the office. The ground on which the town stands, belonged to the collegiate church. Two houses, which were the domiciles of two of its priests, and orchards which belonged to the domiciles of the others, still exist. The church itself is now the burying-place of the Marquis of Ailsa and other parts, whose ancestors arrested the progress of the pile toward ruin; and is surrounded by a planted and neat patch of ground enclosed within a wall.

Maybole, a burgh-of-barony, an ancient town, and still the reputed capital of Carrick, stands near the southern extremity of its cognominal parish, on the railroad between Glasgow and Port-Patrick; 12 miles from Girvan, 25 from Ballantrae, 9 from Ayr, 22 from Kilmarnock, 44 from Glasgow, and 81 from Edinburgh. It stands chiefly on the declivity and partly along the skirts of a very broad-based and flattened hill, with an exposure to the east, the summit of the hill intervening between it and the frith and coast of the Clyde; and it commands a pleasant and somewhat extensive view over one-half of the points of the compass into the interior of Carrick. An old rhyme, using one of several obsolete variations of the town's ancient name says,—

"Minnibole's a dirty hole,
It sits aboon a mire."

This representation, in the sense usually attached to it of the town being situated on miry ground, is now, and probably always was, incorrect. A broad belt of deep green meadow, nearly as level as a bowling-green, stretches along the base of the hill, and seems anciently to have been a marsh; but it could not have been a marsh of a miry kind, or otherwise than green and meadowy, nor does it, even at present, form the site of more than a very small and entirely modern part of the town. The whole ancient site is declivitous, abounding with copious springs of pure water; and, not improbably was clothed in its natural state with heath. Two sets of names, both very various in their orthography, but represented by the forms *Maiboil* and *Minnybole*, were anciently given to the town; they have greatly perplexed etymologists, and seem to have bewildered the usually astute George Chalmers; but they may, Professor Gray thinks, be referred to Gaelic roots, which make them mean, 'the Heath-ground upon the marsh,' and 'the Heath-ground upon the meadow.' A town built upon a heathy declination, and closely skirted by a meadow, or even a grassy marsh, may thus, without 'sitting aboon a mire,' be both 'Minnibole' and Maybole. The lower streets of the town, called Kirklands, Newyards, and Ballong, are not within the limits of the burgh, and consist almost wholly of weavers' houses and workshops, tidier and in every respect better than similar buildings in most other towns. The main street runs nearly north and south, and—with the exception of a brief thoroughfare going off westward at right angles from its middle—occupies the highest ground within the burgh. A considerable space, deeply sloping between it and the low-lying suburbs, is disposed to a small extent in the ancient cemetery and the relics of the collegiate church; to a greater extent in four or five incompact and irregularly arranged streets; and to a yet greater extent in fields and gardens which give all the intersecting thoroughfares a straggling or detached appearance, and impart to the whole town a rural, airy, and healthful aspect. The only parts which draw the attention of a stranger, are the Main street, and what is called the Kirk-wynd. These are narrow, and of varying width, quite destitute of every modern attraction, and sinless of all the ordinary graces of a fine town; yet they possess many features of antique stateliness, decayed and venerable magnificence, and even fading dashes of metropolitan greatness, which strongly image the aristocratical parts of Edinburgh during the feudal age. As the capital of

Carrick, the place anciently wielded more influence over its province than the modern metropolis of the kingdom does over Scotland, and was the site of winter-residences of a large proportion of the Carrick barons. As the seat, also, of the courts of justice of Carrick bailiery,—the place where all cases of importance in a roistering and litigating age were tried,—it derived not a little outward respectability from the numbers and wealth of the legal practitioners who made it their home. In connexion, too, with its collegiate church and its near vicinity to Crossraguel abbey, it borrowed great consequence from the presence of mitred or influential ecclesiastics who, in a dark age, possessed more resources of power and opulence than most of the nobility. No fewer than 28 baronial mansions, stately, turreted, and strong, are said to have stood within its limits. Two of several of these which still remain figure in association with such interesting history that they must be specially noticed.

The chief is the ancient residence of the Ailsa or Cassilis family, the principal branch of the Kennedys. The building stands near the middle of the town, bears the name of the Castle *par excellence*, and is a high, well-built, imposing pile, one of the strongest and finest of its class. It was the place of confinement for life of the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter of the 1st Earl of Haddington, who eloped with the Gipsy leader, Johnnie Faa. [See article CASSILIS CASTLE.] The town's-people assume looks of solemn mystery when turning a stranger's attention to the building, and tell strange traditions respecting the lady and her days of duresse. The Earls of Cassilis, directly and through the medium of collateral branches of their family, wielded such power over the province that they were called both popularly and by historiographers, "Kings of Carrick;" and they used the castle of Maybole as the metropolitan palace of their "kingdom." Gilbert, the 4th Earl, who lived in the unsettled period succeeding the commencement of the Reformation, pushed his power into Galloway, and by murder and forgery seized the large possessions of the abbey of Glenluce. He, for some time, saw his uncle abbot of Crossraguel; but, the office passing to Allan Stewart, who enjoyed the protection of the Laird of Bargany, he rapaciously desired to lay hands on all its revenues and temporal rights. His brother, Thomas Kennedy, having at his instigation enticed Stewart to become his guest, the unprincipled Earl conveyed the ensnared abbot to Dunure castle, the original residence of the Cassilis family, and there, by subjecting him to such torments as have rarely occurred but among the American Indians, or in the dungeons of the Spanish Inquisition, forced him to resign by legal instruments the possessions of the abbacy. A feud arose from this event, or was aggravated by it, between the Earls of Cassilis and the Lairds of Bargany, and at last issued in very tragical events. In December, 1601, the Earl of Cassilis rode out from Maybole castle at the head of 200 armed followers to waylay the Laird of Bargany on a ride from Ayr to his house from Girvan-water; and on the farm of West Enoch, about half-a-mile north of the town, he forced on the Laird an utterly unequal conflict, and speedily brought him and several faithful adherents gorily to the ground. The Laird, mortally wounded, was carried from the scene of the murderous onset to Maybole, that he might there, if he should evince any symptom of recovery, be despatched by the Earl as 'Judge Ordinar' of the country; and thence he was removed to Ayr, where he died in a few hours. Flagrant though the murder was, it not only—through manœuvring and state influence highly characteristic of the period—passed with impunity, but was formally noted by an act of council as good service to the King. The Laird of Auchendrane, son-in-law of the murdered baron, was one of the few adherents who bravely but vainly attempted to parry the onslaught, and he received some severe wounds in the encounter. Thirsting for revenge, and learning that Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, intended to make a journey to Edinburgh, he so secretly instigated a party to waylay and murder him, that no witness existed of his connexion with them except a poor student of the name of Dalrymple, who had been the bearer of the intelligence which suggested and guided the crime. Dalrymple now became the object of his fears; and, after having been confined at Auchendrane, and in the isle of Arran, and expatriated for five or six years a soldier, he returned home, and was doomed to destruction. Mure, the Laird, having got a vassal, called James Bannatyne, to entice him to his house, situated at Chapel-Donan, a lonely place on the coast, murdered him there at midnight, and buried his body in the sand. The corpse, speedily unearthed by the tide, was carried out by the assassin to the sea at a time when a strong wind blew from the shore, but was very soon brought back by the waves, and lodged on the very scene of the murder. Mure, and his son who aided him in the horrid transactions, fell under general suspicion, and now endeavoured to destroy Bannatyne, the witness and accomplice of their guilt; but the unhappy peasant making full confession to the civil authorities, they were brought up from an imprisonment into which the King, roused by general indignation, had already thrown them, and were placed at the bar, pronounced guilty, and summarily and ignominiously put to death. These sanguinary and dismal transactions form the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's dramatic sketch, called 'Auchendrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy.'

The house now occupied as the Red Lion inn, was anciently the mansion of the provost, and is notable as the scene of a set debate between John Knox, the reformer, and Quentin Kennedy, uncle of the 4th Earl of Cassilis, and abbot of Crossraguel. An account of the transaction, written by Knox himself, was, with all its obsoleteness of verbiage and antiqueness of phraseology, republished in 1812 by Sir Alexander Boswell, from a copy—the only one extant—in his library at Auchinleck. The debate was occasioned by a challenge, on the part of the abbot, given in the church of Kirkoswald; it was arranged in the course of an interesting correspondence, during which Knox laboured to obtain for it a large audience and conspicuous publicity; it was conducted in a dingy, pannelled apartment, in the presence of 80 persons equally selected by the antagonists, and included several nobles and influential gentlemen; it lasted for three days, and was eventually broken off through the want of suitable accommodation for the persons and retinues of the select auditors; it consisted partly of idle quibbling and logomachy, partly on Knox's side of powerful and impassioned appeal, chiefly of controversy respecting the priesthood and offering of Melchizedek in connexion with the doctrines of sacrifice and the popish mass, and in no degree of argument on the grand points at issue between Romanists and the Reformed; and it ended in the virtual prostration of the abbot under the weight of Knox's blows, and in healthfully arousing and directing public attention as to the foul doctrinal corruptions of the Romish creed. The members of a 'Knox club,' instituted in the town to commemorate the event, and consisting of all classes of Protestants, hold a triennial festival to demonstrate their warm sense of the religious and civil liberties which have accrued from the overthrow of the Romish domination.

The noticeable civil buildings, additional to the two mentioned, are the ancient town-residence of the Lairds of Blairquhan, now used as the tolbooth, —the ancient residence of the Lairds of Kilhenzie, now the White Horse inn,—the ancient residence of the Kennedys of Knockdow, now called the Black house,—the house occupied by Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, now the property of Mr. Niven of Kirkbride,—the ancient residence of the Kennedys of Ballimore, situated in the Kirk-wynd,—the ancient residence of the abbots of Crossraguel, called the Garden of Eden,—and the Town-hall, a cumbrous old pile with a low, heavy, spiral tower, situated at the Cross. Though the town has not one modern public civil building, it abounds in commodious and comfortable dwelling-houses, greatly superior, for every domiciliary use, to even the best of its remaining baronial mansions. The parish-church is a plain edifice, and might even claim to be neat were it not disfigured by a small steeple which looks like a burlesque upon architecture. The United Secession chapel arrests attention chiefly for having a deep slice cut away from one of its corners,—occasioned by a very bigotted and discreditable attempt to prevent its erection.

Maybole, in every thing except its buildings, has been singularly denuded of its ancient character; and, after passing through a season of great depopulation and decline consequent on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, has risen into considerable importance as a busy outpost of the cotton-manufacturers of Glasgow, and a ready receptacle of the immigrant weavers of Ireland. It has no manufacture whatever of its own, beyond the usual produce of handicraftsmen for local use; and figures simply as a seat of population, where the Irish weavers and the agents of Scottish employers conveniently meet. Incomers from Ireland have been so numerous as almost to counterbalance the aboriginal inhabitants, and give law to the place; and, many of them being Orangemen, they make periodical party-demonstrations, such as give some trouble to the sheriff, and excel in boldness most which occur in even Orangeized Ulster. Excepting a few coarse woollens and blankets, all the fabrics woven are pullicates, imitation thibets, and mull and jaconet muslins. Maybole, jointly with the villages of Crosshill and Kirkmichael, had, in 1828, 1,700 hand-looms, and, in 1838, 1,360. The gross average of wages earned by each weaver is about 6 shillings per week. The Report of Assistant Hand-loom Weavers' commissioners, says that the morals of the Maybole weavers are "apparently very low," and gives some details respecting them and the agents which we do not choose to repeat. The procurator-fiscal believes the value of weft annually stolen in these parishes [Maybole and Kirkmichael], mounts to £1,300 per year, and that warp is sent by 'small corks' at Glasgow to certain weavers at Maybole, to be wefted there with 'bowl' weft, so called because women who sell bowls were employed to buy it.

Maybole appears to have been erected into a burgh-of-barony by a charter of James V., dated at Edinburgh the 24th November, 1516. This charter gave to the inhabitants full power to buy and sell, within the burgh, wine, wax, woollen and linen cloth, and the power and liberty of "having and holding, in the said burgh, bakers, brewers, fleshers, and venders as well of flesh as fish, and all other tradesmen belonging to a free burgh-of-barony." It granted, likewise, "that there be in the said burgh free burgesses, and that they have power, in all time to come, of electing annually bailies, and all other officers necessary for the government of the said burgh." The power of electing their own magistrates does not appear to have been exercised by them for more than a century. The records of the burgh prior to 1721 have been lost, but they are preserved from that time, and it appears that the burgh was then, and has ever since been, governed by a council, consisting of 17 members elected for life. When a vacancy occurs by the death or resignation of a councillor, or by his leaving the burgh, it is filled up by a person elected by the remaining councillors. The council choose two bailies and a treasurer yearly out of their own number. The property of the burgh consists of the town-house, flesh-market, and slaughter-house; a piece of ground called the Ball green, and another piece of ground, of about four falls in extent; and a pew in the gallery of the church, occupied by the magistrates and council. There is a debt of £30 due to the burgh from the parish conversion money. The debt due by the burgh amounts to £37 1s. 5d. The revenue is derived partly from the property, and partly from street custom, market-dues, fees from entries of burgesses, amounting to about £5 per annum on the average of the last forty years, and from an annual tax imposed upon the inhabitants, called stent, amounting, for the year 1832, to £40 17s. 6d. The total revenue of the burgh, for the year 1832, was £68 5s., and upon the average of the six years previous it was £65 per annum. The expenditure for the year 1832 was £63 2s. 3d. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole burgh, and possess the usual powers of the magistrates of burghs-of-barony, which were independent of the superior previous to the passing of the Act 20, Geo. II. They hold a weekly court, in which petty delinquencies, and personal actions to any amount are tried; and they judge in a summary manner in actions called 'Causeway complaints,' when the sum at issue does not exceed 6s. 8d., and in general services of heirs. From 1820 to 1833, the average annual number of criminal cases before the burgh court was 10, of civil cases 7. The magistrates have no assessor but the town-clerk, who has no salary for the judicial part of his duty; and the council patronially elect only the town-clerk, who has £4 4s. a-year and fees,—the procurator-fiscal, who has £2,—the collector of stent, who has 10 per cent. on the amount collected,—and two town-officers, each of whom has £1 1s. and fees. A burgess-right must be obtained by any person who would manufacture or trade within the burgh, and costs to a stranger £1 1s., and to the son of a burgess 10s. 6d. The number of burgesses, in 1833, was 205, of whom 137 were resident. There are not within the burgh any incorporated crafts possessing exclusive privileges. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water, from the common good; the police is regulated by the magistrates in virtue of their powers at common law; and the streets are maintained and cleaned at the expense of the turnpike-road trust funds of the county. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and annual fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February, O. S., and on the last Tuesday of April, of July, and of October. The town has branch-offices of the Ayr bank and of the Ayrshire banking company; a savings' bank; nearly 40 inns and ale-houses; a subscription and circulating library; a parochial school; and an agricultural association called the Carrick Farmers' society. In 1833, the population, within burgh, was about 3,000, and in the streets of Kirklands, Newyards, and Ballony, about 1,000; and, in the same year, the number of householders within burgh whose rents amounted to £10 was about 55, and in the adjoining streets 27, —of householders whose rents were £5, but less than £10, was within burgh 184, and in the adjoining streets 40.

Maybole, till after the commencement of the pre-

sent century, was, in a great measure, isolated from other towns, and from all Scotland except its own immediate precincts. The deadening influence which fell upon it after it lost its metropolitical character and importance, placed defences around it almost as impassable as the moat and the exterior fortifications of a feudal castle. Access to it was neither invited by its inhabitants, nor desired on the part of most strangers; and by the few who sought it, it was not easily obtained. But—through the exertions chiefly of Mr. Niven of Kirkbride—excellent roads have been opened to it from every direction, and various appliances set up to bring it into terms of free communication with other parts of Scotland. An extensive carrying-trade to Glasgow, rendered necessary since the introduction of cotton weaving, has gradually familiarized it with the metropolis of the west, and has led to a numerous transference of the enterprising or adventure-seeking part of its population. The Glasgow and Port-Patrick mail daily passes through it, to both the north and the south; a stage-coach between Girvan and Ayr runs through it twice a-week; a stage-coach of its own runs daily to Ayr; and an impulse, not of trivial value, has been given by the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway.—The climate, though very humid, is said to be markedly salubrious. Maybole escaped the visitation of Asiatic cholera, and is traditionally reported to have escaped the plague. Instances of longevity are numerous. "Within these 5 years," says the Old Statistical Account, "Mr. David Doig, schoolmaster at Maybole, died at the age of 104. About three years ago, a woman died here, aged 105. In this town there are at present 10 persons, whose ages put together amount to upwards of 900 years."—The Rev. Dr. Macknight, the well-known theological writer, was minister of Maybole for 16 years, and, respectively in 1756 and 1763, while he held the office, published his 'Harmony of the Gospels' and his 'Truth of the Gospel Histories.' The Rev. Dr. Wright, the author of a volume of Sermons, succeeded Dr. Macknight. A surviving successor is the Rev. George Gray, now Professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature in the University of Glasgow.

MEADOW-MILL, a village, with about 160 inhabitants, in the parish of Tranent, very near the boundary with that of Prestonpans, and on the road between Preston and Seaton, Haddingtonshire. It is of modern erection, and stands on the field of the battle of Prestonpans, fought in 1745. Its name occurs in a well-known Jacobite song. A little south of it stands the elegant form of Stiell's hospital; and immediately north of it is the projected line of the Great North British railway. See articles PRESTONPANS and TRANENT.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, a mountain in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. It rises on the west side of Loch-Ness, between the terminations of Glen-Urquhart and Glen-Morriston, 19 miles south-west of Inverness. Its name describes it as 'the lumpish height of the cold moor.' The mountain is broad-based and round-backed; sends up, from a broad stage at four-fifths of its whole elevation, a dome-shaped peak, which constitutes the remaining fifth of its altitude; and attains altogether an elevation above sea-level of 2,700 feet according to the Ordnance survey; but according to some other authorities, of 3,060 feet; and according to others, even 3,200 feet. The great mass of the mountain, from the summit downward, consists of coarse conglomerate, whose abraded portions are gneiss, granite, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and sandstone, cohering with extremely little cement; and its lower declivities, including seemingly its whole base, consist of a hard compact splintery rock, which has usually been described as primary red quartz-rock, but which may be stratified sandstone completely indurated, and in a great measure divested of its stratification by the subjacency of granite, and which is so hard and crystalline as to be quarried and regularly used for causewaying the streets of Inverness. The upper stage or peak of the mountain is proximately perpendicular on the west, and almost mural on the north and south; and it is connected with the rest of the mountain, on the east, by a long tapering ridge. On the western side, at the bottom of the peak, is a lochlet of about 4 acres, which was once believed to be unfathomable, always equally full, without any outlet, and incapable of being frozen; but which has now for a considerable time been known to be fluctuating and comparatively shallow, and whence flows toward Loch-Ness a rill always romantic, and, in rainy weather, powerfully scenic, descending in the brief distance of 2 miles a height equal to that of the entire course of the Tweed, tumbling along a broken channel down the face of a sublime mountain-frontlet of rock, waving around it in its lower course a gay assemblage of trees, and performing two singularly beautiful cascade-leaps amidst overhanging foliage of the richest tints. On the west side of this rill, near its source, and nearly 1,500 feet up the mountain, is a rocking-stone of about 20 feet in circumference, which is moveable by two persons. The view from the summit of Mealfourvounie is grand and extensive, and comprehends the whole of the Glenmore-nan-Albin, from Fort-George on the north-east to Fort-William on the south-west, a distance of more than 70 miles. On the north the eye wanders over various scenery away to the mountains of Ross and Caithness; and, on the south, it expatiates over the whole of Stratherrick and the country watered by the head-streams of the Spey. Immediately below Loch-Ness stretches slenderly along, like a narrow ditch, deeply sunk within steep banks; and at 6 miles' distance, the Fall of Foyers glitters in its belt of shining spray between sheets of dark-brown mountain, like the light of the sky struggling through a vertical fissure in the heights. Mealfourvounie is noted for being the first landmark seen by mariners, after they pass the Moray frith round Kinnaird-head, or from the south, and for guiding their navigation over most of that vast gulf.

MEARLSFORD. See FALKLAND.

MEARNS,* a parish in Renfrewshire; bounded on the north by Eastwood and Cathcart; on the east by Carmunnock in Lanarkshire; on the south-east by Eaglesham; on the south by Fenwick, and south-west by Stewarton, both in Ayrshire; and on the west by Neilston. Its greatest length is about 7 miles; greatest breadth from 3½ to 4 miles; extent about 11,000 acres. The surface, which is beautifully diversified with gentle eminences or small green hills, gradually rises from the north-east to the south-west, where there is a moor of considerable extent. In the moor there are three lakes, the largest of which—the Brother-loch—is 3 miles in circuit, and abounds with trout. A few score yards to the south-west is a sheet of water of very small dimensions, called the Little-loch; and about ¾ of a mile farther in the same direction, is the Black-loch, which is about half the size of the first mentioned one, and contains pike. The soil in general is light, lying on a bed of rotten rock, excepting small tracks on a clay bottom, in the lower part of

* The name may be derived from the British *Maeronas*, a country inhabited by herdsmen or dairy people. This name does not appear to have been applied to any particular place, but was the appellation of a considerable district in the south east of Renfrewshire. 'Johan Petyt de Miernes' swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. At the present day this parish is popularly called 'the Mearns.'

the parish. This district has always been distinguished for its fine pasture; and even in the present times of extended cultivation, it is chiefly appropriated to pasturage and the purposes of the dairy. Besides the White Cart on the east, and the Earn on the south-east border, there are within its bounds several small streams, on the banks of which bleachfields and other works have been set down. The great road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, and another from that city to Stewarton, run through the whole length of the parish; and the road from Paisley to Eaglesham crosses it. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1,714; in 1831, 2,814. Houses, in 1831, 286. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,964.

About half-a-mile north-west from the parish-church stands the village of Newton-of-Mearns, vulgarly pronounced Nitton, and incorrectly called 'Newton-Shaw' by some topographers, who were probably misled by observing a place named Shaw set down immediately underneath Newton in the maps. As a burgh-of-barony, it has the right of holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs. It consists of a single street on the top of an eminence, commanding a pleasant prospect over the country. The population is upwards of 300. If this be the 'Nova villa de Mernis,' (Newtown of Mearns,) mentioned in two donations by Sir Herbert Maxwell to the monastery of Paisley, between the years 1272 and 1316, it boasts a considerable antiquity, and affords an instance of a place continuing to be described by a name centuries after it had ceased to be applicable.—On the banks of the Cart, at the north-east corner of the parish, is the village of Busby, where the spinning of cotton has been carried on since the year 1780. There is also a printfield. The greater portion of the village, within which is the cotton-mill, is in this parish. The smaller portion, which contains the printfield, belongs, *quoad civilia*, to East Kilbride, but is annexed, *quoad sacra*, to Carmunnock. The population of Busby is about 1,000. Here there is a church of the Associate Synod, to be afterwards noticed.

The earliest name that appears on record, in connection with this parish, is that of Roland of Mearns, who is mentioned as a witness to the donation which Eschina, wife of Walter the Steward, gave to the monastery of Paisley in the year 1177. Robert of Mearns appears in the same capacity in a grant made to that establishment in 1250. In the 13th century, the barony of Mearns came by marriage to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, afterwards Lords Maxwell, and Earls of Nithsdale. About the year 1648, it was sold by the Earl of Nithsdale to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, from whom it was soon afterwards acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, to which family it has since belonged. The castle of Mearns is a large square tower, situated on a rocky eminence, about a mile south-east of the village of Newton. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and seems to have been secured by a drawbridge. It has long been uninhabited, the proprietors having their residence at Ardgowan. Dismantled though this ancient stronghold now is, it has, on more than one occasion in our day, received within its walls the people of the district, at balls given by the Mearns troop of the lately disembodied yeomanry cavalry of Renfrewshire, which numbered among its officers several members of the distinguished family to which the castle belongs.—The lands of Upper Pollock in this parish give name to one of the oldest families in Scotland. "Peter of Pollock, son of Fulbert," the first on record, granted the church of Pollock to the monastery of Paisley in the reign of Malcolm IV., about the middle of the 12th century; and towards the end of that century, Helias, another son of Fulbert, gave to the monastery the church of Mearns. The descent of the family from a third son, Robert, is traced by Crawford and Robertson in their History of Renfrewshire, pp. 37 and 289. The estate now belongs to Sir Robert Crawford Pollock, Baronet, representative of the family. The mansion-house, which was built about the end of the 17th century, stands on a rising ground, embosomed among old timber. This estate is called Upper Pollock, to distinguish it from Nether Pollock, the property of an ancient branch of the Maxwells, situate about 4 miles to the north, in a lower part of the county. On each there was a chapel, which disappeared soon after the Reformation.—There are numerous small proprietors who mostly occupy their lands without the intervention of tenantry, and form a highly respectable class of inhabitants.—We may here mention that Professor Wilson of Edinburgh college, passed part of his boyhood in the manse of Mearns, under the tuition of the late amiable minister, Dr. George M'Latchie. In more than one article in a celebrated periodical publication, have we recognised from the pen of that eloquent writer, descriptions of the pastoral region now under notice.

The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, Bart. The church is very old. The exact period of its erection is not known. It was last altered and enlarged in 1813. Sittings 705. Stipend £262 18s. 4d.; glebe £20. There are in the parish two places of worship belonging to the United Associate Synod. One is in the village of Newton, and was built in 1743. Sittings 490. Stipend £120, besides a manse and glebe, the latter worth £18 or £20. The other is at Busby, and was built in 1836. Sittings 400. Stipend not known. Salary of parochial schoolmaster £34 4s., £20 of which he pays to an assistant, with £63 school-fees, and £4 annually other emoluments. There are three other schools, with one teacher in each.

MEARNS, an ancient and popular designation of the county of KINCARDINE: which see.

MEDWIN (THE), or METHVEN, a streamlet in Lanarkshire, rising in the high lands of the parish of Dunsyre. Near its source it is divided by a mill-pond at Garlefoot, which produces the anomaly of one portion of its waters flowing into the Tarth, a tributary of the Tweed, and the other portion into the Clyde. "The case is this," says the author of the 'Picture of Scotland:' "The greater part of the water of the East Medwin is diverted from its course near the head by a miller, who permits it, when it has done its duty, to run off into the Tarth, one of the tributaries of the Tweed. This matter has been the cause of several lawsuits; for the miller, who has a right to half the water, has been more than once accused of drawing off more than his full share. It is additionally remarkable, that the well out of which the Medwin rises, sends off a distinct rill to the water of Leith; whereby the frith of Forth is also connected with the two seas."

MEGGET, a parish in Peebles-shire, forming the basin of a rivulet of its own name, and often popularly designated from it Meggetdale. The parish is united to LYNE: which see.

MEGGET (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Westerkirk, Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in the extreme north of the parish, very near the boundary with Roxburghshire, and flows 6½ miles southward to a junction with Stennis-water. The united stream, about half-a-mile farther south, falls into the Esk in the vicinity of Waulkmill. The Megget is strictly a mountain-stream, fed by four or five large and as many small brawling brooks. It

has attractions for the angler, flows in the vicinity of a noted antimony mine, and washes the mining village of JAMESTOWN: which see.

MEIG (THE), a rivulet of Ross-shire. It rises on the Scouvna-Vertach mountains, which form the water-shed between the streams of the eastern and western seas, and the boundary between the parish of Contin on the east, and that of Loch-Carron on the west; it flows 5½ miles eastward through Glen-Uiag to Loch-Benachan; and, after traversing that lake, runs 9 miles east-north-eastward along Strathconan, and falls into the Conan 1½ mile below Loch-Luichart.

MEIGLE, a parish on the eastern verge of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Alyth and Forfarshire; on the east, south-east, and south by Forfarshire; and on the south-west and west by Forfarshire and Cupar-Angus. Its greatest length, from south-west to north-east, is 5½ miles; its breadth, for 3 miles from the south-west end, varies between 2½ and 1¼ miles, and over the remaining part of the length averages about 1 mile. Dean-water, maintaining the sluggish character which pervades it over its whole course, creeps 3½ miles along the north-west boundary. The river Isla, sweeping away the Dean, and occasionally inundating its banks with the freshets which it brings down from the Grampians, continues the boundary-line for 2 miles. Meigle-burn, coming in from Newtyle, waters the south-western and larger district, and augments the Dean a mile above that stream's influx to the Isla. The parish lies in the centre of Strathmore, and has no other variation of surface than a few very gentle rising grounds. The soil, in some places, is sandy; in others, is clayey; but, in most, is a rich dark coloured loam. The whole surface is enclosed, and beautifully cultivated. Belts and groves of trees cover nearly 200 acres. Red sandstone, suitable for building, is worked in two quarries; and shell-marl has been removed in considerable quantities from a small bog near the southern extremity. Drumkilbo, a mile east of the village, is a fine mansion, embosomed in wood. Kinloch-house, 1¼ mile west of the village, is pleasantly situated. Meigle-house and Potento contribute to adorn the district.—Belmont-castle, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, ¾ of a mile south of the village, is an elegant modern quadrangular pile, agglomerated with the old tower of a former mansion. Situated on a gentle eminence 204 feet above the level of half-flood mark at Panbride, commanding an extensive view of the plain and hill-screens of Strathmore, and surrounded with gardens and woods and lawns, which conspire to render it one of the most delightful residences in eastern Perthshire. In Belmont-park is a tumulus called Belliduff, which tradition assigns as the spot on which Macbeth fell in combat with Macduff; and at some distance stands, almost erect, a block of granite, 20 tons weight, called Macbeth's stone, and said to be monumental of one of his generals. These objects, and the traditions connected with them, though they fail to prove that Macbeth was not slain at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, may probably show that Meigle was the scene of some of his fighting.—The chief antiquities of the parish are some very antique and curious monuments, in the churchyard, associated with the name of the fabulous King Arthur's faithless wife, Vanora, Guinevar, Wanor, or Vanera. According to the doubtful account recorded in Scotland's ancient annals, Vanora was taken prisoner in a battle between the army of King Arthur and the united forces of the Scots and Picts, and was carried away along with other spoils, and kept in miserable captivity for some time on Barryhill in Alyth. "The character of that unfortunate personage" says Dr. Playfair, "has been drawn in the blackest colours. She has been represented as one who led a lascivious life, and held an unlawful correspondence with Mordred, a Pictish king, which provoked the jealousy of her husband, and excited him to take up arms in revenge of the injury. As a punishment of her enormous crimes, it is added, she was torn in pieces by wild beasts; her body was buried at Meigle, and a monument erected to perpetuate her infamy. Whether this detail be genuine, or has arisen from the symbolic characters on the stones, it is impossible to determine. That monument seems to have been composed of many stones artfully joined, and decorated with a variety of hieroglyphical or symbolical characters, most of which are of the monstrous kind, and represent acts of violence on the person of a woman. On one stone are three small crosses, with many animals above and below. On another is a cross adorned with various flowers, and the rude representations of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On a third is an open chariot drawn by two horses, and some persons in it; behind is a wild beast devouring a human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth is an animal somewhat resembling an elephant. On another, 8 feet long, and 3 feet 3 inches broad, standing upright in a socket, there is a cross. In the middle are several figures with the bodies of horses, or camels, and the heads of serpents; on each side of which are wild beasts and reptiles, considerably impaired. On the reverse is the figure of a woman, attacked on all sides by dogs and other furious animals. Above are several persons on horseback, with hounds, engaged in the chase. Below is a centaur, and a serpent of enormous size fastened on the mouth of a bull. Accurate drawings of those stones are to be found in Pennant's Tour. Many other stones, which originally belonged to this monument, have been carried off, or broken in pieces, by the inhabitants of this place. As several of those which remain have been removed from their proper position; as many of the figures are defaced; and as we are, in a great measure, unacquainted with the art of decyphering hieroglyphics, the history delineated on Vanora's monument is now irrecoverably lost. The antiquary may amuse himself with the fragments which remain; but he can scarcely form one plausible conjecture with respect to their original meaning and design. The fabulous Boece records a tradition prevailing in his time, viz. that, if a young woman shall walk over the grave of Vanora, she shall entail on herself perpetual sterility. But, whatever apprehensions of this nature the fair sex in his time might have entertained, the most credulous are not now afraid of making the experiment."—The village of Meigle is pleasantly situated on its cognominal rivulet, in the centre of the parish, at the intersection of two turnpikes, 13 miles north-west of Dundee, 6½ north-east of Cupar-Angus, and 5½ south-west of Glammis. It seems to have been a village, and was, at least, a burying-place before the introduction of Christianity; but it is an inconsiderable, meanly built place, with only about 300 inhabitants. An ancient weekly-market has fallen into disuse. A modern fortnightly tryst for cattle causes a little stir. Annual fairs are held on the last Wednesday of June and October. An Edinburgh and Aberdeen coach passes through daily; and a coach communicates with the terminus of the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 2 miles distant. Population of the parish, in 1801, 946; in 1831, 873. Houses 179. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,408.—Meigle, anciently the occasional residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld, is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £237 19s. 2d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £30 3s. 1d. The parish-school was attended,

in 1834, by 47 scholars, and two other schools by 167. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34, with £16 fees, and £5 other emoluments.

MEIGLE. See GALASHIELS.

MEIKLE-FERRY, a strait of the Dornoch frith, about 2 miles in width, 3 miles west-north-west of Tain. The strait is on the direct line of the great north road to Wick and Thurso; but, owing to shoals in the channel, and to sudden gusts of wind from the environing mountains, the ferry established on it is one of the most dangerous in Scotland. In 1709 no fewer than 99 persons, proceeding from the Sutherland side to a fair on the Ross-shire coast, were drowned by the upsetting of the ferry-boat in the middle of the passage. At the construction of the Great Northern road, in 1811, an iron bridge was thrown across a narrow part of the frith, at Bonar, 10 miles higher up, and cost £14,000. But the route by this bridge occasioning a waste of travelling equal to its distance up the frith, the mail-coach, after having for years pursued it, adopted the old route, and now crosses at Meikle-ferry. It is proposed to erect low-water piers at this ferry.

MEIKLE (LOCH), a lake about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, near the centre of Glen-Urquhart, in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. Its banks are adorned with the houses and grounds of Lochletter, Lakefield, and Sheuglie. The glen comes down upon it with the expansion of a strath; but, immediately after passing it, becomes contracted and winding. Luxuriant birches swarm on the gently sloping banks behind the fine fields of Lakefield and Lochletter, and climb the steep acclivities of the narrowing glen below, and combine with the glassy surface of the lake and the bold contour of the mountains, to render the place one of the most captivating of the close scenes of the Highlands.

MEIKLENDOVIE. See ALFORD.

MEIKLEOUR, a village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire; 2½ miles south-west of Cupar-Angus.

MEIN-WATER, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north-east side of Risphill, in the north of the parish of Middlebie, within a few yards of the source of one of the tributaries of the Milk, and flows 4½ miles southward, and 4¼ south-westward to the Annan, at a point ¾ of a mile south of Hoddam church. Its course is chiefly in Middlebie; but, for 2 miles above its mouth, is partly in the Hoddam, and partly between these two parishes. It has three tributaries, all from the north, and none exceeding 3½ miles in length of course. The stream runs, for some distance above its termination, among land of a gravelly soil; and it frequently overflows its banks, alters its channel, and sweeps away embankments.

MELDRUM — anciently called BETHELNIE — a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Fyvie and Tarves; on the east by Tarves and Bourtie; on the south by Bourtie; and on the west by Daviot and Fyvie. Its form is irregular, extending about 6 miles from north to south, by 2 to 4 from east to west,—area 7,474 imperial acres. Houses 391. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,784. Population, in 1801, 1,584; in 1831, 1790. The surface is hilly, a ridge of no great height, however, extending from the northern extremity of the parish northwestwards. On the southern and south-western aspects the soil is rich and fertile; but the summits are in general covered with a poor heath. There are numerous detached clumps of trees scattered throughout the parish, besides several extensive plantations. Nearly 6,000 acres are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage. The land is partly adapted for pasturage. Agriculture is in an advanced state. The inhabitants are supplied with fuel from the mosses, which exist within the parish. There are several granite quarries. Meldrum-house is a fine residence in the antique style of architecture surrounded with beautiful scenery. The remains of a Roman encampment existed till recently on Bethelnie farm; and other antiquities, chiefly earthen urns, have been found. The parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Urquhart of Meldrum. Stipend £223 19s. 10d.; glebe £28. Unappropriated teinds £40 17s. 5d. Church built in 1684; enlarged in 1767, and new seated in 1810. Sittings 674. An Episcopalian congregation has existed here since the Revolution. Chapel built in 1813; sittings 170. Stipend £50, with a house and ground. An United Secession congregation was established in 1825. Chapel built in 1822; sittings 312. Stipend £85; house and garden £15. Schoolmaster's salary £28 per annum; fees, &c. £14 per annum, besides the interest of £200, bequeathed for education of poor children, and a share of the Dick bequest. There are three private schools in the parish.

MELDRUM (OLD), a market-town and burgh-of-barony in the above parish, distant 18 miles north-west of Aberdeen, and 5 north-north-east of Inverury, on the road from Banff to Aberdeen. There are a number of good houses in the town; but the streets are very irregularly built. The situation is pleasant. The town-hall and town-house are respectable edifices. The church, and the Episcopal and Secession chapels, above noticed, are within the burgh.—Old Meldrum was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1672. The inhabitants appear to possess a spirit of enterprise,—they are chiefly merchants, professional men, tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and labourers. There is a good weekly-market for provisions; and during the winter and spring months a market is held every fortnight for the sale of cattle and grain. There are also two annual fairs in May and November. A considerable manufacture of cotton goods is carried on. There are also a brewery and a distillery; and in the vicinity are several corn-mills. The population of the town, in 1821, was 950; in 1831, 1,004.

MELGAM, or MELGUN (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Lintrathen, Forfarshire. See LINTRATHEN.

MELLERSTAIN, a village in Berwickshire, in the parish of Earlstoun; 8 miles north-west of Kelso.

MELLFORT (LOCH), a small projection of the sea on the coast of Argyleshire. It enters between points Degnish and Ashnish, opposite the island of Luing; is 1¼ mile broad at the entrance, and extends 4 miles inland, in an east-north-easterly direction, along the southern boundary of Nether Lorn. Its name means 'the Lake of the high eminences or lumps of land,' and may be regarded as descriptive of its scenery. Several islets lie on its bosom; and Mellfort-house overlooks its north-east extremity.

MELROSE, a large and important parish in the extreme north of Roxburghshire, forming a northerly projection of that county between Selkirkshire and Berwickshire, to the southern extremity of Mid-Lothian. It is bounded on the north by Lauder; on the east by Lauder, Legerwood, Earlston, and Mertoun; on the south by St. Boswell's, Bowden, and the Lindean part of Galashiels; and on the west by Galashiels and Stow. Its greatest length from Blinkbonnie on the north-west, to Newton on the south-east, is 10¾ miles; and its greatest breadth from the Leader, at Broadwood-Shiel to Gala-water at Whitelaw, is 6½ miles. But it is in a general view a slender oblong, 4¾ miles broad, with one expansion and two considerable contractions, and has an area of 45 square miles. The Tweed—nowhere

more brilliant and picturesque than here, or combining richer varieties of attractive feature, though grander in the vicinity of Peebles, and more beautiful in the vicinity of Kelso—forms the boundary-line, 1½ mile north-eastward with Selkirkshire, receives on its left bank the Gala, runs 4½ geographical miles in bold sweeps eastward through the interior, receives the Leader nearly at right angles from the north, and finally, before leaving the parish, rolls 1 mile westward, and 1½ southward, along the boundary with Berwickshire. Bowden-burn, traversing a gentle dell, traces the southern boundary 1½ mile past the village of Newton-Dryburgh to the Tweed, at the romantic spot which is overlooked by the bold statue of Wallace, and graced with the monument of the poet Thomson, and the suspension pedestrian bridge leading to Dryburgh-abbey. Cauldshiels-loch, and another small lake, form, with a brook which they send off to the Tweed, ¾ of a mile above Abbotsford, the southern boundary, for 1½ mile with Lindean. Gala-water—gay and trotting in its motion, traversing in succession a narrow vale, a wide semicircular recess, and a fine level haugh, now gently pastoral on its banks, now beautifully wooded, and now broadly and enlivenedly chequered with the factories and bleachfields of Galashiels—traces the boundary for 4½ miles along the south-east. The Leader, washing the base of the beautiful Cowdenknowes, and flowing between wooded and cultivated slopes, forms the boundary-line for 4¾ miles on the east. Allen-water, traversing the prototype of the Glendearg of Sir Walter Scott's monastery, and almost hid in many places by overhanging woods, runs southward from near the northern extremity at Blinkhonnie to the Tweed, a little above Pavilion. Numerous tiny rills rise in the interior, and flow toward the larger streams, contributing, by their mimic dells and knots of copse-wood and silvery glitter of current, to adorn a district of no common wealth in the number and loveliness and rivalry of its running waters. The whole of the bold fine eastern summit, half of the far-seeing central one, and the northern skirt or lower declivity of the western one, of the Eildon hills, are in the parish, and form an imposing screen along its southern boundary. [See EILDON-HILLS.] A person entering by the turnpike from the south crosses the brokenly furrowed bed of Bowden-burn, ascends the north-eastern skirt of the Eildons, with a finely cultivated slope going down from the right to a narrow and almost obstructed part in the path of the Tweed, and 1½ mile after crossing the boundary, he sees suddenly revealed to him the vale of Melrose, with its villages and orchards and opulent luxuriousness,—its sinuous, shining, gorgeous belt of intersecting river,—and its framework of romantic braes feathered all over in many parts with plantation, and cloven picturesquely down with the receding vales of the Leader, the Allen, and the Gala. The panorama of the vale, either as seen from this point, which places Cowdenknowes and the fine recess of the Leader, and the whole north hill-screen fully on the back-ground,—or from vantage-ground, in the vicinity of the town, which places the elegant and graceful remains of the Abbey on the foreground, and brings the luscious orchard-beauties of the vale and the fine knoll which bears aloft the parish-church fully before the eye,—or from the declivities between the foot of Gala and that of Allen-water, whence Abbotsford is seen as a prime attraction, and the eye is carried over a long sweep of the Tweed, and the Eildon hills show their finest proportions, and lift two beautiful cones against the sky back-ground,—is one of the most unmingledly interesting, one of the landscapes which most combine grandeur with beauty and fertility, in the south of Scotland.—"The valley of Melrose," says the New Statistical Account, "must have been a noble lake at some remote period, the Tweed entering it by a narrow inlet, across which Melrose-bridge is thrown, and leaving it by a narrow outlet at Tweedwood, before the formation of which, the whole space, enclosed by the Eildon and Gattonside hills, must have been a continued sheet of water. A substratum of water-sand, dense or penetrable by the spade, pure or gravelly, is always met with in digging a few feet below the surface. At a comparatively recent period, less than two centuries ago, the course of the Tweed seems to have been on the south side of the valley. A fine rich flat, now on the south side of the river, is called Gattonside-haugh, and its feudal tenures show that it once actually formed a part of the Gattonside lands, which are on the north side of the river. In these tenures a right is retained to an ancient church-way, severed by the Tweed, along which the inhabitants used to pass of old to the Catholic service in the abbey. Near the village of Newstead the old channel of the river is beautifully marked; and what was formerly a deep pool and perilous eddy, across which Claverhouse is said to have been ferried, is now a fine meadow, but still continues to be called 'the wheel.' The change in the course of the Tweed seems to have been aided by human industry, as a strong embankment is necessary to prevent it from resuming its old domain."—Between one-fourth and one-third of the area of the parish lies south of the Tweed, and, excepting on the Eildon-hills and a patch of moorland stretching from their western base, is all in cultivation. The district north of the Tweed is, over an extent of 25 square miles, strictly upland and pastoral, bleak, unsheltered, and scoured in winter by fierce winds; yet it yields so largely to the plough, either regularly or occasionally, on the banks of the rivers, and up the lower acclivities of the hills, as to have arable grounds and natural pasturage in proportion to each other of 5 to 3. The soil in the southern district of the parish is chiefly a strong clay, excellently adapted for wheat; along the Tweed is of a fine, light, dry nature, fit for all kinds of grain; and, in the northern district, is first a light earth mixed with sand, and superincumbent on gravel,—next, a strong clay upon till, full of springs and very wet,—and, next, moss. Georgical operations of every sort have been conducted boldly, extensively, and with skill, and have worked great achievements. At least 1,200 acres, and probably a larger number, which formerly were either waste or of small pastoral value, are under plantation. Greywacke, which abounds over all the north and west, with a north-easterly dip, is worked as building material. A species of conglomerate, which occurs at Quarry-hill, west of the town, is also used for building. Though sandstone occurs in the south-east corner of the parish, that used for masonry is brought from Sprouston or from Belshaes in Anerum. Large quantities of prime shell-marl is found beneath some of the mosses in the north. The antiquities of the parish belong either to the town of MELROSE, to OLD MELROSE, or to the EILDON-HILLS.—In the vicinity of the Tweed are nearly twenty mansions and villas; but though they contribute to the sparkling beauty of the vale, and aggregately live in the imagination as rich dottings on its landscape, they are flung individually into insignificance by the mighty spell of ABBOTSFORD: see that article. The villages of DERNOCK, GATTONSIDE, and NEWSTEAD, all stand in the vale of Melrose, and are separately described. Buckholmside and Darlingshaugh lie compactly with GALASHIELS, and are described in the article on that town. The locality of Old Melrose,

and the town of Melrose, require distinct sections of the present article.—Newton, or Newton-Dry-burgh, is a poor village, with about 160 inhabitants, situated on the southern verge of the parish, 2¾ miles south-east of Melrose, and half-a-mile from the Tweed, and is noticeable only as the site of a United Secession chapel, celebrated as the scene of the early ministerial labours of the devout Dr. Waugh, who was translated from it to London, and whose memoirs kindle and glow with reminiscences of the enthusiasm with which, in his advanced years, he remembered the scenery in its neighbourhood.—The parish is traversed for 10 miles, chiefly along the Gala and the Tweed, by the Edinburgh and Newcastle turnpike by way of Jedburgh, for 5½ miles down the Leader and the Tweed by the new road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh,—and for 2 miles westward past Abbotsford, by the turnpike from Dernock to Selkirk. Population, in 1801, 2,654; in 1831, 4,339. Houses 728. Assessed property, in 1815, £16,532.

Melrose is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £233 16s. 6d.; glebe £7 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £472 9s. 4d. The parish-church was built in 1810. Sittings 953. A *quoad sacra* parish-church was recently built in the villages which form part of the town of Galashiels.—The United Secession congregation of Newton was established in 1771, and their place of worship was built next year at a trifling expense. Sittings 452. Stipend £100, with £8 for sacramental expenses, and a house and garden.—A United Secession congregation in the town of Melrose was established in 1822; and next year built a place of worship at a cost of £441 5s. Sittings 443. Stipend £95.—A survey by the elders of the parish-session, made in 1836, exhibited the population as then consisting of 3,212 churchmen, 1,238 dissenters, and 78 nondescripts,—in all, 4,528 persons.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £40 fees, and £25 15s. other emoluments. There are 11 private schools of the ordinary character, and 1 boarding school for ladies,—the 12 schools conducted by 14 teachers, and attended by about 400 scholars. Attendance at the parish-school, from 73 to 84.—The ancient church of Melrose, which stood at the present village, appears to have belonged, from the time of the local suppression of the Culdees, till the year 1136, to the monks of Coldingham; in that year, at the founding of the Cistertian abbey, it was obtained from them by David I., in exchange for the church of the Virgin Mary in Berwick; and thence till the Reformation, it became strictly identified with the abbey in its history. The original name of the parish was Fordel; and this, in 1136, was substituted by Melrose, the name of the site of the Culdee establishment, arrogated and assumed in that year by the new-fledged Cistertian abbey. Three chapels anciently stood in the district north of the Tweed. One was situated at the village of Gattonside, was regularly built of freestone, and seems to have been appurtenant to some manor. Another, dedicated to St. Columba, the far-famed founder of the Culdee establishment of Iona, and giving to its site his abbreviated name with the adjunct, signifying a field or pasture, stood at Colmslee, on Allen-water, and had anciently in its neighbourhood the dairy of the Melrose monks, and still survives in some observable vestiges. The third chapel, called Chieldhelles, and consisting of handsome stone architecture, stood in the north-east corner of the parish, on a tiny tributary of the Leader, and still gives its name to the spot which it occupied.

Old Melrose, situated 2½ miles east of the present town, now consists, as to architecture, of a fine and superbly circumstanced private mansion. But the name strictly belongs to a peninsula 5 furlongs long, and between from 2 to 3 broad, formed by a reduplication of the Tweed. The banks, all round, are lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks jutting like buttresses from top to bottom, and the surface rises from them on all sides in a regular, smooth, grassy ascent, till it terminates in a small table-ground, crowned with the modern mansion, and both constituting and commanding a most beautiful scene. This promontory took the name of Melrose, afterwards transferred to the new town and to the whole parish, either from the Irish, *Maol-Ross*, signifying 'the Bald projection;' or from the British, *Mell-Rhos*, signifying 'the Projection of the meadow.' Old Melrose was the site of a Culdee establishment, one of the earliest on the continent of Scotland. Eata, one of the twelve disciples who accompanied Aidan, the founder of the bishopric of Lindisfarn, from Iona to Northumbria, seems not to have followed his master in accommodating himself to incipient prelacy, and, at all events, turned early aside from immediate co-operation with him to become the apostle of the upper vale of the Tweed. Eata appears on record, in the year 664, as the abbot or head of the Melrose establishment. His successor was Basil, a person whom Bede describes as "distinguished for his virtues and of a prophetic spirit." Cuthbert, one of the most famous saints of Scotland, probably one of the most zealous and enlightened of her early missionaries, and afterwards the nominal bishop of Lindisfarn, and the real laborious itinerating preacher of Northumbria, entered the establishment under Basil, and succeeded him in its presidency. Basil's fidelity and success are attested in his having given name to the neighbouring parish of St. Boswell's; and those of Cuthbert, mingled with some leaning toward the begun developments of prelacy, lie broadly stamped on the early ecclesiastical history, and reminiscences of the south-east of Scotland and the north-east of England,—the whole of the ancient Northumbria. The Culdee establishment of Melrose, says Milne, "was a famous nursery for learning and religious men, who were filled with zeal for propagating the Christian religion, particularly among their neighbours the pagan Saxons." Nor does it seem to have been less illustrious for resisting the innovations of Romanism; for John of Melrose was one of several Culdees who boldly accused Boniface, a special emissary of the Pope to Scotland, as "the fabricator of falsehoods, the troubler of peace, and of the Christian religion, and the corrupter of it both by word and by writing;" and he is particularly recorded to have made himself obnoxious to the Romanists by impugning the Papal dogmas. But however simple, evangelical, and anti-Romish the establishment may have been, it suffered, in common with the parent-college of Iona, the foul fate of afterwards being hugged and habilimented by the greasy monks of Rome as an early offshoot of their own 'original, semper-eadem, only true Catholic church;' and, as figuring forcedly in their fellowship, it is patched all over with the monstrous romancing legends of their system of 'lying wonders.' Driethelmus, in particular, is, in spite of the regular denunciation of celibacy being a characteristic tenet, called one of its 'monks;' and is made to render the place as notable for his austerities, as ever Finchal was for those of St. Godric. He "was restored to life after being dead an entire night. During that space he passed through purgatory and hell, had the beatific vision, and got very near to the confines of heaven. His angelic guide gave him an useful lesson on the efficacy of prayer, alms, fasting, and particularly masses of holy men;

infallible means to relieve the souls of friends and relations from the place of torment." The establishment flourished and enjoyed peace during two centuries; but before or about the middle of the 9th century, when the Saxon power was broken by the ascendency of the Scots, and incursions were made from the north to the upper and lower Tweed, it was overthrown either by Kenneth II. or by Kenneth III. At a future period, after it had remained for a season in utter desolation, Aldwin, Turgot, and some other Culdees, came from "Girwy to what was formerly the monastery of Mailros, but then a solitude; and being delighted with the retirement of that place, began to serve Christ there." But they were subjected to great injuries and persecutions on account of their peculiar doctrines, by King Malcolm; and menaced by him with death, and by the superior of Girwy with excommunication if they remained, they speedily withdrew from it the fading glories of Culdeeism. The place was never again the site of a college; but became a mere chaplainry, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and endowed with the privileges of a sanctuary. The foundations of a stone wall were not long ago traceable, which defended the establishment on the accessible side, and stretched from bank to bank of the Tweed across a narrow part of the isthmus. At the entrance, about the middle of the wall, stood a house, built probably for the porters, and still giving the name Red-house to its site. The place where the chapel stood continues to be called the Chapel-knowe; and adjacent places on the Tweed yet bear the names of Monk-ford, and Haly-wheel,—the holy whirlpool or eddy. The original buildings, like those of Iona, were almost certainly such as could not have left any traces. Bede, speaking generally of the ecclesiastical erections of the early Culdees, says they were all of oak, and thatched with reeds. The remarkable causeway called the Gerthgate, leads off from Old Melrose, past the site of the Culdee chapel of Colmslee, to Soutra-hill: See FALA. Another 'abbey,' of which no records exist, but which seems to have been intermediate between the establishments of Old and New Melrose, stood in the vicinity of NEWSTEAD: which see.

MELROSE, a burgh-of-barony, and the capital of the north-west of Roxburghshire, is delightfully situated at the north base of the Eildon hills, 3 furlongs south of the Tweed, on the coalescent roads between Edinburgh and Jedburgh by way of Galashiels, and between Selkirk and the towns of Berwickshire; 7 miles from Selkirk, 4 from Galashiels, 11 from Jedburgh, and 35 from Edinburgh. Though graced with some modern and neat houses, it is an antique and dingy place, strongly contrasting in the bald, blackened, coarse forms of its time-worn houses, with the surpassing architectural magnificence of its Abbey, and the gorgeous beauty of its circumjacent landscape. The body of the town consists of three lines of houses, arranged along the sides of a triangular open area. A modern and pleasant little street leads out at the west corner toward Galashiels; and narrow, crazily edificed, brief thoroughfares lead off at the other corners toward Gattonside and Jedburgh. Some of the houses display on their lintels, and amid the general plainness of their walls, sculptured stones traced with the I.H.S. and other popish devices, and affording obvious indication of the Abbey having—in the unceremonious Goth style, so general, till a recent date—been used as a mere vulgar quarry. In the centre of the triangular area stands the Cross, bearing marks of being coeval with the Abbey. A literal cross anciently surmounted the structure, and, according to the usage of popish times and things, received homage from pilgrims preliminarily to their entering the precincts of the monastic pile; but this was destroyed in 1604, and substituted by the crest of the Haddington arms. About a rood of land, called the Corse-rig, in a field near the town, is held by the proprietor on the condition of his keeping the Cross in repair. Another cross anciently stood at a place, half-a-mile westward on the road to Dernock, still called the High Cross. The jail, a plain, small, modern structure, occupies the site of a curious ancient one, and is disposed in one vaulted cell for the confinement of prisoners, and a small granary for the reception of the Duke of Buccleuch's feudal grain. On a stone still preserved of the old jail, the arms of Melrose are sculptured,—a 'mell,' or mallet, and a 'rose,—a punning hieroglyphic version of the town's name. The parish-church is a modern, plain, but neat and pleasing edifice, surmounted by a spire, and situated on a rising ground a few perches west of the town. A modern wire-bridge for foot-passengers maintains a communication near the town, across the Tweed, with the north side of the vale. The stone-bridge which carries across the Edinburgh turnpike is 1½ mile to the west, near the village of Dornock.

Melrose was long famed for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose land-linen, commissions for which were received from London and foreign countries. So early as 1668, the weavers were incorporated under a seal-of-cause from John, Earl of Haddington, the superior of the burgh; and for a considerable period preceding 1766, the quantity of linen stamped averaged annually between 33,000 and 34,000 yards, valued at upwards of £2,500. But toward the end of last century, the manufacture rapidly declined; and, long ago, it utterly and hopelessly disappeared. Cotton weaving, subordinately to Glasgow, was introduced as a succedaneum, and had a short period of success; but it, too, has become extinct. A bleachfield commenced with the view of arresting the decline of the linen manufacture, and for a time steadily and largely prosperous, is now grazing-ground for cattle. A woollen trade, so singularly propitious in Roxburghshire, was tried, and temporarily gave fair promises; but it likewise was scared off from the vicinity of the old Abbey, and became domiciled at Galashiels. An ancient fair in spring, called Kier (or Holy) Thursday fair, and afterwards corruptedly, Scarce Thursday fair, was of old a famous carnival season, and, on becoming an occasion of mere business, dwindled away to extinction. Annual existing fairs, all for cattle, are held on the first Wednesday of June, the 12th day of August, and the 22d of November. That held in August has recently become of great note as a sheep-market. The fair of ST. BOSWELL'S [which see] is annually held within the barony, although beyond the burgh, of Melrose. The town has branch-offices of the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the British linen company's bank; a savings' bank; three friendly societies; a subscription-library; an excellent inn and posting-house; an unblushingly large proportion of ale-houses; and two missionary societies.

On the 28th August, 1609, a charter was granted in favour of John, Earl of Haddington, erecting Melrose into a burgh-of-barony; and, on the 14th February, 1621, a charter of *novodamus* was granted in favour of Thomas, Earl of Melrose. The baronial jurisdiction originally extended over lands in eight counties south of the Forth and Clyde, but does not now extend practically beyond the parishes of Melrose and St. Boswell's. The regality or barony was afterwards acquired by the family of Buccleuch, but the powers of creating a magistracy conferred by the charter have always lain in abeyance. No trea-

surer, councillors, deacons, or burgesses have ever been created. The rights of the burgh are even said—though without distinct historical evidence—to have been abolished. But whatever be the precise legal character of the territory, a baron-bailie, or a depute, is nominated by the lord-of-erection, and has never been authorized to exercise, and never has exercised, powers beyond those of an ordinary baron-bailie. No courts are now held within the burgh; and since 1819, the only civil cases tried have related to bargains at Melrose and St. Boswell's fairs, and have been decided summarily on the spot. There is neither property, revenue, expenditure, nor debt; and the only taxes levied are the customs of the fairs, which belong to the superior. In 1833, the population within the burgh, including Danielton, was 740; and in Melrose itself, there were 22 houses of £15 of yearly rent and upwards; 20 of from £10 to £15; and 34 of from £5 to £10.

Melrose Abbey—as an establishment for Cistertian monks—was founded by David I. in 1136. Its site is a piece of level meadow, immediately north-east of the town, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the Tweed. The original edifice is said to have been completed in ten years, but was either wholly or partially destroyed by fire in 1322, and must have been greatly inferior in magnificence to its successor. What now remains of the re-edificed structure exhibits a style of architecture ascertained to belong to a later age than that of David, and gives distinct indications of having been in an unfinished state at the Reformation,—appearances of rough temporary closings-up of design, with a view to subsequent resumption and completion. While the nucleus of the building was constructed at one effort, under the reign and patronage of Robert Bruce, and aided, perhaps, by some preserved and renovated portion of the original erection of David I., the entire edifice, in the extension of its parts, and in the immense profusion of its architectural decorations, seems to have been the progressive work of upwards of two centuries, extending from 1326 till the Reformation. The Cistertians were noted for their industrious habits, and their patronage and practice of such departments of the fine arts and practical science as were known in the Middle ages; and, in common with all the monastic tribes, they regarded the embellishing of ecclesiastical edifices up to a degree as high as their scientific and financial resources could produce, as pre-eminently and even meritoriously a work of piety. The vast magnificence of the Abbey, with its innumerable architectural adjuncts and sculptured adornings, seems thus to have been the result of a constant, untiring, and ambitious effort of the resident monks, powerful in their skill, their numbers, their leisure, and their enthusiasm, and both instigated and aided by the munificent benefactions which made continual additions to their originally princely revenues, and testified the applause of a dark but pompous age for the sumptuousness of the dress thrown around the fane of religious pageants. The architecture is the richest Gothic, combining the best features of its gracefulness and elaboration, and everywhere showing a delicacy of touch, and a boldness of execution, which evince the perfection of the style. The material, while soft enough to admit great nicety of chiselling, possesses such power of resistance to the weather that even the most minute ornaments retain nearly as much sharpness of edge or integrity of feature as when they were fresh from the chisel. The Abbey, though inferior in proportions to many works of its class, and only about half the dimensions of York minster, is the most beautiful of all the ecclesiastical structures which seem ever to have been reared in Scotland; and has seldom, in aggregate architectural excellence, been surpassed, or even equalled, by the edifices of any land. What remains is only the principal part of the church, with some trivial fragments of connexion with the cloister. From observable indications on the north side of the standing ruin, the cloister appears to have been a square 150 feet deep, surrounded with a spacious arcade or piazza, and lined along the east, west, and north walls with the habitations of the monks.

Though the Abbey was regularly noticed in topographical works, and figured boldly in history, and lifted up its alluringly attractive form before the eye of every traveller along the Tweed, it excited so little attention, previous to the present century, as to be coolly abandoned to the rough dilapidations of persons who estimated its sculptured stones at the vulgar quarry-price of building material! Much care has, in recent times, been used, at the expense of the proprietor, to strengthen its walls, slate the remaining part of the roof, and furnish various other means of conservation; and it has its reward in a promise that the pile will yet long stand to give practical lessons in majestic architectural beauty. The place incidentally owes nearly all its modern fame to 'the mighty Minstrel,' whose princely earthly domicile at Abbotsford on the west, and his low last resting-place in Dryburgh on the east, compete with it in challenging the notice of the tourist. Sir Walter's adoption of it and the town, as the St. Mary's and the Kennaquahair of his tales of 'The Monastery' and 'The Abbot,' brought it boldly before the gaze of the myriad admirers of the national novels of Scotland; and his well-known personal enthusiasm in making it his chief and favourite retreat from study, and in passing successive hours in scanning over, for the five hundredth time, its labyrinth of graces, drew towards it the wondering eye of the judiciously imitative crowds who looked to him as a master of taste. But what first roused attention to it, and kept up the vibration in every subsequent thrill of interest in its attractions, was the masterly description of it which corruscated upon the world in the publication of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Two extracts, though already familiar to many a reader, may be acceptable as vivid pictures of the most remarkable parts of the pile, and fine specimens of the enchanting power of the painter. The one describes the beautifully fretted and sculptured stone-roof of the east end of the chancel:

> "The darkened roof rose high aloof
> On pillars lofty and light and small;
> The key-stone that locked each ribbed aisle
> Was a fleur-de-lys or a quatre-feuille;
> The corbells were carved grotesque and grim;
> And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
> With base and with capital flourish'd around,
> Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound."

The other passage describes the surpassingly elegant and beautiful eastern window:

> "The moon, on the east oriel shone,
> Through slender shafts of shapely stone
> By foliaged tracery combined:
> Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
> 'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
> In many a freakish knot had twin'd;
> Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
> And changed the willow-wreaths to stone."

As to a prose description, one by Mr. Hutchinson, copied by Grose, and mangled by some other writers, is so rich that, though inapplicable in some small details to the present condition of the pile, especially in what relates to nuisances and the fitting-up of a modern church, we prefer the adoption of it to any attempt of our own.

"The view from the entrance into the churchyard is noble. This church is in the form of a cross; the south end of the transept presented itself in front; the arching of the doorway is composed of a semicircle, with various members of the most

delicate work falling behind each other, supported on light and well-proportioned pilasters; on each side is a projection of rich Tabernacle work. The corners of this end of the structures are composed of angular buttresses, terminated by spires of Tabernacle work. These buttresses are pierced with niches for statues. The pedestals and canopies are of the lightest Gothic order, and ornamented with garlands of flowers in pierced work; above the south gate are several niches for statues, decreasing in height as the arch rises, in which some mutilated effigies remain, many in standing positions, others sitting, said to represent the apostles; but by their apparel I conceived they were representations of the patrons of the church. In the centre are the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant in reverse, with a double tressure; above which is the effigy of John the Baptist, to the waist, suspended on a cloud, casting his looks upwards, and bearing on his bosom a fillet, inscribed 'Ecce filius Dei.' This is a very delicate sculpture, and in good preservation. On the buttress, east of the door, is the effigy of a monk suspended in like manner, supporting on his shoulders the pedestal of the niche above; in his hands a fillet is extended, on which is inscribed 'Passus e. q ipse volunt.' On the western buttress is the like effigy bearing a fillet, inscribed 'Cuvenit Jesu. seq. cessabit umbra.' These two sculptures are of excellent workmanship. To the westward of this last effigy is the figure of a cripple, on the shoulders of one that is blind, well executed; under which you read 'Uncte Dei.' Above the south door is an elegant window, divided by four principal bars or mullions, terminating in a pointed arch; the tracery light, and collected at the summit into a wheel; the stonework of the whole window yet remaining perfect. This window is 24 feet in height within the arch, and 16 in breadth: the mouldings of the arch contain many members, graced with a filletting of foliage; the outward member runs into a point of pinnacle-work, and encloses a niche highly ornamented, which, it is said, contained the figure of our Lord. There are eight niches which sink gradually on the sides of the arch, formerly appropriated to receive the statues of the apostles. The whole south end rises to a point to form the roof, garnished with an upper moulding, which is ornamented with a fillet of excellent rose-work: the centre is terminated by a square tower. It will suffice to remark in this place, that the pedestals for statues, in general, are composed of five members of cornice, supported by palm boughs, or some other rich-wrought foliage, and terminating at the foot in a point with a triple roll. The caps, or canopies of the niches, are composed of delicate Tabernacle work, the spires ornamented with mouldings and a fillet of rose work, and the suspended skirts graced with flowers. The interior of the canopy is of ribbed work, terminating in a suspended knot in the centre. This description will do to carry the reader's idea to every particular niche, without my running into the tediousness of repetition. At the junction of the south and west members of the cross a hexagon tower rises, terminating in a pinnacle roofed with stone, highly ornamented; from hence the aisle is extended, so as to receive three large windows, whose arches are pointed, each divided by three upright bars or mullions, the tracery various and light; some in wheels, and others in the windings of foliage. These windows are separated by buttresses, ornamented with niches. Here are sculptured the arms of several of the abbots, and that also of the abbacy, 'a mail and rose.' These buttresses support pinnacles of the finest Tabernacle work. From the feet of these last pinnacles are extended bows or open arches, composed of the quarter division of a circle, abutting to the bottom of another race of buttresses, which arise at the side wall of the nave; each of these last buttresses also supporting an elegant pinnacle of Tabernacle work, are ornamented with niches, in two of which statues remain; one of St. Andrew, the other of the Holy Virgin; the side-aisles are slated, but the nave is covered with an arched roof of hewn stone. From the west end of the church is continued a row of buildings, containing five windows, divided by the like buttresses, the tracery of two of the windows remaining, the rest open; each of these windows appertained to a separate chapel, appropriated and dedicated to distinct personages and services; the places of the altars, and the fonts, or holy-water basons, still remaining.

"At the western extremity of this structure, on the last buttress, are the arms of Scotland, supported by unicorns collared and chained; the motto above broken, the letters EGIS only remaining. On one side is the letter I, on the other Q; and a date, 1505, which was the second year of the marriage of king James IV., a marriage concerted at this abbey between the King in person, and Richard Fox, then bishop of Durham.

"In 1649, the fury of reformation still existing, the elegant statues which ornamented this place were most sacrilegiously demolished. A tradition prevails here, that one of the persons so employed, on striking at the Babe in the Virgin's arms, received a contusion which disabled him for ever from such useless occupation, and struck such a panic on his associates that they fled, and left the mischievous business unperfected.

"The east end of the church is composed of the choir, with a small aisle on each side, which appear to have been open to the high altar. This part is lighted by three windows towards the east, and two side windows in the aisle: the centre window is divided by four upright bars or mullions; the traceries are of various figures, but chiefly crosses, which support a large complicated cross that forms the centre; the archnig is pointed, and part of the tracery here is broken. The side lights are near as high as the centre, but very narrow, divided by three upright bars or mullions; the mouldings of the window arches are small and delicate, yet ornamented with a fillet of foliage. On each side of the great window are niches for statues; and at the top there appear the effigies of an old man sitting, with a globe in his left hand, rested on his knee, with a young man on his right: over their heads an open crown is suspended. These figures, I presume, represent the divine personages. The buttresses at this end terminate in pinnacles of Tabernacle work; the mouldings and sculptures are elegantly wrought.

"The north end of the cross aisle of the abbey is not much ornamented without, it having adjoined to the cloister and other buildings. The door which leads to the site of the cloister (the building being demolished) is a semicircular arch of many members; the fillet of foliage and flowers is of the highest finishing that can be conceived to be executed in freestone, the same being pierced, the flowers and leaves separated from the stone behind, and suspended in a twisted garland. In the mouldings, pinnacle-work, and foliage of the seats which remain of the cloister, I am bold to say, there is as great excellence to be found as in any stone-work in Europe, for lightness, ease, and disposition. Nature is studied through the whole, and the flowers and plants are represented as accurately as under the pencil. In this fabric there are the finest lessons, and the greatest variety of Gothic ornaments, that the island affords, take all the religious structures together.

"The west side of the centre tower is yet standing; it appears to have supported a spire; a loss to the dignity and beauty of the present remains, to be regretted by every visitant: the balcony work is beautiful, being formed of open rose-work. The present height of the tower wall is seventy-five feet.

"The length of this edifice, from east to west, is 258 feet, the cross aisle 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichnography 913 feet.

"We entered at the south door, and no expression can convey an idea of the solemn magnificence which struck the eye: the roof of the north and south ends of the transepts remains, supported by intersecting groins, in various directions, of the lightest order; the joinings ornamented with knots, some sculptured with figures, and others of pierced work in flowers and foliage; the arching of the interstices constructed of thin stones, closely jointed; over the choir, part of the roof of like workmanship still remains. The side-aisles are formed by light-clustered pillars, richly capitalled, with garlands of flowers and foliage disposed delicately in the mouldings; in some the figures of animals are interspersed. The pillars which supported the tower towards the east are gone, so that three sides of it are down, leaving a chasm, through which you look up towards the remaining quarter.

"The north aisle is lighted by a circular window, representing a crown of thorns, which makes an uncommon appearance. Here are the effigies of Peter and Paul, one on each side of the tower, but of inferior sculpture.

"It is said Alexander II., king of Scotland, lays buried at the high altar, and that an inscription denoted his tomb. But no such inscription is now to be found. There is a marble tomb, the form of a coffin, on the south side of the high altar; but it bears no inscription, and is supposed to be that of Waldevus, or Walter, the second abbot, who was canonized. The chronicle of Mailross contains this anecdote, 'that Ingerim, bishop of Glasgow, and four abbots, came to Mailross to open the grave, after twelve years interment, when they found the body of Waldevus uncorrupted: on which, with a religious rapture, they exclaimed, "Vere hic homo Dei est."' They afterwards placed a marble monument over the remains.

"Many of the noble line of Douglas lay here; among whom is James, the son of William, Earl of Douglas, who was slain at the battle of Otterburn, and interred with all military honours. Lord Liddisdale, who was styled the flower of chivalry, de Valoniis, Vauxs, Somerviles, Balfours, and many other men of note, lay in the chapter house.

"In the morning, at sunrise, we again returned to these splendid ruins, which had even occupied the visions of our sleep: we yet had to take a survey of the nave of the church, which is now used for worship. On opening the door, it is not to be expressed the disagreeable scene which presented itself: this place is filled with stalls; in the disposition of which irregularity alone seems to have been studied: some are raised on upright beams, as scaffolds, tier above tier; others supported against the walls and pillars: no two are alike in form, height, or magnitude; the same confusion of little and great, high and low, covers the floor with pews: the lights are so obstructed, that the place is as dark as a vault: the floor is nothing but the damp earth; nastiness and irregularity possess the whole scene. The fine workmanship of the pillars, whose capitals, for flowers and foliage, exceed all the rest of the building; the ribs of the arches, and the ornaments of their intersections, are scarce to be seen in the horrid gloom which possesses the place.

"Here are several tombs of eminent personages: on the north wall is inscribed, under a coat of armour, 'Here lies the race of the house of Zair.' Many altars, basons for holy water, and other remains of separate chapels, appear in the aisles; among which are those of St. Mary and St. Waldave.

"In one of the aisles in this part of the church is an inscription, cut in a fair letter, but of what import I cannot discover:

NUNAM : KATINE
THOME : PAULI : GUTHB.
TE : S : PETR : K : ETIGIN."

The monks, for whose residence David I. founded the Abbey, were Cistertians, brought from Rievalle, the first of their order, who obtained footing in Scotland; and, according to general Cistertian usage, they dedicated the establishment to their patron-saint, the Virgin Mary. David, that "sair saunt for the croon

o' Scotland," made them the chief of their class, or the mother-establishment of the kingdom, and bestowed on them the church of the parish, extensive lands, and numerous privileges. Their original gift from him consisted of the lands of Melrose, Eildon, and Dernock, the lands and wood of Gattonside, the fishings of the Tweed along the whole extent of these lands, and the rights of pasturage, of pannage, and of cutting wood for fuel and building, in the forests of Selkirk and Traquair, and in that lying between the Gala and the Leader. Other possessions in the form of lands, churches, and privileges, were afterwards so rapidly heaped on them by David, and by his successors and subjects, that, against the close of the 13th century, they had vast property and various immunities in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Ayr, Haddington, and Edinburgh. In 1192, Hassendean, in its church, tithes, lands, and other emoluments, was given by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, to the monks, on condition of their establishing at it a house of hospitality, "ad susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum ad domum de Melros venientum;" and it now became the seat of a cell, where several of their number resided, to execute the trust of relieving the poor, and entertaining the pilgrim: see HASSENDEAN. In some year between 1181 and 1185, a bull of Pope Lucius exempted the monks from paying tithes for any of their possessions. The monks were now large proprietors, with numerous tenants; great husbandmen, with many granges and numerous herds; lordly churchmen, with uncommon privileges, high powers, and extensive influence. But a pertinacious controversy had long existed between them and the men of Stow, or the vale of Gala-water—then called Wedale—respecting two objects of great importance in that age, —pannage and pasturage, under the several proprietors; and, in 1184, a formal settlement of the controversy, emphatically known in history as 'the peace of Wedale,' was made by William the Lion, assisted by his bishops and barons. Yet, during such times, disputes among cattle-drivers and swine-herds could hardly be prevented, and, when adopted by their superiors, were sometimes carried up to tumult and homicide. In 1269, John of Edenham, the abbot, and many of his conventual brethren, for the crimes of violating the peace of Wedale, attacking some houses of the bishop of St. Andrews, and slaying one ecclesiastic, and wounding many others, were excommunicated by a provincial council which sat in Perth. As Melrose stood near the hostile border, it was usually involved in the rancorous events of Border feud and international war. In 1285, the Yorkshire barons, who had confederated against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in Melrose chapter-house. In 1295, Edward I. granted the monks a protection; and on August of next year, while he rested at Berwick after the general submission of Scotland to his usurping and dominating interference, he issued a writ commanding a restitution to the monks of all the property which they had lost in the preceding melée. In 1322, at the burning and desolating of the Abbey by Edward II., William de Peebles the abbot, and several of the monks were slain. In 1326, Robert Bruce made a most munificent grant for the re-edification of the Abbey, amounting to £2,000 sterling—a vast sum at that period—from his revenue of wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats and fines within Roxburghshire; and he seems to have afterwards made other grants, and to have been followed in his money-giving patronage by David II. In 1328, writs were issued to the abbot by Edward III. for the restitution of pensions and lands which they had held in England, and which had been taken from them, during the war, by the king's father. In 1334, the same monarch granted a protection to Melrose, in common with the other abbeys of the Scottish border; in 1341, he came from Newcastle to keep his Christmas festival in Melrose abbey; and in 1348, he issued a writ "de terris liberandis abbati de Meaurose," to deliver to the abbot his lands. Richard II., in 1378, followed the example of Edward in giving a protection of the monks; yet in 1385, when he made his expedition into Scotland, he set fire to the Abbey, in common with other religious houses on the Border. But, four years afterwards, the monks were indemnified for the damage he did them, by the grant of two shillings on each of 2,000 sacks of Scottish wool, and of a portion of the king's custom on hides and woolfels, exported at Berwick; and, in 1390, they received from Richard a formal renewal of protection. During the period of rude, waste, and rancorous warfare which intervened between the rebuilding of the edifice under Robert Bruce, and the commencement, or precurrent events of the Reformation, the Abbey must have sustained many more shocks than are recorded; yet it seems to have rebounded from each blow with undiminished or even increased vigour, and, in spite of temporary demolitions, made steady progress in financial greatness and architectural grandeur. But during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, it suffered collisions and dilapidations, chiefly from the English and partly from the Scotch, too severe, and in too troublous times to issue otherwise than in its ruin. In 1544, the English penetrated to Melrose, and destroyed great part of the abbey; in 1545, led by Lords Evers and Latoun, they again pillaged it, and were pursued and beaten on Ancrum-moor [see ANCRUM]; and, in the same year, they recrossed the Border under the Earl of Hertford, and a third time laid the Abbey waste. "The English commanders," says George Chalmers, whom, with a collateral reference to other authorities, we are chiefly following, "were studious to leave details of the destruction that they committed, which only perpetuates their own disgrace." At length, in 1569, the nobility of Scotland and their military retainers, under the sacred name of the Reformation, and with an unjust reflection of the odium they incurred on John Knox and his fellow-reformers, completed by pillage, defacement, and delapidation, what the English had left to be done in order to the conversion of the pile into an unroofed, gutted, partially overthrown, and altogether yawning ruin.

Though the monks of Melrose were exempted by charters and custom from rendering military service to the Crown; yet they fought under James the Steward of Scotland, during the war of the succession; and again they fought under Walter the Steward, in strenuous support of the infant-prince, David Bruce. Declarations were afterwards made by both stewards, and subsequently confirmed by the Duke of Albany, on the day of the feast of James the Apostle, in 1403, that the military service of the monks having been rendered by the special grace of the abbot and convent, and not in terms of any duty they owed to the Crown, should not be regarded as any precedent for their future conduct. Owing to mutual benefits, a very intimate connection seems to have existed, from the days of Bruce, or from the foundation of the monastery, between the abbots of Melrose and the Stewarts of Scotland. In 1541, James V., by a sacrifice of his public policy to his private feelings, solicited and obtained from the Pope, the abbey of Melrose, in addition to that of Kelso, to be held, in commendam, by his natural son James. At the Reformation, when the lands, rights, and privileges of religious houses were an-

nexed to the Crown, those belonging to Melrose abbey were granted by Queen Mary to James, Earl of Bothwell. Becoming lost to him by forfeiture in 1568, they were next, through the influence of the well-known Earl of Morton, bestowed on James Douglas, the second son of William Douglas of Lochleven. Some years later, they again sought an owner, and, with some exceptions, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir John Ramsay, who had protected James VI. from the rapier of Gowry, who was created Viscount of Haddington, and Earl of Holderness in 1606, and who, in 1625, died without issue, leaving the estates to fall back to the Crown. Sir Thomas Hamilton, who, from his eminence as a lawyer, rose to high rank and great opulence, who was created Earl of Melrose in 1619, and who afterwards exchanged this title for the vacant one of Earl of Haddington, eventually obtained the Abbey and the greater part of its domains; and, in more recent times, he has been succeeded in the splendid heritage, by the family of Buccleuch. At the epoch of the Reformation, when the monks were obliged to give up an account of their rentals, the revenues of Melrose abbey were variously stated; but on one authority, they are recorded to have consisted of £1,758 Scottish,—19 chalders, 9 bolls of wheat,—77 chalders, 3 bolls of bear,—44 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firlots of oats,—14 chalders of meal,—8 chalders of salt,—105 stones of butter,—10 dozen of capons,—26 dozen of poultry,—376 moor-fowls,—340 loads of peats,—and 500 carriages. Out of this large revenue, were assigned 20 marks to each of 11 monks and 3 portioners, and 4 bolls of wheat; 1 chalder of bear, and 2 chalders of meal, Teviotdale measure, to the monks.

MELSETTER. See Walls.

MELVICH, a township, the seat of an inn, a post-office, an assembly's school, and a small hamlet, in Glen Halladale, in the parish of Reay, Sutherlandshire. Its position is on the left bank of the river Halladale, immediately above the debouch of that stream into Melvich bay; and on the road between Thurso and Tongue, 24 miles west by south of Thurso, and 8 miles east of Strathy. On the opposite bank of the river, and at the head of the bay, stands conspicuously the mansion of Bighouse, long the seat of the ancient branch of the chiefs of the clan Mackay, and now the property of the Countess of Sutherland.

MELVILLE, an ancient parish on the North Esk, now united chiefly to Lasswade, and partly to Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. An English baron called Male settled in the locality under the reign of Malcolm IV., and called his manor Male-ville. He was Vicecomes of Edinburgh castle under Malcolm IV., and Justiciary under William the Lion. The family acquired other lands in Mid-Lothian during the 13th century, and remained in possession of their ancient manor till the reign of Robert II. The original stock now ending in a female heir, Agnes, her possessions passed by marriage to Sir John Ross of Halkhead, whose descendants were, by James IV., created Lords Ross. The barony of Melville remained with them till 1705; and in the course of last century, it was purchased by David Rennie, and passed, by marriage with his daughter, to Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. Melville castle, the residence of the present noble owner, is noticed in our article on Lasswade. Melville church was given by its founder to the monks of Dunfermline, and continued with them till the Reformation; yet, contrary to the usual practice, it was maintained as a rectory, the monks simply holding the right of presenting to the benefice. In 1633, the barony of Melville which formed the greater part of the parish, was united to Lasswade, and the barony of Lugton to Dalkeith.

MENGALAY. See Mingala.

MENMUIR, a parish in the northern part of Forfarshire; bounded on the north-west by Lethnot; on the north-east by Strickathrow; on the east by Strickathrow and Brechin; on the south by Brechin and Caraldston; and on the west by Fearn. Its greatest length, in a line due east and west over Tigertown, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in a line due north and south over Brown Caterthun, is 4 miles; and its superficial extent is about $15\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The southern half of the parish forms part of Strathmore, is flat, retains some marshy grounds, and seems anciently to have been what the name Menmure or Menmore is said to signify, 'a great moss.' Most of this flat is now reclaimed and arable, of fair quality in its soil, enclosed and sheltered with fences and with belts of wood, and under advanced and skilful cultivation. The whole of this district is traversed lengthways, at an average distance of 5 furlongs from the boundary, by Cruick-water, meandering in constant, freakish, but brief sinuosities. The soil, while towards the stream sharp and gravelly, becomes loamy as it recedes; and on the slopes which skirt the plain, it improves into a deep sandy clay, very fertile, and showing an expanse of luxuriant land. The northern part of the parish consists of the first gradient in the stupendous shelving ascent of the Binchinnin Grampians. At the east end are the heights of White and Brown Caterthun, remarkable for their antiquities: see Caterthun. Westward of them runs Menmuir-hill, a ridgy height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the western boundary. North of this, in a nook of the parish which projects between Fearn and Lethnot, rises Peat-hill, the first of a water-shedding series or ridge of heights which runs 15 miles transversely up the Binchinnin region to its highest summit line. West-water, one of the two great head-branches of the North Esk, flows a mile along the north, receiving, at the point of impingement, Pelphrie burn, after the latter's course of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the same boundary. A chalybeate spring, on the farm of Bathall, was formerly in much repute, but became long ago neglected. A portion of the inhabitants, as in most parishes of Forfarshire, work in a small way in the linen manufacture. Two lines of road stretch respectively west and north; and subordinate roads abound in the southern district. The nearest point is only $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant from the town of Brechin. Population, in 1801, 949; in 1831, 871. Houses 188. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,031.—Menmuir is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Erskine of Bathall. Stipend £158 2s. 5d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., with £15 fees.

MENSTRIE, a village at the southern base of the Ochil hills, on the road from Stirling to Dollar, and on the boundary between the parish of Alloa in Clackmannanshire, and the Perthshire part of the parish of Logie. It is distant 2 miles from Alva, 4 from Alloa, and 5 from Stirling. A streamlet flowing past it, from the Ochils to the Devon, renders it an advantageous site for woollen manufacture. A considerable and growing trade has long been carried on in the fabrication of serges, Scotch blankets, and various other woollen goods. Population 500.

MENTEITH. See Monteith.

MERCHISTON, a fortalice near the summit of the Borough-muir, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Edinburgh. It consists of a square tower of the 15th century, with a projection on one side, and considerable modern additions. It was from a very ancient period the patrimony of the family of Napier; and

here the celebrated inventor of the logarithms was born.

MERKLAND. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

MERSE, or MARCH (THE), an extensive champaign, and very fertile district, occupying the eastern part of the Scottish border. In modern political distribution of territory, it is the largest and most southerly of the three districts of Berwickshire, and, according to Timothy Pont's survey of that county in the reign of Charles I., contains 202½ square miles, or 129,600 statute acres; in loose popular phraseology, it is the whole of Berwickshire, and strictly identical with the county; and in topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to uniqueness of geographical feature, it is the whole low country lying immediately north of the Tweed; semicircularly screened by the Lammermoor-hills and the heights of Teviotdale, and including all the political Merse of Berwickshire, and all the district of Roxburghshire which lies on the left bank of the Tweed. Ancient political usage not only sanctioned the last of these senses, but carried the Merse into the lowlands of Teviotdale, and viewed Roxburgh-castle, situated on the right bank of the Tweed, as the capital of the whole district. The name is combined with that of Teviotdale as the designation of a synod, the second in the General Assembly's list. For other particulars, see article BERWICKSHIRE.

MERTON,* a parish in the extreme south-west of Berwickshire, forming the most southerly land, and a projection beyond the prevailing boundary-line of the county. It is bounded on the north by Earlston; and on all other sides by Roxburghshire. It sends out a rectangle 1½ by 1 mile on the north, and two peninsulas, respectively about 1 mile and ¾ of a mile long on the south, and consists, in addition to these, of an oblong stretching east and west 4¾ miles by 2. Its superficial extent is about 5,550 acres. The Tweed, wearing its richest dress of sumptuous beauty, flows along the whole western and southern boundary, and in its progress makes three large and unusually fine reduplications, one of which sweeps round Dryburgh abbey, another the church of Merton, and the third, on the opposite bank, the beautiful peninsula of Old Melrose. The ground rises, in a great variety of gradient and outline, eastward and northward, from the river,—is agreeably diversified with fine hedge-rows and thriving plantations,—and exhibits, in its diversity of haugh and bold bank, cliffy, steep, and gentle ascent, rolling surface, and level table-land, a scene of great picturesqueness within narrow limits. The view which meets the eye in passing from the village of Newton on the opposite bank, to visit Dryburgh abbey and the modern monumental erections in its vicinity, is, for its smallness of scope, one of the most delightfully impressive in Scotland: see DRYBURGH. But from the summit of Bemersyde-hill in the west, where the ground in general is high, the parish, while picturesque in itself, commands a prospect of the vale of Melrose, and of a long eastward stripe of the basin of the Tweed, a near view of the Eildon hills, and a distant one of the blue Cheviots, unitedly a landscape of exquisite loveliness and many a romantic feature. "Wood, water, hills, ruins, and fertile fields," are words which do not even give a fair list of its elements, and afford no hint whatever of the warm colours, the fine groupings, and the bold contrasts and blending beauties of the scene. The soil, toward the Tweed, particularly in the haughs, is sharp with a gravelly bottom; and elsewhere it is, with few exceptions, a stiff clay superincumbent on till. About 500 acres are planted. Reddish coloured sandstone, very durable, and admitting a fine polish, abounds along the Tweed, and formerly was quarried.—Merton-house, the seat of Lord Polwarth, situated on the Tweed near the church, is a fine mansion.—Dryburgh-house, the seat of Sir David Erskine, in the immediate vicinity of the abbey, is a plain old house amid a balmy scene of woods and orchards.—Bemersyde-house, the seat of James Haig, Esq., is an ancient but pleasant mansion ¾ of a mile south-east of Old Melrose. The family of Haig, says Sir Robert Douglas, "is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland; and in our ancient writings, the name is written De Haga. Some authors are of opinion that they are of Pictish extraction; others think they are descended from the ancient Britons; but as we cannot pretend, by good authority, to trace them to their origin, we shall insist no farther upon traditional history, and deduce their descent by indisputable documents from Petrus de Haga, who was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Bemersyde in Berwickshire, and lived in the reign of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion." Captain Clutterbuck is made to say, in 'the Monastery,' that his friend the sage Benedictine could tell to a day when the De Hagas settled in the country. A remote tradition, towering up in admiration of the antiquity of the family, affirms that it will never become extinct; and having been thrown into a doggerel rhyme, it has, like some other things of the sort, been fathered upon Thomas of Erceldoun, and called a prophecy. Should 'Haigs in Bemerside' fail in the direct male-line, either collateral descendants or female heirs may probably keep such a possession of the property as will be quite sufficient to save the credit of Thomas with his credulous admirers.—There are in the parish three hamlets. Easy communication is everywhere open in the interior, and across the northern and eastern boundary; but on the two sides washed by the Tweed, no egress exists for wheeled vehicles,—the nearest carriage-bridge being that of Drygrange, a mile above Old Melrose. Population, in 1801, 535; in 1831, 664. Houses 128. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,974.—Merton is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Scott of Harden. Stipend £251 19s. 8d.; glebe £14. Unappropriated teinds £66 3s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with fees, and £4 4s. other emoluments. The ancient church was given by David I. to the canons of Dryburgh, and remained a vicarage under them till the Reformation.

* The name is simply the Saxon *Mere-tun*, 'the Habitation of the marsh,' and refers to a spot long ago drained, and improved into a glebe in the vicinity of the manse.

METHILL, a small sea-port town, and now a *quoad sacra* parish, in the parish of Wemyss in Fife; on the shore of the frith of Forth, 1 mile west of Leven, about half that distance west of Dubbieside, and 1 mile east of Buckhaven. In 1662 it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony by the Bishop of St. Andrews. It has the reputation of having a better harbour than that of any town in the neighbourhood; but the entrance was long well-nigh choked up by a mass of stones which were swept away by a storm, in 1803, from the termination of the east pier. This is now being remedied, and extensive repairs and improvements on the harbour are contemplated. In 1811 the population was 388; in 1831, 509.—An extension church has been erected in this village; cost £1,050; sittings 800; and a district attached to it with a population of about 1,700.

METHLICK, a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by New Deer; on the east by New Deer and Tarves; on the south by Tarves; and on the west by Fyvie. It extends 6 miles in length from north to south, by 5 in breadth from east to west. Houses 324. Assessed property, in 1815,

£2,471. Population, in 1801, 1,215; in 1831, 1,439. The surface is hilly, and the soil indifferently fertile. The hills are partly covered with heath, but the arable land is in excellent cultivation. The district is watered from north-west to south-east by the Ythan, on the banks of which there are thriving and highly ornamental plantations. Limestone is found in the parish.—It is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Stipend £159 13s. 7d.; glebe 5 acres. Unappropriated college teinds £266 4s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £28: fees, &c., £31 10s., besides a share of the Dick bequest. There are two private schools in the parish.

METHVEN, a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Monedie; on the north-east and east by Redgorton; on the south by Tippermuir and Gask; and on the west by Fowlis-Wester. Its outline is nearly that of a quadrant,—the point or apex turned toward the south-east. Its extreme length along the chord of the arc, or between the points where the river Almond approaches and departs, is 6 miles; its extreme breadth from the middle of the arc to the apex, or in a straight line south-west from Lynedoch-house, is 4½ miles; and its area is about 17 square miles, or 10,700 acres. The surface is agreeably diversified with hollows and rising grounds, but is nowhere hilly, and in general slopes to the south, and terminates in a narrow plain. In few districts has georgical operation wrought higher achievements in reclaiming waste and stubborn ground, and covering it with the beauties of husbandry and the forest. Though so late as fifty years ago a large proportion was moorish common, all the area, with very trivial exceptions, has now a warm, sheltered, rich, and highly cultivated appearance. The soil in the north is thin, sharp loam; and, in the other districts, is principally clay, but gives place to tracts of loam and gravel. The wood of Methven is a natural forest, upwards of 200 acres in extent, chiefly oak, birch, and hazel, and has long been periodically cut as coppice. Plantations spread away to the aggregate extent of not less than 1,500 acres, and are so disposed in rows and belts among the arable grounds, and in clumps, crowning the rising grounds, as to give a cheerful aspect to the landscape. The New Statistical Account mentions three remarkable trees;—the Pepper-well oak at Methven-castle, 17½ feet in girth a yard from the ground, 284 feet in the circumference of its branches, and 700 cubic feet in its solid contents,—the Bell-tree, an ash in the churchyard, supposed to be coeval with the earliest religious establishment in the parish, and measuring 20 feet in girth 3½ feet from the ground,—and a black Italian poplar at Tippermallo, planted in 1776, and measuring, in 1836, 11½ feet in girth a yard from the ground, and 300 cubic feet in solid contents. Almond-water describes the segment of a circle over a distance of 6½ miles, cutting off from the main body of the parish part of the lands of Lynedoch, but elsewhere running along the boundary. It flows in a large and rapid current between bold and rocky banks, which are alternately bare and wooded; and in passing the estate of Lynedoch, and the woods of Methven-castle, it furnishes some very picturesque and romantic views. A stream called the Pow, or Powaffray, rises in two headwaters in the west, one of which runs 2½ miles along the boundary, and the other convergently to it in the interior; and the two uniting at the apex of the parish, the joint stream goes away to become tributary to the Earn. Another stream, likewise called the Pow, rises near the sources of the former, and runs in a zigzag course, 4½ miles through the interior, past the village of Methven, and 3 miles along the southern boundary to the Almond. Light-grey sandstone and greenstone abound, and are quarried—the former for building, and the latter for causewaying and Macadamizing.—Methven-castle, the seat of Robert Smythe, Esq. of Methven, and a fine baronial edifice of the 17th century, stands on a bold acclivitous rising ground, ¾ of a mile east of Methven village. Its park is celebrated as the scene of Robert Bruce's defeat in 1306 by the English troops, under the Earl of Pembroke.—Lynedoch-house—properly Ledmoch—the property and occasional residence of Lord Lynedoch, occupies a very beautiful site on the left bank of the Almond, 1¾ mile north-east of Methven village. About half-a-mile north-west of Lynedoch-house, in a secluded spot, called Dronach-haugh, at the foot of a beautiful bank or brae of the same name on the Almond, is the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' celebrated in pathetic song. Bessie Bell, according to the common tradition, was daughter of the laird of Kinvaid, and Mary Gray of the laird of Lynedoch. Mutually attached in strong and tender friendship, they lived together at Lynedoch, when the plague broke out in 1645; and to avoid it, they retired to a romantic spot, called Burn-braes, on the estate of Lynedoch, and there, in a bower or temporary dwelling, lived in complete seclusion. A young gentleman of Perth, an admirer of both, visited them in their solitude, for the purpose, it is said, of supplying them with food; but unhappily he communicated to them the very pestilence from which they had fled. Falling victims to the disease, they were, according to the usage of the period, refused sepulture in the ordinary burying-grounds, and slept together, as they had latterly lived, amid a scene of solitude and romance. Major Berry, a former proprietor of Lynedoch, enclosed with tasteful care the spot in which they were buried, and consecrated it to the memory of their famed and pathetic friendship.—The parish is traversed westward by the turnpike between Perth and Glasgow by way of Crieff. Two good roads run northward; and various subordinate ones connect the main lines. Population, in 1801, 2,073; in 1831, 2,714. Houses 460. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,614. The increase in the population has taken place chiefly upon the estate of Mr. Smythe of Methven, who has feued out a great many building leases.

The village of Methven stands a little south of the centre of the parish, on the road between Perth and Glasgow; 6 miles from Perth, 11 from Crieff, and 58 from Glasgow. It is very neatly edificed, and is the site of the parish-church, and of a United Secession meeting-house. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in handloom cotton-weaving, and have most of their work, through resident agents, from manufacturers in Glasgow. Annual fairs are held in May and October. The village has a savings' bank, a spacious masonic lodge, a friendly society, and an agricultural association. Its population is about 1,000.—The village of Almond-bank stands on the river Almond, 2½ miles east of Methven. At Woodend, in its vicinity, is a quondam paper-mill, now fitted up as a power-loom weaving-factory. In this establishment, and in other neighbouring public works which stand beyond the limits of the parish, the inhabitants of Almond-bank, about 300 in number, are chiefly employed.—A manufacture of "broad and narrow brown linens, broad and narrow harns, and a few white broad linens," which, in 1787, produced 44,996 yards, and in 1792 rose to 140,448, is now extinct. Manufactures of paper conducted at two mills, and of household cloth, formerly somewhat extensive, have also disappeared.

Methven is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Smythe of Methven.

Stipend £273 16s. 11d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £424 18s. 5d. Church built in 1783; sittings 628. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 140 scholars; and two private schools—one of them situated at Almond-bank—were attended by 130. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and from £5 to £10 other emoluments.—The earliest religious establishment of the parish was a collegiate church, founded and endowed with lands and tithes, in 1433, for a provost and several prebendaries, by Walter Stuart, Earl of Athole. An aisle, now the burying-place of the family of Methven, and anciently connected with the original church, has a stone sculptured with the royal lion of Scotland, surmounted by a crown, and inscribed beneath with some defaced and illegible Saxon characters, and would seem, from this evidence, to have been erected by some of the royal family,—probably by Margaret, the mother of James V., when residing at Methven-castle. Colenus, idly reputed the 79th king of Scotland, is said to have been killed in the neighbourhood of Methven, by Richard, Thane of Methven, for injuring his daughter. Before 1323, the lands of Methven belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor, Roger Mowbray, a Norman, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. "A branch of this family," says the Old Statistical Account, "afterwards established itself in Scotland, and became very flourishing. To Sir Roger Mowbray belonged the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny, and Methven, lying in the shires of Forfar, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, and Perth; but, for adhering to the Baliol and English interest, his lands were confiscated by Robert I., who bestowed Eckford, Kelly, and Methven, on his son-in-law, Walter, the 8th hereditary lord high-steward of Scotland, whose son, Robert, was afterwards king, and the second of the name, in right of his mother, Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. The lordship of Methven was granted by him to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, his second son, by Euphame Ross, his second wife; and, after his forfeiture, remained in the Crown a considerable time. It became part of the dowery lands usually appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling, and the lands of Balquhidder, &c., all of which were settled on Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., who, in the year 1524, having divorced her second husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, married Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew Lord Evandale, afterwards Ochiltree, a descendant of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. Margaret was the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, in whose right James VI. of Scotland, her great-grandson, succeeded to that crown on the death of Queen Elizabeth. She procured for her third husband a peerage from her son, James V., under the title of Lord Methven, anno 1528; and, on this occasion, the barony of Methven was dissolved from the Crown, and erected into a lordship, in favour of Henry Stewart and his heirs male, on the Queen's resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling. By Lord Methven she had a daughter, who died in infancy, before herself. The Queen died at the castle of Methven in 1540, and was buried at Perth, beside the body of King James I. Lord Methven afterwards married Janet Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Henry II., Lord Methven, who married Jean, daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, and was killed at Broughton by a cannon-ball from the castle of Edinburgh, in 1572, leaving a son, Henry III., Lord Methven, who died without issue. This third Lord Methven is mentioned on the authority of Stewart's Genealogical Account of the House of Stewart. In the year 1584, the lordship of Methven and Balquhidder was conferred on Lodowick, Duke of Lennox, in whose illustrious family it continued till it was purchased, in 1664, by Patrick Smith of Braco, a great-grandfather of the present Lord Methven, from Charles the last Duke; who, dying without issue, anno 1672, his honours, (of which Lord Methven was one,) with his estate and hereditary offices, fell to Charles II. as his nearest male-heir; the King's great-grandfather's father, and the Duke's being brothers."

MEY, an ancient barony and chapelry, now incorporated with the estate of the Earl of Caithness, and still imparting its name to various localities in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire. Mey-head, or St. John's-head, is situated 2 miles south-west of the island of Stroma, in the Pentland frith, and was the site of the ancient chapel of Mey, dedicated to St. John. Immediately off this headland is a dangerous piece of sea, jagged with some rocky islets which look up from the surface only during ebb-tide, and bear the designation of the Men of Mey. A locality on the coast, 3 miles west of the headland, is called the Mill of Mey, and is the site of a Scottish Baptist place of worship. Loch-Mey lies half-a-mile south of this; is of no great depth, and measures about 1½ mile in circumference. The hamlet Mey stands ¾ of a-mile south of the lake, on the coast road from Thurso, and 13 miles east of that town; and it possesses a post-office, and commands an extensive field of limestone deposit: see Canisbay.

MICHAELS (St.). See Cupar.

MIDDLEBIE, a parish partly in Annandale and partly in the tract lying between that district and Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. Its form is oblong, 6¼ miles by 3, stretching in a direction north-east by east; and it has, at the south-west corner, a lateral projection, measuring 3¼ miles by 1½. The whole area is 24¾ square miles, or 12,600 Scottish acres. The parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Tundergarth; on the east by Langholm; on the south-east and south by Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Annan; and on the west by Hoddam. The surface along the south and south-west is low and undulating, along the centre shoots up considerable rising grounds, along the north and north-east becomes wild and mountainous, and altogether forms a transition-tract between the agricultural valley of lower Annandale and the pastoral heights of upper Eskdale. About 300 acres, chiefly on a hill in the south-west corner, are planted; between a fifth and a fourth of the whole area is in tillage; and all the remainder is pastoral or waste. The soil is very various, but, for the most part, is either a stiff or a loamy clay. Limestone is rich and plentiful, and, in its worked state, is a staple produce and enriching to husbandry. Freestone of a reddish colour abounds. Expensive but hitherto vain searches have been made for coal. Kirtle-water rises in the north-east corner of the parish, runs 7½ miles partly in the interior and partly along the southern boundary, and, for some time before taking its leave, assumes the sweetly picturesque dress on which the pen of taste has loved to dilate. Mein-water rises close on the northern boundary, and has much the greater part of its course in the interior and along the margin before falling into the Annan: see Kirtle and Mein. Of various peel-houses which anciently existed here, the only extant one is the ruinous tower of Blackett-house. At Birrens, a little south of the parish-church, are perfectly distinct remains of the fossæ, aggeres, and prætorium of a Roman camp, one of the least damaged, and, in some other respects, most remarkable in Britain. It lies 2½ miles south-

east of the kindred one on Brunswark-hill in Hoddam. — The 'Bells of Middlebie,' was formerly a phrase noted and current in Dumfries-shire, owing to the great preponderance of the name among the parishioners. One of the Bells of Blackett-house figured in the tragical story of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee:' see KIRKCONNEL.—Dr. Currie of Liverpool, the author of 'The Life of Burns' and of other works, was a native. Three villages, Waterbeck, Eaglesfield, and Kirtlebridge, have jointly a population of about 600. Cotton and linen weaving employs nearly fifty persons. The Glasgow and London mail-road passes through the parish. Ecclefechan is distant from the nearest point only half-a-mile, and Annan 3½ miles. Population, in 1801, 1,507; in 1831, 2,107. Houses 398. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,083.—Middlebie is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £218 11s.; glebe £27 10s. The church was built in 1821; sittings 534. A monthly service connected with the Establishment was commenced at Eaglesfield. A Relief congregation was established at Waterbeck in 1790, and two years afterwards built a place of worship at the cost of £400; sittings 490; stipend from £70 to £85, with a manse and garden. According to an ecclesiastical survey made in 1836, the population then consisted of 1,288 churchmen, and 906 dissenters,—in all, 2,194 persons.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Middlebie, Penersax, and Carruthers, which were united in 1609. Middlebie, means in Anglo-Saxon 'the Middle dwelling or middle station,' and distinguishes the Roman work near the church from those of Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdale-muir, in opposite directions, and each about 10 miles distant. The lands of Middlebie belonged, before the Reformation, to the noble family of Carlyle, and, for the most part, passed, in the reign of James VI., into the possession of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry.—Penersax, written also Penesax and Pennisax, vulgarized into Penersaughs, and perhaps originally Pen-y-sax, 'the summit of the Saxons,' lay along the Mein, and forms the western part of the united parish. Its church stood on the south side of the Mein, but has long ago disappeared. The lands of Penersax belonged, in the 15th century, to Kilpatrick of Dalgarnock, passed, in 1499, to Carruthers of Mousewald, and, in the reign of James VI., were acquired by the Drumlanrig family.—On a height above the site of the ancient hamlet of Carruthers stood a British fortlet, whence came the name Caer-rhythyr, 'the fort of the assault.' Carruthers forms the eastern part of the united parish. Its lands anciently belonged to the Earls of Bothwell; they fell to the Crown by the forfeiture of Earl James in 1567; they were given by James VI., along with the earldom, to his worthless nephew Francis Stewart, and were forfeited by that traitor in 1592; and they subsequently followed the lands in their vicinity into the possession of the Douglases of Drumlanrig. All the three parishes were anciently rectories. Middlebie, for some time after the Reformation, was the seat of a presbytery. But, in 1743, it was shorn of the honour, in favour of Annan and Langholm.

MIDDLETON, a village in the parish of BORTHWICK: which see.

MIDLEM, a village in the parish of Bowden, Roxburghshire, 3½ miles east of Selkirk, and 5½ south of Melrose. It is the site of a place of worship belonging to the Associate Synod of Original Seceders, and of an endowed school. Its feuars, jointly with those of the village of Bowden, have an undivided common of 30 acres of grass-land. Population about 300.

MID-MAR, a parish in Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Cluny; on the east by Echt; on the south by Kincardineshire; and on the west by Kincardine-O'Neil. It thus lies in that part of the county between the Dee and the Don. The form is that of an irregular square measuring 4 miles by 4½; superficial contents 9,780 square acres. Houses 224. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,800. Population, in 1801, 803; in 1831, 1,056. The surface of this parish is in general level, the only eminence meriting notice being the hill of FARE: which see. On the moor of Daharick, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumyn. A rivulet that runs through that tract is called Douglas-burn, from the name of a hero who fell in this engagement. — The parish of Mid-Mar is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown and Sir J. Forbes, Bart. Stipend £233 14s. 7d.; glebe £14. Schoolmaster's salary £27; fees £19 5s. 6d., besides a share in the Dick bequest. There are three private schools in the parish.

MIDSTRATH. See BIRSE.

MIGDALL, a small lake about 2 miles long and 1 broad, in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire. It lies about 1½ mile north of the Dornoch frith; and abounds with small trout.

MIGVIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of TARLAND: which see.

MILBUY. See MULLBUY.

MILDUBH (THE). See ARCHAIG.

MILK (THE), a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Rising in the north-east extremity of Tundergarth, it arrives, 1½ mile from its source, at the northern boundary of that parish; and thence, over a distance of 9½ miles, it divides Tundergarth, on its left bank, from Hutton and Corrie, Dryfesdale and St. Mungo on its right. Its prevailing direction over this part of its course, except for 1½ mile of southerly run at the end, is south-west; and it receives in its progress Corrie-water from the north, and about twenty independent and chiefly very short and tiny brooks. Leaving Tundergarth it flows southward 2½ miles through St. Mungo, and 1 mile between that parish and Hoddam to the Annan, half-a-mile above Hoddam-castle. In the upper half of its course it is a chilly mountain stream; but over most of the lower half it has fringings of wood and of pleasing landscape. About midway in its progress through St. Mungo it is overlooked by the mansion of Castlemilk. Its waters abound in trout.

MILLGUY. See MILNGAVIE.

MILLHEUGH, a small village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Dalserf, upon the road leading from Glasgow to Carlisle.

MILLHOUSE, a manufacturing village in Forfarshire, in the parish of Liff and Benvie, 3 miles north from Dundee.

MILLPORT, a neat modern village and much frequented bathing-place on the island of Greater Cumbray, Buteshire. It stretches round a pleasantly sheltered small bay at the south end of the island; partly overlooks the Lesser Cumbray, and partly confronts the opening through Fairley road to the vast bay of Ayr or eastern side of the frith of Clyde; and is situated 2½ miles west of the nearest part of the Ayrshire coast, 5 miles south-west of Largs, 11 miles south-east of Rothsay, and 24 miles south of Greenock. Its form is that of the segment of a circle; its houses are almost all neat, two storey, whitewashed structures; its handsome parish-church, surmounted by a low square tower, and apparelled in sober sandstone brown, looks out from an area in the middle of the curve; and the entire appearance of the place is airy, clean, and not a little pleasant.

But for a total absence of wood in the environs, the village and its vicinity would be one of the most beautiful places on the Clyde. Yet either the spot itself, or any one of several vantage-grounds in its immediate neighbourhood, commands magnificent views of nearly the whole frith of Clyde, the highly cultivated and richly wooded slopes of the Ayrshire sea-board, thickly embellished with villas and with the body and wings of Fairley and Largs, the spiry and bold mountains of Arran, the gentle and charming coasts of the Isle of Bute, the rugged outlines of the Argyleshire alps,—a tout ensemble of grand and beautiful and picturesquely varied sea and land scenery, always refreshing, and, in certain tintings of the oft-rich drapery above, absolutely thrilling. The harbour of the village, though of small capacity, can contain vessels of considerable burthen; and has a fine pier, erected chiefly at the expense of the Marquis of Bute. The depth, at low-water, is 6 feet, and, at high-water, 14 feet. Immediately adjacent to the harbour is a good anchoring-ground capable of accommodating several ships, fully protected by two islets called the Allans, and affording safety to vessels during the prevalence of the most violent storms. Fifteen or sixteen sloops belong to the place, some carrying so few as 14, and none more than 40 tons each; two steam-boats maintain daily communication with Glasgow and places intermediate; and, since the opening of the Glasgow and Greenock railway, passengers for Glasgow have the option of landing at Greenock, and proceeding thence by railway. Millport depends, to a large extent, for its support on the influx during summer of temporary residents from Glasgow; it wears almost wholly and even characteristically the aspect of a sea-bathing quarter; and it has steadily risen and maintained its footing in popular favour. The operative part of the population are employed either in the fisheries, or in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. The number of looms is about sixty. The village has two day-schools, one of them parochial; two Sabbath-schools, each provided with a small library; a Provident-bank; a Friendly society; a parochial library of considerable variety and extent; and a Bible and Missionary society. Population, in 1840, 932.

MILLS-OF-FORTH. See MILNATHORT.

MILLTOWN, a small village on the banks of the Ruthven, in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

MILNATHORT, a large village in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. It stands at the intersection of the mailroad between Edinburgh and Perth, and the post-road between Stirling and Cupar-Fife; 1¾ mile north-north-east of Kinross; and 14 miles south of Perth. North Queich-water, one of the feeders of Loch-Leven, and a breeding-stream of that lake's celebrated trouts, flows past the village ¾ of a mile before terminating its course; and was, till very recently, spanned here by a crazy, shabby old bridge which did little credit to the excellent line of road to which it belonged. A new structure, however, is now in process of erection. Milnathort is a neatly edificed village, and one of the most industrious and thriving seats of population between the Tay and the Forth. The inhabitants, for a long series of years, were employed chiefly in cotton-weaving; but, owing to the decline of wages which has involved the whole cotton-weaving tribe in penury, they, almost at one bound, leaped, about three years ago, into the new and much more remunerating occupation of weaving tartan shawls and plaiding; and, though their old workshops were, in general, too small to admit the larger looms which became necessary, they broke alertly through the difficulty, and, when other resources did not offer, obtained accommodation in large airy buildings constructed on speculation for their use, and let to them in "stances" for hire. The villagers, viewed as a community, are characterized by enterprise, enlightenment, and an advanced state of social progress. A large portion of them also count ancestry from some of the earliest and staunchest Seceders, and maintain with firmness the principles of the Secession. Their village, being the nearest large one to the seat of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine's long-continued ministry in the adjacent parish of Portmoak, became an early stronghold of dissent; and has, to a great extent, witnessed in miniature the scenes of the general Secession history. Annual fairs are held, for the sale of fat cattle, on the second Thursday of February, and the Thursday preceding the 25th of December; and, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses, on the last Wednesday of April, old style, the 9th day of July, the 29th of August, and the 5th of November. A weekly market—the only one of its class in the county—is also held for the sale of corn by sample. Communication is maintained with the towns respectively of the south and the north, by coaches in daily transit between Edinburgh and Perth. The village is the site of the parish-church, a United Secession meeting-house, an Original Burgher meeting-house, the parochial school, and two or three private schools; and it has a large public library, known as the Milnathort library,—three libraries connected severally with its three places of worship,—and a branch savings' bank. It is lighted with gas from the same works which supply the town of Kinross. Population, in 1801, 959; in 1831, 1,772. The name of the village popularly in use is Mills-of-Forth; a name most probably suggested by the designation Forthrif, which anciently belonged to the circumjacent district.

MILNGAVIE, popularly Millguy, a prosperous manufacturing village on Allander-water, in the Stirlingshire part of the parish of East or New Kilpatrick; 4 miles south of Strathblane, 4½ east of Duntocher, and 7 north-west of Glasgow. At the village there are extensive works for calico-printing and cotton-spinning; and in its vicinity are bleachfields, a distillery, and other public works. The place has good shops, maintains daily communication by a stage-coach with Glasgow, and makes stout demonstrations of speedily becoming a seat of extensive population and traffic. Its inhabitants amounted, at the beginning of the century, to about 200; and, in 1831, to 1,162. The present population is about 1,500. Here are a Relief meeting-house, a library, an infant-school, and some kindred institutions; also a neat extension church.

MILNPORT. See MILLPORT.

MILNTOUN. See KILMUIR-EASTER.

MILTON, a fishing village on the coast of the parish of St. Cyrus or Ecclescraig, Kincardineshire

MILTON of Balgonie. See BALGONIE.

MILTON. See CYRUS (ST.).

MINCHMOOR, a broad-based, wide-spreading, but short mountain-ridge, running north and south between the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, in the counties respectively of Peebles and Selkirk. The highest summit rises 2,285 feet above sea-level. A little north of this, an old road crosses the ridge communicating between Peebles and Selkirk. This road, from the great altitude to which it rises, and the wildness of the scene which it traverses,* is a

* Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Miss Joanna Baillie, in which he speaks of a volume of tragedies about to be published by her, has this very striking and romantic passage:—"Were it possible for me to hasten the treat I expect by such a composition with you, I would promise to read the volume at the silence of noonday, upon the top of Minchmuir, or Windlestrawlaw. The hour is allowed, by those skilful in demonology, to

remarkable specimen of the ancient straightforward thoroughfares, which scorned a detour, and bristled boldly up in the face of formidable obstructions. The road was the path of Montrose's retreat from Philiphaugh; and it is still used by foot-passengers who scorn the luxury of a level but circuitous thoroughfare. By the wayside in a wild part of the hill, there is a spring called Cheese-well, which was anciently believed to be under fairy government, and is said to have received its name from the practice of passengers dropping into it bits of cheese as offerings to the fairies.

MINGALA, or MENGALAY, an island nearly at the southern extremity of the Outer Hebrides, or archipelago of Long-Island. It lies 9 miles south-west of Barra; and is separated from Pabba on the north-east by the sound of Mingala, which is 1¾ mile wide, and from Bernera on the south-west by the sound of Bernera, which is 5 or 6 furlongs wide. Its extreme length is 2½ miles from north-east to south-west; and its extreme breadth is 1¾ mile. Its south-west coast is remarkably bold and precipitous; and rises almost sheer up from the sea in towering cliffs of gneiss. Innumerable flocks of puffins, razorbills, penguins, and kittiwakes frequent these cliffs in summer; and they disappear early in autumn with their young. The highest ground on the island appears to be short of 1,000 feet above sea-level; and the general surface is pastoral, yet such as to maintain a human population of about 50. See BARRA.

MINGARRY CASTLE, an ancient fortalice on the south coast of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire. It overhangs Loch-Sunart, and looks across it southward along the Sound of Mull; and, it confronts south-westward the body of Mull island, and

> "—— ——— sternly placed,
> O'erawes the woodland and the waste."

Its distance due north from Tobermory is 7 miles. The fortalice, though strictly a ruin, is in a state of proximate integrity; and must be regarded as one of the most interesting architectural antiquities of its class. It skirts the edges of a projecting and precipitous rock, about 24 feet high; and is defended on the land side by a dry ditch. The entire structure is a hexagon of three larger and three smaller sides, which regularly alternate. Two of the sides toward the land are occupied with the castle, which has three stories, divided into six apartments, and approached by a central staircase; and the other sides are formed by a dead wall, and interiorly disposed partly into outhouses, and partly into a small triangular court. Battlements surmount all the sides; but are so narrow that they could have afforded small scope for the working of artillery. A few loopholes constitute the only external openings. The whole hexagon is upwards of 200 feet in circumference; and the enclosed castle is 50 feet in length. The fortalice was anciently the seat of the MacIans, a clan of Macdonalds, descended from Ian, or John, a grandson of Angus Og, Lord of the Isles. During the Marquis of Montrose's enterprise of 1644, Allaster Macdonald of Colkitio, a partisan of the Marquis, and commander of the Irish auxiliaries, besieged and captured it. John of Moidart, captain of Clanranald, was commissioned by the Marquis of Argyle to recapture it; but he seized the opportunity of being in arms, to send relief to the place, and to lay waste Argyle's district of Sunart. The name Mingarry means the destroyed den, or the reduced fort.

MINNICK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Sanquhar, in upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the west side of Lowther-hill, 1 mile from the source of Elvan-water, a tributary of the Clyde, and 1½ mile south from the village of Leadhills in Lanarkshire, and flows 6 miles westward to the Nith, 2 miles below the burgh of Sanquhar. Three brooks, each nearly equal to itself in bulk, give it the tribute of their waters. Some wildly romantic spots occur on its banks, interesting both in themselves, and in association with traditions of the Covenanters.

MINNICK (THE). See MINNIGAFF.

MINNIEHIVE, or MINNYHIVE, a village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire; 16½ miles north-west of Dumfries, 35½ north of Kirkcudbright, and 7 south-west of Thornhill. It stands on Dalwhat-water, a few hundred yards above its confluence with the Cairn, and communicates by a bridge with Dunreggan, a smaller village on the opposite bank. Here are a United Secession meeting-house, and two subscription libraries. Annual fairs, chiefly for the hiring of servants, are held in March, July, and October. A fair or market for lambs was commenced in 1835. The town has, of late years, had considerable increase in the number and neatness of its houses. In the early half of the 17th century, a charter was given it, erecting it into a burgh-of-barony, and conferring on it the privilege of a weekly-market. A pillar 9 feet high, on a circular pedestal 5 feet high, stands in the centre of the village, bears the date 1638, and seems to have been erected as a market-cross. Near the village is a monument, to the memory of the Rev. James Renwick: see GLENCAIRN. The population of Minniehive, Dunreggan, and another small village, is jointly about 1,000.

MINNIGAFF, a large parish in the extreme west of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Ayrshire; on the north-east by Kells; on the east by Girthon; on the south-east and south by Kirkmabreck; and on the south-west and west by the counties of Wigton and Ayr. Its form is oblong, with a waving and serrated outline. Its greatest length, from the confluence of Ence-water and the Cree on the north-west, to the boundary at the base of Knocklinn on the south-east, is 17 miles; its greatest breadth, from the mouth of Pulgowan-burn on the north-east to a bend in the Cree, 1¼ mile above Newton-Stewart, in the south-west, is 11¾ miles; and its superficial contents are about 150 square miles. On the boundaries and in the interior are about 20 lakes and lochlets, most of them imbosomed among wild hills, in districts either abandoned to desolation or trodden only by the shepherd and his flock, and cold, naked, and cheerless in their scenic properties. The chief are Loch-Moan, on the north-west boundary, 1¼ mile long, deeply indented in outline, and studded with several islets; Loch-Enoch, 5 miles eastward on the same boundary, 2½ miles in circumference, variously isleted within, and jagged all round with peninsulas without; Loch-Neldricken, 1½ mile south of Loch-Enoch, ¾ of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad; Loch-Valley, half-a-mile farther south, nearly a mile long, and of slender breadth; Long-loch and Round-loch, the former a stripe ¾ of a mile in length, the latter a cir-

be as full of witching as midnight itself; and, I assure you, I have felt really oppressed with a sort of fearful loneliness when looking around the naked and towering ridges of desolate barrenness, which is all the eye takes in from the top of such a mountain,—the patches of cultivation being all hidden in the little glens and valleys, or only appearing to make one sensible how feeble and inefficient the efforts of art have been to contend with the genius of the soil. It is in such a scene that the unknown author of a fine but unequal poem, called 'Albania,' places the remarkable superstition which consists in hearing the noise of a chase, with the baying of the hounds, the throttling sobs of the deer, the hollos of a numerous band of huntsmen, and the 'hoofs thick-beating on the hollow hill.' I have often repeated his verses with some sensations of awe in such a place, and I am sure yours would effect their purpose as completely."

cular sheet, half-a-mile in diameter, and both within a mile south of Loch-Valley; Loch-Dee, a mile south-east of Round-loch, 1½ mile long, and ⅜ of a mile broad, the reputed source of the Galloway Dee; Loch-Trool, 2 miles east of Loch-Dee, stretches south-westward in a narrow stripe of 1¾ mile long, and wearing at its lower end a gently picturesque dress; Loch-Grannoch, on the eastern boundary, 6¼ miles south-east of Loch-Dee, 2¼ miles in length, but touching the parish for only 1 mile, and belonging chiefly to Girthon; and the Loch of Cree, a slender expansion of the river Cree, 2¾ miles in length, terminating 3½ miles above Newton-Stewart, beautifully wooded, and lovely in its banks. The river Cree, from its source in Loch-Moan, till 1½ or 2 miles below the point of its beginning slowly to open into an estuary, has its whole course, at first shiveringly bleak, and afterwards genially pleasant, along the north-western, western, and south-western boundaries. The distance over which it drains the parish is between 22 and 23 miles. Not fewer than about 24 independent rills, besides 3 considerable streams, flow into it from Minnigaff, many of them of short course, nearly all gurgling or brawling among hills, most of them akin in character to the major part of the lakes, but a few finely wooded, and cleaving down delightful vistas among the hills. Minnick-water, coming down from Ayrshire, runs 7 miles southward, and 1¾ mile south-westward to the Cree, a little above the Loch of Cree, traversing, except near its termination, a dreary country, and receiving numerous rills, and in particular the superfluent waters of Lochs Trool, Round, Long, Valley, and Neldricken, in one accumulated stream. Polekill-water rises a mile south of Loch-Trool, and flows 4½ miles southward, and the same distance south-westward to the Cree, immediately above Newton-Stewart. Pilnour-water rises 1½ mile west of the New-bridge of Dee, and runs 10 miles south-westward and southward, all in the interior except a mile above its mouth on the boundary with Kirkmabreck to the Cree, at the point where that river leaves the parish. The river Dee, first under the name of Cooran-lane, and next under its proper name, runs, from its sources in Dry-loch, Loch-Dungeon, and Long-loch, to a little below the New-bridge of Dee, 10 miles along the eastern and south-eastern boundary. These streams and streamlets, with their very numerous tributaries, cleave the whole district into a labyrinth of broken surface,—prevailing upland, everywhere, and in all directions, ploughed, with glens and ravines. The district, though not strictly alpine, is one of the most rudely highland in the south of Scotland. Excepting in a warm nook of about 6 square miles in the extreme south, and in some beautiful but narrow stripes along the principal streams in the west, it is everywhere rugged, very extensively heath-clad, and, for the most part, altogether and irreclaimably pastoral. Of several summits which attain an altitude above sea-level of about 1,600, or 1,700 feet, the chief is Cairnsmuir on the south-eastern boundary. The heights which crowd the interior have aggregately a grand effect, and form many stern yet imposing prospects. A few goats, some Galloway cattle, and at least 30,000 sheep, browse on their sides and in the intervening hollows. Some tumuli, and other rude and simple monuments of remote antiquity, are scattered on their surface. Though seemingly inhospitable, the hills are comparatively little snow-clad, and enjoy a mildness of climate denied to many Scottish districts of much lower ground. From the southern and finely cultivated corner of the parish upward along the vale of the Cree, several pleasing prospects open among the heights, extending up the courses of the streams. The higher declivities are, in many instances, clothed all over with plantation; the lower slopes form fine green pasture; and the valley-grounds are richly cultivated, and occasionally are ornamented with mansions and embellishing woods. The vale of Pilnour-water, in particular, presents some charming wild scenes. The stream is sometimes obstructed with rocks, and impetuously breaks away from them chafed with detention; its banks are plentifully wooded; its gambols are overlooked by the mansions of Bardrocheid and Bargaly; and its hill-screens rise and open, and close in many diversified forms. In the vale of the Cree, within a mile of Newton-Stewart, stand the mansions of Mochramore and Kerrochtree, the former on the river, the latter direct inland, both forming fine objects in a beautiful landscape. In the vale of Polekill-water, or rather in that of a brook tributary to it, 2½ miles north of Newton-Stewart, stands Garlies-castle, the original seat of the Earls of Galloway, and that which gives them the title of Baron. The lead-mines of Mochramore were once a source of considerable wealth; they gave rise to a populous village, occupied solely by miners; they were wrought with great earnestness; but at length the veins became greatly exhausted, and new ones ceased to be discovered. A plain, below Kerrochtree-house, is said to have been the scene of some ancient battle, and has a standing-stone and some cairns as monuments of the event. Partly in the parish, though chiefly in Penningham, Wigtonshire, stands the town of Newton-Stewart. See that article. Nearly 2 miles east of it stands the village of Craigtown. Almost suburban to Newton-Stewart, and a little north of it at the mouth of Polekill-water stands the ancient village or clachan of Minnigaff, the parish-church surmounting an eminence in its vicinity. The view down the Cree, from vantage-ground near the church, composed of the course of the river, straggling houses along its banks, the village, a green hill feathered with trees, and in general a rich and variegated narrow valley, is eminently pleasing for the altitude of its objects and the warmth of its colours. The parish is traversed across its south-east end by the great road between Dumfries and Portpatrick,—south-eastward from this road, by a branch communication toward Creetown,—and northward along the Cree and the Minnick by a road into Ayrshire; but over by far the greater part of its area it remains quite inaccessible to any wheeled vehicle. Population, in 1801, 1,609; in 1831, 1,855. Houses 310. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,914.—Minnigaff is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £254 4s. 10d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £72 5s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £31 6s. fees, and £1 6s. other emoluments. A non-parochial school was attended, in 1834, by 160 scholars, and the parochial school by 65.—The name Minnigaff was written, in several monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries, Monygove; and alludes, in its Erse or Gaelic origin, to the stony moorland which prevails among the hills. The church was a free parsonage at the commencement of the 13th century, as 'the parson of Monygove' then witnessed a charter of John, bishop of Galloway; but it was afterwards given to the monks of Tongueland, and it followed the fates of their property both before and after the Reformation. There were anciently in the parish two chapels subordinate to the mother-church. Some measures adopted about the year 1684, to provide it with a second modern church at 'the house of the hill,' seem not to have succeeded, and possibly have never since been renewed. But dissent has provided some church-accommodation at Newton-Stewart.

MINSH (The), the broad sound which separates the northern part of the Long Island group of the Hebrides from the continent of Scotland, and, at its south end, becomes split into two straits by the Isle of Skye. Its mean breadth is about 35 miles. Though the passage of this sound is annually performed by a large portion of the vessels engaged in the Baltic trade, the commissioners of the Northern Lights have not yet provided it with a single beacon. One lighthouse stands on Scalpa, at the point of transition from the Minsh to the Little Minsh, and another stands on Cape Wrath, to guide the navigation out of the north end of the Minsh; but, neither along the coast of Lewis, nor on any opposite point of the continent, is there any similar appliance. A packet sails once a-week across the Minsh, from Pol-Ewe to Stornoway, and is partially maintained by a contribution of £130 a-year from government; but, as it existed in 1836, is described as "an ill-found vessel, its tackling ill-suited to bad weather, and its crew insufficient" in number. Generally throughout the year, and invariably during the four winter months, the wind in the Minsh veers round to the west and south-west at noon. The meaning of the name is 'the stormy sea.'

MINSH (The Little), that sound which separates the central part of Long Island from the isle of Skye. Its breadth is tolerably uniform, and probably averages 16 or 17 miles. See preceding article.

MINTO, a parish in Roxburghshire; bounded on the north by Lilliesleaf; on the north-east by Ancrum; on the east by Bedrule; on the south-east and south by Cavers; on the south-west by Wilton; and on the west by a detached part of Selkirkshire. Its form is oblong, but suffers contraction toward the west, and slowly tapers to nearly a point on the east. Its greatest length in a straight line, east and west, over the northern summit of its two hills, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in a line nearly due north from Teviotbank, is 3 miles; and its area is about $8\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. The river Teviot, flowing over numerous fords, along a pebbly bed, and between banks singularly varied and highly picturesque, runs, for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, generally along the southern and south-eastern boundary, but over this distance intersects on the side of Minto some small portions of Cavers. Except for $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile on the extreme west, where the land rises abruptly up in a bold, sylvan, and beautiful bank, a belt of haugh-ground about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong broad, lies along the margin of the stream. Flanking all the haugh except its east end, there is either a steep bank, or a rapid swell; behind both of which the surface, excepting at two places where it is ploughed into dells, and at two others where it towers aloft into hills, rises with a slow and almost regular gradient away to the northern boundary. The westerly dell, traversed by a clear rivulet trotting along beneath projecting ledges, and overshadowing copsewood and trees, is the romantic Hassendean; which see. The easterly dell combines the soft beauties of a noble demesne, the picturesque varieties of the lake, the cascade and the purling stream, the fine attraction of the densely wooded glen, and the stern features of the dark and wild ravine, and is altogether a home of romance. Near its head a high weir thrown across it produces both a fine little sheet of water above, and a bold and freakish waterfall below. A smooth green bank rises slowly up from the edge of the artificial lake, and bears aloft the elegant and noble pile of Minto-house,—a mansion more luxuriously situated than 19 in 20 of its class, commanding through vistas among a profusion of wood, rich and glowing views athwart the vale of the Teviot, and itself ensconced from the gaze of all who do not penetrate the fairy-land of its demesne. A stranger in approaching the dell by one of the serpentine walks which wind along its sides, and among the highly embellished grounds in its vicinity, is suddenly surprised with the noise of the waterfall below the lake, the view being intercepted by a thicket; and on advancing, he gets an instant revelation of the fall, a spanning bridge, the lake, the wooded sides of the ravine, and the imposing form of the mansion; and he feels a degree of entrancement more engrossing than what, in even the choicest spots of luxuriating beauty, accrues from the view of so limited a landscape. Below the fall the dell becomes less ornate, and subsides into its natural wildness, but continues till near the Teviot to be delightfully fascinating. A furrowed tracery in the ground, but nowhere deep enough to be even a mimic glen, brings down a pretty trotting streamlet at mid-distance between the dells, and discharges its watery freight across the haugh, directly opposite the bold and beautiful bank which screens the village of Denholm from the Teviot. A mile west, and north-west by west of Minto-house, rise the two hills of the parish, based on a considerably elevated table-land, and shooting up to an altitude of about 870 feet above sea-level. They are regularly ascending, green, broad-shouldered, elevations, and figure conspicuously from almost every point of view in one of the richest landscapes of Teviotdale, and are seen at a great distance, and imagined to possess far more than their real altitude, from the Newcastle road to Edinburgh by way of Kelso, dividing with the Eildon-hills the attention of the traveller from England, who peers into the opening view of Scotland. Somewhat continuous with the hills, but after an intervening depression, runs eastward behind Minto-house, a broad hilly ridge, becoming bold and towering as it advances the Teviot, and when near that stream it breaks almost sheer down in the romantic assemblage of cliffs called Minto crags. The cliffs are a vast mass of trap-rock; and they soar into different points, form various platforms in their ascent, and attain an elevation above sea-level of 721 feet. Along their base are strewn huge rocky blocks, detached from the beetling precipices; over their rugged face, studded with projecting and menacing ledgy fragments, are lichens, ivy, fern, and various wild floral plants; and clothing their sides, and partially crowning their summits, are picturesque clumps and sheets of plantation. "The view from the summit,"—we quote the words, though we have repeatedly on the spot shared the ideas, in this particular, of the New Statistical Account—"is highly diversified and beautiful. The windings of 'the silver Teviot,' through a pleasing vale, sometimes contracted, and again expanding, can be traced above and below for many a mile, the prospect on the one hand being terminated by the fine outline of the Liddesdale hills, along with those on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and in the opposite direction by the smoother and more rounded forms of the Cheviots. Ruberslaw, the highest hill in this vicinity, rises immediately in front, with Denholm-dean, celebrated by Leyden, on the right, and the narrow bed of the Rule on the left; while behind, to the north, are distinctly seen the Eildon hills, the Black-hill, Cowdenknowes, and more remotely Smailholm-tower, Hume-castle, and the low, dark skyline of the Lammermoors."—"A small platform on a projecting crag," says Sir Walter Scott, "is termed Barnhill's bed. This Barnhill is said to have been a robber or outlaw. There are remains of a strong tower beneath the rocks, where he is supposed to have dwelt, and from which he derived his name. On the summit of the crags are the fragments of another ancient tower, in a picturesque situation."

"On Minto-crags the moonbeams gliot,
Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint;
Who flung his outlawed limbs to rest,
Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye
For many a league his prey could spy,
Cliffs doubling on their echoes borne,
The terrors of the robber's horn,—
Cliffs which for many a later year,
The warbling Doric reed shall hear,
When some sad swain shall teach the grove,
Ambition is no cure for love."

Teviot-bank, situated on the bank behind the burgh-ground, three furlongs east of Hassendean, is a modern mansion in the old English style, from an elegant design by William Burn, Esq., and forms a marked and pleasing feature in the general landscape. The village of Minto, situated midway on the swell toward the base of the hills, nearly three furlongs west of Minto-house, and commanding much of the Teviotdale part of the prospect seen from Minto-crags, is a singularly pleasant little cluster of neat cottages traced with parasitical and flowering shrubs. Its population, in 1831, was 108. Grouped with it is the parish-school, a large neat building, and a place of some local note; and a few yards west of it stands the parish-church, a Gothic edifice with a square and pinnacled tower, a conspicuous object which, seen from a little distance, forms a delicate tracery against the back-ground, and, in itself, is one of the most handsome country rural churches in Scotland. The manse, half-a-mile to the south, on lower ground, washed by the central brook of the parish, is in the style of a Tuscan villa, and exhibits kindred taste to that which gently and joyously luxuriates over most of the objects and surface of this interesting district. About 800 acres of the parochial area are under plantation,—chiefly oak, elm, ash, larch, and spruce, and including many very large and beautiful trees; about 1,500 acres are in pasture; and little more than 800 own the dominion of the plough. The soil toward the Teviot is a light loam; farther north it is a strong clay lying upon till; and, wherever tilled, it has been profusely and with fine results subjected to the most approved georgical operations. The sheep fed on the pastures are of the Cheviot and Leicester breeds. The parish is traversed by no greater a road than that between Hawick and Lilliesleaf, and has no other artificial communication across the Teviot than a pedestrian suspension-bridge opposite Denholm; yet it has sufficient outlets and interior roads, and is distant, at the nearest points, only 3½ miles from Hawick and 4 from Jedburgh. Population, in 1801, 477; in 1831, 481. Houses 85. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,515.—Minto, anciently an independent parsonage, is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Minto. Stipend £205 12s. 9d.; glebe £40. Unappropriated teinds £287 1s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £10 10s. other emoluments. The present parish comprehends the ancient parish of Minto, and part of that of Hassendean. The original barony appears to have been much more extensive than even the present, and much more the anti-Reformation parish; for Robert Bruce granted to William Barbitonsoris two parts of the lands of 'Kirkborthwic,' and three parts of 'the miln thereof,' 'infra baroniam de Minthou;' and Kirkborthwick is about 9 miles west-south-west from Minto.—The noble family of Elliot, whose title of Earl is taken from the parish, and whose distinguished history has deeply entwined its name in the chaplets of modern renown, and made it figure in the annals of literature and diplomacy, and in the topographical nomenclature of the proud metropolis of Scotland, came into possession of the ascendant portion of its lands only at the recent period of the Union. "On the 30th of April, 1706, Sir Gilbert Elliot obtained a grant of the barony of Minto, in Roxburghshire, with the patronage of the church, the tithes, and with the manse and glebe of Minto, and also a grant of the barony of Headshaw, with the patronage of the church of Ashkirk, and the tithes thereof." [Warrant Book.]—Sir Gilbert—a son of Gawin Elliot of Midlem mill, and a grandson of Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, called 'Gibbie wi' the gowden garters,' and of Margaret Scott of Harden, commonly called 'Maggy Fendy'—acted a stirring part in the wars of the Covenanters, under the last of the reigning Stuarts, and narrowly escaped destruction for his enthusiastic attachment to the cause of Presbyterianism and religious liberty; he was one of the Scottish deputation to the Prince of Orange to adjust measures for giving him the British crown; he was appointed clerk to the privy-council at the Revolution, was made a baronet in 1700, got a seat in the College-of-justice under the title of Lord Minto in 1705, and died in 1718, at the age of 67. Dr. M'Crie, in his 'Life of Veitch,' says, "When Lord Minto visited Dumfries, of which Mr. Veitch was minister after the Revolution, he always spent some time with his old friend, when the conversation often turned on the perils of their former life. On these occasions his Lordship was accustomed facetiously to say, 'Ah! Willie, Willie, had it no been for me, the pyets had been pyking your pate on the Nether-Bow-port!' to which Veitch replied, 'Ah! Gibbie, Gibbie, had it no been for me, ye would hae been yet writing papers for a plack the page!'" Sir Gilbert Elliot, the second of the name, and the son of the first, was also a member of the College-of-justice, and became successively a Lord-of-session, a Lord-of-justiciary, and Lord-justice-clerk; and, with the aid of one of his sisters, made a singular escape from an enraged party of Jacobites, during the last rebellion, by hiding himself among Minto-crags. The sister who, on this occasion, played the heroine, was Miss Jane Elliot, the authoress of one of the three exquisite lyrics known in Scottish song under the common name of 'The Flowers of the Forest.' The 3d Sir Gilbert Elliot sat in parliament, first for Selkirkshire, and next for Roxburghshire, and became Treasurer of the navy; and he wrote the fine pastoral,

"My sheep I've forsaken, and left my sheep-hook,
And all the gay haunts of my youth I've forsook,"

inserted in the note on Minto-crags in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' The 4th Sir Gilbert, figuring from the commencement till nearly the close of the wars with France, filled the offices successively of Governor of Toulon, Viceroy of Corsica, Minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, President of the Board of control, and Governor-general of India; and was raised, in 1797, to the peerage under the title of Baron Minto, and, in 1812, received the additional dignities of Viscount Melgund and Earl Minto. His son, the present Earl, succeeded to the family estates in 1814, married, in 1806, the daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., author of the well-known 'Tour in Sicily,' sat early in parliament, and rose to the offices successively of Minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

MISTY-LAW. See Lochwinnoch.

MIULIE (Loch), a small lake near the head of Glenstrathfarrar, in the north-west extremity of Inverness-shire. An islet on its bosom was the retreat of Lord Lovat after the ruinous defeat at Culloden; and the summit of an adjacent mountain was his post when helplessly surveying the conflagration of his mansion, and of the houses of his clansmen.

MOCHRAMORE. See Minnigaff.

MOCHRUM. See Kirkoswald.

MOCHRUM, a parish on the south coast of Wigtonshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Kirkcowan; on the east by Kirkinner and Glasserton; on the south and south-west by Luce-bay; and on the west by Old Luce. Its form is irregularly oblong, stretching from the north-west to the south-east, and first contracting and next tapering to a point at the south-east end. Its greatest length, from an angle a little north of Drumden to the extreme south-east corner, is 12 miles; its breadth varies between a few yards and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, but averages between $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is about $52\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The sea-coast, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, forms, for a mile from the north-west extremity, a steep rocky hill overhanging the sea, altogether inaccessible from without, but traversed along the brink by a road which was constructed by the filling up of deep caves and the removing of vast rocky blocks; and hence, to the south-east extremity, it is a stripe of flat smooth gravel beach 50 yards in mean breadth, flanked by a bold and precipitous bank, which, for the most part, forbids access from the sea, but, in several places, is cleft by creeks and tiny bays. Though there are several landing-places for small boats, the only harbour or accessible point for sailing-craft is at PORT-WILLIAM: which see. Mackerel, cod, whitings, and other fish are caught in great quantities, and salmon and herring to a small amount, off the coast. No fewer than eighteen independent brooks, all of local origin, trickle along to the shore. Port-William-burn, the largest of the eighteen, issues from Clalcarroch-loch, a small circular lake, and has a course of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Port-William-bay. A brook, circling round from Glasserton, traces the eastern boundary over a distance of 2 miles to the sea. White-loch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and 3 or 4 furlongs broad, lies in the south-east corner, encinctured with wood and overlooked by Merton-house, the elegant and commodious seat of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart. On its banks, near the modern mansion, stands the old family castle of the Maxwells, rearing its head amidst a clump of lofty trees; and in the vicinity are vantage-grounds which command an extensive and delightful view, embracing Luce-bay, dotted with the huge rocks of Bigscar, and zoned with the far-sweeping coast-line which boldly terminates at the Mull of Galloway,—and a wide expanse of the Irish sea, now melting away into the horizon, now broadly studded with the Isle of Man, and now screened in the far perspective with the blue mountains of Mourne in Ireland, or the towering Skiddaw, and its compatriot heights in Cumberland. Near the north-west end of the parish, amidst a wide tract of moorland, lies a cluster of six lakes. Two of them, Mochrum-loch and Castle-loch, have each several islets, and measure upwards of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by half-a-mile; and these, with the other four, which are much smaller, send off their superfluent waters in one stream, forming MALZIE-WATER: which see. At the north end of Mochrum-loch, and south of the smaller lakes, stands an ancient tower or castle, called the Old Place of Mochrum, which, seen from a little distance, has a curious and picturesque appearance, and looks, amidst the lakes, almost like a large ship at sea. A lake, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Mochrum-loch, nearly circular, and about half-a-mile in diameter, sends off an independent tributary $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward through the parish toward the river Bladenoch. Endrick-loch, six furlongs long and three broad, emits one of the rills which run to the coast. Three or four other lochlets send off streamlets either to Luce-bay or to the Bladenoch. Numerous springs afford a copious supply of the purest water. The general surface of the parish is of the broken character which prevails in Wigtonshire, neither level nor mountainous, its flat grounds very limited, and its hills of no great elevation. Large tracts, at both ends of the parish, spreading round the numerous lakes, consist chiefly of rocky eminences and mossy swamps, bleak and barren in their general aspect, and thinly interspersed with small patches of good dry arable land. The soil, for several miles along Luce-bay, is, for the most part, either a fine light or a strong deep loam, exceedingly fertile; and, towards the centre of the parish, it gradually becomes thin and stony. Only about 200 acres are under plantation. The villages, besides Port-William, which shall be separately noticed, are Edrick, with a population of 200, and Mochrum, with a population of 60. The parish lies midway between the village of Glenluce on the west, and both the towns of Whithorn and Wigton on the east, and is traversed by the roads from both the towns through Glenluce to Stranraer. Population, in 1801, 1,113; in 1831, 2,105. Houses 587. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,316.—Mochrum is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £153 3s. 5d.; glebe £20. The church, situated in the village of Mochrum, 2 miles north of Port-William, was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1822 and 1832. Sittings 700. There is a Relief meeting-house at Port-William. The parish minister estimated the population, in 1836, to consist of about 1,600 churchmen and about 500 dissenters. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 44 scholars; and seven private schools by 281. The teachers of two of the private schools receive respectively £15 and £10 from Sir William Maxwell of Monreith. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £31, with £16 fees, and £4 other emoluments.—Mochrum was anciently a vicarage of the canons of Whithorn. In 1606 the church was granted, along with other property which had belonged to the canons, to the Bishop of Galloway; in 1641 it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; in 1661 it was restored to the Bishop of Galloway; and, at the final abolition of Episcopacy, it reverted to the Crown. A chapel anciently stood near the old castle of Merton. Another chapel, dedicated to St. Finnan, and called Chapel-Finnan, or Chapel-Fingan, stood on the coast under the cliff. Its ruins figure in an account of Galloway, written in 1684, yet are still extant.—The lands of Mochrum were given, in 1368, to Thomas Dunbar, second son of Patrick, Earl of March. The Dunbars, who descended from him, took title from Mochrum, had their seat at the Old Place of Mochrum, and figured somewhat distinguishedly as a family. Cadets of the house founded the families of Dunbar of Clugston and Dunbar of Baldoon, the latter now represented by the Earl of Selkirk. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, became prior of Whithorn about the year 1504, was afterwards made preceptor to James V., and became, in 1522, Archbishop of Glasgow,—in 1526, Lord-chancellor of Scotland; and, in 1536, one of the Lords of Regency during the King's visit to France. The family was raised to the baronetage in 1694, and is now represented by Sir William Rowe Dunbar, Bart.—The Maxwells of Monreith settled in the parish in the early part of the 17th century. John Maxwell, younger of Monreith, acted a distinguished and military part among the Covenanters, stood high in fame among their leaders, and made narrow escapes from martyrdom in their cause. Another celebrated and recently deceased offshoot of the family was Sir Murray Maxwell, commander of the Alceste in the Amherst embassy to China, aide-de-camp to William IV., and, at his death, under appointment to the governorship of Prince Edward's Island.

MOFFAT, a parish, chiefly in Dumfries-shire, and partly in Lanarkshire. The Dumfries-shire part projects northward from the adjacent regions of the county, and forms the northern extremity of the district of Annandale. It is bounded on the north by Lanarkshire and Peebles-shire; on the east by Selkirkshire, Eskdalemuir, and Hutton and Corrie; on the south by Wamphray and Kirkpatrick-Juxta; and on the west by Lanarkshire. Its greatest length from east to west is 14 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8½; but it is very deeply indented by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and has an area of only 56¾ miles. The Lanarkshire part is quite contiguous, lies on both sides of Evan-water, touches the Dumfries-shire part along the east and the south, is bounded on the other two sides by the parish of Crawford, and contains two farms, having an area of 3¼ square miles. For 24 miles along the west, north, and east, the boundary-line is formed by the highest summits or water-shedding line of the southern Alps of Scotland, which attain here their highest altitude, and send off hence their long broad spur across the counties of Peebles and Selkirk toward the Lammermoors. Evan-water cuts a gorge in the northwest through this mountain-barrier; and coming down from Crawford, flows ¾ of a mile on the boundary between that parish and Moffat, and then gallops impetuously over a rocky and declivitous bed, 3¾ miles southward to Kirkpatrick-Juxta, at Middlegill. Cloffin-burn rises in three head-streams in the extreme west, and runs 3 miles south-eastward and eastward to the Evan, at the point of its entering Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Garpel-water rises in the southwest extremity, runs nearly 2 miles along the southern boundary, and then passes away to become afterwards tributary to the Evan. The river Annan rises in the extreme north, and runs 8½ miles almost due south, but over the last 5 miles is the boundary-line with Kirkpatrick-Juxta lying on its right bank; and while on this boundary, 1½ mile before ceasing to touch Moffat, it receives at one point Evan-water on its right bank, and Moffat-water on its left. Eleven local independent streams join it in Moffat, all, except one, on its left bank; the most considerable being Granton, Well, and Frenchland burns, respectively 3½, 4, and 3 miles long. Moffat-water rises in the extreme north-east, and runs 10½ miles almost direct south-west to the Annan; augmented in its progress by 15 mountain rills. Loch-Skene [which see] supplies the earliest of these rills on the right bank,—that in the course of which occurs the celebrated waterfall called the Grey Mare's Tail: which see. The courses of even the three chief streams, the Evan, the Annan, and the Moffat, are, for a long way, sheer gorges, overhung by steep and often almost inaccessible hills, admitting little more than space for excellent though hanging roads, and possessing at their upper end, even on the beds of the streams, an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level. That of the Evan nowhere in the parish expands into a vale, but continues throughout a wild, heathy, naked mountain-pass; that of the Moffat slowly opens into a belt of meadow and arable land; and that of the Annan, 3½ miles before the river leaves the parish, and just before it reaches the village, suddenly expands into a beautiful valley of considerable breadth, the commencement of the rich strath or 'The Howe' of Annandale, magnificently screened on three sides by towering uplands, and blooming and cheerful athwart the surface with luxuriant vegetation. A singularly fine scene in the gorge or glen of one of the brooks is called the Bell-craig, supposed to be a corruption of Belled-craig, the provincial pronunciation of Bald-craig. About 3,800 acres of the whole area of the parish are in tillage; about 450 are under wood; and upwards of 34,000 are wildly and irreclaimably waste, or pastoral. The soil in the valley ground is alluvium; on the lower declivities of the hills, it is a light dry gravel, in most places tolerably deep and fertile; and on the higher grounds, it produces grass and heath, and rarely yields to the predominance of moss. The mountains on the boundary include Hartfell, which we have separately noticed, and about one-half of those mentioned in the article Dumfries-shire, as forming the northern screen of the county. The heights along Moffat-water vie in elevation with those along the boundary; so that one-half, or upwards, of the parish is occupied with the loftiest Scottish mountains south of the Forth and Clyde. Nearly all the heights are curved and regular in outline, broad in their summits, and clothed with vegetation on their surface. Saddleback, 1¾ mile south-east of Hartfell, is a curious exception, being so narrow at the top that a person may bestride it, and sit as on a saddle, and see two beautiful streamlets trickling away from its opposite bases. The eagle, anciently, and even at a comparatively modern date, a multitudinous inhabitant of the Moffat Alps, now rarely meets the eye of an observer of the cloud-capped landscape. Vestiges still exist in this parish of the Roman road which passed up Annandale, and is noticed in our article on Dumfries-shire. In its vicinity are traces of some large Roman encampments. Three miles south-east of the village are vestiges of a British encampment. Near the road from the village to the well, is a high conical mount, anciently surrounded with a deep ditch, and now enclosed and planted, and appearing a beautiful object from the road; and a few hundred yards west of it is another and smaller mount. A mile east of the Roman road, in a deep sequestered glen, are two artificial excavations in freestone rock, capacious enough to accommodate a number of cattle. In various localities are ruins of peel-houses and old towers, built with sea-shell mortar.—The wild and terrific wilderness along the upper part of Moffat-water is the scene of many a stirring tradition respecting the gatherings and hidings of the persecuted Covenanters, and their narrow and romantic escapes from the bloodhound pursuit of Claverhouse and his dragoons. The gorge of the stream seems to have been regarded as a defensible pass; while deep seclusions among the towering and impracticable mountains behind were treated as places of ensconcement and elusion from pertinacious pursuit. On an eminence, which commands the convergent ravines of Moffat water and Loch-Skene burn, there are vestiges of a rude battery thrown up to defend the country toward the north-east; and another eminence on which parties were stationed to note to the congregations assembled in the ravines the approach of danger, is still called the Watch-hill.—The parish is traversed by turnpikes leading northward respectively toward Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Selkirk, along the vales and gorges of the three principal streams. Population, in 1801, 1,610; in 1831, 2,221. Houses 361. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,976.—Moffat is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend £260 5s.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £122 16s. 6d. The church was built about the year 1790. Sittings 1,000. There is in the village a United Secession meeting-house. The parochial school, and another school which had been endowed for nearly 200 years, were, in 1834, united under the direction of a headmaster and an usher. The parochial schoolmaster's salary, previous to this measure, was £25 13s. 3d., with fees, and £5 other emoluments. Six private schools—one of them an excellent boarding-school—were, in 1834, attended

by 160 scholars.—The church of Moffat was one of the churches of Annandale transferred, in 1174, by Robert de Bruce to the bishop of Glasgow; and it was afterwards constituted one of the prebends of the see. A chapel anciently stood between the Annan and the Evan at a place still called Chapel.

Moffat has been called the Cheltenham of Scotland, and is more distinguished for its medicinal waters than any place north of the Sark and the Tweed. The wells are three. One of them, called the Hartfell-spa, is noticed in the article HARTFELL. Another, called distinctively and emphatically Moffat-well, is a strong sulphureous water, about 1½ mile north of the village, made easily accessible by an excellent carriage-road. Adjacent to it are a long-room, stables, and other requisite accommodations. It oozes out of a rock of compact greywacke, containing interspersed pyrites. A bog in the vicinity probably co-operates with the pyrites in the greywacke to afford the sulphureous impregnation. The water has an odour resembling that of Harrowgate, but is not quite so strongly sulphureous. It has a somewhat saline taste; it sparkles in the glass like champaign; and it is so remarkably volatile that it can be drank in perfection only at the fountain. No closeness of cork can prevent some of its best qualities—those of its sulphuretted hydrogen gas—from forsaking it in bottles. Being used as a wash, and for warm bathing, it is now conveyed to the village in pipes; but, to serve its purposes, as an internal medicine, it needs still to be taken at the spa. The well is coated on the sides with a yellowish grey crust of sulphur; and, when allowed to remain some days quiescent or unpumped, it becomes covered with a yellowish white film of sulphur. A chemical analysis of the water was first made in 1759, by Mr. M'Kaule, and afterwards successively by Mr. Milligan, Dr. Plummer, and Dr. Garnet. According to the last—Andersonian Professor of Glasgow, and afterwards lecturer to the Surrey Institution—a wine gallon of it contains 36 grains of muriate of soda, or common salt, 10 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 4 cubic inches of nitrogen gas, and 5 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. The well was discovered, or came into notice as a spa, upwards of two centuries ago, and has ever since attracted invalids from all parts of the kingdom. Its water is pronounced a powerful remedy in all scrophulous and scorbutic cases, in affections of the lungs, in gravel, in rheumatism, and in dyspepsy, biliousness, and other complaints of the stomach and bowels; it is very light, and powerfully diuretic; and it figures in common fame as the means of achieving "most wonderful cures."—The third well is near Evan bridge, about 1¼ mile south of the village, within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and was discovered by Dr. Garnet. This does not issue from the earth as a spring, but is formed in pools by solution in warm weather, when the rain water dissolves and imbibes iron and alum from the clay. It is a weaker chalybeate than the water of Hartfell spa, strongly resembling the Harrowgate chalybeate; and though now much neglected, might, it is thought, prove useful in cases where that of Hartfell would be too astringent. According to Dr. Garnet's analysis, a wine gallon of it contains 2 grains of oxide of iron, 13 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, and 2 cubic inches of nitrogen gas.

The village of Moffat stands on a beautiful rising ground on the left bank of the Annan, 1¾ mile above the influx of the Moffat and the Evan; 16 miles north of Lockerby; 21 north-east of Dumfries; 14 south-east of Elvanfoot; 50 south of Edinburgh; and 54 south-east of Glasgow. The declivity of its site commands a fascinating prospect of the upper vale of the Annan, richly luxuriant in its fields and hedge-rows, finely chequered and spotted with wood, gaily embellished with water, villa, mansion, and demesne, and picturesquely screened with gentle green acclivities, overlooked on the back-ground by sublime alpine summits. Sheltering plantations rise all around its vicinity, climb the finely curved outlines of the Gallow-hill, immediately on the north, stretch away in a little sheet of forest on the west and the south, and give the environs of the village both a warm and an adorned appearance. The spire of the church appears, when viewed in some directions, to rise elegantly from the midst of an extensive grove. Moffat, standing 300 feet above the level of the sea, at the head of the luscious valley which stretches away in an expanding stripe from its site 20 miles to the Solway frith, at the entrance of three grand inlets to the deepest wildernesses and most tremendous chasms of the southern Highlands, and only 4½ miles south of Erickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run from the highest ground in the south of Scotland, east, west, and south to the Atlantic, the German, and the Irish seas, it commands from its own site, and from vantage-grounds in its immediate neighbourhood, many singularly picturesque blendings and groupings of Highland and Lowland scenery, and probably yields to no watering-place in the world for mingled grandeur and beauty of position. In itself, too, it is a pretty, tidy, smiling village, with modest and yet dressy attractions to the gay lounger and the fashionable invalid. The principal street of which it consists stretches north and south down the slow declination of the rising ground; it is spacious, handsomely edificed, exceedingly smooth and clean, dry within an hour after the heaviest rains, and altogether so disposed as to form a most agreeable promenade for both inhabitants and strangers. Its centre has of late years been widened into recesses so as to form a moderately-sized square. In the middle of the square is a cistern for public use, and affording a copious supply of the purest spring-water, fetched in leaden pipes beneath the bed of the Annan, from the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. An elegant set of baths were erected a few years ago on a superior plan, with a large apartment to serve as both a public reading-room and an assembly-room. Connected with the edifice is a fine bowling-green. The meal-house and market-house are commodious. Among the other buildings are two good inns, various minor places of entertainment, and many good and recently built houses fitted up as private lodgings for the use of visiters. Abundance of good provisions may always be had, brought from the balmy districts to the south; and supplies of an hundred luxuries exist which are unknown in the ordinary village or sequestered town. A regular market is held once a-week; and annual fairs are held on the 24th of June, or the Tuesday following,—on the 29th of July, or the Tuesday following,—and on the 20th of October and the 1st Tuesday of November, O. S. There is a branch-office of the Glasgow Union bank in the village. It is also the seat of a monthly justice-of-peace court; and, though formerly not well-attended to in its police, is now kept quiet by special constables and peace-officers.

The climate of Moffat is so mild and healthy as to attract invalids and occasional residents whose cases do not require any use of the spas. Showers approaching it from any point over three-fourths of the compass, and threatening to discharge themselves on the vale, are very frequently drawn down to exhaustion by the vast mountain-screen in the vicinity. The lands which environ the village are so gravelly and irretentive that moisture, when it falls, very

speedily disappears, and gives no aid, either to morassy stagnation in the fields, or to a bemiring of the public roads. "Typhus," says the reverend statist in the New Account, "has often prevailed in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, and other cities, when there was no such distemper in Moffat. Providence averted even the cholera, though severe in Glasgow, and especially in Dumfries, with which there was daily intercourse, only two or three doubtful cases having occurred, and among strangers affected before they reached Moffat. If the climate be the cause of any local distempers, the writer has never heard of it, nor the medical friends he has consulted on the point." A few goats, for supplying strangers with milk, have long been kept in the neighbourhood of Moffat-well. The milk, owing to the peculiar excellence of the pasture, is thought to be of the best kind; it has long and steadily been in request; and, from the first of June till the end of August, it is sent every morning and evening to the village, or may be had at the place where it is milked.—The environs of the village are sprinkled with villas which combine neatness or elegance with comfort. On the north bank of Moffat-water, 1½ mile south-east of the village, stands Dumcrieff, once the seat of the late Dr. Currie of Liverpool, the editor of Burns' works, and now the property of Dr. Rogerson. Several other mansions, and among them a subsidiary seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, contribute, in themselves and their grounds, fine scenic features to the environs. All the public thoroughfares leading to the village are safe, easy, and pleasant; bridges on the roads are good; public promenades and strolling-grounds have a trimmed and inviting aspect; nuisances of every description are prevented; posting facilities to every desirable extent are furnished at the principal inn; and mail-coaches are daily in transit on the roads through the parish from the south toward both Edinburgh and Glasgow.—All the antiquities, curiosities, and remarkable scenes noticed in our account of the parish, and in the articles Hartfell, Grey Mare's Tail, and Loch-Skene, are accessible to parties in quest of recreation, and form a pleasing and rather rich variety of resource for the rambler and the man of taste. A thousand localities easily reached will richly gratify the botanist, the mineralogist, and the general student of natural history. Craigieburnwood, and the moat on Coatshill opposite Earl Randolph's tower, offer fine retreats for pic-nic parties. Queensberry-hill, whose summit commands a clear view of a vast and very gorgeous panorama, is accessible to the lover of landscape who begins to get strength at the wells. Even the glowing lakes, and 'dowy dens,' and verdant braes of Yarrow, with the tower of Dryhope, the birth-place of Mary Scott, are not altogether beyond reach.—Moffat is historically associated with only one event of note: in the year 1333, while Scotland lay bleeding and ignominiously enthralled at the feet of usurpation, Sir Archibald Douglas, at the head of 1,000 horsemen, marched down by night upon the village, surprised and defeated the forces of Edward Baliol, slew or captured various distinguished English officers and near relatives of the vassal-king of Scotland, and obliged the mocker and usurper of royalty to run a race of dispersion and flight to the Solway.—Among eminent persons connected in any way with Moffat, are Bishop Whiteford of Brechin, who was a landed proprietor in the parish in the reign of Charles I., and whose daughter, the wife of James Johnstone of Gorehead, is said to have been the discoverer of the medicinal properties of Moffat-well,—Dr. Moffat, an eccentric but talented native, an object of some personal notice by Cromwell, and the author of a Treatise on Dietetics,—the good James Earl of Hopetoun, whose family inherited the Johnstone property in the parish, and who himself occasionally resided at Moffat-house,—the Rev. Dr. Walker, translated from the pastorate of the parish to the Natural History chair of Edinburgh,—and Mr. Macadam, the famous road-maker, who died at the village in 1836 in the 81st year of his age. The population of the village, irrespective of strangers, is about 1,600.

MOIDART. See Moydart.

MOIN (The), an extensive mountainously moorish tract of country, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It lies partly in the parish of Durness, and partly in that of Tongue; extends due southward from the coast at Whitenhead; and measures about 12 miles by 4½. Its elevation, a very brief way from the shore, is upwards of 1,300 feet; and, though variegated by several ranges of bold and rugged heights, it continues somewhat uniform, and bears aloft a broad and dreary expanse of bog, till, at the southern extremity, it shoots grandly up in the alpine height of Ben-Hope: which see. The passage of this wild tract, lying directly in the way between Tongue and Eriboll, or between east and west of the extreme north of the continent, was formerly the laborious work of an entire day; but, in consequence of the construction of the new line of road, at the late Duke of Sutherland's expense, along the coast, it is now the easy and comfortable task of a single hour.

MOLL, an ancient parish in the shire of Roxburgh. The district of Moll comprehended the country on the upper branches of Bowmont-water, which lies under the eastern range of the Border-mountains. The church and village of Moll stood upon the Bowmont; and there is even now, on the banks of that mountain-stream, a hamlet, commonly known by the corrupted name of Mow-haugh; and a little lower may be seen the ruins of Mow-kirk. This ancient parish is now comprehended in the parish of Morebottle. It is 12 miles south-east by east of Kelso.

MOLLINBURN, a populous and thriving village in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire; situated at the south-east extremity of the parish, on the road from Glasgow to Perth. There is a good subscription school-house here.

MOLMONT. See Galston.

MONAD-LEADH MOUNTAINS, an elongated group of lofty and rugged heights, extending from south-west to north-east, in a line parallel to the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and occupying the central districts of the southern division of Inverness-shire. They rest on a high base or table-land of dreary heathy moor; and are comparatively flowing in their outlines, unbroken in their declivities, and free from abruptness or jaggedness of aspect. They embosom extensive glens where great herds of black cattle feed, and send down slopes where large flocks of sheep are pastured; yet they contain irksome solitudes, vast and dreary wastes, which are abandoned to the grouse and the ptarmigan, the roe and the red deer. In their upper or south-west district they contain the sources of the chief head-streams of the Spey, the Dulnain, the Findhorn, and the Nairn; and, in their lower district, they chiefly divide Strathdearn, or the vale of the Findhorn, on the north-west, from the upper vale of the Spey on the south-east. The mountains consist principally of granite and quartz rock.

MONAEBURGH. See Kilsyth.

MONANCE (St.). See Abercrombie.

MONCRIEFF, or Mordun, a hill immediately north of the Bridge-of-Earn, and 2½ miles south of Perth, celebrated for the surpassingly rich view

which it commands. Strathearn, the Carse of Gowrie, the river and the estuary of the Tay, the hill of Kinnoul, the city of Perth, castles, mansions, woods, and far-away mountains, lying like clouds on the further verge of a sea of beauty, are the main elements of a landscape which none but a chief artist—and even he only in his happiest moods—may tolerably depict. Compact trap or greenstone almost entirely composes the hill, and on the south side displays a columnar formation. Patches of conglomerate appear near its western extremity, but cannot easily be traced as to either their thickness or their extent. The mailroad between Edinburgh and Perth is carried over the hill. The height of the hill above sea-level is 756 feet.

MONEDIE, a parish a little east of the centre of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Auchtergaven; on the east by Auchtergaven and Redgorton; on the south by Redgorton and Methven; and on the west by Fowlis-Wester. It has the form of the segment of a circle, the concavity resting on the south; and measures 9 miles in extreme length, from 1½ to 3 miles in breadth, and about 18 square miles in superficial area. The principal streams are the Almond, the Ordie, the Shochie, and Milton-burn. The western division of the parish, comprising two-thirds of the whole area, forms part of the southern declination of the first tier or range of the Grampians, sends up on the north some summits to the height of about 1,800 feet above sea-level, but subsides and at length admits of arable grounds as it approaches the Almond. The eastern district is champaign, and but slightly diversified in surface, beautifully cultivated, well-sheltered with woods and fences, and warm and rich in aspect. The soil near the three principal streams is a light alluvium; in the interior level grounds is alternately a black loam and a strong red earth; and on the higher grounds is principally a cold wet till. About 1-13th of the whole area is under plantation; and the remaining part is arable and pastoral in the mutual proportion of 9 to 11. Slate of an inferior quality, and grey sandstone of fine grain, and well-adapted to architecture, are worked each in one quarry. A flax spinning-mill, of recent erection, and driven by water-power from the Almond, employs fifty or sixty persons. The old castle of Kinvaid, the home of 'Bessy Bell,' the companion of 'Mary Gray,' [see METHVEN,] seemed, according to the Old Statistical Account, to have been built before lime was known as a cement; but it has now quite disappeared. Close in the western boundary stands poised on a tapering end a block of stone, about 12 feet high and 18 feet in girth, called the Kor-stone: this and some smaller stones, circularly arranged, are supposed to be Druidical. An excellent road traverses the parish along the course of the Shochie. Population, in 1801, 1,157; in 1831, 1,028. Houses 198. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,512.—Monedie is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lord Lynedoch. Stipend £215 19s. 11d.; glebe £14. The parish-church is a substantial building, erected about 27 years ago. Sittings 460. The western district of the parish originally belonged to the parish of Monzie, and is now a distinct chapelry. [See article LOGIE-ALMOND.] In that district there is a United Secession chapel, built in 1811, at a cost of upwards of £400, and belonging to a congregation formed in 1751. Sittings 450. Stipend £96, with a glebe worth £12. Connected with the chapel is a schoolhouse, which, independently of wood and slates given by the proprietor, cost £50. According to a survey made by the parish-minister some years before 1838, the population then consisted of 721 churchmen, 327 dissenters, and 3 nondescripts,—in all 1,051 persons; of whom 716 belonged to the western or Logie-Almond district, and 335 to the eastern district, or that of Monedie proper. The original parish was, previous to the Reformation, a free parsonage and a prebend of Dunkeld. Alexander Myln, the prebendary of it, toward the close of the 15th century, wrote a work, entitled 'Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld,' which has recently been reprinted in the Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth. The parish, after the Reformation, belonged to the presbytery of Dunkeld till about the period of the annexation to it of Logie-Almond. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 54 scholars,—and two private schools by 124. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees, and about £5 16s. other emoluments.

MONESS. See ABERFELDIE.

MONIFIETH, a parish on the southern verge of Forfarshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Monikie; on the east by Barry; on the south by the frith of Tay; and on the west by Dundee and Murroes. Its greatest length from the boundary opposite West Denside on the north, to Broughty-ferry on the south, is 5 miles; its breadth along the coast is 4 miles,—2½ miles into the interior is 2 miles,—and thence to the northern extremity tapers like the outline of a cone; and its superficial area is supposed to be 3,710 Scottish acres. Dighty-water, coming in from Dundee, runs 2½ miles westward, and half-a-mile southward to the frith at Milltown, enriching the land near its course with alluvial deposits, and making several fine descents for yielding water-power to machinery. Murroes-burn traces the western boundary for a mile, and joins the Dighty at the place where that stream enters the parish. Buddon-burn comes down upon the extreme north, traces for 1¼ mile the western boundary, runs 1¾ mile south-eastward across the interior, and afterwards, just before falling into the frith, runs 3 furlongs along the eastern boundary. About 400 acres of low sandy beach along the frith appear to have been once under water, and possess but a partially improved and not rich soil. It has been supposed that nearly 1,600 acres of land might yet be reclaimed from the sea in Monifieth bay. Behind these 'links,' east of the Dighty, extends for a mile an almost level plain, the soil of which is at first light and sandy, but extremely fertile, and afterwards becomes a rich black loam. Behind the links, west of the mouth of the Dighty, the ground forms an elongated swell or low ridge, bold on the south, and gently sloping on the north, running westward between that stream and the frith. The rest of the parish has in general a southern exposure, and is diversified with gentle swells, and with the species of hills called laws. The soil is in general an excellent black loam, but deteriorates in quality toward the north, and eventually becomes, over a small tract, tilly and moorish. The highest ground is Drumsturdy-muir-law, 2¾ miles from the shore, and supposed to rise 530 feet above sea-level. The hill is of a beautiful oval form, green over all its sides and summit, a very fine feature in the landscape, and measuring 133 yards by 66 on the superficies of its top. A charming view is obtained from it of Forfarshire to Arbroath,—the German ocean till lost in the horizon,—the frith of Tay, the bay of St. Andrews, the rich expanse of Fife, and the hills of Lothian,—the level and pleasant tract westward along the Tay, the tower, and crowded harbour, and picturesque landscape of 'Bonny Dundee,' part of the Carse of Gowrie, and the fine long hill-screen of the far-ranging Sidlaws. Around the summit of the hill are the broad foundations of an ancient fortress, with several large vitrified masses

of sandstone and whinstone firmly compacted by fusion. A little south-west of this hill is the Gallow-hill of Ethiebeaton, said to have been the scene of summary feudal justice under the barons, who owned the grounds of Ethiebeaton, Laws, and Ornochie. Plantations climb the sides of various rising grounds, and expand around the seats of Fintry or Linathen and Grange,—situated, the former, an elegant modern mansion, at the point where the Dighty enters the parish, and the latter, displaying marks of ancient magnificence, ¾ of a mile north of where that stream falls into the estuary. Mills of various sorts are ranged along the Dighty; and a number of looms are worked in the employment of Dundee manufacturers. The villages are Broughty-ferry, Drumsturdy-Muir [which see], and Monifieth. The last stands in the south-east corner of the parish, east 3 miles from Broughty-ferry, and 7 from Dundee. It stands on the face of a rising ground, half-a-mile from the frith, and consists chiefly of thatched cottages, but has a somewhat extensive iron-foundry. In the burying-ground surrounding the church—itself a plain but conspicuous building—are some beautifully carved antique tomb-stones, more tasteful and ornate than usually occur in a rural cemetery. The parish is traversed eastward by the mailroad to Aberdeen, and the road from Dundee to East and West Haven, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway. Population, in 1801, 1,407; in 1831, 2,635. Houses 547. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,481. —Monifieth is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Panmure. Stipend £255 8s. 1d.; glebe £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds £136 13s. 7d. A district in the east is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Broughty-ferry: which see. The ancient parish was a free parsonage, in the diocese of St. Andrews; and it had before the Reformation four chapels; one at Broughty-ferry, where there is still a burying-ground, —one on the banks of the Dighty at Balmossie-mill, the foundation-stones of which were dug up near the end of last century,—one on that spot in the land of Ethiebeaton, which is still called Chapel-Dokie,—and one at the village of Monifieth. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with £8 10s. fees, and £3 6s. 8d. other emoluments. There are in the Broughty-ferry district six schools, and in the rest of the parish three private schools. One of the Broughty-ferry schools belongs to the kirk-session of Dundee, and yields the master a salary of £9 18s. 6d., with fees.

MONIKIE, a parish in the maritime district of Forfarshire; bounded on the north-west by Murroes and Inverarity; on the north-east by the southern section of Guthrie, and by Carmylie; on the east and south-east by Panbride and Barry; and on the south-west and west by Monifieth and Murroes. Its greatest length in a straight line between two angles which terminate it on the north and south, is 7 miles; its greatest breadth in a line due east and west over the parish-church, is 5 miles. The surface is diversified by several hills. A small tract in the extreme south corner consists of sandy downs. The land for 2¾ miles, thence northward, is distinguished for fertility, has a southern exposure, and presents a warm and wealthy appearance. A large elongated hill or hilly ridge, called Dunie or Camustown, now interposes from east to west, and sections-off a colder climate and an inferior soil lying to the north. The district behind it, comprising about two-thirds of the whole area, is at first comparatively cold and moist, yet not unproductive, and eventually becomes an extensive tract of moorland,—now partially reclaimed, and under tillage, but chiefly covered with plantation, and appended to the pleasure-grounds of Panmure-house, in the contiguous parish of Panmure. A deep and winding ravine, traversed by one of the streamlets, and called Denfiend, or the Fiend's den, bisects the central hilly ridge, and, at a place where its sides are precipitous, is spanned by a single arch of a strong massive bridge. Near a place called the Cur-hills, in the southern district, are a number of cairns, called the Hier-cairns, the monuments of some ancient battle, and the depositaries of stone-coffins, urns, and human bones. South of this place, in a bed of marl, there were found, nine feet below the surface, several hugely horned heads of deer. At the village of Camustown stands a large upright stone, said to mark the place where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried after the battle of Barra, in 1010. On Camustown or Dunie hill, surmounting a summit which commands a view of large portions of seven counties, stands the 'Live and let Live Testimonial,' an elegant erection raised, in 1839, by the tenantry of Lord Panmure, "to perpetuate the memory of a nobleman who, through a long life, has made the interests and comforts of his tenantry his sole and unwearied object." The Testimonial is situated 1 mile north of the Dundee and Aberdeen mailroad, 2 miles south-west of Panmure-house, and 5½ miles north-west of Buddonness, and is now one of the most conspicuous landmarks over a great expanse of ocean and estuary, on the east coast of Scotland. It was constructed from a design by John Henderson, Esq. of Edinburgh, and consists of a broad lower basement of rustic-work, capacious enough to contain an apartment for visiters, and accommodation for the keeper,—a quadrangular upper basement, the angles of which are flanked with heavy open buttresses,—and a colossal cylindrical column rising up into a balustrade, and surmounted by an ornamental vase. A stone-pillar stands in the centre of the cylinder, and carries up to the top a lightning-conductor in its interior, and a spiral stair on its exterior. A marble bust of Lord Panmure by Chantrey, stands in a niche in the visiter's room. The height of the Testimonial from the ground to the summit is 105 feet. The villages of the parish are Gouldie, Camustown, Craigton, Monikie, and one or two hamlets; but they are all small. The parish is traversed by the Dundee and Aberdeen mailroad, and the Dundee and Arbroath railway. Population, in 1801, 1,236; in 1831, 1,322. Houses 268. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,089.—Monikie is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £239 1cs. 9d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £182 14s. 1d. Besides the parish-school, there are two subscription schools. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £22 fees, and £5 other emoluments.

MONIMAIL,* a parish in Fifeshire, occupying a portion of the central valley of the county. It forms an irregular ellipse, the extreme length of which from east to west is 4¾ miles; the extreme breadth from north to south scarcely 4 miles. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Collessie and Cults; on the east by Cupar; on the north by Cupar, Moonzie, Creich, and Dunbog; and on the west by Abdie and Collessie. The surface is naturally beautiful in its outline, presenting towards the north a fine range of hills, of which the Mount-hill is the highest, while the southern portion is generally more level, and diversified by soft and gentle undulations. There are three villages in the parish,

* The name of the parish is in all probability derived from *Monadh*, 'a Muir,' and *Meal*, 'a round-shaped hill:' *Monadh-Meal*, 'the Muir of the round-shaped hill.' It is no doubt characteristic of what the locality once was, although the muir would now be rather difficult to find.

the largest of which is LETHAM: which see. The other two villages are Monimail situated near the church, containing a population of 80, and Easter Fernie containing 60 inhabitants. The population has been gradually though slowly increasing for many years. In 1755 the return was 884; in 1801, 1,066; in 1831, 1,230. Houses 260. During this period the amount of the agricultural population has considerably decreased; and the cause of the general addition to the population is the increase of weavers in the parish. There are about 3,000 acres under cultivation, in the parish; in pasture, including the grounds around gentlemen's seats, 2,000 acres; and 500 acres in wood. The annual amount of raw produce has been estimated by the Rev. Mr. Brodie at £20,100, the total rental at about £8,000. In 1774 it was £2,500. Value of assessed property, in 1815, £10,229.—Balgarvie, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is a plain commodious modern house, with a southern exposure, and grounds well-laid out. In old times it belonged to a branch of the family of Balfour, from whom were descended the Lords Balfour of Burleigh. "It is said," says Sir Robert Sibbald, "that there was here a strong castle, which was taken and levelled, by Sir John Pettsworth as he was marching with the English forces to the siege of the castle of Cupar in the reign of King Robert I." Of this castle, if there ever was one here, not a vestige now remains.—Over or Upper Rankeilour, one of the seats of George W. Hope, Esq., is a very elegant house, built by the late General John, 4th Earl of Hopetoun; the grounds are magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of great size and beauty. Upper Rankeilour originally formed a portion of the property of the family of Rankeilour of that Ilk; but at an early period it became the property of a branch of the Sibbalds of Balgony,* with whom it remained till the reign of Charles II., when it became the property of Sir Archibald Hope, grandson of the famed Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall.† A monumental pillar has been erected to the memory of the late Earl of Hopetoun on the summit of the Mounthill, the highest point in this parish. It is a plain Doric column, 92 feet in height, surmounted by a square capital of 15 feet. It is hollow within, and there is a narrow spiral staircase by which there is an ascent to the top, from whence a fine view of the vale of Stratheden, and the friths of Forth and Tay, is obtained.—South-west of Rankeilour is Wester Fernie, the seat of Francis Balfour, Esq. This house is obviously of great antiquity, and has at one time been a place of considerable strength, surrounded by marshy ground which defended its approach. Fernie appears to have been part of the original estate of the earls of Fife; and the vulgar tradition is, though there is no authority for the supposition, that it was one of Macduff's castles.—North of Fernie and Rankeilour, is the Mount, now the property of Mr. Hope, but once the residence of Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lyon-King-at-Arms, during the reign of James V.; a circumstance which will ever make it interesting to Scotsmen, who value the early literature of their country.‡

* David Sibbald, the third brother of Sir James Sibbald, Bart., of Rankeilour, was keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, under the Earl of Kinnoul, who was appointed Lord-high-chancellor in 1622. He was father of the celebrated Sir Robert Sibbald, Knight, M.D., author of the 'History of Fife,' and of various other valuable works. Sir Robert was born in 1641, and became a student in Edinburgh college, where he remained for five years; after which, in March 1660, he went to Holland, and remained for a year and a half at Leyden, studying anatomy and surgery. On leaving Leyden, he went to Paris, where he remained nine months pursuing his studies with great assiduity; and after visiting various places in France, he came over to London, whence he returned to Edinburgh in October, 1662, and commenced the practice of medicine. Some years after, he and a Dr. Balfour, who had been long in France, formed the design of instituting a Botanic garden in Edinburgh; and for this purpose procured an enclosure in the Abbey-yards, which they were very soon enabled to stock with a collection of 800 or 900 plants. Other physicians in Edinburgh joined them, and subscriptions were raised for the support of the garden. About 1679 Sir Robert—who had already been making collections for an accurate Topographical account of the kingdom—received from Charles II. his patent to be his Geographer for Scotland, and another to be his Physician there, with his Majesty's commands to publish "the natural history of the country, and the geographical description of the kingdom." "This," says Sir Robert, in his autobiography, "was the cause of great pains, and very much to me, in buying all the books and MSS. I could get for that use, and procuring information from all parts of the country, even the most remote isles. I employed John Adair for surveying, and did bestow much upon him, and paid a guinea for each double of the maps he made. He got much money from the gentry, and an allowance from the public for it; but notwithstanding the matter was recommended by a committee of the counsel, and my pains and progress in the work represented, yet I obtained nothing, except a patent for one hundred pounds sterling of salary, from King James VII., as his physician. I got only one year's payment." Notwithstanding this discouragement, however, Sir Robert proceeded in his exertions; and in 1682, he published an advertisement with queries which was distributed over the whole kingdom. In 1683, he published in Latin and in English, an account of the projected work, what had been effected, and what required yet to be done, with proposals for printing it. Shortly before this time he had projected, and was the principal instrument in the institution of the College of Physicians, for incorporating which a royal patent was procured. In 1682, he was knighted by the Duke of York. In 1684, his 'Scotia Illustrata' was published, seventy copies of which he says he gave away in presents. In 1685, Sir Robert embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and was in consequence nearly assassinated by a mob, who surrounded the house in which he resided, and broke into it, while he with difficulty escaped by the yard behind. They forced their way into his room, searched his bed, and at length went away after having sworn that they would 'Rathellet him.' After this he went for a time to London, where the conduct of the Jesuits with whom he came in contact, and the evil influence they exercised over the mind of the king so struck him, that as he says, "I repented of my rashness, and resolved to come home, and return to the church I was born in." He accordingly immediately put his prudent resolution into effect, and in 1685, was appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh professor of medicine in that university. From this time till 1712, scarce a year passed without some work proceeding from his pen, in many of which he exhibited deep antiquarian research, extensive observation, and judicious inquiry into the actual state of Scotland. His work on Roman Antiquities in Scotland, appeared in 1707; his history of the Shires of Stirling and Linlithgow in 1710; and four separate works on Roman Antiquities, and a description of the Orkney islands, in 1711. Two editions of his history of Fife appeared during his lifetime, the most correct of which is that of 1710. The period of Sir Robert's death is not known, but in 1722, a catalogue was printed at Edinburgh, of "the library of the late learned and ingenious Sir Robert Sibbald of Kipps, Doctor of medicine," which were to be sold by auction. It seems probable he had died not long previously. Many of his MSS. and printed books were bought by the Faculty of advocates for their library.

† Mr. Thomas Hope of Rankeilour, the eldest son of Sir Archibald, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1701. He appears to have paid great attention to the theory and practice of agriculture. It was chiefly through his exertions that an Agricultural society was formed at Edinburgh in 1723. This society, which was styled 'The Society for Improving in the Knowledge of Agriculture,' held its first meeting on the 13th day of July, 1723, and had the merit certainly of being the first Agricultural society instituted in the United Kingdom. It consisted of upwards of 300 members, but it only existed for about 20 years. Mr. Maxwell of Arkland, an eminent Scottish improver, published a selection from their transactions in 1743, shortly after the dissolution of the society.

‡ Sir David Lindsay was descended from Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, ancestor of the Lords Lindsay of the Byres. Sir William Lindsay's second son obtained the lands of Garmylton, in the county of Haddington, as his portion. He had a son David, who acquired the Mount from Pitblado of that Ilk, the previous proprietor, and died about the year 1507, leaving five sons, of whom David the poet, was the eldest, and as such succeeded to his father's estate. He appears to have been born at the Mount, about the year 1490, and received his earliest education at the burgh-school of Cupar, after which he was sent to the university of St. Andrews in 1505, the year of Knox's birth, and only two years before his father's death. He left the university in 1509, when he was about nineteen years of age, and, as appears from statements by himself in his poems, entered shortly afterwards into the service of James IV. and his Queen. On the birth of James V. in 1513, he entered into attendance on him as a page of honour. During the boyhood of the king, the young poet appears to have been intrusted only with his amusements, while his education was directed by Gawyn Dunbar, an ecclesiastic of great merit and learning. Sir David's account in his 'Complaynt' of his playful occupations is exceedingly graphic and pleasiug. After telling that "he lay nichtlie by the king's cheik," he goes on to relate

West of Fernie is Melville-house, the seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville. The house was erected, in 1692, by George, 1st Earl of Melville, in the fashion then prevalent in Scotland. It is a large square building consisting of two principal stories, and a basement and attic. Two deep projecting wings enclosed a court at the original front, the entrance to which is ornamented by winged Mercuries. The front has since been changed, and a new entrance has been made at what was formerly the back elevation; the court is now laid out as a parterre, and decorated with shrubs and flowers. The park which surrounds Melville-house is enriched with a great quantity of noble trees, most of which were probably planted when the house was built, though some of them may be even more ancient. The old approach is very grand, having on each side a double row of beech-trees of great height and beauty; this approach, however, although the trees still remain, has now been superseded, and a winding approach through a richly wooded park has been adopted. The name of Melville as applied to the grounds around the house is comparatively modern, the park and enclosures including portions of the lands of Monimail, of Letham, and of Halhill.—The lands of Monimail anciently belonged to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, who had a castle here, a portion of which still remains to the north of Melville-house. It was originally built by Bishop William Lamberton who died in June 1328, and appears to have been enlarged and improved by Cardinal Beaton, as a head with a cardinal's cap is carved on different parts of the walls. Archbishop Hamilton resided at the castle of Monimail during a severe illness, when he was attended and cured by the famous Italian physician, Cardan. About a mile from the site of the old church is a strong spring of pure water, which is known by the name of Cardan's well; so called, says tradition, because it was by the use of this water that the physi-

> "How as ane chapman beris his pack,
> I bure thy Grace upon my back;
> And sumtymes stridlingis on my neck
> Dansand with mony bend and beck.
> The first syllabis, tha: thou did mute
> Was pa—da—lyn, upon the lute;
> Then playit I twenty springs perqueir,
> Quhilk was great plesour for to heir.
> Fra play, thou leit me never rest,
> But gynkertoun, thou luffit ay best;
> And ay quhen thou come frae the scule,
> Then I behuilit to play the fule."

Lindsay continued in his attendance on the King till 1524. During his retirement from court, the poet seems to have sought the muse at his residence on the Mount, and to have looked with grief on the domination of the Douglases over both prince and people, as appears from several of his earlier pieces, which take their colour from the miseries of the time. In 1528 the King effected his escape from the thraldom he had been kept in. This change in the government is soon observable in the writings of the patriotic poet, as we see in his 'Dreme,' which he produced towards the end of 1528. Lindsay did not allow the King to forget his old companion; he knew that "in the court men gat nathing without opportune asking," and his 'Complaynt,' which was written in 1529, appears to have produced the desired effect, as next year he was inaugurated Lyon-King-at-Arms, and made a knight. As his ordinary fee of office, the King assigned to Sir David four chalders and nine bolls of victual, out of the lands of Luthrie; and, in 1542, gave to him for life "twa chalderis of aittis to his hors corn, to be takin up yierlie of his nieues kane aittis of his lands of Over Dynmure." This appointment seems to have brightened up his 'engyne,' as he had hinted it would, and he now began his attacks on the churchmen, in his 'Complaynt of the Papingo,' which appeared in December, 1530. In April, 1531, Lindsay was sent with Campbell and Panter to Antwerp, for the purpose of renewing the ancient treaty of commerce with the Netherlands. They were well-received by the Emperor Charles V., and succeeded in the object of their mission. Shortly after his return Lindsay married Janet Douglas, of what family is not known; but his marriage does not appear to have been productive of much happiness, and he died without issue. He now occupied himself upon his drama, 'A Satyre of the Three Estatis,' which was exhibited in 1535; and in 1536 he produced his 'Answer to the King's Flyting,' and his 'Complaynt of Basche.' In 1535 he, with Sir J. Campbell of Lander, again paid a visit to the Emperor to demand in marriage for his sovereign one of the princesses of his house. They were well-received, were shown the Emperor's nieces, and brought their pictures to the King; but James does not appear to have been satisfied, or perhaps had conceived that a connection with France would be more politic, for next year an embassy was sent to that kingdom, which was accompanied by Lindsay as Lion-herald to demand in marriage a daughter of the house of Vendome. The poet was detained a year at the court of France, when the King himself arrived to make his own choice. Neglecting the daughters of Vendome, James fixed his choice on Magdalene of France, who survived but forty days after her arrival in Scotland. Upon her death Lindsay published his 'Deploratioun of the Deith of Queen Magdalene,' in which he introduces by a striking prosopopœia an expostulation with Death. In 1538 Lindsay was employed in designing and conducting the devices with which the second marriage of the king was celebrated, of which Pitscottie has given an account; and on this occasion he produced his 'Jesting betwixt James Watson and Jhone Barbour.' At Epiphany, 1539, his drama was performed at Linlithgow to the great amusement of the court and the mortification of the clergy; and it was probably about this time that his 'Supplication against Syde Tails' appeared. In 1539-40, on the arrival of Sir Ralph Sadler as ambassador from Henry VIII., Lindsay was sent to receive him, was the means of communication between him and the King and Queen, and acted a conspicuous part in the intriguing scene which ensued. In 1541, the poet, now in his fiftieth year, entailed his estates of Garmyiton Alexander, the Mount, and his other lands on himself and Janet Douglas his wife, in conjunct fee and life-rent, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. In December, 1542, Lindsay was doomed to witness the death of the monarch who had so long honoured and rewarded him, and, as Lyon-king, must have directed the ceremony of his funeral. His connection with James V. was now at an end, but Lindsay appears still to have interested himself in public affairs. He sat for the burgh of Cupar in the parliament which met in March, 1542-3; declared the Earl of Arran heir to the crown in the event of the death of Queen Mary; and, with Kirkaldy of Grange and others, he "travelled to promote the governor and to give him faithful counsel." The arrival of the Abbot of Paisley, the natural brother of Arran, led to a union of the hitherto conflicting interests of the Queen-mother, Cardinal Beaton, and the Regent; and the result was, according to Knox, that Lindsay and other honest and godly men were banished the court. His office, however, still led to his being occasionally employed in state affairs. In March, 1543-4, he was sent by the Regent to Charles V. to redeliver the order of the Golden fleece, which had been conferred by that sovereign on the Scottish king. He did not return to Scotland till the autumn of the year; and he shortly afterwards published 'Kitteis Confessioun,' for the obvious purpose of bringing auricular confessiou into disrepute.

In the parliaments which sat at Edinburgh in November, 1544, at Linlithgow in October, 1545, and at Edinburgh in August, 1546, he again sat as representative for the burgh of Cupar. Cardinal Beaton having been assassinated in May, 1546, the conspirators retained possession of the castle of St. Andrews, till July, 1547, when it was surrendered to the French. At Easter of that year the conspirators were joined by John Knox, and there he was met by the Lyon-king, who appears to have visited the castle of St. Andrews for the purpose of lending his influence in persuading Knox to preach. Shortly after this he published his 'Tragedie of the late Cardinal,' in which Keith says, he "has raked together all the worst things that could be suggested against the prelate." In 1548 Sir David was despatched to Christian, King of Denmark, to solicit ships for protecting the Scottish coasts against the English; and to negociate a free trade for the Scottish merchants, particularly in grain. He was successful in his endeavours to obtain a free trade; but the ships were not granted by the Danish king. When at Copenhagen, Lindsay became acquainted with his countryman Dr. Macabeus, who was an early reformer, and had fled from St. Andrews to avoid persecution. After his return from Copenhagen he published 'The Historie and Testament of Squire Meldrum,' the most pleasing of all his poems; and, in 1553, he finished the last and greatest of his works, 'The Monarchie,' which must have been the result of the labour of years. In 1554-5 he is found still acting in his office of Lord-lion, having in January that year held 'a chaptour' of heralds, in the abbey of Holyrood-house, for the trial and punishment of William Crawar, a messenger, for abuse of his office. Sir David lived to see the Reformation established, for which he had so long laboured; but it is worthy of notice, that although he saw the return of Knox, and observed the number of persons "who were ready to jeopard lives and goods for the setting forward of the work of Reformation," he never appeared personally at any of the meetings of the Reformers, after they began to act openly against the established government; nor does his name appear at the bond of association entered into by the Congregation, in 1557. He died a short time previous to April 1558, and is supposed to have been interred in the burial-place of the Lords Lindsay of the Byres, in the church of Ceres. Tradition affirms that Sir David composed most of his poems on the top of the Mount-hill; and a spot of ground now covered with wood is said, about seventy years ago, to have still been called 'Sir David's Walk.' A large portion of the south front of the old castle in which he lived, stood in a ruinous state about ninety years ago: the admirer of Sir David, however, will now search in vain for any relic of the Lyon-poet at the Mount. A modern farm-house occupies the site of his castle; and although a carved stone is preserved in the wall of the offices, which had been in the ancient castle, it represents the arms and initials of one of his successors, not those of the poet. The Mount remained with the family, at the time Sibbald published his History of Fife, in 1710; and afterwards passed to the ancestor of the present proprietor.

cian cured the Archbishop. A belief long prevailed as to its medicinal properties, and within the last fifty years many persons used to frequent it. Its reputation, however, is now gone, and its situation almost forgotten.

This parish is in the synod of Fife, and presbytery of Cupar. Patron, the Earl of Leven. Stipend £257 10s. 3d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £857. 2s. 3d. The church of Monimail, originally a mensal church belonging to the archbishopric of St. Andrews, was built in 1796;* sittings 600.—There are five schools in the parish. The parochial school is situated at the village of Letham. The master has an excellent dwelling-house and garden, the maximum salary, and a small sum yearly mortified to the schoolmaster and reader of the parish. From these sources, with the school-fees, his income may be about £70 per annum. The average number of scholars attending the different schools during the winter season is about 150. There are two parish-libraries, one of which contains a good selection of books in general literature, the other consists exclusively of religious publications.

MONIVAIRD AND STROWAN, two parishes, united both civilly and ecclesiastically, and lying chiefly in the upper end of Strathearn, Perthshire. Each consists of a main body and a detached section; the main bodies mutually contiguous, and the detached sections entirely isolated. Monivaird, as to its main body, is bounded on the west, northwest, and north, by Comrie; on the north-east by Comrie and Monzie; on the east by Monzie and Crieff; and on the south by the river Earn, which divides it from the main body of Strowan, and from Comrie; and it measures in extreme length from north to south 6½ miles; in extreme breadth along the Earn 5¼ miles; and, in area, about 30½ square miles. The detached part of Monivaird lies 2 miles south of the south-west extremity of the main body; is nearly an equilateral triangle measuring 1¾ mile along each side; is bounded on the south-east by Muthill, and on the north and the south-west by Comrie; and occupies part of the vale and the right mountain-screen of Glenartney, drained by Druchill-water. The main body of Strowan stretches along the south side of the Earn all its length opposite to the main body of Monivaird; is bounded on the east and south by Muthill, and on the west by Comrie; and measures in extreme length from east to west 3¾ miles; in extreme breadth 1¾ mile; and in area about 5½ square miles. Its detached section lies 4 miles south-west of the nearest part of the main body; and 1½ mile south of the detached section of Monivaird; is bounded on the west and north by Comrie; on the east by Muthill; and on the south by Kilmadock; measures 3 miles both in extreme length and in extreme breadth, and about 6¼ square miles in area; and occupies the south-east side of the head of Glenartney, or of the congeries of hills, traversed by ravines and glens, and drained by the head-streams of Druchill water. See article GLENARTNEY. A large part of the united parish is hilly or mountainous. The heights which stretch along the south-east boundary of the Glenartney districts, and the southern boundary of the main body of Strowan, divide the waters which are tributary to the Forth from those which are tributary to the Tay; and the heights along the northern extremity of Monivaird divide the basins of the Earn and the Almond. Most of the loftier heights are very rocky and heath-clad; yet they have many patches and expanses of verdure, and furnish sustenance to numerous flocks of sheep. Those in the north of Monivaird are among the highest Grampians which flank Strathearn. Benchonzie, which is the highest, and stands on the boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,923 feet. About 40 acres on its summit are covered with a species of moss, and have given rise to its name, which, in Gaelic, means the mossy mountain. Near its eastern base is a cluster of small conical hills, which strike the eye of every stranger as a curious *lusus naturæ*. Torlum, a hill on the southern extremity of Strowan, rises 1,400 feet above sea-level. The lesser hills, and the broken slopes gliding down toward the Earn, are picturesque in their forms, richly clothed with copsewood, and gaily crowned with forest. In nearly all its objects and features, the parish, especially in its large and compact part, is wealthy in the pleasing varieties and the thrilling romance of landscape. Glenturret, extending south-eastward through all the upland district of Monivaird, has some grandly savage yet softened scenery. Near its middle stretches Loch-Turret, about a mile long and ¼ of a mile broad, surrounded by very bold craggy mountains. At the head of the glen, daily covered with the early shadow of Benchonzie, towering up acclivitously on its west side, lies Loch-an-muan, a small lake, remarkable for the great number of trouts which are collected in a small opening in its middle, the only part where it is free from weeds. A mile north of the Earn, and at the base of the shelving series of heights, lies the loch of Monivaird, covering about 30 acres, containing pike, perch, and eels, and once rich in stores of shell marl which have diffused fertility and vegetative beauty far beyond its immediate banks. The lake is embosomed among hanging woods, green and cultivated fields, and sylvan hills; and reciprocates embellishments with the pleasure-grounds and the elegant mansion of Ochtertyre overlooking it on the north-west. On its banks is a fine echo, produced, it is supposed, from the walls of an old ruinous castle, situated on a gently rising ground running into the middle of the lake. The castle stands on the same side as Ochtertyre, and was anciently a place of strength, surrounded with water, and accessible only in one place, and by a drawbridge. GLENLEDNOCK [which see] belongs on its east side to the parish for 2¾ miles above the point of opening upon the village of Comrie, and becoming identified with Strathearn, shares between Monivaird and Comrie the most romantic parts of the course and banks of its stream. The oak seems to be a particular favourite of the soil of the united parish; it is alluded to in song:—

"By Auchtertyre there grows the aik;"

and, along with the birch and some other species, it forms a large aggregate amount of natural forest. But the district thrivingly rears all kinds of wood produced in Scotland; and is very richly adorned, especially on the estates of Lawers and Ochtertyre, with a profuse amount and a very great variety of planted trees. Among several mansions of much taste and beauty, that of Lawers, the residence of Lord Balgray, is pre-eminent, not only for its own elegance, but for the delightfulness of its situation, sheltered on all sides by a forest of tall trees, and yet commanding a brilliant prospect of the far-stretching luxuriance of Strathearn. This strath, so far as it belongs to the parish, has beautiful curvatures in the placid and smiling course of the lovely stream whence it derives its name. The haughs on the banks of the Earn are frequently overflown, and produces rich crops. The banks or skirts of the

* The bell of the old church—which was removed about ninety years ago, when the one still in use was put up in its stead—had been used, as appeared from an inscription upon it, from the time of Robert Bruce.

hills flanking the haughs have very long been enclosed, plentifully manured, and judiciously cultivated; and vie with the alluvial land in opulence of soil and volume of produce. Beyond these banks cultivation, cheered by good improvable soil, has walked far up the ascents; and at the line where it ceases, begins a strife between deep verdure, and the heath, and the naked rock, for ascendency; the luscious beauties of the valley melting gradually away into the robustness and the majesty of the upland scene.—The parish has many attractions to the zoologist, and especially to the sportsman. The eagle, the kite, the raven, and the falcon, build their nests in the craggy precipices of Glenturret. A few ptarmigans are met with on the summit of Benchonzie. Grouse, dotterell, plover, and "several migratory birds," says our authority, "whose names are not very well known here," are found generally on the hills. A species of hare, which is of a bluish colour in summer, and white as snow in winter, is occasionally met with in the uplands. The wild duck, the teal, the widgeon, and other water-fowl frequent the lakes; and all the birds which usually breed in a woody country, pour their melody upon the low grounds. Partridges, hares, and rabbits abound; and foxes, badgers, wild-cats, martins, and otters, are not infrequent.—On the state of Ochtertyre are vestiges of two Roman posts of observation, commanding views of the camps respectively at Dalginross and on the muir of Orchil. On a hill, the Gaelic name of which means Castlehill, and whose position is about 3 miles east of Dalginross, are traces of a fortification of uncertain origin. Many sepulchral cairns existed near the Earn, but have been removed as material for stone fences. A very large one, called Carn Chainichin, 'the monumental heap of Kenneth,' still exists some miles north of the church of Monivaird, and is supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth IV., sirnamed the Grim, who, according to the register of St. Andrews, was slain "at Moieghvard in 1001." Near the western extremity of Monivaird are two Druidical temples. The compact and large part of the united parish is traversed by two roads along Strathearn; and the detached sections are cut by the road between Comrie and Callander. Population of Monivaird, in 1801, 641; in 1831, 531. Houses 98. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,691. Population of Strowan, in 1801, 392; in 1831, 395. Houses 73.—Monivaird and Strowan are in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown and the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend £261 7s. 10d.; glebe £30. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £7 other emoluments.—Colonel Dow, author of 'The History of Hindostan,' was a native of Monivaird. "The modern name Monivaird," says the Old Statistical Account, "is a corruption of the ancient, which was Moivard, as appears by a grant made by the Earl of Stratherne, in the beginning of the 13th century, of the church of St. Servanus, or Serph of Moivard, to the monastery of Inchaffery. The ancient name is still retained, in the speech of a few inhabitants of the parish, who use a corrupted dialect of the original language of Scotland. The origin of the name cannot easily be traced. Its etymology is Gaelic; being made up of two words, *Moi Vard*, signifying 'the plain of Bards.' Strowan is probably a corruption of St. Ronan, the tutelar saint of Strowan parish."

MONKLAND (New), a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire, forming its northern boundary from the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. It is nearly 10 miles in length, by about 7 in breadth at the broadest part; and is bounded by the following parishes, viz., on the north by Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch; on the south by Bothwell and Shotts; on the east by Torphichen and Slamannan; and on the west by Cadder and Old Monkland. Much of the parish is situated at an elevation of from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea, but the rise is so gentle and continuous that there is nothing in the district which deserves the name of a hill or mountain. These elevated lands are situated in the centre of the parish, and run from east to west over its whole length, declining on each side to the waters of Calder and Loggie, which are respectively its boundaries on the south and north. It is thus a beautiful open country, agreeably diversified by vale and gentle rising, with a soil exhibiting many features of variety. The district was, for a long period, particularly during the war, famous for its culture of flax. In some years, so much as 800 acres were under this species of crop; but the welcome advent of peace, and still more, the cheapness and universal introduction of cotton-cloth, has rendered flax-cultivation here, as in every other part of the country, so unprofitable that it has been almost entirely abandoned, with the exception of a few patches here and there still grown for private family use. Exclusive of minerals, and the town of Airdrie, the landward rental of the parish is believed to be about £13,000 per annum. The most important feature connected with New Monkland, however, is the mineral wealth with which it is abundantly blessed—a blessing which has enriched the proprietors, increased the population, and raised Airdrie within a few years from the condition of an inconsiderable village to that of a bustling and important town, with a share in the election of a member of parliament. So far back as the writing of the Old Statistical Account, it is stated that "coal and ironstone are, or may be, found almost on every farm." And since then these minerals have been worked most extensively, and are still in the course of rapid increase. The quality of the coal is only equalled by its abundance, which in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 feet in thickness. The ironstone is found both in balls and seams, and much of it is of the valuable kind called Black-band, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Almost all the extensive iron-works in this district of country are to a certain extent supplied with ironstone from this parish, including those of Clyde, Cadder, Chapel-hall, Gartsherrie, and Carron. Limestone is worked in the parish, particularly in the northern division of it, but not to great extent. Several mineral springs, too, exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind; but the Monkland-well, near Airdrie, is the most famous, and at one time long enjoyed an extensive reputation for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, as well as for complaints in the stomach and eyes. At one period this well formed a favourite resort even for the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; but its character as a watering-place has long departed from it, both from a falling off—undeserved it may be—in the reputation of the springs and from the lack of features of rural beauty which have been borne down by the onward march of a bustling and industrious mining and manufacturing population.—The turnpike-road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, by Bathgate and Airdrie, runs through the southern end of the parish; and the recently formed road from Carlisle to Stirling intersects the parish from north to south. The Ballochney railway connects itself with the Kirkintilloch, and the Garnkirk railway, and thus brings New Monkland and its produce into easy and rapid communication with both Edinburgh and Glasgow; and the same

service is performed by the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals. The extensive reservoir for the supply of these splendid water-ways is situated partly in this parish and partly in the parish of Shotts. It extends over nearly 300 acres of land. In addition to the town of AIRDRIE [which see], there are several thriving villages in the parish, of which Colston, Clerkston, Greengairs, and Riggend may be named. In point of population, few districts in Scotland have advanced with greater rapidity than that within the bounds of New Monkland, and there are few in which that advance has a fairer prospect of being steadily continued. The following table exhibits its progressive increase during a period of 40 years:

	In Airdrie.	In the Country.	Total.
1801, . . .	2,745	1,868	4,613
1811, . .	3,474	2,055	5,529
1821, . . .	4,860	2,502	7,362
1831, . .	6,594	3,273	9,867
1841, . . .	12,396	8,119	20,515

The increase of population in this parish, including the burgh of Airdrie, since 1831, has thus been 107·91 per cent. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,903. Houses, in 1831, 1,262; in 1841, 3,635.—New Monkland is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and elders. Stipend £265, with a glebe of 10 acres, worth from 21s. to 25s. per acre. Unappropriated college teinds £398 3s. 9d. The parish-church was built in 1777, and repaired in 1817, and is capable of accommodating 1,200 sitters. One-fourth of these sittings belong to the inhabitants of Airdrie, which is about two miles distant, but the larger portion are held by the heritors and their tenants. In addition to the new *quoad sacra* parishes which have been formed in Airdrie, there are congregations belonging to the Established church at Clerkston, and Broomknoll, to which *quoad sacra* parochial territories have been allocated. There are several churches in the town and parish, in connection with the United Secession, the Reformed Presbyterian congregation, and the Independent congregation, almost all of which are well attended, and in a thriving state: see article AIRDRIE.—The salary of the parish schoolmaster is £30 per annum, with house and garden, about £30 of school-fees, and about £20 annually of other emoluments. In addition to this there are a number of private schools in Airdrie, and schools exist at Mosside, Riggend, Greengairs, Clerkston, and Plains. In 1834, the number of schools not parochial was returned at 15, attended by 817 children.

The parishes of Old and New Monkland were formerly united in one district, or parish, under the name of the barony of Monkland; but a disjunction took place in 1640, when this extensive district was erected into two parishes under the names of Old or West Monkland, and New or East Monkland. The name of Monkland was obtained from the district having been the property in early times of the monks of Newbottle. In the early part of the reign of Malcolm IV., that monarch granted to the monastery a large tract of territory, which extended from the boundaries of Lothian on the east, to the Clyde on the west, and which constituted a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent, the monks having ample jurisdiction over all of it. Excepting the lands and manor-place of Lochwood, which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow, the monks of Newbottle possessed every acre of territory in what are now Old and New Monkland, a considerable part of which they held in their own hands for cultivation, and let out the remainder in lease. From documents still extant, it appears that they obtained permission from the landed proprietors of the west of Scotland as well as those in the Lothians, for free passages for themselves, their servants, cattle, and goods, from their monastery of Newbottle to their domains in Clydesdale; and from King Alexander II. they obtained similar grants of free passage by the usual ways, with permission to depasture their cattle for one night, on every part of their route, excepting upon the meadows and growing corn. The rectorial revenues of Monkland were joined to those of Cadder, in forming a rich prebend, which was held as the appropriate benefice of the subdean of Glasgow; and although the period of this arrangement is not known, it continued till the Reformation. Previous to this era, a chapel was erected at Kipps, on the borders of the present district of New Monkland, which was the property of the Newbottle monks, and the abbots are said to have held annual courts at it, when they levied their rents and feu-duties, and transacted the other business pertaining to their barony of Monkland. This chapel was destroyed at the stormy period of the Reformation, and its site can scarcely now be pointed out. About the same time, the monastery of Newbottle was overthrown, and all the fair domains which had so long remained in the possession of the monks was wrested from them. In 1587, the barony of Monkland was granted in fee to Mark Ker, the commendator of the monastery, and at the same time he was created Lord Newbottle; but afterwards the barony was divided, and parcelled out into various hands. A portion called Medrocs fell to the share of Lord Boyd, but a still larger share of the barony was acquired by the wily and hoarding Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, the King's advocate of the times of James VI. He obtained a charter for it from that monarch in 1602, and at the same time a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland. Sir Thomas subsequently sold the barony to Sir James Cleland, whose son and heir, Ludovick, disposed of it to James, Marquis of Hamilton. In 1639, the Marquis secured his purchase by a charter from the king, granting him the lands and barony of Monkland, with the right of patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, to be held of the king, in fee, for the yearly payment of a trifling sum in the name of bleach-ferm. In the reign of Charles II., the College of Glasgow purchased from the Duchess of Hamilton the patronage and tithes of the subdeanery of Glasgow, as well as of the churches of Cadder and Monkland; and for this a charter was also obtained from the king, which was ratified by act of parliament in 1672. Subsequently to this period, the heritors of the parishes of New and Old Monkland purchased the right of presentation to both these parishes from the College, under authority of the act 1690, respecting the purchase of church-patronage, and it has since been exercised by the heritors and elders. The tithes of both parishes, however, still belong to the College of Glasgow, out of which the stipends of the parochial ministers are paid.

MONKLAND (OLD), a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire, extending for several miles along the eastern bank of the Clyde, and forming part of the old barony of Monkland, alluded to in the above article. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of New Monkland, Cadder, and the barony of Glasgow; on the south by Bothwell; on the east by New Monkland and Bothwell; and on the west by Cambuslang and Rutherglen, from which it is separated by the Clyde. The form of the parish is irregular, extending to 10 miles at its greatest length, and varying from 2 to 4½ in breadth. The appearance of the land is generally flat, or gently undulating; and whether the fertility of its superficies, or the abundance of its mineral treasures are considered,

Old Monkland is one of the most important and wealthy parishes in the county of Lanark. The writer of the Old Statistical Account says,—"A stranger is struck with the view of this parish. It has the appearance of an immense garden. The soil is of three kinds. Along the banks of the Clyde and Calder, which wash this parish for 9 or 10 miles, there is a strong clay. Here are produced luxuriant crops of every grain, especially of wheat; sometimes from 12 to 16 bolls are taken off an acre. The middle of the parish is a light sand, affording excellent crops of oats and potatoes. Towards the north are considerable tracts of moss." This account, penned half-a-century ago, is still generally true, if we except the fact that improved culture has vastly increased the production of the soil, and that the rapid advance of population, and the majestic progress of the mineral trade, have sadly marred those features of rural loveliness for which the district was formerly celebrated. Withal, there are few districts which combine so much of the attributes of country-life with the bustle and stir of manufactures; for the soil of Old Monkland is dotted at every little distance with the ornate villas of the aristocracy of the western capital,—with the blazing furnaces and tall chimneys of the iron and coal works,—with stripes of thriving plantation, and clumps of old wood,—with orchards, grassy holms, or waving grain,—and with the homely farm-steading, or lowly home of the cottar. From the facilities of obtaining lime and manure both by canal and railway, a soil—which is naturally fertile—has been improved to the highest degree, and it has been estimated that the gross agricultural produce, including the rental of the houses, now amounts to more than £40,000 per annum. In respect of fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, the district of Old Monkland is much superior to New Monkland; and has been regarded as the most productive soil which anywhere covers the great mineral fields. Here, as in the sister-parish, flax used to be extensively cultivated many years ago, and some of the farmers might have so much as from 20 to 30 acres annually under crop; but, from causes noticed in the former article, its cultivation has either entirely ceased, or become very partial. It is to its almost exhaustless stores of coal and iron, that Old Monkland owes its principal celebrity,—a celebrity which, as regards the former, is of very long standing. In an account of the parish published before the beginning of the present century, it is said: "This parish abounds with coal; and what a benefit it is for Glasgow and its environs to be so amply provided with this necessary article! There are computed to be a greater number of colliers here than in any other parish in Scotland." The progress in the coal-trade, since the period alluded to, has been almost magical; and as no year passes without an additional number of pits being sunk, while the old ones continue in vigorous operation, it would seem that scarcely any limits can be set to the vast aggregate mineral production of which the district is capable. The more that the applications of industry and capital are brought to bear upon it,—the more that the facilities of transit are increased,—the more are the abundance and capabilities of this parish and the adjoining one developed. The coal—which is here always found above the lime—is worked in pits of from 30 to 100 fathoms in depth. The following account of the position of the principal working-seams, which we take the liberty of transcribing from the 'New Statistical Account,' drawn up by the Rev. William Patrick, cannot fail to be interesting to all mineralogists:—"1. The upper coal; coarse, and seldom workable; its average distance above the Ell-coal is from 14 to 16 fathoms. 2. The Ell or Mossdale coal; three to four feet thick, of inferior estimation in this parish, and generally too thin to work; but in some places a thick coal, and of excellent quality. 3. The Pyotshaw, or rough-ell; from three to five feet thick, and from seven to ten fathoms below the Ell-coal. 4. The main coal. It often unites with the above, and forms one seam, as at Drumpellier in this parish. These two seams are thus sometimes in actual contact, and in other instances separated by a wide interval of six or seven fathoms. 5. Humph coal; seldom thick enough to be workable in this parish, and generally interlaid with fragments of freestone, about ten fathoms below the main coal. 6. Splint-coal; about four fathoms below the Humph, and of very superior quality. It varies from two to five feet in thickness, and is mostly used for smelting iron. This seam, when of any considerable thickness, is justly esteemed, when got by the proprietors here, a great prize. 7. Little coal; always below splint, the distance varying from three fathoms to six feet. It is from three to three-and-a-half feet in thickness, and is a free, sulphury coal of inferior quality. 8. The Virtue-well, or Sour-milk coal, from two to four feet thick, occurs from 26 to 28 fathoms below the splint. 9. The Kiltongue coal lies 22 fathoms below the Virtue-well, and like it, is from two to four feet in thickness. 10. The Drumgray coal lies six fathoms below the Kiltongue, and perhaps from 60 to 100 fathoms above the first or upper band of limestone. It is seldom more than 18 or 20 inches thick. There are, besides these 10 seams, about 23 smaller seams between them, none of which are of a workable thickness. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 feet." The same account adds: "This large and important coal-field is much intersected with dikes, and a knowledge of these is a knowledge of the strata, and of the manner in which they are affected by them." Still more than to its coal, however, is the parish of Old Monkland in recent times, indebted to its ironstone and iron-works: although it is proper to mention that the ore for the supply of the latter is, to a great extent, drawn from the adjoining parish of New Monkland. The introduction of the hot air blast, the increasing demand for iron for railway and other purposes, but, above all, the abundant possession of the most valuable of all the iron metals,—viz., the Black-band,—which contains so much coal as nearly to burn itself,—are the main causes which have contributed to the almost unparalleled advance of Old Monkland in population and prosperity. To the burning of ironstone has been added within the last two or three years, works and machinery for the manufacture of bar or malleable iron; and this branch of this great business is now in the course of rapid extension, and promises, at no distant period, to enable the proprietors to export largely to England an article which was at one time exclusively imported from that division of the kingdom. Everywhere is heard the brattling of machinery,—the sonorous stroke of mighty hammers,—and the hissing and clanking of the steam-engine; and the flames which perpetually belch from the craters of its numerous furnaces, and for miles around illume the country on the darkest nights, have not inappropriately earned for Old Monkland the title of the 'Land of Fire.' Fortunes have been realized here in the iron-trade, with a rapidity only equalled by the sudden and princely gains of some of the adventurers who accompanied Pizarro to Peru. It is understood that the profits of a single establishment in this line during the year 1840, were nearly £60,000; while little more than 20 years previously the co-partners of this company were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in following the agricultural vocation of their fathers. Another

instance is that on the property of Rochsilloch the annual rent for raw minerals now amounts to about £13,000 per annum, while for farming-purposes alone it would not let for more than a few hundreds; and a few years ago, before its mineral-wealth was so well developed, the fee-simple, or entire proprietary of the whole, would not have amounted to what is produced from it in a single year! The principal iron-works in this parish, or in the immediate borders of it, are—Gartsherrie, Cadder, Dundyvan, Monkland, Summerlee, Clyde, and Carnbroe, producing amongst them by far the larger portion of the iron manufactured in Scotland, and giving employment to thousands of persons in the large village of Coatbridge, and other communities rising in the parish. The first of these, though not now the most extensive, was the Clyde iron-works, erected in 1786, upon ground feued from James Dunlop, Esq. of Garnkirk. At the outset there were only two small furnaces, consuming about 20,000 tons of coal per annum, though the amount of pig-iron produced is not stated. Even in 1806, the produce of pig-iron in the whole of Lanarkshire did not amount to 10,000 tons yearly; now the furnaces of Old Monkland alone are computed to produce 200,000 tons, with an expenditure of 600,000 tons of coal, and an incredible quantity of lime. But as has been already stated, this gigantic item in our national resources is still only in its infancy. It is computed by many who have looked closely into the trade, that the mineral productions of the Monkland districts, great as they are, bid fair to be doubled in a few years; and it is scarcely possible to estimate the auxiliary or adjunctive branches of industry which their extension may call into being.* The following account of the position of the ironstone strata is borrowed from the account to which we have already been indebted,—viz., that of Mr. Patrick, in the New Statistical Account—and in addition to Old Monkland, has a partial application to the ironstone strata of New Monkland. He says:—"1. The Upper Black-band. It lies about 24 fathoms above the Ell-coal, as indicated in the succession of strata given above. It is of very local occurrence, like all the ironstones, and has only been found worth working at Palace-craig. It is of inferior quality, and only about 18 inches thick. 2. The Black-band, also called Mushet's Black-band, from the name of the person who first worked it to any extent. This is the great staple commodity for the supply of the iron-market, and when found to any extent is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor. Its average depth below the splint is about 15 or 16 fathoms, and it varies in thickness from 14 to 18 inches, and occupies an area of from 8 to 10 square miles. 3. Airdrie-hill Black-band. In this property, which is in New Monkland, there is a band of ironstone, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, lying about 3 feet below the Black-band, or Mushet's-band. It is found only in part of the lands of Airdrie-hill, and is by far the most local of all the ironstones."—There are a number of quarries in full and active operation in the parish, and from the vast quantity of building in progress, the trade is a very profitable one. The quarries produce abundance of red freestone, white freestone, white pavement-stone, whinstone, and greenstone. There is no lime worked in Old Monkland.—A good deal of weaving is done for the Glasgow market in the parish, and there are also other manufactures in progress.

The Clyde forms the western boundary of the parish, entering it at Daldowie, and near the same point the North Calder, which runs through the parish for a short distance, falls into the Clyde. There are various streamlets in the district which all find their way to the Clyde. Bishop-loch in the parish covers an area of about 80 acres; Woodend-loch, 50 acres, and Lochend, 40 acres. The means of communication in this important parish are now of the most

* We shall here introduce a few important particulars from a paper 'On the State and Prospects of the Iron-trade in Scotland and South Wales, in May, 1839,' read before the Liverpool Polytechnic society on the 13th June, by Joseph Johnston, Esq., iron-merchant, Liverpool. In 1802 Great Britain possessed 168 blast-furnaces, yielding a product of 170,000 tons; and this product amounted, in 1806, to 250,000 tons, derived from 227 coke-furnaces, of which only 159 were in activity at once. In 1820, the make of iron had risen to 400,000 tons; and in 1826 to about 600,000 tons. From 1823 to 1839, the iron-trade saw many fluctuations; the price of forge pig-iron varying from £2 10s. to £10 per ton at the works; but the make of this country was still increasing, and in 1838, I believe it reached to upwards of 1,000,000 tons. The introduction of the hot-blast formed quite a new era in the iron-trade; and consequent increase of produce of iron—particularly in Scotland, where this invention was first applied—has been incredibly great, and is still progressing.—There are in Scotland 52 furnaces in blast, 5 out, 7 building, and 24 contemplated. Supposing the whole of these furnaces to be in full activity by the end of the year 1842, and giving the average produce of 100 tons per week to each furnace, we shall have Scotland alone producing 457,600 tons of foundry cast-iron per year, equalling the make of the United Kingdom 20 years ago. Sixty-five out of the eighty-eight furnaces I have enumerated are situated in or about the Monklands, to the south and south-east of Glasgow, and distant from that city 7 to 10 miles. The works in that district have the command of the Black-band ironstone, which my informant states to be so great an advantage that without it the trade would not be worth following. Three of the largest makers of iron in Scotland are directing their attention to the manufacture of bar-iron, and with every prospect of most complete success. The Monkland Iron-company are erecting mills and forges capable of making 230 tons malleable iron per week. Dunlop, Wilson, & Co., of Dundyvan, are making preparations to enable them, when in full operation, to produce 300 tons of bars, &c. weekly. William Dixon, Esq. of Govan iron-works, has now ready for immediate working, capabilities for producing 200 tons of malleable iron per week; his mills and forges are on the outskirts of Glasgow, and are known as the Glasgow Iron-works, Town-head. The Muirkirk Iron-company have 4 blast-furnaces, 3 of which are in blast, with an average produce of about 40 tons of bars weekly, and the capability of extending to 100 tons, without increase of power. This statement comprises the present, and, so far as is known, the prospective operations in the malleable iron-trade in Scotland, with the exception of two small forges, the Lancefield and the Gartness where they puddle a little from white iron. In an interesting work published by Mr. Scrivenor in 1841, upon the history of the Iron-trade, we learn that the recent introduction of the hot-blast has led to a vast saving in the expenditure of coal in the Scotch iron-works. In 1829, 8 tons, 1½ cwt. of coals were required to produce a ton of iron; but when the hot-blast was introduced in the following year, a ton of iron was obtained with only 2 tons, 13½ cwt. of coals. The hot blast has been tried in England, but with inferior success, owing to the difference in the quality of the coals. Mr. Scrivenor more than hints his fears, that the Scotch iron may in consequence drive the English out of the market. In the text a prediction has been hazarded, regarding the vast extension of the iron-trade, which may be reasonably looked for, and that this prediction is not altogether visionary may be gathered from the following passage from Mr. Scrivenor's book:—"It is truly astonishing, when we look back and consider in how few years the iron-manufacture has arrived at its present vast extent, and that this rapid increase has occasioned no heavy accumulations of stock. The iron-trade, in common with all other trades, feels the effect of any general stagnation, but not from over-production, as with its growth new channels of consumption have kept pace. The endless detail into which the foundry-trade branches itself, the almost universal fabrication which it embraces, consumes a very large proportion of the make; in buildings, iron is becoming a very general substitute for wood; railroads may also be particularly mentioned as consuming a very considerable quantity of manufactured as well as cast-iron, but principally the former. It would be endless to show where it has been, within a few years, introduced; but we cannot omit noticing its recent application to the building of ships. The success attending these first trials cannot but lead to the conclusion, that, for the future, ships will very generally be made of iron instead of wood; and if so, what a field it opens to the ironmaster, and how greatly it will add to the consumption! The plates of which the ships will be built, must necessarily be of a very superior description of iron, involving a greater waste, and consequently increasing the consumption of pig-iron; and those works must be benefited, the quality and character of whose iron stands high; as where the safety of hundreds or thousands of individuals is at stake, the very best iron alone should be used. With increased facilities of procuring iron at a reasonable price, America, and also France—provided that in this latter country the duties are reduced—will become large purchasers; and our iron-trade, unlike many of the other manufactures, being altogether the production of our own soil, will continue to give employment to hundreds of thousands of our population, to the great advantage of the country at large, as well, we trust, as the individual benefit of the iron-master."

ample kind. In addition to parish and turnpike roads, no fewer than four great railways enter or are connected with the district,—viz., the GARNKIRK and GLASGOW RAILWAY, the MONKLAND and KIRKINTILLOCH, the BALLOCHNIE, and the WISHAW and COLTNESS: [see these articles.] The MONKLAND and GLASGOW CANAL [which also see] extends through almost the entire length of the parish. By all of these means there is cheap and constant communication with Glasgow, both for passengers and mineral and agricultural produce. There is nothing in this populous parish which properly deserves the name of a town; but there is a succession of villages which are rapidly rising in wealth and population, and some of the principal far outstrip, in architecture and business activity, several of the royal burghs of Scotland which boast an antiquity of centuries. The names of these are Coatbridge, Langlone, Dundyvan, Baillieston, and Crosshill. There is also an extensive and rising village-population at the following localities: viz., Tolcross, Carmyle, Broomhouse, and Toxley, Merriston, Bargeddie, Barrachine, Dykehead, and Coatdyke. The population of this parish has, like that of New Monkland, increased with railroad speed, especially between the years 1831 and 1841, as will be seen by the following statement of its progressive rise:—

Years.	Population.
In 1755,	1 813
1791,	4,000
1801	4,006
1811,	5,469
1821,	6 983
1831,	9,580
1841,	19,075

The last total, viz. of 1841, is made up of 10, males, and 8,725 females, the unusual disparity of sexes being easily accounted for by the vast immigration of workmen into the parish of late years, in consequence of the great increase of the iron-trade. The rate of increase in the population, between the years 1831 and 1841, has been 105.37 per cent. The number of houses, in 1831, was 1,499. At the census of 1841 there were in the parish 3,362 inhabited houses, 123 uninhabited, and 75 building. The number of distinct families was 2,486.

The assessed property in the parish in 1815, amounted to £19,806.—Old Monkland is situated in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron of the parish-church, the heritors and kirk-session. Stipend £263 14s. 7d. The glebe extends to 3½ acres, valued at £2 10s. per acre, with £8 paid in lieu of grass glebe. Unappropriated teinds, (belonging to the college of Glasgow,) £439 11s. The parish-church was built in 1790, and the interior accommodation has been increased since 1822, until it is now capable of accommodating 902 sitters. There are also *quoad sacra* parishes at Crosshill and Gartsherrie,—the former church being built to accommodate 600 sitters; and the latter—which is a very elegant structure, principally erected by the munificence of the Messrs. Baird of Gartsherrie—calculated to accommodate 1,500. The cost of the erection was £3,300, and the bell alone is valued at £180. The minister has a manse and a bond for £150 per annum, which may be increased with the rise of the seat-rents. There are also some thriving dissenting congregations within the district.—There are one parochial school, and three branch-schools in the parish,—the salary of the principal master being £31, and that of each of the others £6 15s. 11d. The parish is otherwise abundantly supplied with the means of education by the private schools, or those not parochial, at which the fees are extremely moderate. For particulars regarding the ancient history of Old Monkland, see NEW MONKLAND.

MONKLAND, or MONKLAND AND GLASGOW, CANAL. This artificial water-way forms an excellent means of communication between the city of Glasgow, and the rich coal and iron districts in the parishes of New and Old Monkland, distant from it about 12 miles. From a statement by Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, when manager of the canal in 1815, it appears that the undertaking was suggested to the magistrates of Glasgow in 1769, as a means of securing to the inhabitants of that city, at all times, a plentiful supply of coals; and they, after having employed the celebrated James Watt, who was then resident in Glasgow, to survey the ground, obtained an act of parliament for carrying out the measure, the Corporation of the city subscribing a number of shares to the stock. Under this first act, the canal was begun in 1771, and about 10 miles of it were executed. The first 2 miles of the canal, extending from the basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are upon the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde canal; the other 8 miles, beginning at the top of the Blackhill, are upon a level 96 feet higher The communication between these levels was at that early time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were lowered down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level. The capital necessary to complete the undertaking was by this original act declared to be £10,000, divided into 100 shares; but this sum was found to be altogether insufficient; for, in addition to expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing the above part only of the operations. The concern, in this unfinished state, produced no revenue; and the creditors naturally became pressing. A number of the stockholders, too, refused to make advances either for the liquidation of the debt, or for the completion of the plan. The whole stock of the company was consequently brought to sale, and purchased, in 1789, by Messrs. William Stirling and Sons of Glasgow, at £25 a share; the original shares having cost the subscribers £203 each. These gentlemen, immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the canal; and in 1790, having, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde canal, procured a second act of parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between these navigations, by a cut from their basin at Port-Dundas in Glasgow, to the Monkland canal basin, built locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland canal to the river Calder, which was introduced into it; and that navigation was made the aqueduct for passing the supplies of water from this stream, and a reservoir formed upon it, to the Forth and Clyde canal. On these operations the Messrs. Stirling are understood to have expended £100,000. The Monkland canal is 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 feet at the bottom. The depth of water upon the lock-sills is 5½ feet. To connect the upper and lower levels, at Blackhill, there are two sets of four double locks of two chambers; each chamber is 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; the ascent in each being 12 feet. The level at the top of the Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, 8 miles, where there are two single locks of 11½ feet each, after which the canal goes on upon the level it has then gained to the river Calder. The supplies of water for the Monkland canal are derived from the contiguous streams, from the river Calder, as before mentioned, and from the reservoir at Hill-end, beyond Airdrie, covering 300 acres of ground near the source of that river, and which was formed at the expense of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation. The boats which navigate the canal are about 70 feet in length, by 12 feet in breadth, and are from 4 to 4½ feet in depth. They are dragged

by one horse; and carry from 50 to 60 tons of coal or iron of 12 cwt. each. The rate of tonnage allowed by these early acts to be levied on coals and other articles carried upon the canal, was 2d. per ton per mile; but the whole of this sum has not at any time been exacted. The price of coals delivered in Glasgow, in 1775—the period at which this mineral was at first brought along the canal—was 2s. 6d. per cart or waggon of 12 cwt.; but it is scarcely necessary to say that this very moderate figure has since been very much advanced. From the advantage which the canal offers of easy communication with both the East and Western seas, and from its unlimited command of coal, the vicinity has always been considered favourable for the establishment of manufactures, especially of a bulky nature. For a long series of years at the outset, the revenue of the canal was wholly absorbed by the expenses incidental to the extension and improvement of the undertaking. In 1807, when a dividend first began to be made, the gross revenue amounted to £4,725; and, in 1814, it was £5,087: although the navigation during this year was stopped during eleven weeks, principally by the severe frost, but partly on account of some necessary repairs. From 1814 or 1815, up to the year 1825, the traffic continued without much variation; but about the last-mentioned date a great impulse was given to the coal and iron trade by the establishment of railroads in the mineral districts, along the line of which an enormous amount of capital has been profitably invested in the formation of foundries and coal-works. The Canal company were not slow in availing themselves of these iron pathways as feeders to their own trade; and accordingly, wherever it has been practicable, they have formed loading basins and wharfs on the canal, connecting them by offsets with the railways in the vicinity. The additional traffic resulting from this source has been very great; advancing in fact in a ratio commensurate with the facilities of communication or transit which capital, judiciously applied, has called into existence. So much has this increase been developed, that it has had the effect of trebling the annual revenue within the last ten years, and it is still progressively on the advance. In 1840 the revenue amounted to £20,000, and the market-price of the original £100 shares was £2,000, upon which a dividend of £5 per cent. was paid. At this date (October 1841) the shares sell readily at £2,800; and by act of parliament, obtained last session, each original share was subdivided into 80, the price of which is £35. When the railways were first projected, much alarm seems to have been excited among the Canal proprietors lest the trade should be entirely diverted from their navigation to the new channels; and acting under this apprehension, the company reduced their dues to about one-third of the rate which had been charged up till that time, and while the concern has nevertheless continued to pay admirably, these have not been again raised. It is a fact worthy of notice, that although previously to the opening of the GARNKIRK and GLASGOW RAILWAY [which see], which, from running parallel with the canal, comes more immediately into competition with it, the passage-boats rarely carried so many as 20,000 passengers in a year, yet, in the face of that competition, the number of passengers has been gradually increasing, and during the year preceding the period at which this is written, no fewer than 70,000 persons have been carried by the company's boats. For the purpose of rendering the canal as complete as possible, and of facilitating the transit of its traffic, a very large sum has been recently expended by the company in the formation of new works, and of these the principal are:—1. Additional reservoirs in the parish of Shotts, all uniting in the river Calder which flows into the canal at Woodhall, near Holytown, thereby insuring an abundant supply of water at all times. 2. Extensive loading-basins and wharfs connected with the Monkland and Kirkintilloch rail way, near Dundyvan iron-works, and others adjoining the same railway, in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Baird's works at Gartsherrie. 3. New locks at Blackhill, near Glasgow, which, when completed, will form probably the most splendid work of the kind in the United Kingdom. These locks will then consist of two entire sets of four double locks each, (either set being worked independently of the other,) which have been constructed at an outlay of upwards of £30,000. The parishes through which the canal passes are those of Old and New Monkland, and the Barony of Glasgow. There are three branch-canals from the main water-line, viz. one to Cadder iron-works near Airdrie, about a mile in length; another to Dundyvan iron-works, extending to about a quarter of a mile; and a third to Gartsherrie works, about a mile long. It is scarcely necessary to say that coal and iron form the staple traffic and principal support of the Monkland canal. Of these articles the immense aggregate of nearly 500,000 tons was carried along this canal in the course of the year 1840; and it is expected that a fifth more will be carried during the current year, 1841. Besides the above, there is a large quantity of timber, manure, &c., transported along the canal at a very moderate rate, the beneficial effects of which are plainly visible in fertilizing and beautifying the face of the country along both sides of the banks.

MONKLAND AND KIRKINTILLOCH RAILWAY. This railway forms an important connecting link between the rich mineral fields, and coal district, in the parishes of Old and New Monkland, and the city of Glasgow, and also the extensive and increasing iron-works in the vicinity of Coatbridge. The act authorizing the operations was obtained in 1824, being 5 Geo. IV. cap. 49. The original capital of £32,000 was subsequently increased by £20,000, in terms of an act of 1833, being 3 and 4 of William IV. cap. 114; and the stock was further increased, in 1840, by £34,000, making a total of £86,000. The railway was opened in 1826. It had originally only a single line of rails, with convenient passing places, being adapted solely for horse-haulage; and the trade upon it for the first three or four years was comparatively small. As the mineral resources of the district became developed, however, its traffic increased with amazing rapidity, and during the last few years it has been of the most extensive description. In 1839 the amount of coal, iron, and other goods passing along the line amounted to 878,597 tons; and in 1840, to 1,081,863 tons. At the outset, the railway was laid with fish-bellied rails of the weight of 28 lbs. per yard; but these have all been replaced by parallel rails at the rate of 56 lbs. per yard, and at the same time it has been formed a double line throughout, while in various parts there have been three, four, and five lines of rails laid, to give every facility to the increasing traffic, which is now almost entirely moved by locomotive power. The company have at present 10 locomotive engines, 8 of which are daily in use; and they have also erected large and commodious workshops for building and repairing their engines at Moss-side, the eastern terminus or junction with the BALLOCHNEY RAILWAY: which see. The length of the line, from the southern terminus at Palace-craig, to the northern terminus at Kirkintilloch, is 10½ miles; and including its branch to the eastern terminus, at its junction with the Ballochney railway at Kipps' byre, it is

12½ miles in length, traversing in its course the parishes of Old and New Monkland, Cadder, and Kirkintilloch. The latter, as has been stated, is its northern terminus, and here a commodious basin has been formed for the loading of vessels of every size, from the smallest scow to the largest vessel which navigates the Forth and Clyde canal, and by this canal it is brought into communication alike with the East and Western seas. The western terminus of the line is at Gargill, where it forms a junction with the GARNKIRK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY [which see], and by means of this line, as well as by the Monkland canal, it communicates with the great manufacturing and commercial city of Glasgow. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway also connects itself with the rich mineral districts traversed by the recently opened Wishaw and Coltness railway; and, from what has been stated, it will be seen that this line is connected with the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway to the west; the Ballochney railway to the east; the Wishaw and Coltness railway, and Monkland canal, to the south-west; and the Forth and Clyde canal to the north-west. The difference of level between the eastern terminus at Kipps' byre, and the northern terminus at Kirkintilloch, is 134 feet, giving 1 in 111 as the average gradient; but the gradients vary in different parts of the line from 1 in 60 to 1 in 5,200. The width of the gauge of rails is 4 feet 6 inches, and the cutting throughout the line is moderate, the largest cut being at Bedlay, where its depth is about 30 feet, for the length of about one furlong. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch is not properly of itself a passenger-line, although passengers are carried along a portion of it, in connection with the Garnkirk and Glasgow and the Slamannan railways. It has, on the whole, however, been a most successful line of railway, as will be seen from the following note of its increasing revenue:

STATE OF THE REVENUE OF MONKLAND AND KIRKINTILLOCH RAILWAY.

1828,	£2,837 13 11
1829,	3,480 5 0
1830,	3,538 4 1
1831,	3,602 1 6
1832,*	3,278 1 4½
1833,	4,578 15 8
1834,	5,081 17 3
1835,	6,260 3 9
1836,	6,792 11 11
1837,	7,203 1 9
1838,	11,172 18 0
1839,	13,985 10 0
1840,	16,991 3 7

It is scarcely possible to point out a railway which has had more the effect of benefitting the line of country through which it runs, than the Monkland and Kirkintilloch. Previous to its formation, the lands in the neighbourhood were comparatively shut up; their mineral fields were comparatively unproductive; and only a thatched cottage was here and there seen to dot the surface. But the railway once in operation, a change, as if effected by magic, came over the face and feelings of the district. Public works were erected,—population gathered in masses by thousands,—splendid edifices were called into existence,—and property, once considered almost valueless, excepting for the scanty returns of its tillage or herbage, became a mine of wealth which may enrich many succeeding generations. As a proof of this, it may only be stated that the once humble and unpretending village of Coatbridge has, within these two or three years, started into lusty life as a thriving and populous town, with buildings which will bear comparison with those in the capital of the west, in addition to its established and dissenting churches, and its handsome branch of the Western bank of Scotland. But it would seem indeed that there is scarcely any limit to the prosperity which may await these mineral districts, in connection with the easy and rapid mode of transit which this railway affords.

* The falling off in the revenue, this year, is accounted for by an extensive strike of the colliers; and by the breaking out and subsequent ravages of the cholera at Kirkintilloch.

MONKTON-HALL, a small village on the left bank of the river Esk, a mile north of Musselburgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. While the Scottish army lay around it previous to the battle of Pinkie, a hurried and imperfect parliament was convoked in the village, and enacted that the nearest heir of any person who should fall in the battle should, if the slain were an ecclesiastic, receive a gift of his benefice, and, if a layman, have his ward, nonentresse, relief and marriage free.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK, an united parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Dundonald, Symington, and Craigie; on the east by Tarbolton and St. Quivox; on the south-east and south by St. Quivox and Newton-upon-Ayr; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. Its greatest length from north to south is 3¾ miles; its breadth is from 1½ to 3½ miles; and its area is between 9 and 10 square miles. Two brooks —one of which, called Powburn, is powerful enough to drive two corn-mills—run across the parish to the sea. The coast-line is about 2¼ miles long, low, flat, and sandy, looking tamely up from a very slow dip of submerged beach, and variegated with bluffs and sandy knolls covered with bent. The surface of the interior rises slightly from the frith, but looks to the eye almost a dead level. The soil along the coast, and over a considerable part of the southern district, is light sand incapable of tillage; in the central district, is a deep, rich loam; and in the north and north-east, is a strong earthy clay. The grounds subject to the plough, and those which are waste or in pasture, are nearly in the proportion to each other of 24 to 7. The arable grounds are enclosed, for the most part, with ditch and hedge, and finely sheltered with belts of wood; and exhibit results of the most assiduous and skilful cultivation. The unreclaimed lands serve for the pasturing of young cattle, and owing to the warmth of the climate, saline depositions, from the proximity of the sea, are judged conducive to the recovery of weak sheep. About 50 acres are under wood, nearly all plantation. Coal was till very recently worked for 30 years from a seam now nearly exhausted, lying within 6 or 7 fathoms of the surface; and it has been worked for about 25 years from a seam nearly 40 fathoms from the surface, and 4½ feet thick. A quarry of excellent sandstone, both red and white, is open near the shore. Of various mansions and villas, the chief are Fairfield, Adamton, and Orangefield. The village of Monkton is situated a mile from the sea, and 4 miles north of Ayr, and has a population of about 380. It is touched by the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and by the turnpike between Glasgow and Portpatrick, by that between Ayr and Irvine, and by that between Mauchline and Irvine. Other villages are PRESTWICK and PRESTWICK-TOLL: which see. Population, in 1801, 986; in 1831, 1,818. Houses 281. Assessed property in 1815, £6,377.—This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Reid of Adamton. Stipend £203 16s. 10d.; glebe £35. Unappropriated teinds £598. The parish-church, situated half-way between the villages of Monkton and Prestwick, and built in 1837, after a design by David Bryce, Esq., of Edinburgh, is at once a conspicuous landmark, a commanding feature in the landscape, and one of the most handsome ecclesiastical edifices in Ayrshire. Sittings 825. The

old parish-churches are still standing, and were both in use till 1837. That of Monkton is from 3½ to nearly 4 feet thick in the walls, has long been bent off the perpendicular on one side, is roofed chiefly with oak, and has the traditionary fame of being the very building near which Sir William Wallace had the remarkable dream recorded in the 7th book of the poem of Blind Harry. The church of Prestwick is probably of equal antiquity, has stone buttresses at the east end, serves as a landmark, and commands a beautiful prospect of the frith of Clyde.—The parishes were united in the 17th century, and consisted of the old parish of Monkton, which was anciently called Prestwick, the old parish of Prestwick, which was anciently called Prestwick-burgh, and the chapel district of Crossby, which, previous to the Reformation, belonged to Dundonald. Prestwick lies on the south, Monkton in the middle, and Crossby on the north. The first had its name from being the 'habitation of a priest;' the second from becoming the property of monks; and the third from having 'a dwelling at a cross.' The church of Monkton was anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and that of Prestwick to St. Nicholas; and both were given by Walter, the son of Allan, the first Steward of Scotland, to the monks of Paisley, and continued to be, the former a vicarage, and the latter a chaplainry, under them till the Reformation. In 1779, the southern part of Prestwick was detached from the district, and erected into the parish of Newton-upon-Ayr.—Between Prestwick and Prestwick Toll, stand some ruins of an ancient hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Ninian. The establishment is traditionally said to have been founded by King Robert Bruce, who was himself afflicted with leprosy, the result of hard fare, hard living, and hard work. It was endowed with the lands of Robert-loan, now called Loans, in Dundonald parish, with the lands of Sheles and Spital Sheles, and some other lands in Kyle Stewart, and it was governed by a prior or guardian, and had a chaplain. How many persons were originally maintained by it cannot now be known. Wallace of Newton acquired, in the reign of James II., its lands of Spital-Sheles, the hereditary governorship of its other lands, and the hereditary possession of its office of keeper; and in 1515, Hugh Wallace of Newton resigned the whole in favour of his brother Adam. All that now remained of its revenue, were the feu-duties payable from its lands granted in feefarm; and this was thenceforth distributed in equal shares among eight objects of the greatest charity,—the leprosy having long disappeared. The right of appointing the recipients belonged for a long time to Wallace of Craigie, but was purchased in 1787 by the burgh of Ayr. Robert Gordon, in his description of Kyle, written in the reign of Charles I., mentions the chapel of the hospital, and says that the persons admitted to the charity were then lodged in huts or cottages in the vicinity.—Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and about £5 other emoluments. The parish-school was attended in 1834 by 116 scholars; and a private school by 52.

MONREITH. See GLASSERTON.

MONRITHMONT, or MONTEITHMONT MOOR, a moorish tract of about 2,000 acres, stretching northward from the most northerly part of the Sidlaw hill range in Forfarshire. It was once a waste common, unowned by any parochial district; but is now almost all a densely planted forest, and is understood to be distributed among the parishes of Farnell, Kennell, Kirkden, Guthrie, and Brechin,—about three-fourths being included in the first.

MONS-HILL. See DALMENY.

MONTEITH, MONTEATH, or MENTEITH, a district occupying the south-west part of Perthshire. Excepting the parish of Balquidder which anciently belonged to the stewartry of Strathern, the district comprehends all the lands west of the Ochil hills in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of the Allan. The entire district is about 28 miles in extreme length from east to west, and 15 in extreme breadth; and includes the whole of the parishes of Callander, Aberfoyle, Port-of-Monteith, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Lecropt, and part of the parishes of Kippen, Dunblane, and Logie. Large tracts of it are eminently rich in the finest elements of landscape. Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Monteith was a separate or independent stewartry. The district anciently gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham. The earldom was created in 1428, became conjoined with the earldom of Airth, and since 1694 has been dormant.

MONTEITH (LOCH OF), a fine sheet of water in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire; of a circular form, and about 7 miles in circumference. Its shores display none of that rude magnificence and grandeur which is the usual characteristic of Highland scenery; but, on the other hand, they present an aspect of soft and pastoral beauty which soothes and gratifies the soul, filling the contemplative mind with thoughts calm and quiet as its own transparent waters. The northern shore is beautifully adorned with oak, Spanish chestnut, and plane trees of ancient growth,—the remains of those which adorned the park of the Earls of Menteith. Some of the chestnut-trees are 17 feet in circumference, at 6 feet above the ground; and, from counting the rings at the last thinnings of the wood—which was about 60 years ago—it is certain that they must be above three centuries old. On the same side, the manse and church of Port-of-Monteith, with the elegant mausoleum of the family of Gartmore situated close on the margin of the water, increase the interest of the scene. The lake contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its expanse; a long, narrow, wooded promontory, which runs far into the water, diversifies the southern shore. The larger island is called Inchmahome, or Inchmahoma, or 'the Isle of Rest;' and well is it named so, for a more calm and quiet abode could not easily be selected than might here be found for a contemplative and pious mind: see INCHMAHOME. The island immediately to the east, which is less in size, is called the Island of Tulla, or the Earl's Isle. *Tulla* signifies, in Gaelic, 'a hall;' and on this island the Earls of Menteith, the ancient lords of the district of Monteith, had their residence. The smallest island is called the Dog Isle, where the Earls had their dog-kennel; while the stables were situated on the western shore of the lake. Of the chapels attached to the priory of Inchmahome, one was situated at the east end of the lake, about a furlong north from its outlet, and close to the shore, on what is now the property of General Graham Stirling; another was at Arnchly, 'the Field of the Sword,' about a mile from the west end of the lake; a third at Cappellerroch, in the Barony of Drummond; and a fourth at Balquahapple, formerly the property of the family of Drummond.

In our article on Inchmahome, we have stated that the Princess Mary found an asylum in the priory when a child, after the disastrous battle of Pinkie, fought in September, 1547: on a gentle eminence, close to the margin of the lake, there still remains a boxwood summer-house, with a beautiful hawthorn

tree in the centre, in which, it is said, the youthful princess often amused herself.—The ruins of the residence of the Earls of Menteith still exist on the island of Tulla. The buildings occupy almost the whole island, and enclose a small court-yard. The most spacious of the houses was at one time divided into three apartments. In the lower story was the hall, furnished, as appears from an inventory of the furniture, dated 1694, with "a pair of virginalls," with "my lord and ladye's portraits, and hangings before them;" "ane house knock, and case thereof;" "ane large table," and "ane folding table." This room was also hung "with green drogit hingings, with gilt rods." Above the hall were bed-rooms, each containing "a standing bed;" and in a tower behind were three other bed-rooms. On the east side of the island was a building called the brew-house; here was a bed-chamber, which appears to have been "hung with green," and furnished with two beds, "one of green stuffe, with rods and pands conforme," the other of "red scarlet cloath." This "brew-house chamber" was besides decorated with a red table-cloth, and "a red scarlet resting-chair." The heat of the brew-house seems to have had attractions for sleepers, for not only had it above it the gorgeous chamber we have described, but on each side were what is termed "to-falls," in which there were three beds, one brown and the others red. The kitchen and the servants' apartments were on the west side of the island; and on the south is the ancient tower of Tulla, frowning loftily over its more modern neighbours. Nothing is known of the erection of this tower; but as there is no mention of any furniture belonging to it in the inventory already quoted, it appears that even then it had ceased to be occupied by the Earls of Menteith as a residence. A portion of the island of Inchmahome was occupied by these nobles as a garden; and their pleasure-grounds were situated on the northern shore of the lake, around the romantic hill called Choilledun, and on the farm now called Portend.—In a tour to the Trosachs, published many years ago by Mr. Macnair of Glasgow, an account of this lake is given. He there mentions a singular mode of fishing, said to have been at one time practised here, but which has now grown entirely into disuse. This was fishing by geese. A line, with a baited hook, was tied to the leg of a goose, which, thus accoutered, was allowed to take its position in the lake. In a short time it usually happened that a voracious pike would swallow the bait, whereupon a violent struggle would ensue between the two. Much noise and a great deal of flapping of wings is made by the astonished goose, as the pike after remaining stationary for a time, now and then darts away like lightning, dragging him along. The goose at length prevails, and the pike is secured.

MONTEITH (Port of), a parish in the district of Monteith, Perthshire; bounded on the north by Loch-Vennachoir, which divides it from Callander; on the north-east by Callander and Kilmadock; on the east by the detached part of Kincardine; on the south by the Forth, which divides it from the Perthshire part of Kippen, and from Stirlingshire; and on the west by Aberfoyle. Its greatest length in a line east and west over Lochend is 7 miles; its greatest breadth from the east end of Loch-Vennachoir to the Forth opposite Puddle-holes, is 6¼ miles; and its area is about 32 square miles. The lochs of Monteith and Vennachoir [see these articles] give great brilliance to the landscape. The Forth, including the ceaseless and beautifully bold curvings of its course, touches the parish over a distance of at least 12 miles; and just when entering, it debouches from among the grand hill scenery of its origin and early course, and begins to move with the slow proud pace of conscious queenly beauty along the magnificent valley which thenceforth forms its broad smooth path. Goody-water, issuing from Loch-Monteith, flows 3½ miles eastward through the interior. Loch-Drunkie, a mile long, zoned with wood, and ensconced among towering heights, lies on the western boundary, and sends off a streamlet 1½ mile long to Loch-Vennachoir. Loch of Letter, Loch of Roskie, and Dow-loch, are a chain of lochlets in the north-east, whence issues a tributary of the Goody, 2¾ miles in length of course, chiefly along the eastern boundary. Lochan-Ballach, a mile from Loch-Vennachoir, forms a beautiful round basin, about half-a-mile in circumference on the highest summit of a lofty ridge of heights. The northern district, comprising about one-third of the whole area, is wildly upland, consisting of a congeries of rocky and mountainous elevations, chiefly covered with heath, and admitting cultivation only in some confined hollows, and along some narrow skirts. The south-east corner comprises a part of Flanders moss, in all respects similar in character to the famous one of Kincardine, but still in a great measure useful for nothing but its supply of fuel. The rest of the area—including a district 2½ miles by 1½, lying on the south side of the Forth, not comprehended in the measurements we have given of the parish, and constituting the *quoad sacra* parish of Gartmore: which see—is nearly all level, consisting along the Forth of rich carse land, and toward the hills of dry field, and presenting an aspect of high culture and great agricultural wealth and beauty.—Gartmore-house, situated in the centre of the Gartmore district, crowns a rising ground, and commands a view of the whole valley of the Forth, till it becomes lost in the horizon. The fields to the south and east are well dressed; and those on the west and north are somewhat rocky, but much improved, and extensively planted with thriving trees. Near the house is Suir, noted as the spot where Rob Roy is said to have taken from the factor of the Duke of Montrose his collection of rents. Cardross, situated on the north bank of the Forth, where the river glides slowly, smoothly, and in silence, appears to have anciently been the best house in Monteith, and retains many marks of former magnificence. The land around it is of the richest mould, dressed down to the river's edge, and carries the finest and the closest grass; and the trees are stately and vigorous, suited to the approach of a great place,—many of them planted before the Reformation, especially the planes, which never turn a shoulder to the blast. The parish is traversed along the middle westward by the road between Doune and the south bank of the head of Loch-Katrine, and northward by two roads from Stirlingshire, which converge, and run toward Callander. Population, in 1801, 1,569; in 1831, 1,664. Houses 284. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,553. —This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Erskine of Cardross. Stipend £269 16s. 9d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £518 18s. 1d. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 59 scholars, and three private schools by 137. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £9 19s. other emoluments.—Additional to the parish-church, situated on the north bank of Loch-Monteith, and the *quoad sacra* parish-church of Gartmore, there is a place of worship belonging to the Establishment at Ruskie, in the north-east district.

MONTQUHITTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by King Edward; on the east by New Deer; on the south by Fyvie; and on the west by Turriff. It extends about 9 miles from north to south, by 6 from east to west. Houses 422.

Assessed property, in 1815, £2,248. Population, in 1801, 1,710; in 1831, 2,004. The surface is uneven, and the whole district was formerly very moorish and barren; but it has been considerably improved. The land is watered by two streams, contributary to the Deveron, and the other to the Ythan, and themselves receiving the waters of numberless and copious springs. On the banks of the streams the soil is deep and fertile, producing excellent crops. Some extensive tracts of poor land elsewhere throughout the district have been rendered arable. Joseph Cumine, Esq., of Auchry, who founded the village of Cumineston, was a great benefactor to the district, enclosing and subdividing it into farms and fields, and changing its whole aspect. He also introduced the linen-manufacture, and the spinning of linen-yarn. Garmond is another village of modern date. At Lendrum in this parish, tradition relates that a great battle, which continued three days, was fought between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan, in which the former received a final overthrow. A prophecy was long current that corn growing on 'The Bloody Butts of Lendrum' would never be reaped without strife and bloodshed amongst those engaged in the work, and it is said to have been surprising how often this prediction was literally fulfilled; "a circumstance which may be easily accounted for," says the author of the Statistical Account, "by the trepidation, or the furor which, according to the respective constitutions of the reapers, is inspired by the recollection of this awful scene." The locality here known as Finlay's mire, indicates the spot where some Covenanters were cut off by the Ogilvies: heads of spears, &c., have been found in an exhausted moss in this vicinity.—The parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £191 6s. 5d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £295 2s. 2d. Church built in 1764; enlarged in 1792. Sittings 1,050. An Episcopalian congregation was established at Cumineston in 1791. Chapel built in 1792. Sittings 98. Minister's salary £53 10s.—School-master's salary £29 18s. 10d.; fees, &c., £23 10s., besides a share in the Dick bequest. There are five private schools in the parish.

MONTROSE, a parish in the north-east extremity of the maritime district of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Logie-Pert and Kincardineshire; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the South Esk, which divides it from Craig; and on the west by Montrose basin, and by Dun. Its greatest length from the mouth of the North Esk to a slight bend in the South Esk at the harbour, is 4 miles; its greatest breadth, in a line east and west over Kinnobar, is 3 miles and 5 furlongs; its breadth, for a mile south of the mouth of the North Esk, does not average more than a furlong, and for 1¼ mile north of South Esk, averages between 6 and 7 furlongs; and its superficial area is about 3,080 Scottish acres. The North Esk runs 3 miles along the northern boundary, chiefly between high and wooded banks; and forms various islets, and is, altogether, charmingly picturesque. The South Esk touches the parish only while running between Montrose basin and the sea: See South Esk. Tayock-burn, coming in from Dun, runs 1½ mile south-eastward, partly in the interior and partly along the boundary, to the north-east corner of Montrose basin. This basin is an expanse of nearly ellipsoidal outline, and about 7 miles in circumference, alternately sheeted with pent-up water, and exposed in the naked repulsiveness of sand and sludge at the influx and the recess of the tide. At high water, it has a charming aspect, looks like a fresh water and brilliantly zoned lake, washes the walls of the gardens which subtend the whole west side of the town, and, by the regular and rapid rush of waters which it occasions in the action of the tide, both promotes the cleanliness of the burgh and prevents the formation of a bar injurious to navigation across the mouth of the river. An attempt was at one time made, by running a dike from near the Forthill, along the bank of the South Esk toward the estate of Dun, to cut off a considerable part of the basin, and convert the strong carse clay which forms its bed into arable land. But the dike, in consequence of misunderstandings among the parties interested, was very slowly constructed; and, just when nearly completed, it was laid prostrate by a storm. The work was, not long ago, traceable, and bore the name of the Drainer's dike. Wild geese arrive in great flocks at the basin about the end of October, and remain till March, frequenting the wheat stubble, or the green wheat fields on the low grounds during the day, and spending the night on the lagoon. Flocks of wild ducks alternate or reverse the possession of the two localities with the geese. Swans visit the basin in severe storms, but speedily depart. A list of the other aquatic birds which frequent the locality, as well as of the varieties of the duck and the goose, as drawn up by Mr. Thomas Molison of Montrose, and published in the New Statistical Account of Craig, is so curious that we append it in a note.* The beach along the sea-coast is pure sand, dipping at so fine a gradient beneath the wave, and affording so velvety and uniform a carpeting for the feet, as strongly to allure even the most timid to the luxury of sea-bathing. A low bank of bluffs, and sandy knolls, thinly clad with belt, flanks the line of floodmark from Esk to Esk. Behind this bank, and parallel to its whole length, stretches a belt of undivided common, a sandy or very light-soiled verdant tract, narrow in the north and centre, but widening toward the south, and eventually occupying the whole peninsula between the basin and the sea, except the site of the burgh and its outskirts. Land of naturally the same description—sandy to a great depth, and capable of bearing but slender vegetation—lies for 6 or 7 furlongs from flood-mark all the way along to the North Esk; and, behind the belt of common, it is, on the north, covered with a plantation of firs, and, toward the town, subjected to a scantily productive tillage. A mound or low bank of round water-worn stones, only a few yards in breadth, and used as the line of the Great North mailroad, runs for a mile parallel with the sea, and flanks the sandy grounds. West of this mound, the lands are all powerfully fertile, and under prime cultivation. The surface slowly rises toward the north-west, and attains its highest elevation on the boundaries with Dun and Logie-Pert; and though even here of very inconsiderable height, a fine view is obtained hence of the whole parish, the basin and the town, the windings

* "The oyster-catcher and sea-pyot; water-rail, water-ouzel; a stork was lately seen in the basin, and afterwards shot at Ethie-house; the common heron and bittern, the curlew and whimbrel; the common snipe and jack-snipe; the common godwit, Cambridge greenshank and redshank; the shore sandpiper, common sandpiper, black sandpiper, spotted sandpiper, dunbin, purre, little stint, and turn-stone; the common gallinule; the common coot; the tippit, dusky, little and black-chin grebes; the razor-bill, penguin, puffin, and little auk; the common, black, and spotted guillemot; the great northern diver, imber, lesser, first-speckled, second-speckled, redthroat, and blackthroat divers; the common, lesser, Sandwich and brown terns or sea-swallows; the black-backed, herring, wagel, common, winter, black-headed, kittiwake, and Arctic gulls; the stormy petrel; the goosander, dun-diver, red-breasted merganser, and smew merganser; the grey lag-goose, white-fronted, bean, bernacle, brent, eider-duck, velvet, scoter, mallard, hook-bill, scaup, gadwale, wigeon, and shieldrake, pochard, pintail, long-tailed, golden-eye, and tufted ducks; the teal-duck also has been found on its eggs on Mountboy wood; the cormoraot, crested shag or skart crested-shag, gaunet or solan-goose."

of the South Esk among rich fields and embellished lawns, much of the upper end of Strathmore studded with mansions and feathered with wood, the round tower and antique steeples of Brechin, the vast and galleried amphitheatre of the Forfarshire and Kincardineshire Grampians, and a far-stretching expanse of the German ocean, specked with the white sails of merchant-craft, and occasionally with the dark form of a steam-ship. The gentle general swell, the summit of which gives this landscape to the eye, is called Montrose-hill. No earths useful in manufactures have as yet been discovered, except clay for bricks; limestone is worked on the estate of Hedderwick; and stone for building needs to be fetched from Brechin. The parish is traversed for 3 miles by the Great North railroad; 2 miles by a road going off from it to Marykirk bridge; and nearly 1 mile by the road also going off from it toward Brechin. Population, in 1801, 7,974; in 1831, 12,055. Houses 1,190. Assessed property, in 1815, £22,017.

Montrose is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The charge is collegiate. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second charge, the Town-council. Stipend of the first minister £292 5s. 1d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £90 6s. 8d. Stipend of the second minister—derived from an assessment upon house-rents within the burgh, at the rate of 5d. per pound, in virtue of an act of the Scottish parliament in 1690, authorizing a maximum assessment of 1s. per pound—£340. The parish-church was built in 1791, and is double-galleried. Sittings 2,500. A missionary labours throughout the whole parish, and is supported by a society whose committee and contributors belong to all the religious denominations in the town. In 1834, a portion of the town district of the parish was erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of St. John's. After deducting this territory, the population of the parish of Montrose, according to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, consisted of 6,040 churchmen, 1,924 dissenters, and 984 nondescripts,—in all 8,948 persons; and according to an ecclesiastical survey of the same year, the population of the *quoad sacra* parish of St. John's consisted of 2,500 churchmen, 1,083 dissenters, and 168 nondescripts,—in all, 3,751 persons. The church of St. John's was built as a chapel-of-ease in 1829, and cost £3,969. Sittings 1,430. Stipend £150, with about £20 for providing communion elements.—There are eight dissenting congregations, all whose places of worship are in the burgh. The first United Secession congregation was established about the year 1750. The church was built in 1750, and repaired and lofted in 1788; and, including a churchyard which surrounds it, was supposed, in 1836, to be worth from £500 to £600. Sittings 550. Stipend £90.—The second United Secession congregation was established in 1787; and their present place of worship was built in 1824, at a cost of £1,100. Sittings 750. Stipend £115.—The Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1793. Their chapel was built in 1814, and cost upwards of £900. Sittings 300. Stipend £60.—The Scottish Episcopalian congregation have no record of the date of their establishment. Their place of worship is a hall belonging to a society of masons, and rented at £16. Sittings 170. Stipend various.—St. Peter's Episcopalian congregation is in connexion with the Established church of England, and dates from the period when Episcopacy ceased to be the Established religion of Scotland. Their place of worship was founded in 1722, and opened in 1724. Sittings about 800. Stipend £186, with the interest of £600 bequeathed, to build a house for the minister.—The Independent congregation was established in 1800. Their chapel, not originally designed to be a place of worship, was bought, floored, seated, and galleried at the cost of £625. Sittings 550. Stipend £80.—The Scottish Baptist congregation was established about the year 1830, and in 1836 assembled in a school-house gratuitously given for their use by the magistrates of the town.—The Baptist congregation was established about the year 1812; and their chapel was built about 14 years later at the cost of £400. Sittings 200. Stipend, the surplus of the ordinary collections over the expenses of the congregation.—In 1834, there were 27 schools, conducted by 34 teachers, and attended by 1,632 scholars. At the Montrose academy, the instruction consists of English, writing, arithmetic, Greek, Latin, mathematics, geography, and French. Salary of the rector £50, with £100 fees; of the first Latin teacher £40, with £90 fees; of the second Latin teacher £50; of each of two teachers of writing and arithmetic £25, with £100 fees; of the first English teacher £40, with £120 fees; and of the second English teacher £25, with £80 fees. In 1834 the academy was attended by 200 males and 147 females. Of the other schools one is situated landward, and brings the teacher £2 from the kirk-session, a house, a garden, and a free school-room; another is a charity school, supported by a mortification, and bringing the teacher a salary of £36, with a house, garden, and school-room; a third is also a charity school, supported by a mortification, and brings a male and a female teacher, the latter of whom teaches needle-work, the interest of £900 in equal shares; a fourth is an infant school, supported by subscription, and yielding a salary of £50; and a fifth and a sixth are schools belonging to the trades, differing from private schools only in the school-rooms being rent-free.

Montrose, a royal burgh, a sea-port, and an important town, stands in 56° 34′ north latitude, and 2° 10′ longitude west from Greenwich; 8 miles east of Brechin, 12 north of Arbroath, 18 north-east of Forfar, 22 south of Stonehaven, 30 from Dundee, 38 from Aberdeen, and 70 from Edinburgh. Its site is in the peninsula which forms the south end of its cognominal parish. The town stretches one side of its whole length north and south along Montrose basin; it expands a large wing south-eastward along the South Esk; and it claims as burgh-lands, partly dotted over with buildings, and partly disposed in public promenade, or unenclosed common, the whole "links" lying between it and the ocean on the east. The ground beneath and around it, excepting three hillocks or knolls on the basin, and the low sand-bank along the margin of the links, is nearly all a dead level. Its flat and nearly insulated position might, at first thought, be supposed repulsive to both the valetudinarian and the lover of landscape; but, on the contrary, it is at once salubrious and eminently picturesque. The dryness of the soil, the absence of all marsh and stagnant water, and the sweeping action of the current between the basin and the sea, act favourably on the climate; and to a person approaching from the south, and coming in view of the town from the high ground traversed by the public road in the parish of Craig, the fine sweep of the broad South Esk fringed with shipping, docks, and variform edifices, and stretching out to the sea on the right,—the large circular basin set round with richly-cultivated fields, and forming the foreground to a far-spreading expanse of luxuriant landscape on the left,—the town lifting up several imposing structures, and retiring in a large broad field of architecture in front,—the receding prospect behind it exhibiting a fine variety of swell and hill and plain, and of mansions, fields, and

woods, till the eye ceases to discern distinctive features,—and the dark, vast amphitheatre of the Grampians, piled shelvingly against the sky, and forming a stupendous mountain-bulwark at 20 miles distance,—altogether present one of the most diversified and magnificent views in the United Kingdom.

The town, as entered by the suspension-bridge over the South Esk, commences in two streets, forking-off from the end of the bridge, running somewhat parallel, each about ¼ of a mile long, and both leading north-eastward to the head of the principal street. That next the basin bears the name of Bridge-street, and is straight, spacious, modern, and neatly though not entirely edificed. The other bears the names of Upper-Fishergate and Castle-street, and is narrow, of unequal width, winding, antique, and disagreeable. Murray-street, the principal thoroughfare, runs due north, and is nearly half-a-mile long. Commencing continuously with Castle-street, and 100 yards east of the end of Bridge-street, it is at first a spacious area, split into two thoroughfares by a suite of old grim buildings; it next has a moderate width, and is subtended on the east by the town-house and kindred edifices; it now, over a distance of 300 yards, becomes a street of uncommon spaciousness, or rather a slender, elongated rectangle; and it finally goes off in a straight line, of fair breadth and reputable appearance. In its expansive part, it has lofty houses, excellent shops, and decidedly a city-aspect; yet, several of the houses being of the gable-end construction, and most of them seeming to economize space, it strangely but pleasingly blends ancient and oriental with modern and airy features. A spacious road, called the Mall, continues the line of Murray-street about 5 furlongs northward; and is thickly sprinkled with edifices,—the mansion, the villa, but chiefly the humble cottage. Two hundred yards east of the end of the bridge commences a thoroughfare, which makes nearly the segment of a circle over two-thirds the length of the town, forming a kind of parallel to both Castle-street and Murray-street, and then bends slightly sea-ward till it debouches into the links. This street is called for a short way Apple-wynd, and afterwards Back-street; it is of very unequal width, now a mere alley, and now a spacious roadway; and, with some pleasant exceptions, is mean and dingy in its houses. Of some seven or eight communications which run westward from it, the only noticeable ones are the New-wynd and John-street, both opening into the very wide part of Murray-street, each about 220 yards long, and the latter entirely modern and neatly edificed. Running out into the links, in continuation of John-street, is Union-street, erected since 1838, and terminating at some extensive factories of earlier erection. From the middle of New-wynd, a narrow but closely-built street, called West Back-street, wends upwards of ¼ of a mile to the head of the Mall. Along the east side of the town facing the links, and communicating with the South Esk at the flag-staff east of the end of Apple-wynd, runs what is called the Walk, chiefly a terrace, or one-sided street line, containing many comfortable and elegant houses. A triangular space lying east of its south end, and measuring nearly ¼ of a mile along the South Esk, is occupied with various clusters and streetlines of houses, the chief of which are River-street, parallel with the river, and Commerce-street and Dock-street, running up into the links.

The town-house presents its west side to the narrow commencing part of Murray-street, and its front to the elongated parallelogram; it has an arcade below, and makes a fine termination to the long spacious area in the centre of the town; and it contains a council-room, a guild-hall, a court-room, a coffee-room, and a large apartment occupied as a public library. The jail, built about 9 years ago, is a neat and substantial structure; and has wiped away the disgrace of the old prison, consisting of two or three miserable cells, in the lumpish and crazy town buildings at the south end of Murray-street. The parish-church, situated immediately east of the new town-house, is a huge plain building, measuring 98 feet long by 65 over walls, and possessing no other noticeable property but its size. A rickety and deformed steeple which formerly marred the whole burghal landscape, was taken down in 1832, and substituted by an elegant and massive Gothic tower, erected at a cost of £3,000, from a design by Gillespie Graham, Esq. of Edinburgh,—the tower rising to a height of upwards of 100 feet, and surmounted by a spire of nearly the same height. St. John's church, situated in John-street, is a handsome Grecian edifice. St. Peter's church, situated in the links, due east from the parish-church, is a neat structure, handsomely fitted up in the interior; and provided with an organ. The second United Secession congregation's place of worship, and the Methodist chapel, both situated in West Back-street, are unadorned but pleasing erections, free from the gowstiness of the old meeting-house style. The Montrose academy, standing on the links, 150 yards south of St. Peter's church, is an elegant and commodious structure, surmounted by a neat dome. Near the academy stands the school of the seven incorporated trades, built in 1832. At the north end of the walk stands another of the public schools. Dorward's house of refuge, built in 1839, and affording accommodation for 200 inmates, is a neat building in the Old English style of architecture. William Dorward, Esq., merchant in Montrose—a gentleman of eminent excellencies, and large and enlightened benevolence—gave for the erection and endowment of this institution £10,000, expended about £600 on furniture and additional building, and placed the whole under the management of 24 trustees. The Lunatic asylum, situated on the links, ¼ of a mile south-east of the academy, and 250 yards from the river, is an extensive and commodious edifice, originally built in 1780, and afterwards repeatedly enlarged. The establishment is managed by the provost, the first bailie, and the two parish-ministers of Montrose, five ministers of neighbouring parishes, eleven landed proprietors in the country, and thirty inhabitants of the burgh; it has a keeper, a matron, and a resident medical superintendent; it affords accommodation for a large number of sufferers, and has sometimes about 70 within its walls; and it has proved an eminent advantage to a large portion of the northern section of the county. A royal charter was obtained for it in 1811. An infirmary and a dispensary were formerly connected with it,—giving relief annually to some hundreds of out-of-door patients, besides a few received within the walls; but a new and separate infirmary was erected in 1839, after a design by Mr. Collie of Glasgow, at the cost of £2,500, is situated near the bridge, and promises to be much more beneficial as an independent than formerly as a subordinate establishment.

Till near the end of last century, communication was maintained across the South Esk with the burgh and the great road to Aberdeen, only by means of a ferry at Ferryden. In 1793, a colossal timber-bridge was built across the gullet between Inchbrayock and the burgh, and was esteemed a wonderful erection; but in consequence of an ill-advised narrowing of the channel at its site, the rapid current soon carried away its original bottom, and threatened to sweep it off from the foundation; and, after various expedients

were adopted with only temporary success to prevent its destruction, it eventually became a piece of mere shaking, fragile patchwork, and was condemned. A magnificent suspension-bridge destined to succeed it, and designed by Captain Samuel Brown of the royal navy, was founded in September, 1828, and finished in December, 1829, at a cost of about £20,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 feet. Each of the two towers, the tops of which form these points, is 23½ feet high from the foundation to the roadway, 44 feet from the roadway to the top of the cornice, and 3½ feet in the entablature,—in all 71 feet; is 40½ feet broad at the cutwater, and 39½ at the roadway; and is perforated by an arch-way 18 feet high, and 16 feet wide. Of four counter-abutments for securing the chains, and which are 115 feet distant from the towers, each consists of an arched chamber, a strong counterfort, a tunnel, and lying spandrel arch. In these the backstay-chains are strongly imbedded and fastened by great plates; and thence they rise to channels on the tops of the towers. "The bars of which the main [suspending] chains consist measure 8 feet 10 inches from centre to centre of the bolt-holes, 5 inches broad between the shoulders, and 1 inch thick throughout. All the main links or bars are of the same thickness, except those in the towers, which are $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch thicker, and of length to suit the curve of the cast-iron saddles. Each main suspending chain—of which there are two on each side of the bridge one over the other, placed one foot apart—consists of four lines of chain-bars. The joints of the upper main chains are over the middle long bar in the lower chains; and the suspending rods which support the beams on which the roadway is laid, are 5 feet distant from each other. The chains are of wrought cable-iron; the beams are of cast-iron, formed with open spaces 26 feet 8 inches long, 10 inches deep at the neck of the tenons, and 1 inch thick in every part between the flanges." [New Statistical Account.] The roadway is 26 feet broad between the suspending rails; the planking or platform is bolted to the iron-beams, and overlaid with a composition of coal, tar, pitch, and broken metal, impervious to water, and deadening the hollow noise caused by the tread of horses and the motion of vehicles; along the sides of the platform runs an ornamental cornice, contrived so as to lessen the vibration of the bridge; and a stripe of the roadway at each side is disposed for foot-passengers, and railed off from the carriage-way by a handsome guard-chain. Such was, and such, with some differences of detail as to the roadway, still is, the suspension-bridge of Montrose. But the splendid and seemingly powerful erection has, on two occasions, suffered appalling accidents. "A crowd having assembled on it," say the Messrs. Nicol, "to witness a boat-race, and a rush taking place to the east end as the boats passed through, the upper chain gave way, owing to an imperfection about one of the saddles on the top of the north tower, and fell, resting on the lower chain. Several persons were caught between the chains, and killed on the spot; but fortunately the under chain proved sufficient to support the additional weight, otherwise the whole party would have been precipitated into the water. The bridge was speedily repaired during 1838; but in October that year a fearful gale tore up and destroyed about two-thirds of it, which were thrown into the river; but the main chains were uninjured, and the roadway has been re-constructed on an entirely new and substantial plan by Mr. J. M. Rendal, civil engineer, at an expense of upwards of £3,000. Including all repairs, the whole cost of the erection has been nearly £27,000. The duties levied at the bridge yield an annual revenue of £1,500." At the time when the bridge was erected, the central arch of the stone one across the southern channel of the South Esk, was taken down, and substituted by a revolving drawbridge which allows vessels to trade upward to Old Montrose. See articles INCHBRAYOCK and MARYTON. Forthill, a small eminence standing close upon the river at the site of the suspension-bridge, and anciently crowned with a fortification, was cut through during the preliminary operations for the erection of the bridge, and disclosed a stratum of human bones nearly 14 feet thick.

The harbour of Montrose extends from the bridge 650 yards down the South Esk, opposite Inchbrayock, and is very commodious, and furnished with excellent quays. A good wet dock was constructed during last century; a patent slip for the repairing of vessels was provided at a later period; and a dry dock was a few years ago constructed on the opposite bank. Two lighthouses stand on a line, 400 yards apart, between the harbour and the sea, to guide vessels into the river during the night. Connected with them is a house, occupied by the keeper of the lights, and provided with appliances for the recovery of persons who have suffered shipwreck. Vessels of all sizes navigating the coast have, at all times of the tide, sufficient water to enter the harbour; but, the entrance being narrowed by a rock called the Stone, which projects from the south side, they have, in certain states of the wind, some difficulty in taking the river. As a port of the custom-house, with a complete establishment, Montrose comprehends within its bounds the whole coast, from the lights of Tay on the south, to Bervie-brow or the Tod-head on the north, and of course includes Arbroath, East and West Havens, Gordon and Johnshaven. The shipping belonging strictly to its own harbour, or exclusive of that belonging to these subordinate ports, was—

In 1789,	53 vessels of aggregately	3,543 tons.
In 1820,	83	7,946
In 1831,	106	10,300
In 1835,	108	11,000
In 1838,	115	15,000

Four large vessels were long employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, and fully shared the fates of that precarious trade; four regular traders sail to London, two to Leith, and two to Glasgow; one steam-vessel has, for some time, plied to London every ten days, and another to Leith daily; and the rest of the shipping is employed in the Baltic and the coasting trades. The principal foreign import is flax, annually brought from the Baltic to the amount of about 2,500 tons. Timber, chiefly fir, is brought from the same quarter to the annual amount of between 1,500 and 1,600 loads. Hemp and tallow are the only other imports from abroad, and are very small in quantity. The imports coastwise are principally coal, lime, slate, and iron; but, besides some other articles, they include also almost all the wines and foreign spirits which are consumed in the circumjacent country, and which are bonded at the port till taken out for consumption. Foreign exports scarcely if at all exist; manufactured goods and other articles designed for foreign markets being sent coastwise for exportation from Dundee, London, Leith, and Glasgow. Exports for home-markets consist, with the exception of some pavement or 'Arbroath stones,' of agricultural produce, fish, and pork. The grain sent from the port is said to be greater in quantity, and to be not lower in quality, than that sent from any other in Scotland. In 1835, there were shipped 23,695 quarters of barley, 3,452 of pulse, 3,343 of oats, 1,425 of wheat, 65 of rye, and 114,560 stones of potatoes. A great part of the produce of excellent salmon-fishings in the river, and along the coast

is sent in a fresh state to the London market [see FERRYDEN]; and to the same market and other parts of England are sent vast quantities of dried and salted cod. In 1835, the quantity of salmon shipped was 1,882 boxes, and of cod 902 barrels. In the same year cured pork was shipped for London to the extent of 202 tons; but it has since greatly increased in quantity, and become an article of staple trade.

The manufactures of the town are very considerable both in importance and in variety. Four flax spinning-mills are driven by steam-power aggregately equal to 129 horse-power, and produce nearly 900,000 spindles a-year. Three other mills connected with the town, but situated on the North Esk, one in the parish of Montrose, two in that of LOGIE-PERT, [which see,] and all driven by water-power, produce about half the quantity of the town-mills. Between 500 and 600 looms, five-sixths of which are in factories, are all employed on the heavier and finer linen fabrics,—dowlas, sheetings, sailcloth, and bagging. The largest article is bleached dowlas, and the next largest bleached ducks. The aggregate annual quantity of all the fabrics woven is about 25,000 pieces, exclusive of a very considerable produce at agencies in the neighbourhood. "The average nett weekly earnings of all classes of weavers," say the commissioners on Hand-loom Weavers' Report, published in 1839, "was stated by them to be 6s. 8d.; but, as stated by the manufacturers, and corroborated by the examination of their books, was from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Saturday afternoon and Monday are generally idle days: the average of working hours per week may be about 70. Embezzlement has been only lately suspected. Intemperance always increases with any advance of wages. The weavers here were on remarkably good terms with their employers, to whose liberality they consider themselves much indebted. They find little difficulty in getting an advance of wages without dispute, whenever the state and prospects of the trade are good." The minor manufactories are two large tan-works, a foundery, two extensive rope-works and sail-making establishments, five breweries, a starch-work, two soap and candle works, and two large establishments for making machinery. Ship-building, both for the port of Montrose and for other ports, has long been carried on to a considerable extent, and with a ratio of increase nearly proportioned to the slow but steady prosperity of the town. Bricks and tiles are made in the vicinity. The species of snuff-box generally known as the Cumnock box was made in Montrose before being known in Ayrshire, and still continues to be produced, but not in such quantity as to compete with Cumnock and Mauchline.

Montrose had for some time a parent-bank, which disappeared in 1828; and it has at present branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, the Bank of Scotland, the Dundee Union bank, and the National bank of Scotland. There are in the town a natural and antiquarian society, established in 1837, and a museum of mineralogy, zoology, and antiquities; a commercial news-room, and an exchange coffee-room; two weekly newspapers—the Montrose Review, of long standing, and the Montrose Standard, of recent origin; a public subscription-library, founded in 1785, and containing between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, a library belonging to the Montrose Reading society, and two parochial libraries consisting chiefly of religious books; an ancient hospital fund, under the management of the town-council, yielding between £160 and £190 a-year in monthly pensions to the poor, consisting of the proceeds of church-lands and teinds granted to the town in 1587 by James VI., and amounting in stock, at 30th September, 1833, to £4,431 1s. 10d.; various educational and charitable institutions, connected with public buildings, at which we have already glanced; Bailie James Auchterlony's charity, founded in 1752, and consisting of the interest of £560 for the general poor,—Miss Mill's, instituted in 1803, the interest of £467,—Mr. Mill's fund, the interest of £1,000,—John Erskine, Esq. of Jamaica's charity, a bequest, dated October 1786, of £2,000 for the benefit of 10 poor families with each three children, and of £3,000 for educating and maintaining 8 fatherless or motherless poor boys, and which having been advantageously vested in the lands of Harvieston, Kincardineshire, annually yields each of the 10 families about £13, and each of the 8 boys about £18, besides aggregately £50 a-year to an additional teacher in the grammar-school,—David White's free-school, founded in 1816, for 100 poor children, and his fund of £800 for the benefit of 20 householders,—Miss Jane Stratton's charity, established in 1822, and consisting of a mortified fund of £1,800, employed in equal shares for the education of 42 boys and 35 girls, and for the support or aid of 10 poor gentlewomen,—Andrew Frazer's charity, instituted in 1826, a fund of £500, the interest of which is annually expended on the 26th of February, in the distribution of coals and meal to the poorest inhabitants,—Mrs. Innes' fund, the interest of £1,000 for 10 poor widows,—Miss Graham's fund, the interest of £100,—Mr. Cooper's fund, the interest of £50,—a society, founded in 1799, for the relief of the destitute sick,—a society, founded in 1806, for the relief of indigent women,—and Miss Jane Thomson's fund, instituted in 1838, and consisting of the interest of £3,500, and £30 of annual rent from property in John-street, for half-yearly distribution among 5 poor men and 5 poor women, inhabitants of the town, and of good character. Notwithstanding the great length of this list, and the very important pendicles of it anticipated in our notice of public buildings, we believe it is not complete, and must refer the curious for fuller information to 'the Angus and Mearns Remembrancer,' published annually, and to the local sketches of the Messrs. Nicol. The inhabitants of Montrose will appear to any man, from a glance at the institutions, and especially at the charitable ones, compared with the amount of the population, to be aggregately a very different class from that of many a manufacturing town of the same bulk. They singularly combine intelligence with industry, largely benevolent and liberal feeling with the arts of acquiring wealth, concern for intellectual and moral culture with care for the appliances of outward respectability, and appreciation of the best features of social life with indifference, or even contempt, for the fopperies and the monkeyisms of rabble-aristocracy. Though they probably include a larger proportion of families in opulent or easy circumstances than, with at most four or five exceptions, are to be found in any town of Scotland, no one needs be surprised that they have fixed a cold and withering look upon the amusements of the theatre and the turf. A race-course was at one time tracked out on the links, on as fine ground for the purpose as anywhere exists; but it has not once, for a long series of years, been the scene of so much as one race. A theatre, too, was built in Bridge-street; and, after being the occasional resort chiefly of apprentices and strangers, and then standing several years, assuming an appearance of premature desolation, was converted into dwelling-houses. Players, some five or six years ago, occasionally visited the town, and perhaps still do so, performing in places of temporary accommodation, but receiving no countenance from the respectable inhabitants, and obtaining, as is thought,

very slender remuneration for their trouble. The fine healthful game of golf seems the chief amusement away from their own hearths which the Montrosians care for; it is much practised by persons of every rank and age, on one of the best grounds for the purpose in Scotland. Cricket likewise is a good deal practised on the same grounds,—the links.

The burgh of Montrose is of high antiquity; its first charter is from David I. The burgh place is to be held with all privileges and freedoms, "adeo libere sicut bona villa mea de Perth de me tenetur." David II., by a charter dated 1st May, in the fortieth year of his reign, of new grants the burgh of Montrose to the burgesses and community thereof "cum territoriis et communi pastura dicti burgi sibi adjacentibus, cum piscariis infra aquas de North Esk et South Esk, in crovis, yaris, et retibus antiquis, et consuetis et pertinentibus ad dictum burgum, cum molandinis, sive ad ventum, sive ad aquam, et eorum multuris, cum tolloneo, parva custuma, curiis et earum exitibus habendis et tenendis in locis dicti burgi debitis et consuetis, cum moris, maresiis, semitis atque viis, necnon cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aisiamentis, et justis pertinentiis quibuscumque, tam infra dictum burgum quam extra, tam sub terra quam super terram, ad prædictum burgum spectantibus, seu quoquo modo juste spectare valentibus, in futurum adeo libere et quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pace, sicut aliquis burgorum nostrorum Scocie * * * * conceditur."—In virtue of this charter, the petty customs, multures, weigh-house, flesh-market dues, &c., have been levied. About 58 years ago the meal and malt mills were disused, and since then no multures have been exacted. By a charter of King James IV., dated 20th September, 1493, that monarch gave and granted to "our lovittes, the aldirmen, balzies, consale, and communitie of our burgh of Montross, and their successoris perpetuallie, siklike privilegis, freedoun, charges and ankerages, to be raist and taken at the pere, port and havin of oure said burgh, of all schippis, crearis, and botis pertening to our leigis and strangaris, as is grantit and given be our maist nobill progenitors to the ports of Leyth and Dundee, or any otheris within our realme." In virtue of this charter the magistrates levy shore-dues, anchorage, and plankage at the harbour, by which they uphold piers, buoys, and moorings within the harbour. The property of the burgh consists of lands, houses, feuduties, the harbour, shares in Marykirk-bridge, seats in the churches, money lent to the trustees of the Forfar road, and money in the bank; it amounted, in 1832, in gross value, to £54,986 12s. 3d.; and after the deducting of debts, and all liabilities, it showed a free balance of £27,442 16s. 7½d. In 1833, the revenue was £3,184 3s. 8½d.; the expenditure £4,700 17s. 10d.,—extraordinary expenses having been incurred by important local improvements. The corporation revenue in 1839–40 was £3,007. The assessments by authority of parliament are that for the second minister's stipend, the cess or land-tax, and twopence on the pint of ale and beer for supplying the town with water; by authority of charter the shore and harbour dues, the petty customs, the weigh-house dues, and the fleshmarket dues; and by authority of the head court, an assessment for lighting the town, amounting, in 1833, to 6d. per pound of rent,—an assessment for a night patrol or police, amounting, in 1833, to 3d. per pound of rent; three farthings per ton on all vessels clearing out from the harbour for the maintenance of the light-houses, and of a bonded wood-yard; and an assessment of 4d. per pound of rent on all houses above £3 within burgh, in aid of the kirk-session's funds for the poor. The head-court, or municipal assembly of the citizens, has been regularly held at least once a-year for about 150 years back. The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors. In the charter of erection by King David I., the burgh lands are said to contain "quatuor carucatas terre cum dimidia;" but the privileges of the burgesses are thereby declared to extend "de aqua de Thawhoke usque Findon, et de Findon per partes boreales usque ad aquam de Carndy, et sic descendendo per partes australes usque ad aquam de Deychty, sicut currit in Dromlay." The magistrates and council, however, exercise no jurisdiction over this extensive territory; and the royalty of the burgh, over which the jurisdiction of the magistrates extends, though not exactly defined, is understood to be circumscribed by the German ocean on the east, by the river South Esk on the south, by the Constable-hill on the south-west, by the burn of Tayock (or Thawhoke as it is called in the old charter) on the west, by the lands of Newmanswalls on the north-west, and by the lands of Wardhouse and Charleton on the north.—The Constable-hill, which the town acquired by purchase, and which is included in the parliamentary boundaries, is consequently beyond their jurisdiction. A weekly court is held by one of the bailies.—There are no pecuniary limits to the magistrates' jurisdiction in civil causes.—One of the town clerks acts as assessor to the magistrates.—The civil offices in the patronage of the magistrates and council are those of—two town clerks, whose salaries and emoluments average about £51;—the procurator-fiscal, who is elected annually after the appointment of the magistrates, and has no salary;—the chamberlain, who is also elected annually, is a member of the council, and receives £50, or 50 guineas, per annum;—the master of the hospital, and the treasurer, also members of the council, who receive no salaries, and the greatest part of whose duties is done by the chamberlain, who keeps all the accounts belonging to the offices;—three town serjeants, including the gaoler, who receives 15s., the others 10s. 6d. per week;—the constable, whose business is to keep the town free of vagrants, and who receives 9s. per week;—the coal-meter and his servants, whose business is to weigh coals delivered from the ships to the inhabitants of the town;—and the other offices are those of the second minister of the *quoad civilia* parish, and the rector, and all the teachers of Montrose grammar-school.—There are 7 incorporated trades; and a guildry. The trades, with the respective number of their members in 1833, and the entrance-fees severally exacted by them from strangers, are blacksmiths, 43, £5; wrights, 45, £5; shoemakers, 33, £5; weavers, 53, £2 10s.; masons and slaters, 39, £10; bakers, 27, £5; and tailors, 41, £5. They possess funds, which they apply to the relief of sick and poor aged members; but, in no instance, have any right of presenting, or of being presented to schools, hospitals, or similar institutions. The incorporation of the guildry enjoys the exclusive privilege of carrying on merchandise within the burgh. The number of guild-brethren alive at Michaelmas 1831 was 269. In 1709 they were reported to be about 200.—The fees exacted on entry are,—for strangers, £16 16s.;—for apprentices, £10 10s.;—sons and sons-in-law of guild-freemen, £8 8s.—No sums are paid annually by members.—Previously to 1816 the magistrates and council took the exclusive management of the funds of the guildry; but that year the guildry obtained the control of their own funds, and received from the magistrates the sum of £150, said to belong to them. At Michael-

mas 1831 the funds amounted to £170 0s. 8d.: the annual rent of these funds is paid quarterly to the decayed members of the incorporation, and to the widows and children of decayed members left in indigent circumstances. The fees of entry for burgesses are, for strangers, £4 4s; for apprentice to a freeman, £3 3s.: for a freeman's son or son-in-law £2 2s.; besides 5s. to town-clerk, and 3s. to the town-officers.—The town is lighted at night with gas by a company formed in 1827; and supplied with water brought in pipes from a place about 3 miles distant in the parish of Dun. Private water-pipes are allowed to houses on payment of 2½ per cent. on the rent. The streets have of late years been well-paved and superintended; and are kept clear of every sort of nuisance. A weekly-market is held on Friday, when the chief part of the grain shipped at the port is sold by sample, and all descriptions of farm and garden produce are exposed; and annual fairs are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas, chiefly for the hiring of servants. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 387. Population, estimated in 1709, at 6,000; in 1801, at 7,000; and, in 1821, at 9,000; stated in the New Statistical Account, written in 1835, to be 11,500; and amounting, in 1841, to 15,094.

Montrose, according to Boethius, was anciently called Celurea. Very conflicting and uncertain opinions have been advanced as to the etymology of its modern name, and are thus succinctly disposed of by a contemporary:—"In Latin, it is called *Mantu-rum* by Ravenna; and by Cambden, *Mons Rosarum*, 'the Mount of Roses;' in French, *Mons-trois*, 'the three hills or mounts;' in the ancient British, *Mant-er-rose*, 'the mouth of the stream;' in the Gaelic, *Mon-ross*, 'the promontory hill,' or *Moinross*, 'the promontory of the moss;' or *meadh* (pronounced *mu*) *ain-ross*, 'the field or plain of the peninsula.' The second of these derivations, though the most unlikely of all, is countenanced by the seal of the town, which bears the ornament of roses, with the following motto:—'Mare ditat, Rosa decorat,'—the sea enriches and the rose adorns; but the two last, besides being the most probable, correspond best with the pronunciation of the name by the common people in the neighbourhood, and by all who speak the Gaelic language, to wit, *Munross*." [Chambers' Gazetteer.]—Montrose is named in Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, under the year 1244, as one of the principal towns of the kingdom which, in that year, were destroyed by fire. A castle of very ancient origin, formerly crowned the summit of Fort-hill; and, on the authority of Sir James Balfour and of Wynton, contests the notoriety of having been the scene of King John Baliol's humiliation to Edward of England, and divestment of his royal robes and crown:—

> "This John the Baliol, on purpos
> He tuk and browcht hym til Munros,
> And in the castell of that town,
> That then was famous in renown,
> This John the Baliol dyspnyled he
> Of all his robys of ryaltie.
> The pelure tuk off his tabart,
> Tume tabart he was callyt aftyrwart."
> WYNTON.

Montrose, according to Froissart, was the port whence Lord James Douglas, at the head of a numerous knightly retinue, embarked in the spring of 1330 to fulfil the last charge of King Robert Bruce, to carry his heart to Jerusalem and deposit it in the holy sepulchre. In the rolls of the parliament held in Edinburgh in 1357 for ransoming David II. from his English captivity, Montrose figures in the very centre of the royal burghs, eight preceding and eight following it; and would therefore appear to have at that period attained very considerable consequence. The inhabitants of Montrose suffered severe and arbitrary oppressions from John Erskine, Laird of Dun, the grandfather to the celebrated reforming companion of John Knox, and from members of his family; and eventually driven beyond patience by their tyranny, obtained, in 1493, a royal warrant calling them to account for their conduct. In 1534, the tyrant's grandson, the illustrious Erskine of Dun, afterwards superintendent of Angus, introduced Greek literature into Montrose, and established there a seminary in which the Greek language was taught by persons brought by him from France. This seminary was the earliest appliance in Scotland for conveying a knowledge of Greek. Andrew Melville, born in the contiguous parish of Craig, often styled the father of presbytery in Scotland, and justly regarded as the reviver of Scottish learning, and the founder of Scotland's literary greatness, was educated in this seminary; and when he removed in his 14th year to the university of St. Andrews, he astonished his teachers, none of whom understood Greek, by displaying acquaintanceship with the learned language. James Melville, the nephew of Andrew, also attended this seminary, and, in his diary, gives some interesting details of the management of the school, and of kindness shown to him by the parish minister. In 1612, Montrose witnessed the birth within its precincts of James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, the distinguished figurant in the civil wars of Scotland, first as the champion of the Covenant, and next and chiefly as the enthusiastic partisan of the infatuated Stuarts. From May 1648 till February 1649, the plague desolated the town, driving crowds to the country in panic, and making such fearful havoc among those who remained, that a large tumulus is pointed out to the present day, on the links immediately north-east of the town, as the place where many victims to it were interred. At the commencement of the 18th century, John Young, a citizen of Montrose, who had been sent by the magistrates to Holland to learn the best known methods of constructing and working windmills, was the only person found in Scotland to understand the management of pumps in coal-works. In December 1715, the Chevalier, missing the Frith of Forth, whither he designed to steer with his French fleet, sailed into Montrose, and commenced there his preposterous expedition; and in February 1716, he spent a night in the town, went by a back-door from his lodgings to those of the Earl of Mar, walked thence by a private footpath with two attendants to the sea-side, and there was taken on board a vessel prepared to carry him off, and made his escape to France. The house in which he lodged was that in which the Marquis of Montrose was born, and long commanded attention as the most noted ancient tenement of the town, but, a considerable number of years ago, was removed. The noble family of Graham, who have had from Montrose the titles successively of Earl, Marquis, and Duke in the peerage of Scotland, have long ceased to possess any connexion of interest with either the town or its vicinity.

MONYMUSK, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north by Oyne; on the east by Chapel-of-Garioch and Kenmay; on the south by Cluny; and on the west by Tough and Keig. It measures from 4 to 5 miles in each direction. Houses 188. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,301. Population, in 1801, 901; in 1831, 1,011. The river Don intersects the parish in a south-easterly direction, first dividing it from Oyne on the north. The soil is chiefly a light loam, interspersed with fields of a

clayey nature, both of which are extremely productive. The arable land, lying chiefly on the banks of the Don, is enclosed, well-cultivated, and highly embellished with plantations, of which there are upwards of 4,000 acres in the parish. The hills are partly covered with wood, partly in heath, and partly in pasture: the waste and pasture lands are estimated at about 3,000 acres. The parish abounds with excellent granite, much of which has been shipped to London and elsewhere. Iron ore has been discovered, containing, it is said, 13-20th parts of iron; but it has not been worked, on account of the scarcity of fuel; felspar has been worked for the Staffordshire potteries, but the land-carriage was felt to be too expensive. The only building of note in the parish is Monymusk-house, on the southern bank of the Don. There is a distillery; and two saw-mills are well employed. The chief antiquities are Pitfichie-castle, said once to have belonged to the family of General Hurry or Urrie, of note in the time of the Covenanters; two Druidical circles, an ancient chapel, &c. King Robert Bruce is said to have halted with his army, immediately before the battle of Inverury, at Campfield, near Monymusk-house.—The parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £202 15s. 6d.; glebe £12 6s. The church, situated in the village of Monymusk, is very ancient, supposed to have formed part of the priory of Monymusk, founded in the 11th century by Malcolm Canmore. Sittings 580.—There is also an Episcopal chapel in the village. Sittings 150.—Schoolmaster's salary £26; fees, &c., £17 10s. Lord Cullen's school is endowed from a mortification by Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, Bart., late of Monymusk, and one of the senators of the College-of-justice. Schoolmaster's salary about £50. Ten or twelve poor scholars are taught gratis at this school, and an equal number at the parochial school, part of the master's salary being derived from this mortification. There are three or four private schools in the parish.

MONZIE, a parish in the centre of Perthshire; bounded on the north by a detached part of Kenmore and by Dull; on the east by Fowlis-Wester; on the south by Crieff; and on the west by Monivaird and Comrie. Its form, which is very irregular, may, in a general view, be regarded as a square or broad rectangle, deeply indented at each of the four angles. Its greatest length from east to west is 9 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its area is about 48 square miles. Its southern boundary is the skirt or lowest declivity of the Grampians; and its area all runs up among the first or frontier gallery of the broad and broken Grampian range. Two-thirds of it are a congeries of very high hills, partly green, but mostly covered with heath, bleak and naked, rarely trodden by human foot, cut down by narrow, swampy, bent-clad flats, and abandoned as irreclaimable wilderness to the pasturing of Highland or black-faced sheep. The other third, however, is singularly rich in the beauty, variety, and boldness of scenic romance.—The rivulet Barvie, which runs 4 miles along the western boundary to the southern extremity, has nearly its whole course along a broken, rapidly descending, and very deep dell; and leaps from ledge to ledge in an almost constant succession of small cascades, sometimes 100 feet below the brow of its banks, and all the way overhung by steep rocks, partly naked and frowning, and partly dressed out in a profusion of natural wood.—The rivulet Keltie, which runs parallel to the Barvie, about a mile east of it, over a distance of 3¾ miles in the interior, comes coldly and shiveringly down for half its length among the mountains, enters the seclusion of a dark ravine, and, becoming pent up by a pressure of rocks to a breadth of five feet, tumbles tumultuously down a smooth rocky precipice, 90 feet in height, into a pool 43 feet broad, called, along with the cascade, Spout-bay. The stream now contracts within a very narrow bed,—runs along a thickly wooded dell, 150 feet deep,—performs several leaps of 10 feet among inaccessible steeps,—steers its way in a channel through solid rock, at one place 12 feet wide and 9 deep, at another 6 feet wide at top, 12 feet wide at bottom, and 10 feet in depth,—and finally debouches into a plain through a rocky gorge, only about 4 feet wide. All the way along the dell, there is an artificial footpath, for the accommodation of the tourist; and in full view of Spout-bay stands a hermitage, where a stranger may survey and admire the cascade.—The river Shaggie rises, as do also the two former streamlets, in the loftiest hill-range of the parish, runs 4½ miles south-eastward, southward, and south-westward, in the interior, receives the waters of the Keltie, traces for a mile westward the southern boundary, and, drinking up the Barvie, passes away to become tributary to the Earn. Its upper course is between high banks luxuriantly clad in copsewood, and is picturesquely varied by three waterfalls,—one of them, a mile above the village of Monzie, over very rugged rocks, 55 feet high, from a platform 18 feet broad, into a pool or basin 43 feet wide; and, from a point a little below this fall, where its banks suddenly widen and break down into a plain, its lower course is along a rich and blooming valley, the seat of two-thirds of the whole population.—Near the head of the valley stand the village of Monzie and the parish-church; and ¾ of a mile to the south-west, appears the fine form of Monzie-house, peering out from amongst a grove of stately and aged trees, several of which vie in their bulk and efflorescence with the monarch-trees of almost any forest in the kingdom. Seen from vantage-ground east of the church, the general landscape is one of no common interest; in the foreground lies the luxuriant and warmly tinted valley, with the house and woods of Monzie in the centre, presiding over a hill-encinctured expanse of rich fields and lawns, and with the picturesque Knock at the side, lifting up masses of pine into communion with the clouds; and in the perspective stretches the dark, frowning rampart of the Comrie hills, overlooked in the far-distance by the misty summits of Benvoirlich, Benmore, and Benledi, faintly cutting a sky-line against the blue back-ground of the heavens.—North of the mountain-range, whence spring the streams already noticed, runs the Almond,—traversing the extreme length of the parish, from west to east,—maintaining all the way, with the exception of 2 miles south-eastward, a direction due east,—and tracing, for 2 miles before it takes its leave, the boundary-line between Monzie on the north, and Fowlis-Wester on the south. Over its whole course within the parish, but especially toward the east, where it traverses the singular gorge called the Small glen of the Almond, or emphatically Glenalmond, the stream, both in itself, and especially on its banks, is a continuous chequered belt of thrilling romance see articles Almond and Glenalmond. Near the large cave, midway up the face of a stupendous rock, and capable of accommodating 60 men under arms, mentioned in the former of these articles, grows a solitary and very ancient pine, far away from any kindred tree, and preserved from the touch of the credulous by a tradition which says, that if any person cut a branch from it, he dies and it lives; and beside it is a natural adjustment of stones into arches and corridors, called 'the Kirk of the wood;' so curiously constructed, as almost to seem a work of art. In a particular part of the glen, among the

hills, there is a distinctly repeating verbal echo; and, in the Small glen, owing to its sinuosities offering obstructions to a free current of the air, and to the absence of all lateral communication, whirlwinds are formed, which have occasionally lifted horsemen from their saddle, and obliged travellers to seek shelter for hours behind the rocks, and a sound is produced so loud, hollow, and reverberating, that strangers almost invariably mistake it for thunder. Tempests and whirlwinds occasionally sweep the whole hill country, unroofing houses, overturning stacks, tearing up heath and broom, and even rolling along large stones; slight shocks of earthquakes are sometimes felt coming east from Comrie; and waterspouts and sudden inundations from rain sometimes spread desolation along the valleys. In 1756, a waterspout, breaking out in the heights above the village of Monzie, took its course down the Shaggie, raised it 20 feet perpendicular at the bridge, and swept entirely away a bank near the village, which cost £500; and left behind in its sudden subsession, such quantities of fish, that the inhabitants carried them home in basketsful. Two years later, the water, during a heavy rain in the hills, collected on the top of the brae near Monzie, and carried down such a quantity of earth into the Shaggie, as left a den 200 feet long, upwards of 100 feet wide, and 70 feet deep. Slate of excellent quality is worked in Glenalmond; red sandstone, compact and durable, is quarried on the estate of Cultequey. Plantation, chiefly of larch, oak, ash, Scotch fir, elm, and willow, covers several hundred acres; and natural wood forms considerable stripes and patches on the banks of the streams. Cultequey-house is pleasantly situated in the south-east corner of the parish, on a peninsula formed by the two head-streams of the Pow, or Powaffray. —About 2 miles east of the church, on high ground at the lower end of the deep narrow defile of Glenalmond, —the only pass through the frontier Grampians over a distance of 40 miles,—are vestiges of a large camp, defended on two sides by water, and on the other sides by morass and precipice. It is about 180 paces long, and 80 broad. It is traditionally called the Roman camp, and has been alleged to have accommodation for 12,000 men.—On a moor immediately east of it, several acres were till lately thickly dotted with cairns, some of which measured from 10 to 14 paces in diameter; and from their sepulchral contents, as well as other evidence, it appears to have been the scene on which some ancient armies sustained the shock of conflict and carnage.—Two miles to the north, enclosing the summit of the high hill of Dunmore, overlooking Glenalmond, and completely commanding that romantic pass, is a strong fort, inaccessible on all sides but one, defended by a deep trench 30 paces beyond the walls, and consisting of strong stone bulwarks, in some places double, partly vitrified on the west side, and enclosing an area of about half-a-rood. The erection is believed to be Celtic, and has by some, who credulously follow the legends of tradition, been regarded as the habitation of Fingal after his house was burnt by Gara. Even that house itself is said to have stood near the camp at the lower end of the glen, at a locality called in Gaelic *Fianteach*, 'Fingal's-house.' The statist in the Old Account, who is one of the believers, adds, "And we know both his [Fingal's] father and his son are buried here;" and elsewhere he tells us that a particular cairn "is called Cairn-Comhal, in memory of Fingal's father;" that "there is a small camp on the south side of the parish, near to Cultequey, called in Gaelic *Comhal Cults*, i. e. Comhal's battle;" and that "tradition says Comhal fought here, but lost the battle." The locality of the 'Cairn-Comhal' is a moor 2 miles east of 'Fianteach,' on which there are, or lately were, many cairns and tumuli. In its vicinity is a fort called Lené, twice as large as that on the hill of Dunmore, exceedingly strong, surrounded by two ramparts 20 feet apart, and each 20 feet thick, the inner wall measuring 240 paces in circumference. Other antiquities, Druidical, Roman, and Celtic, occur, or have been dug up; but excepting the reputed grave of Ossian [see ALMOND], about which there has been much rencontre of wit, and respecting which the old statist stoutly says, "We are certain that the famous Caledonian bard, Ossian, lies here;" they are too numerous and minute to bear separate notice.—The village of GILMERTON [see that article] stands on the boundary with Fowlis-Wester, and has about 240 inhabitants within Monzie. The village of Monzie has very long been stationary, and possesses a population of about 120. A fair called St. Lawrence's used to be held at the village on the 22d and 23d of August; and it is still, as to the former of these days, held here for lambs, sheep, and black cattle; but as to the latter of them, it has been transferred to Crieff, 3 miles distant, and ranks as one of that town's eight annual fairs. The parish is traversed by the Highland road up Glenalmond, and by roads leading to the entrance of the glen from Crieff and Monivaird.—Population, in 1801, 1,157; in 1831, 1,198. Houses 253. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,243.—Monzie is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 16s. 11d.; glebe £27. The church was built in 1831. Sittings about 500. Affixed to the wall of the church is an ancient instrument of punishment, which belonged to the old church, and seems to have been used in the rough period of superstition and semi-barbarism, and is called the jougs. The modern parish was greatly altered in boundaries from the ancient one by the Court-of-session in 1702. Two large and contiguous tracts, which occupy its present centre, and which belonged respectively to Crieff and to Fowlis-Wester, were annexed to it; and two detached districts—those of Logiealmond and of Innerpeffray—which lay at a considerable distance respectively to the east and to the south, were separated from it, and united, the former to Monedie, and the latter to Muthil.—Near Buchandy bridge, at the lower end of Glenalmond, are the ruins of St. M'Bean's chapel, surrounded by a cemetery still partially in use. Near the north-east corner of the parish, in a most romantic situation, stood another chapel, now quite erased, but commemorated by its cemetery. Tradition says, that on the evening before the battle of Luncarty, 60 men took the sacrament here, all of whom went to the field, and only 6 returned. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 71 scholars; and a private school in Gilmerton by 75. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 16s. 6d. fees, and £5 7s. 6d. other emoluments.

MOONZIE, a parish in Fifeshire, probably the smallest rural parish in Scotland. Its greatest length from north to south is scarcely 2 miles; and its greatest breadth from east to west is about the same. In some places, however, it is scarcely half-a-mile in breadth. The surface is finely diversified by various round shaped hills of no great eminence, presenting in other places, particularly where it marches with Kilmany, level flats of considerable extent. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Monimail; on the east by Cupar and Kilmany; on the north by Kilmany and Creich; and on the west by Creich. It contains about 1,100 Scotch, or 1,375 Imperial acres. The valued rent of the parish is £1,789 Scots. The real rent was, in 1793, £1,000 sterling; in 1815, it was assessed for the property-tax on a

rental of £2,763 sterling. Population, in 1801, 201; in 1831, 188. Houses 45. There are only two objects possessing any antiquarian interest in the parish,—Cairnie castle, commonly called the Lord's Cairnie, an ancient seat of the Earls of Crawford; and the old house of Colluthie, the remains of the residence of the Ramsays of Colluthie. The castle of Cairnie is said to have been built by Alexander, 3d Earl of Crawford, commonly called Earl Beardy from his great beard, or the Tiger Earl from the fierceness of his disposition. All that remains of this ancient stronghold of the once powerful family of Crawford is the keep or donjon, and a round tower which had formed a defence for the wall with which the court-yard was surrounded. This ruin is four stories high, and appears to have lost nothing of its original height, with the exception of the bartizans which surrounded its roof. It is 53 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, without the walls. The walls are strongly built, and between five and six feet thick. The ground-floor—as is common in such structures—appears to have been entirely occupied by cellars, having arched stone-roofs. The second floor was occupied entirely with the great hall, which is about 40 feet in length, and above 20 feet in breadth. The defence of the castle and its outworks was anciently strengthened by a broad morass which appears to have entirely surrounded the slight rising ground on which they were situated.—The house of Colluthie is said to have been erected by Sir William Ramsay* of Colluthie, who, about 1356, married Isabel, Countess of Fife, daughter of Duncan the last Earl of Fife of the ancient race of Macduff. There seems, however, little reason to believe that the house—which is still habitable—was erected by this Sir William, as that would make it about 100 years older than the castle of Cairnie. The house, the walls of which are very thick and of great strength, has been repaired as far as possible to preserve it, by the present proprietor, Mr. Inglis. From the thickness of the walls, indeed, one would be inclined to think that this building had at one time been loftier than it now is; but of this there is no certainty, as its whole appearance has been much modernized and altered in many ways.—This parish is in the synod of Fife, and presbytery of Cupar. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend £187 17s. 10d.; glebe £30. The church stands on a rising ground at the western extremity of the parish, and forms a conspicuous object from the Newburgh road. It is a plain building with a belfry at the one end. It was gifted by William Malvoisin, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the ministry of Scotland's Well,—an institution founded by him previous to 1238, and in which he planted a colony of the 'Fratres Sanctæ Trinitatis de redemptione captivorum.'† It appears from the charter, that the church of Moonzie was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it also appears, that the parish was at this time called Urhithumenesyn. The name was afterwards spelled Uchtermonsey, as in 1513, Alexander Crawford of Uchtermonsey succeeded his nephew in the earldom of Crawford. In consequence of the gift of the Bishop, the brethren of the ministry drew the tithes of the parish for their support, and supplied the cure; and this arrangement continued till the Reformation. After that event, it was conjoined with the parish of Cupar, about 1564; and in 1576 a reader appears to have been appointed. In 1625, seven years after the parishes of Cupar and Tarvet were conjoined, Mr. James Wedderburn was appointed minister, since which time it has continued a separate charge. The parish-schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and a good house and garden.

MOORFOOTHILLS, a range of moorish hills on the southern boundary of EDINBURGHSHIRE: which see.

MORAR, a territorial district and a lake on the west coast of Inverness-shire. The district is bounded on the north by Loch-Nevis, which divides it from Knoydart; on the east by the district of Lochiel; on the south by Arisaig; and on the west by the Sound of Slate. Its extreme length, from east to west, is 19 miles; and its breadth varies between 4 and 9. Loch-Morar bisects a great part of it lengthwise, and divides it into two nearly equal sections, which are called respectively North and South Morar. The lake is 10½ miles long, and from 5 furlongs to 1¾ mile broad; it is overhung nearly all round, and, at a very brief distance, by water-shedding Highland heights, but has a fringing of wood upon its immediate banks; it is fed on the east by streamlets coming from the lochlets Beoraich and Anamack; and it discharges its perfluent waters on the west by a stream of only a few furlongs in length into a small bay. North Morar belongs to the parish of Glenelg, and South Morar to that of Ardnamurchan; and both are included, in a large sense, in the comprehensive district of Lochaber. Morar is, with few exceptions, peopled by Roman Catholics; and, in 1836, was provided, by voluntary subscription, with a new Roman Catholic chapel.

MORAY FRITH, a gulf in the extreme north-east of Scotland; a sea rather than a bay or an estuary; the largest projection, and at the same time one of the most regular, which the ocean makes into the Scottish coasts. Loosely defined, but with reference chiefly to its interior waters, it is the Æstuarium Vararis of ancient geographers. Its limits, as assigned by the modern hydrography of the country, are somewhat various, and not very distinctly understood; but, on the whole, they distribute into two easily ascertained parts, an exterior and an interior.—The exterior frith comprehends all the open sea south-west of a line between Duncansby-head in Caithness-shire and Kinnaird's-head in Aberdeenshire, onward to the entrance of the inner frith between Tarbetness in Ross-shire, and Burgh-head in Morayshire. It blends with the German ocean on the

* Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie appears to have visited France in 1356,—probably previous to his marriage with the Countess of Fife. He went in the suite of the Earl of Douglas, who was also accompanied by Archibald de Douglas his kinsman, brother to the knight of Liddesdale. The Earl offered his services, and that of the knights and squires who accompanied him, to John of France, then opposing the English invasion under Edward the Black prince. They were present at the battle of Poictiers, on the 19th of September, 1356, when Archibald de Douglas was made prisoner by the English, but effected his escape through the presence of mind of Sir William Ramsay. The story is thus told by Fordun: "Archibald Douglas having been made prisoner along with the rest, appeared in more sumptuous armour than the other Scottish prisoners, and, therefore, he was supposed by the English to be some great lord. Late in the evening after the battle, when the English were about to strip off his armour, Sir William Ramsay of Colluthy happening to be present, fixed his eyes on Douglas, and affecting to be in a violent passion, cried out, 'You cursed, damnable murderer, how comes it, in the name of mischief, (*ex parte Diaboli,*) that you are thus proudly decked out in your master's armour! Come hither, and pull off my boots!' Douglas approached trembling, kneeled down, and pulled off one of the boots; whereupon Ramsay, taking up the boot, began to beat Douglas with it. The English bystanders imagining him out of his senses, interposed, and rescued Douglas. They said, that the person whom he had beaten was certainly of great rank and a lord. 'What, he a lord,' cried Ramsay, 'he is a scullion, and a base kuave! and, as I suppose, has killed his master. Go, you villain, to the field, search for the body of my cousin, your master, and when you have found it, come back, that at least I may give him a decent burial!' Then he ransomed the feigned serving-man for forty shillings; and having again buffeted him smartly, cried, 'Get you gone! fly!' Douglas bore all this patiently, carried on the deceit, and was soon beyond the reach of his enemies."

† The purpose of this institution was to form a receptacle for religious pilgrims; and the resident friars collected charities which were applied to the redeeming of Christians, who had become slaves in the Turkish dominions.

north-east, and, along the artificial line of connexion with it, measures nearly 80 miles; it has the counties of Caithness, Ross, and Cromarty on the west, and measures on that side about 70 miles; and it has Morayshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire on the south, and measures along that coast about 57 miles. Except at an opening on its west side, immediately north of Tarbetness, where it sends off the Dornoch frith, and at a smaller opening on the same side, 8 miles south of Duncansby-head, where it expands into Keiss or Sinclair bay, it has a singularly uniform coast-line, sufficiently diversified with gentle curvatures to be freed from monotony, but uncut by deep incisions, and everywhere marked with only tiny bays and small headlands. The principal rivers which enter it on the west are the Wick, the Berriedale, the Helmsdale, and the Brora; and on the south are the Findhorn, the Lossie, the Spey, and the Doveran. All the coasts of the frith, from Wick round to Kinnaird's-head, are rich, and have become industriously plied in their fisheries; and, in particular, they yield immense quantities of herrings, though aggregately of inferior quality to those of the fisheries on the west coasts of Scotland.—The interior Moray-frith, where it opens from the exterior between Tarbetness and Burgh-head, is about 16 miles wide. It thence projects south-westward, to Ardersier or Fort-George, 24 miles along the coast of Ross and Cromarty, and 22 along that of Moray, Nairn, and Inverness. Fifteen miles south-west of Tarbetness, between the north and the south Sutors of Cromarty, which rise like the sides of a huge gateway to admit its ingress, it projects the Cromarty frith between Ross and Cromarty. From its entrance to Ardersier, it gradually contracts, till, over a distance of 2 miles, it is only from 1 to 1½ mile broad. After passing Ardersier, it suddenly expands, and thence to Kessock-ferry, at the mouth of the river Ness, a distance of 9 miles, it has a mean breadth of about 3 miles; but there it suffers rapid though brief contraction to about half-a-mile, and, by a caprice in topographical nomenclature, loses its name, and is declared to terminate. A continuation of it 7 miles westward, by an extreme breadth of 2 miles, is called the frith or loch of Beauly: see Beauly Loch. The interior Moray frith, except in its outer skirts, presents quite a contrast to the exterior frith as to at once the wealth, the abundance, and the variety of its fisheries; and though possessing along its coasts some regular communities of fishermen, affords them such small employment, that they generally resort to the fishing-grounds north of Tarbetness. For a notice of some geognostic phenomena connected with the frith, and of the general appearance of its coasts, see following article.

MORAY (Province of), a large district in the north-east of Scotland, now without any political assignment of territory, yet quite distinct in the popular application of its name, the extent of its geographical limits, and the individuality of its physical features and historical associations. Though its boundaries are very variously stated by topographists, they may easily be ascertained by reference jointly to ecclesiastical jurisdiction and to physical configuration; the extent of the modern synod having been little altered from that of the ancient diocese, and the surface of the country forming, with slight exceptions, a convergence of upland troughs, from a stupendous line of water-shed, to a great common plain or laterally prolonged lowland basin. The Moray frith, inner and outer, naturally constitutes the boundary on the north-east and the north. The boundary-line for the other sides commences between the embouchure of the Doveran and that of the Spey; it penetrates the country south-westward up the water-shed between these rivers and their tributaries, till it scales the Cairngorm mountains, and touches the great central mountain-range of Scotland; it then turns westward, and moves along the summit ridge of that range till it passes the head of Loch-Laggan, and arrives at the sources of the Spey; it now proceeds north-westward to the head of Loch-Lochy, and thence northward till it falls upon the river Beauly at the cascade of Kilmorack; and it finally passes down that river and Loch-Beauly north-eastward to the Moray frith. The province thus comprehends all Elginshire, all Nairnshire, a considerable part of Banffshire, and nearly a moiety of continental Inverness-shire.

The eastern half of the province is aggregately much more lowland than the western; the mountains which everywhere occupy the south, coming down with increasing approach to the north, till, for some distance on the west, they render the whole country characteristically highland. The northern district as a whole is champaign, and may be described as a band of country prolonged for 60 miles from east to west, with a breadth of from 2 to 12 miles, and a superficial area of about 240 square miles. This long belt of lowlands is greatly diversified with ridgy swells, and terraced or low hilly ranges disposed parallel to the frith; and is intersected by the rivers Ness, Nairn, Findhorn, Lossie, and Spey, running across it to the sea. The grounds behind the lowlands appear, as seen from the coast, to be only a narrow ridge of bold or alpine heights, rising like a rampart to guard the orchards and the woods, and the rich expanse of waving fields below from all invasion; but, when approached, they disclose themselves in file behind file of long and broad mountain masses receding, in all the wildness and intricacy of Highland arrangement, to a distant summit-line. Much the larger portion may be viewed as simply the screens of the vast glen,—the long and grand mountain-strath of the Spey, and of the numerous tributaries which cut their way to it along lateral glens; another and considerable portion, partly identical with the former, are the vastly fissured masses of the Monadleagh mountains, flanking the Findhorn and its head-waters; and a third, though much smaller section, consists of the heights which tower up from the sides of the east end of the great glen of Scotland, admitting, amidst a little wilderness of alps, broad clefts and long narrow vales of picture and romance. Yet, so much opened are the Highland districts of the province, and so practicable many of the declivities to the plough or to other instruments of cultivation, that the bottoms and the reclaimed or reclaimable sides of the valleys are estimated to comprehend about one-third of the entire area.

Nearly all the interest of Moray as a province, and often all the associations of its name, are connected with its lowlands. The coast of the country is almost everywhere low; and the sea-board is remarkable for a great terrace bank which extends from the mouth of the Spey to Inverness, and thence up the great glen to Loch-Ness. This terrace rests upon a base about 14 feet above ordinary high water-mark, and possesses in itself an elevation above that base of about 76 feet; it sometimes juts out into the sea in the form of headlands, but generally overlooks a belt of low plain lying between it and the beach, and occasionally recedes several miles into the interior; and it varies in breadth from a few hundred yards to two miles, and is nearly horizontal in its surface. Other terraces or terraced banks occur behind along the skirts of the hills, but are uncontinuous and of comparatively small extent. Except along its skirt, where the vertebræ of whales

and the saltwater shells of existing species have been found, the great terrace, so far as has been ascertained, does not contain any marine deposit, or discover any decided mark whatever of marine formation. It seems even free from either fossils or fragments of any organized bodies, except a few stumps of oak and fir trees, and consists throughout of the sandy particles, the rolled pebbles, and the massive boulders of all the rocks common to the circumjacent country. White sandstones and cornstones, which occur in sites in the west, have been carried away in loose fragments, and deposited on hills about Portsoy and Banff, at and beyond the eastern frontier of the province; and a beautiful red porphyritic granite, which occurs at Calder and Ardclach between the Nairn and the Findhorn, appears sprinkled in rolled boulders over the country as far east as the mouth of the Spey. Harmoniously with these appearances in the diluvial formation of the lowlands, the rocky escarpments on the sides of the interior mountains face generally to the south and the west, and neighbouring accumulations of their debris dip, in their slopes or inclined planes, toward the northwest. Hillocks of drifted sand, free above tide mark from all shells and other organic remains, and seemingly brought down from the diluvial terraces by the action of the prevailing south-west wind of the climate, extend for many miles along the margin of the frith, from Burgh-head to the vicinity of Nairn, and are continually changing their forms and their relative positions.* A curious and singular formation, locally designated 'the Moray Pan or Coast,' occurs in various low grounds in the east, and occasions the worker of the soil no little perplexity and labour. It is a thin stratum of sand and gravel, brought chemically into contact with black oxide of iron, seemingly by infiltration from above, and glued by it into a hard compact mass; it is so hard as to break any plough which forcibly touches it, and, at the same time occurs at the inconvenient shallowness of scarcely a foot from the surface; it offers unconquerable resistance to the attempts of any trees or shrubs to penetrate it with their roots, and even kills every plant whose fibres come in contact with it; and it so baffles all ordinary methods of georgical operation, that the farmer has no certain way of counteracting its malign effects upon the soil, but patiently to demolish it with the pickaxe, and expose it in fragments to the attrition of the weather.

The lowlands of Moray have long been known to fame for mildness and luxuriousness of climate. A certain dryness of atmosphere, in particular, has been repeatedly celebrated by historians and poets. But this property, so delightful in itself, seems to have intimate connexion with the equally though lugubriously celebrated phenomenon of "the Moray floods." The high broad range of mountains on the southwest shelter the lowlands from the prevailing winds of the country, and exhaust many light vapours and thinly charged clouds which might otherwise produce such drizzlings and frequent gentle rains as distinguish the climate of most other lowland districts of Scotland; but, for just the same reason, they powerfully attract whatever long broad streams of heavy clouds are sailing in any direction athwart the sky, and, among the gullies and the upland glens, amass their discharged contents with amazing rapidity and in singular largeness of volume. The rivers of the country are, in consequence, peculiarly liable to sudden freshets and disastrous floods. One general and tremendous outbreak, in 1829, in which they desolated glen and plain, tore up woods and bridges and houses, and powdered and carpeted scores of square miles with the wreck of regions above them, afforded an awful exhibition of the peculiarities of the climate, and will long be remembered, in connexion with the boasted luxuriousness of Moray, as an illustration of how chastisement and comfort are blended in a state of things which is benignly adjusted for the moral discipline of man, and the correction of moral evil. So full an account of the floods, and so generally accessible to the reading population, has been given by the graphic pen of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., that we need not attempt to give any details. A single example which may, on a small scale, serve as an illustration of the whole, will be found quoted from the baronet's work in our article on KNOCKANDO. The average annual fall of rain at Elgin, considerably east of the middle of the lowlands, was, for three years ending in 1829, 25.355 inches; and the average temperature for the same period was 48° 33'.

Probably no part of Scotland, not even East Lothian, that exulting retreat of masterly agriculture, can compete with Moray in the number and brilliance of the spontaneous testimonies which have been borne to its capabilities and wealth as orchard and tillage ground. We must, in ordinary duty as topographists, repeat some of these which have become irksomely hackneyed, and add one or two which have been less frequently noticed. A very old and common saying asserts, according to some versions, that Moray has 15, and according to others that it has 40 days more of summer than most other parts of Scotland. George Buchanan extols the province as superior to any other district in the kingdom in the mildness of its climate, the richness of its pastures, and the profit arising from its fruit trees. Whitelock, referring to the time of Oliver Cromwell, says, "Ashfield's regiment was marched into Murray-land, which is the most fruitful country in Scotland." William Lithgow, after glancing at Clydesdale and the Carse of Gowrie, says, "The third most beautiful soil is the delectable plain of Moray, whose comely gardens, enriched with cornes, plantings, pasturage, stately dwellings, overfaced with a generous Octavian gentry, and toped with a noble Earl, its chief patron, may be called a second Lombardy, or pleasant meadow of the north." Bishop Leslie, with the warm and partial feelings of a son of the soil, says, "Regio est una præ

* The following notice of these waste and dreary hillocks occurs in the 'Sketches' of Lord Teignmouth:—"A sand bank extends along the coast, from the western shore of the Findhorn river, nine miles in length, and two in breadth. It consists of finely-pulverized sand, unmingled with shells or pebbles, cast up into innumerable hills, some of which rise to 120 feet, and are so steep that they cannot be ascended without difficulty, as at each step the leg sinks knee-deep in the yielding material. Not a blade of vegetation appears to vary the dreary surface, excepting reeds, which appear at a distance of about half-a-mile from the shore: and nothing is visible, except from the top of some of the highest hills, but a boundless wilderness of sand, reminding eastern travellers of the deserts of Arabia. A compass is almost necessary to direct one's course across it; and, during a gale of wind, it would be difficult to escape being overwhelmed by the drift. Houses and various vestiges of great antiquity—of which Sir William Cumming possesses one apparently of Roman origin—have occasionally been disclosed. The accumulation of this vast aggregate of moving sands has been gradual. The barony of Culbin, which it covers, was one fertile in natural productions, and adorned with villages." An account of the province of Moray, written by Boethius, dates the commencement of the sand-drift in 1097, the same year in which the well-known 'Goodwin Sands' were formed on the coast of Kent; and it adds, —"The desolation was completed prior to the year 1695. The narrative of the act of parliament then made to prevent the pulling up of bent—a reedy grass which establishes itself in this wild region—relates that the barony of Culbin, and house and yards thereof is quite ruined and overspread with sand. Tradition, conjoined with the narrative of the act of parliament, relates that the desolating visitation began in the harvest of the year 1097, and before the end of the spring thereof, had whelmed more than 1,200 acres of fertile land."

cæteris omnibus apud nos ob amœnitatem celebrata. Est enim plana, minime palustris, quæ crebro saltu, odoriferis herbis, pratis tritico, omni frumenti genere, pomiferis hortis ac littore finitimo plurimum delectat. Illic aura sala berrima, variores multo nebulæ atque pluviæ quam usquam alibi, atque adeo magna propterea nobilium virorum seges." Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, describing the province in 1640, says, "In salubrity of climate, Moray is not inferior to any, and in richness and fertility of soil it much exceeds our other northern provinces. The air is so temperate, that when all around is bound up in the rigour of winter, there are neither lasting snows nor such frosts as damage fruits or trees. There is no product of this kingdom which does not thrive there perfectly; or, if any fail, it is to be attributed to the sloth of the inhabitants, not to the fault of the soil or climate. Corn, the earth pours forth in wonderful and never-failing abundance. Fruits of all sorts, herbs, flowers, pulse, are in the greatest plenty, and all early. While harvest has scarcely begun in surrounding districts, there all is ripe and cut down, and carried into open barn-yards, as is the custom of the country; and, in comparison with other districts, winter is hardly felt. The earth is almost always open, the sea navigable, and the roads never stopped. So much of the soil is occupied by crops of corn, however, that pasture is scarce; for this whole district is devoted to corn and tillage. But pasture is found at no great distance, and is abundant in the upland country, and a few miles inland; and thither the oxen are sent to graze in summer, when the labour of the season is over. Nowhere is there better meat, nor cheaper corn, not from scarcity of money, but from the abundance of the soil." These testimonies all precede the era of modern agricultural improvement; and, so far as we are aware, they have no counterpart in the times since that era began. Moray, when other districts became aware of their poverty, and made a sudden and strenuous movement towards wealth, was, in a great measure, contented to live on the fame of its opulence; and, while congratulating itself on the "ease combined with elegance" of its natural position, eventually was excelled in the luxuries of the farm and the orchard by many a district which had been comparatively a desert. About the beginning of the present century, it had entirely lost its famed pre-eminence; and, while still distinguished by the superior earliness, fertility, and warmth of its soil, it exhibited a condition of agriculture, as to at once tenure, croppings, manuring, and nearly every other detail, which rendered any aggregate number of its naturally rich acres less valuable than many an equal area in the south-east of Scotland which, but 30 years before, had been mere wild pasture, or almost moorland waste. Such a laggard had Moray become, even at an earlier period, in following the footsteps of its reputation, that Principal Robertson, when he came to see it, exclaimed in surprise, "Is this the fine province of which I have heard so much?"

Some details which afford a view of both the successive stages and the present condition of the agriculture of the province, have already been given in our article on BANFFSHIRE and INVERNESS-SHIRE [which see], and such others as are of any value, we reserve for the articles on MORAYSHIRE and NAIRNSHIRE, particularly the former. We shall here do no more than bring together a few facts, common to the lowlands of the whole province, which exhibit the condition of things a century ago, and present them in edifying contrast both to the ancient fame of the country, and to its present fine state of improvement. Leases were in general unknown; and when given, were too short to be of any practical value. Land was minutely subdivided into mailens, crofts, and small farms; and, at the same time, knew little or nothing of the luxury of enclosures. Tenants were segregated into villages or townships, somewhat in the style which still prevails in Orkney and Shetland; and they had their arable grounds in run-rig, and their pasture-lands in common. Green crops, artificial, and provisions of every sort for the hybernal sustenance of cattle, had not been heard of, or if heard of, were despised. Some of the animals of the flock were slaughtered at the end of autumn, and converted into salted meat; and the others were, with no small difficulty, kept alive during a severe winter, and very frequently were, as the phrase went, "at the lifting" in the spring,—so lean and attenuated, that they had to be lifted from the ground, and assisted to the pastures. A rude and primitive plough, drawn by four or six oxen, and attended or worked by two drivers and a ploughman, moved lumberingly across every arable field, and shallowly scratched the weed-woven surface. The slede or sledge, and the kelloch, were beginning to supersede the simple horse-borne pannier; the former a wooden frame without wheels, the latter a similar frame with wheels formed of semicircles of solid board, and fastened to an axle which revolved in wooden hoops, and both surmounted by a conical wicker basket of no great capacity, and drawn by means of horse-hair, hemp, or twisted straw ropes, knotted together and fastened to wooden pins. The labourers in the field allowed most of the spring to pass away before commencing their appropriate toils; and, during a summer day, they worked a few hours in the morning, abandoned themselves to a long sleep toward noon, and, if nothing occurred to interest them in the house, or set them a-gadding from home, resumed their labour for a short period in the evening. Famines, or years of comparative scarcity, even in spite of the natural fertility of the soil, were, in consequence, far from being infrequent. During the summer of 1743, 'the dear year,' so memorable over all Scotland, thousands of the people of Moray wandered among the fields devouring sorrel, the leaves and stems of unfilled pulse, and whatever could mitigate the famishing corrosions of hunger; and multitudes died of diseases contracted by partial inanition, and not a few of literal, absolute starvation. Even so late as 1782, the noted year of the 'frosty har'st,' the province severely writhed under the scourge of scarcity.

The food, dress, and manners of the inhabitants at the same epoch, or a century ago, were in keeping with their modes of husbandry. Oats, rye, barley, and pease-bread were the staff of life. Various weeds and wild herbs, particularly the nettle and the mugwort, were gathered to give substance and relish to their thin oatmeal brose. Unskinned pease, boiled into a soup, were a rare and coveted dish. 'Sowens,' now so well-known among the peasantry in some of the rich agricultural districts on the Scottish border, and still a favourite dish and a regular article of food throughout the north-east of Scotland, were universally in use. Cakes, formed of oatmeal-bran fermented to a slight degree of acidity, and therefore only a hardened 'sowens,' but containing some aromatic seeds, were the bread of luxury on occasions of festivity. The potatoe did not begin to be generally cultivated till about the year 1750. A 'kail-yard' was a rare object among the peasantry so late as about 1790; and a garden, even at a considerably later date, was never or rarely seen as an appendage of a farm-stead. Milk, except during part of the summer half year, was a rarity; and home-made beer, with hops, or more commonly without them, was used among such persons as could afford

it, as a succedaneum. Fish were occasionally in use; and, in their dried state, they were eaten with a home-grown and coarsely prepared mustard; but the fisheries were very partially and inefficiently plied; and the shoals of herrings which now everywhere enrich the coast were allowed undisturbed occupancy of every bay and creek. — Corn-mills, though known, were too few or costly or unappreciated to have yet superseded the use of the ancient hand-mill or quern. Barley was decorticated by being first softened in water and next beaten with a peculiarly shaped wooden mallet in a hollow stone; but in this prepared state it was only a hebdomadal luxury,—the distinguishing delicacy of the Sabbath-day dinner. Poultry and eggs seem to have been all disposed of as ecclesiastical contributions and the payment of rents.—The dress of all the common people was simple, unvaried, and chiefly of home-grown and home-made material. 'Hodden-grey,' or a light blue cloth formed of wool from their own flocks, spun and woven in their own homes, and dyed with the indigenous herbs of their own fields, was the universal clothing material of the men. The work-day costume consisted of a short coat of this fabric, short knee-breeches, long stockings, and a broad flat blue bonnet; and even the full dress for Sabbath and for festal occasions, only substituted a long coat, of great size, of uniform cut, and with huge ornate brass buttons,—a coat so carefully preserved that one specimen often equipped grandsire, father, and son, and may even yet be occasionally seen on some patriarchal figure at church or market. Flax, grown in their own fields and manufactured in their own homes, furnished much of the material for the dresses of the females; and the high muslin 'mutch' or the flat 'toy,' such as are still used by the Norman and Flemish women, universally formed the female head-gear.—Sir Robert Gordon, from whom we have already quoted, and who writes respecting the state of things in Moray two centuries ago, says: "In the lowlands along the coast the natives suffer inconvenience from the want of turf or fuel, which is the only hardship experienced by that happy region; and that is only felt in a few places. It must be owned that they generally counteract the cold by hard drinking; but those who exert themselves industriously in the labours of agriculture little feel or care for it. There is plenty of foreign wine, and cheap enough, in all the towns. I remember when I was a boy, on my way home from Paris, finding wine at Rouen much dearer than it sold, a few months afterwards, on the Moray coast. Both had been brought from Bourdeaux, but the difference was caused by the lowness of our duty. But besides wine they have their native liquor, called aqua vitæ; and when that is to be had, which is seldom wanting, they reject even the most generous wines. This liquor is distilled from beer mixed with aromatic plants. It is made almost everywhere, and in such abundance that there is plenty for all. They swallow it in great draughts, to the astonishment of strangers; for it is excessively strong. Even the better classes are intemperate, and the women are not free from this disgrace. Travelling in the depth of winter, in the severest cold, fortified with a jug of this liquor, and a few small cheeses, (for they care little about meat and bread,) they perform immense journeys on foot without inconvenience." Illicit distillation became, at a later period, the means of demoralizing thousands, and shaking the whole frame-work of society; but, in consequence principally of a change in the excise laws, it has almost wholly ceased to disgrace and damage the district.*

Moray, at the epoch of record, or about the close of the 1st century, was possessed by the British tribe of Vacomagi; one of those communities who, after and even sometime before the period of the Roman abdication, figured predominantly in the history of North Britain under the name of Picts. Their towns, while a separate tribe, were Tarnea, in Braemar, immediately beyond the south-eastern limits of Moray; Banatia, on the east side of the Ness, about 600 yards below its efflux from Loch Ness; Ptoroton, on the promontory of Burgh Head; and Tuessis, on the east bank of the Spey, a little below the parish-church of Bellie. In the early Pictish periods the Vacomagi seem to have held a predominant or at least a distinguished place among the confederated tribes; and, at all events, appear to have had within their territory the earliest seat of the Pictarian monarchy: see INVERNESS. When the Scots, bursting beyond the limits of Dalriada, and pushing their stealthy but sure conquests northward among the western Highlands, arrived at the uplands which form the mountain-rampart of Moray, they drove the Picts into the plains, and maintained entire possession of the alpine fastnesses and intervening glens: see DALRIADS, and historical section of INTRODUCTION. The distinction between the boundaries of the Picts and those of the Scots was long preserved in Moray, and can be traced in the topographical nomenclature throughout the province. Among the charters of Dunbar of Grange, one granted in 1221 by Alexander II. to the abbacy of Kinloss, and referring to the lands of Burgy, names as a boundary *Rune Pictorum*, 'the Picts' cairn;' another charter from Richard, Bishop of Moray, granted after the year 1187 to the same abbacy, mentions *Scoticum molendinum;* and a road among the hills to the east of Dollas from the highland to the lowland districts of the province, is to this day, or, at least, was forty years ago, called the Scots road. After the Pictish and the Scottish dominions became consolidated into one monarchy, the Scandinavian vikingr made frequent descents on the plain of Moray, and even enthralled it for long consecutive periods: see ORKNEY. Thorstein the Red, Sigurd, and Thorfin ruled over it, either independently or with slender acknowledgment of the superiority of the Scottish kings, from the commencement of the 10th till the middle of the 11th century. The Scandinavian settlers intermarrying with the Scottish and the Pictish Celts, a mixed race arose who seem to have been a necessitous, unsettled, turbulent people. Their chiefs or maormors soon began to assume the name of Earls; and, having some connexion with the reigning family, they advanced pretensions to the throne, and convulsed the country by rebellions against the sovereign, and by deeds of regicide. They killed Malcolm I., in 959, at Ulern, supposed by Shaw to be Aldern; they killed King Duffus at Forres, in 966, when he came to punish them for their crimes; and, about the year 1160, they raised a grand rebellion against Malcolm IV., and so provoked him by the daring and unweariedness of their strife, that, after overwhelming them with his army, he transported all who had assumed hostile arms, including the greater part of the population, to the southern districts of the kingdom, as far as Galloway, and gave their homes and their lands into the possession of strangers. The name Moray, originally Murref, and in modern times Murray, was, up to this time, a common cognomen in the province; but, in consequence, as is supposed, of this dispersion, it is now a rare name among the natives, and at the same time occurs often in the counties south of the Grampians.

* A work to which we have been indebted for a number of our details, contains much matter which is interesting to natives of Morayshire.—'Sketches of Moray.' Edited by William Rhind, Esq. Edinburgh, 1839.

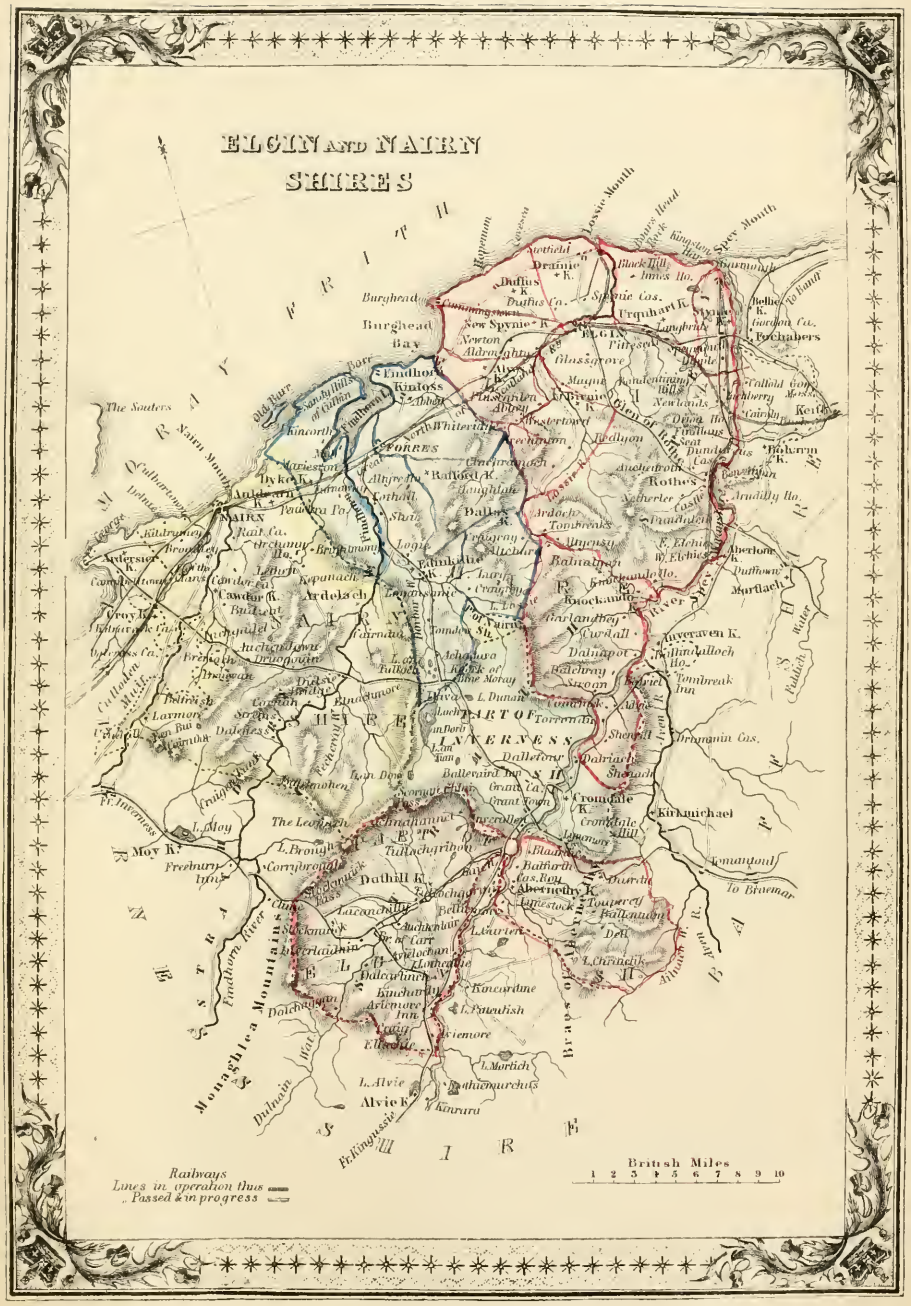
Both Malcolm IV., after expatriating the rebels, and his successor William the Lion, appear to have frequently resided in the province; for, from Inverness, Elgin, and various others of its localities, they dated several of their charters. Among the new families who were brought in to replace the expatriated, the chief are supposed to have been the powerful Earls of Fife and Strathern, and the once potent Comyns and Byset Ostiarii; among the original families who remained were the Inneses, the Calders, and others; and among those who speedily appeared in the possession of extensive property and great local influence, the chief was the family of De Moravia, whose founder, or at least whose earliest figurant, was Freskinus, Lord of Duffus. The mixed and altered race who henceforth were sons of the soil, lived for many centuries apart from their Celtic neighbours; and—as still appears by the resemblance of the vocalic sounds of the provincial idiom to those of the languages spoken north of France*—they retained in speech, and probably in customs, many of the characteristics of their semi-Scandinavian predecessors. They appear also to have become, if not effeminate, at least greatly more peaceable, less hardy, and less acquainted with the use of arms than the stern mountaineers of the upland districts of Badenoch and Lochaber. Either from the superior richness of the country, or from the comparatively easy and peaceful character of the inhabitants, the Highland caterans regarded the plain of Moray as open and ever-available spoliage-ground, where every marauder might, at his convenience, seek his prey. So late, in fact, as the time of Charles I., the Highlanders continually made forays on the country, and seem to have encountered marvellously little resistance. The Moray men, it has been remarked, appear to have resembled the quiet saturnine Dutch settlers of North America, who, when plundered by the red Indians, were too fat either to resist or to pursue, and considered only how they might repair their losses; and Pennant supposes that, in consequence of their being so mixed a race, Picts, Danes, and Saxons, and altogether aliens to the pure Celtic communities of the mountains, the Highlanders thought them quite 'fair game,' and never exactly comprehended how there could be any crime in robbing 'the Moray men.' So late as 1565, as appears from the rental of the church-lands in that year, the inhabitants of the province remained entirely a distinct people from the Highlanders, and all bore such names of purely Lowland origin as are still common around Elgin; and not till a comparatively recent period did declining feuds and the prejudices of clanship permit social intercourse and intermarriages with the neighbouring Gordons, Grants, and Macphersons. Moray, in consequence of the attachment of its people to the cause of the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Marquis of Montrose and his ally, Lord Lewis Gordon, having adopted it as one of their principal scenes of action, suffered more disasters than perhaps any other district of Scotland from the civil wars under the last of the Stuarts. So severe and memorable were the inflictions upon it by Lord Lewis Gordon, that an old rhymer classes his name with the Scottish designations of two of the worst plagues of an agricultural country:

"The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw,
Are the three warst things that Moray ever saw."

Montrose, after his victory of Inverlochy, in 1645, made a desolating descent upon the province, destroying the houses of all persons who would not join his standard, and inflicting upon the towns of Elgin, Cullen, and Banff the disasters of an indiscriminate pillage. Yet much as their country suffered in consequence of their opposition to the prelatic schemes of the Stuarts, "the men of Moray, in general, or at least in the upper parts of the country, became Presbyterians more from accident than from temper. During the alternations of Presbytery and Episcopacy which took place at the Reformation, they did not at all discover that decided preference to presbytery which marked the western and southern counties. Had no greater zeal existed elsewhere, the island would probably at present have had but one national church. At the Revolution few of the clergy of this province conformed to presbytery, but availed themselves of the indulgence which the government gave of allowing them to remain in their benefices for life upon qualifying to the civil government: and, in order to cherish presbytery, it was necessary, from time to time, to send clergy from the south country to serve the cure." [Beauties of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 508.]—The Moray men never, except in a small minority of instances, experienced that aversion to holidays which distinguished both the staunch Presbyterians of Scotland and the noble-minded Puritans of England; and—probably without adverting to the origin of the practice—they still very generally, and in methods of glee and festivity, celebrate St. John's day, St. Stephen's day, Christmas day, and, in a less degree, some other holidays.

The original earldom of Moray existed before the era of modern authentic history; and, as to its nature, its extent, and the line or succession of individuals who held it, is an object of little more than vague conjecture. About 1131, Angus, Earl of Moray, was slain by the Scots at Strickathrow; in 1171, William the Lion promised to grant the earldom to Morgund, son of Gillocherus, Earl of Mar; and, during the reign of that King, Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and William Comyn, Earl of Fife and Justiciary of Scotland, were successively Custodes of Moray. Any accounts additional to these meagre particulars, are too ill-vouched to be trusted. But about 1314, the earldom breaks full upon the view, in joint distinctness and magnificence, as the princely gift of Robert Bruce to his tried and trusty companion in arms and patriotism, Thomas Randolph. Its boundaries, as then established, considerably differed from those of the ecclesiastical province; yet comprehended to a large extent, the same territory, and were almost equally extensive: they commenced at the mouth of the Spey, and, except for including the lands of Fochabers and Boharm on the east bank, they went up the bed of that river all the way to the marches of Badenoch; they then included the lands of Kincardine, Glencairn, Badenoch, Maymez, Locharkedh, Glengarry, and Glenelg, along the north-west limits of Argyleshire, and the shores of the western sea; and they next ran along the marches of the earldom of Ross, till they fell upon the river Farrar, and thence went down that stream and the Beauly to the Moray frith. The estate and the title of the earldom, according to the original principle of peerages, were inseparable, the title becoming defunct upon the alienation of the estate. Thomas, the 2d Earl of the Randolph line, and the son of the first, succeeded to the possessions in 1331, and was killed in the battle of Dupplin in 1332. John, his bro-

* The natives, except among the well-educated classes, display a singular fondness for the slender *ee*, as in meen for moon, speen for spoon, and freet for fruit; and uniformly substitute the short for the broad *a* and *o*, as in al for all, la for law, Agust for August, clos for close, rod for road, and not for note. They also pronounce such words as filthy, will, and which, as if written fulthy, wull, and futch; suppress r in many words, as in fist for first, and hoss for horse; and use the gutturals gh and eh much more freely than the inhabitants of the other Lowland districts of Scotland.



A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

ther, succeeded him, and was killed in the battle of Durham in 1346. Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, and son-in-law of the 1st Earl, Thomas Randolph, was next heir according to the law and usage of Scotland, but was excluded by a limitation in the original charter to heirs-male; yet he was called Comes Marchiæ et Moraviæ, Earl of March and Moray. His second son, John, was made Earl of Moray in 1372; but received his earldom shorn of the large districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Urquhart. The next Earls were Thomas, the son of John; and James, the nephew of this Thomas. The nearest akin were now two daughters; and Archibald Douglas, who was married to the younger, and was brother to the Earl of Douglas, and enjoyed in his favour all the powerful influence of his semi-regal family, was made Earl of Moray in 1446; but he joined his brother's rebellion in 1452, was killed in 1455, and left his title and possessions a forfeit to the Crown. The earldom was, in 1501, obtained by James Stuart, the bastard son of James IV.; but, at his death, in 1544, it was again without an heir. In 1548, it was given to George, Earl of Huntly; and, in 1554, it was resumed by the Crown. It was next, after a lapse of eight years, bestowed on James, bastard son of James V., prior of St. Andrews, and afterwards the well-known Regent of the kingdom. This Earl—the founder of the Moray family, or ancestor of all the subsequent Earls—held his possessions by a variety and an intricacy of grants, which occasioned perplexity respecting their inheritance. In February 1561–2, he obtained the charter of the earldom; in January 1563–4, he obtained another charter, limiting the succession to heirs male; in June 1566, he obtained a third charter, throwing open the succession to his heirs general; and, in 1567, he obtained from parliament a ratification of the charter of 1563, limiting the succession to his heirs male. He was slain in 1570–71; and left no male heir. In 1580, James Stuart, the son and heir of James Stuart of Doune, received from James VI. the ward and marriage of Elizabeth and Margaret, the daughters of the deceased Earl; and a few days afterwards he married Lady Elizabeth, and assumed the title of Earl of Moray. As his claim to the earldom was doubtful, a charter was given him in 1592 by James VI. and the Scottish parliament, ratifying to his son all the charters granted to the Regent and the Lady Elizabeth. This, as it confirmed both what declared the succession general, and what limited it to heirs male, rendered the entire principle of the family succession inexplicable. Earl James, therefore, lost no time in obtaining an entirely new charter, whose provisions accorded with the earliest given to the Regent. This Earl was murdered in 1592. A series of three Earls, each the eldest son, now followed, and died respectively in 1633, 1653, and 1700. Two brothers of the last of these next followed, and died respectively in 1735 and 1739. A series of three eldest sons next succeeded; the last of them the present Earl, born in 1771, and Earl since 1810. The other titles of the family are Baron Doune, of the year 1581, Baron St. Colme, of the year 1611, both in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Stuart of Castle-Stuart, of the year 1796, in the peerage of Great Britain. The family seats are Darnaway-castle in Morayshire, Donibristle-castle in Fifeshire, Castle-Stuart in Inverness-shire, and Doune-lodge in Perthshire.

"The Lowland situation of Moray, joined to the amenity of its soil and climate, must have pointed it out as a desirable locality for our first religious establishments. It was early visited by the Culdees, the first messengers who brought the pure spirit of Christianity from the primitive churches of the east. Subsequently, about the beginning of the 11th century, numerous religious establishments from Italy planted the Romish religion in the province, and, from that period till the Reformation, the church engrossed the chief sway, and held extensive possessions in the district. A bishopric was established about the year 1100. The abbey of Kinloss, and the priories of Urquhart, Pluscarden, and Kingussie, besides several other religious houses and hospitals, quickly followed; and the province was regularly subdivided into parishes, and churches or chapels were erected in each." [Sketches of Moray.]—A notice of the bishopric, and of its history, revenues, bishops, and cathedral, is given in the article Elgin: which see.—The synod of Moray, in the presbyterian Established church of Scotland, comprehended, in 1839, the presbyteries of Strathbogie, with 12 parishes; Abernethy, with 6 *quoad civilia* and 3 parliamentary parishes; Aberlour, with 5 parishes; Forris, with 6; Elgin, with 9; Nairn, with 6; and Inverness, with 7 *quoad civilia*, and 2 *quoad sacra*. —The Scottish Episcopalian united diocese of Ross, Argyle, and Moray, possesses in Moray 5 congregations; respectively at Elgin, Duffus, Fochabers, Inverness, and Beauly.—The Roman Catholic northern district of Scotland, whose seat of influence is Aberdeen, counts in Moray 11 congregations.—The United Secession have, in the province, 9 congregations; the Independents, 8; and the Original Seceders, 1.

MORAYSHIRE—often called Elginshire, from the name of its capital—is the central division of the province of Moray. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east and south-east by Banffshire; on the south by Inverness-shire; and on the west by Inverness-shire and Banffshire. Over 25 miles on the east its boundary is traced by the river Spey; and over 24 miles on the west it is formed by a ridgy water-shed, the north-eastern prolongation of the Monadleagh mountains; but everywhere else, except along the Moray frith, the boundaries are altogether artificial. Even the Spey is a boundary-line only at intervals, or with interruptions; and has on its left bank, one farm belonging to Banffshire, and, on its right bank, no fewer than six pendicles of Morayshire,—each of which are from 5 to 9 miles in length. The county itself, however, is not compact; but consists of two separate, though not widely detached, parts. The larger part lies on the north; and is not very far from having the outline of an equilateral triangle. A straight line, from angle to angle, along its north side, measures 24½ miles, but everywhere cuts off a belt of sea-board which, in general, is narrow, but a little west of the Lossie has a breadth of 4½ miles; a straight line along the south-east side, measures 25½ miles, and, except for cutting off a projection beyond the Spey of 6 miles by 5, everywhere falls on or near the boundary; and a straight line along the south-west side, measures 24½ miles, but, over 7 miles, falls slightly beyond the boundary, and, over 11, falls slenderly within it. The smaller division of the county is separated from the larger by the intervention of a detached district of Inverness-shire, and by two very small detached districts of Nairnshire; and lies to the south-west at the distance of from 3½ to 5 miles. Except for a connecting neck of less than a mile, upon the Spey, a little below the church of Abernethy, this division would consist of two detached parts. Its western part lies on the left bank of the Spey, is bounded by that stream for 7 miles, and measures 12 miles from north to south, and 9 in the opposite direction; and its eastern part forms the largest of the county's sections on the right bank of the Spey, and extends 9 miles north-west and

south-east, with a breadth of from 4 to 6½ miles. The superficial contents of the county are, in all authorities, so very variously and loosely stated, that they seem never to have been even proximately ascertained. Leslie's 'View of the Agriculture of Nairn and Moray,' assigns as the area of these counties conjoined, about 800 square miles, or 512,000 English acres: the author of 'The Beauties of Scotland' assigns 800 square miles to Morayshire alone; and Oliver and Boyd's Almanac for 1839, says that the area of Morayshire is 840 square miles, or 537,600 acres, of which 120,000 are cultivated, 200,000 uncultivated, and 217,600 unprofitable." "No good plan of this shire," says the 'Introduction to the Atlas of Scotland,' "is known to exist better than Timothy Ponts. There have been several plans of detached portions, but none of great extent."

The sea-board part of the greater of the two detached districts of the county is, in a general view, a champaign country, and contains more amenities of climate, and wealth of cultivation, and beauty of landscape than any other territory of equal extent in the northern Lowlands. Its breadth ranges between 5 and 12 miles, and probably averages about 7. A pendicle of it in the north-east consists of the greater portion of the Culbin sands, noticed in the preceding article; and, of course, is all deduction from both worth and beauty. All the other portions are an expanse of low country diversified by many gentle rising grounds, and by the large terrace and the pleasant ridges noticed in the description of Moray; and, being everywhere laden with crops, or arrayed in wood, or adorned with pleasure-grounds, or gemmed with towns and mansions, they present occasionally a luscious, and often an attractive picture. The district behind the plain ascends rapidly from hill to mountain, and becomes nearly throughout a wilderness of upland pasture, intersected with glens and vales along the course of streams enclosing numerous though small plains of great fertility and beauty, and containing along the skirts of the heights much land which luxuriates in verdure, or yields returns to the labours of tillage. The district in the extreme south is called Brae-Moray, and differs from the central mountain-ground chiefly in being extensively occupied with thriving forests of natural pine.

Though the champaign district has a northern exposure, and lies within the 58th degree of north latitude, it possesses singular mildness of climate. The hardier kinds of fruit, all the varieties of the apple, and most of the varieties of the pear and the plum, might, by a little attention, be abundantly produced on every farm; and fruits of greater delicacy, the apricot, the nectarine, and the peach, ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. The wind blows from some point near the west during about 260 days in the year; and, in the summer, it is for the most part a gentle breeze, and comes oftener from the south than from the north side of the west. Winds from the north-west or north generally bring the heaviest and longest rains; and winds from the south or south-east usually bring only slight or drizzling showers, occasionally accompanied with thunder. The district presents no object so elevated as to attract the clouds while they sail from the mass of mountains on the south toward the alps of Sutherland. Winter is singularly mild, and, for a very brief aggregate period, sheets the ground with snow; summer rarely commences its characteristic warmth till July; and autumn, in some years, is uniformly the driest and most pleasant season, and, in others, is rainy from about the equinox till after the middle of October. In the upland districts, rain falls to the amount of 5 or 6 inches more than the medium depth upon the coast; the seasons are often boisterous and severe; and an unpropitious and stormy climate often forbids or thwarts the operations of husbandry.

The Spey, with the aid of its tributaries, drains rather more than a moiety of the whole area of the county. Dulnain-water, coming in from Inverness-shire, and running to the Spey, cuts the western and larger section of Brae-Moray into nearly equal parts. Nethy-water drains most of the eastern section of Brae-Moray. Other tributaries of the Spey in the county are very numerous; but in no instance have more than about 6 miles length to run. The Lossie rises and has its whole course in the county; and makes a long curving sweep through nearly the centre of the lowlands, washing in its progress the site of Elgin. The Findhorn, the most scenic stream of all Moray, and rich in the number and variety of its landscapes, runs 11 miles in the extreme west of the county, but, over part of this distance, a little before debouching to the sea, expands into Findhorn-loch. Dorbar-water issues from Loch-an-durb, flows parallel with the western boundary at about a mile's distance from it, and after a run of 8 miles, falls into the Findhorn below Reluglas. The other streams of the county are all inconsiderable brooks.—The loch of Spynie, situated in the cognominal parish, was formerly a conspicuous lake of 3 miles in length, but is now much reduced by draining. Loch Cots, in the same neighbourhood, was originally marine, and, in the 13th century, is described as a bay, in the cartulary of Moray. Lochna-boe, at no great distance from these other lakes, covers about 60 acres, and is surrounded by a forest of firs, planted about the year 1773 upon a barren heathy moor. Loch-an-durb, nearly 4 miles in length, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth, is situated amid a mountainous waste very nearly at the meeting-point of the three counties of Moray, Nairn, and Inverness. The other lakes of Morayshire are too inconsiderable to require separate notice.—Chalybeate springs occur in every corner of the district, but are in no instance much distinguished for their medicinal properties. Such wells as in Romish times were reputed holy, are generally of pure water, free from any mineral tinge.

The general geognostic features of the county are glanced at in the article on the province. Sandstone occurs in sufficient plenty and excellence to construct vast cities; and, in various localities, is quarried for every purpose of architecture, and for pillars, rollers, and paving-flags.—Limestone occurs in several places near the coast; it began to be quarried upon the estate of Glass-green about the year 1740; and it is now worked in various quarries.—Coal is stored up by conjecture under the unexplored depths of the sandstone beds and the harder layers of the limestone strata; but has often baffled search, and almost extinguished hope.—Lead was mined for in the Coulard-hill, west of Lossie-mouth, about the year 1773; but it occurred only in small nodules, and was abandoned.—Iron ore is believed to exist in abundance in the high country; and about the year 1730, an iron foundery, once of high consideration, but long ago almost forgotten, was established by the York building-company at Coulnacoil in Strathspey.—Shell marl occurs in the marshy vale of Litie, in a lochlet of 20 acres at Kinstorie, in the loch of Spynie, in the hill of Bencagen, and in a small hill on the estate of Clankum.—A thin light slate, of a blue or grey colour, is quarried at Clunie in Rafford. Several schistose rocks, so laminated that they form slabs or slates, occur among the primitive formations of the uplands. A stone, of a purple

colour, highly indurated by a ferruginous matter, admitting the smoothest polish, but in a slight degree diaphanous, occurs about Rothes on the Spey, and has, under the name of porphyry, been formed upon the lapidary's wheel into toys and trinkets.—The cultivated soil of the county may be classified under the general names of sand, clay, loam, and reclaimed moss. Sand, or a light soil in which sand predominates, extends, with inconsiderable exceptions, over the eastern half of the lowlands, or all Speymouth, Urquhart, St. Andrews, Lhanbryd, and Drainy, the eastern part of Spynie, the greater part of Elgin, and the lower lands of Barnie and Dollas. A clay soil prevails throughout Duffus and Alves, part of Spynie, and small pendicles of the sandy district. A loamy soil covers extensive tracts in Duffus, Alves, and Spynie, and nearly the whole of Kinloss, Forres, Dyke, the lower lands of Rafford and Edinkilie, and the plains or alluvial grounds of the highland straths. A clay-loam covers a considerable part of Knockando.—Moss, worked into a condition for tillage, occurs in rather large extent in Knockando, and in pendicles in the other champaign districts, almost always in the lowest situations, superincumbent upon sand, and so peculiar in quality as to emit on a hot day a sulphureous smell, and strongly affect the colour and formation of rising grain; and it occurs also on the flats and slopes of the lower hills of the uplands, quite peaty in quality, but corrected in its sponginess by an intermixture of sand. If all the arable grounds were distributed into 63 parts, the sandy soils would be found to cover 24 of these, the clay soils 11, the loam soils 27, and the reclaimed moss soils 1.—The lowlands of Alves and Kinloss resemble the landscape between Cambridge and Ware, except that they are more diversified by the dwellings of the farmers, and lines of trees around their gardens, and they are, therefore, not only luscious in beauty, but altogether free from patches of inferior or uncultivated soil. But the other champaign districts have all considerable or noticeable interminglements of waste,—fields or tracts thickly covered with whin-bushes, brooms, the most stunted and useless kind of heath, or an almost irreclaimable species of peat-earth; and the far-extending upland regions are prevailingly moor and mountain wilderness,—a country clothed in russet, freckled with naked rock, and largely abandoned to beasts of chase and the alpine-nested fowl. Leslie's 'Agricultural View of the Counties of Nairn and Moray,' published in 1811, estimates the amount of waste grounds in the two counties at 301,680 Scottish acres, in a supposed total of 407,200.

Forests of natural wood, as is proved by the existence of large trunks of oaks and pines in the mosses and in the beds of streams, anciently covered the greater part of the champaign country, and formed part of the Sylvæ Caledoniæ of early historians. Cultivation, for ages, did not venture to contest the possession of the valleys with wolves and other wild animals; and, compelled to find a retreat in the most secure positions, commenced its operations on the upper slopes of the hills, still obscurely traced with ridges and other marks of tillage. But emboldened by usage, and becoming skilful by practice, it gradually came down from such unprofitable altitudes, invaded the thickets with fire, waged a warfare of extermination against the four-legged foes of improvement, and won the mastery successively of the lower slopes and the hanging or level plains. Though tillage must long have been much less practised than pasturage, and could make but sorry efforts compared to what it achieves in modern times, wheat is mentioned by early historians as a large article of produce, and, in common with other grains, was raised in sufficient quantity for the supply of all local demands. At the era of the Reformation, however, agriculture seems to have suffered a serious decline,—for then the amount of wheat in the Bishop of Moray's rental was only 10 bolls, while that of barley was 1,232; and, in the times which immediately succeeded, all classes became so engrossed with the ecclesiastical and political movements which tumultuously agitated all Scotland, that they had neither leisure nor inclination to improve the soil. The enactment of some beneficial laws to regulate the valuation and purchase of tithes, the establishing of parish schools, the dividing of commons, and eventually the conservation of woods, and the forming of enclosures, were the only circumstances which, during the long period of a century and a half, prevented the history of agricultural progress from being a total blank. So disastrous in the county were the seven years of scarcity which visited the province, [see preceding article,] that the magistrates of Elgin established a police for burying, at every dawn, the bodies of such miserable wanderers in quest of food as during the preceding night had fallen a prey to hunger in the highways and the streets.—At the close of the first decade of the present century, improvement had asserted much mastery over most of the arts of both georgy and husbandry. The ploughmen were then skilful in trimming the plough and forming the furrow; the plough itself was as fine in structure, and simple in management, as that of any of the advancing counties of the aroused kingdom; the grounds about the dwellings of the proprietors—though not those of the distant or exterior farms of estates—were enclosed; a portion of every large and of every well-managed farm was disposed in summer fallow; a regular system of rotations, with a due place to green crops and their virtual fallowing, was generally in practice; draining, manuring, irrigating, and embanking, had received a considerable amount of attention; and, in general, indications were afforded, which have since been progressively verified, that both proprietors and tenants were aware how rapidly other regions of Scotland had risen from poverty to wealth in agriculture, and were resolved to be no laggards in the stir and efforts of national improvement.—A forest of natural pine, on the Strathspey frontier toward Inverness-shire, and partly within that county, covers an area of nearly 20,000 acres; and has long supplied, by the floating down of its thinnings to Garmouth, an article of large and advantageous traffic. Other natural woods, consisting of birch, hazle, alder, and a few oaks, occur in little groves and stripes along the banks of the rivers, and several of the smaller streams; and, in some instances, have been enlarged by plantation; but, in the champaign country, they are all of very limited extent. Plantations began generally to be formed about the year 1770; and they now cover many hills of moderate height, and a great proportion of the grounds in all parts of the county which are unfit for cultivation. Those of the smaller proprietors bear, in general, a larger proportion to the extent of their estate than those of the greater proprietors; the latter, however, being still considerable. The trees first planted were exclusively Scottish firs; but from about the year 1800 these began to be gradually cut out, and substituted by larch, and the harder kinds of timber —Few farms comprehend 300 acres; a considerable number range between 300 and 140; another considerable number range between 120 and 60; a number larger than that of both these classes range between 50 and 20; and some upon the skirts of the larger farms, or upon the sides and bottoms of the glens, range between 18 or 12 to 6 or 5.—In 1811, the

landed proprietors of the county were 41 in number; 5 had estates of from £4,328 to £15,000; 7 from £1,549 to £2,615; 8 from £400 to £764; and 14 from £7 to £372. The valued rent of the county, in 1674, was £65,603 Scots. The real property, as assessed to property-tax in 1815, was £73,288; and, in 1842–3, £99,298.

Blankets and wearing apparel of wool and of flax, are, to a large extent, of home manufacture. Much flax is spun for the Aberdeen manufacturers, and some coarse woollen cloth, called plaiding, is made in private families. A manufactory of woollen cloth, which employs about 50 workmen, has long been established in St. Andrews Lhanbryd. Tan-works have long existed in Elgin and Forres; and a small iron-foundry exists at Newmill. But the chief manufacture—one so extensive as even a dozen years ago to have annually paid £50,000 to government within the Elgin excise—is that of whisky.—Though black cattle and agricultural produce are the principal articles of export, there are some years in which no demand for cattle exists, and some in which little corn can be spared. Most of the grain exported is shipped at Findhorn, Lossiemouth, and Garmouth; and disposed of at Leith, Dundee, and London. Sheep and swine are generally purchased by the Aberdeen butchers. Pork and salted beef are shipped at the new harbour and village of Burgh-head. Timber, chiefly from Strathspey forest, is annually exported to the value of nearly £2,000; and salmon to the value of £3,000. The principal imports are flax, ropes, hard and soft soap, and foreign bar-iron. The fairs of the county are in no instance considerable markets for sheep; and are less valued by the farmers than those of Banffshire. They amount altogether to about seventeen in the year, and are held at Elgin, Forres, Findhorn, Lhanbryd, and Garmouth.

Roads.]—One grand line of road runs along the champaign country through Langbride, Elgin, and Forres: and carries subordinate lines, aggregately amounting to about 70 miles, running athwart the same district. A great line passes up the Spey, but, over several miles, is on the Banffshire side of the river. Another line passes up the Findhorn and the Dorbae, to the former at Grantown in Inverness-shire. One line connects Elgin and Rothes; and another diverges from Strathspey up the Dulmain.

Railways.]—A full share of the speculative railway enterprise of 1845 has been directed to this northern county. One projected line, 44½ miles long, including branches, with a proposed capital of £300,000, passes from Inverness to Elgin, through the towns of Nairn and Forres. The west end of this line will be in connection with the Caledonian canal, while the east end will unite with the projected Aberdeen and Elgin railway by Banff; and also with another projected and competing line, 76 miles in length, known as the Great North of Scotland line from Aberdeen, up the valley of the Don, and by Huntly and Keith, to Elgin.—From the Inverness and Elgin line, branch lines are projected to Lossiemouth and to Burgh-head harbours.—Another projected line, commencing at the bridge of Craigellachie, passes along the banks of the Spey, through Rothes, to the suspension-bridge, where it joins the Great North railway, already noticed, and is identified with it for 10 miles to Elgin, where it proceeds in a direct line to the harbour of Lossiemouth. The total length of this line, known as the Morayshire line, is 21 miles. Proposed capital, £50,000.—Another projected line, which will intersect the southern part of the county, is that from Perth to Inverness, 136 miles in length, passing Dunkeld, and proceeding through Athole and Strathspey, to the town of Nairn, where it will join the Elgin and Inverness line. There are some other projected lines connected with this district, all of which may be regarded as directly competing lines with those we have mentioned.

Morayshire contains two royal burghs, Elgin and Forres; the small town of Fochabers, and the villages of Garmouth, Urquhart, Lossiemouth, Bishopmill, Findhorn, Rothes, Balnaton, and Burgh-head. The principal mansions are Gordon-castle, the Marquis of Huntly; Tarnaway-castle, the Earl of Moray; Innes-house and Blervie, the Earl of Fife; Auchmadie's-house, Grant; Ballindalloch-castle, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; Duffus-house, Dunbar; Grant-Lodge, Grant; Inverugy, Young; Logie, Cumming; Muirtown, Munro; Orton-house, Duff; Springfield, Macdonald; Tannochy, Urquhart; Castle-Grant, Newton-house, and Sanquhar-house.—The principal antiquities are Kinloss abbey, the priory of Pluscarden, the ancient porch of the church of Duffus, the Cathedral, and other ancient structures of Elgin; an ancient well at Burgh-head, Duffus-castle, Rothes-castle, Spynie-palace, Michael Kirk, at Gordonstown; Mortlach pillar, Bervie-tower, and Sweno's stone, and other antiquities at Forres.—Morayshire contains the fifteen entire parishes of Alves, St. Andrews Lhanbryd, Birnie, Drainy, Duffus, Elgin, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, constituting the presbytery of Elgin; Dallas, Edinkillie, Forres, Kinloss, and Rafford, constituting, with the addition of Dyke, the presbytery of Forres; and Knockando, in the presbytery of Aberlour. It also shares with Banffshire the five parishes of Bellie and Keith in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and Boharm, Inveraven, and Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour; with Nairnshire, the parish of Dyke in the presbytery of Forres; and with Inverness-shire, the three parishes of Abernethy, Cromdale, and Dulhill, in the presbytery of Abernethy. In 1834 there were twenty-one parochial schools, conducted by twenty-seven teachers, and attended by from 817 to 1,259 scholars; and seventy non-parochial schools, conducted by eighty-eight teachers, and attended by from 2,669 to 3,159 scholars. An Edinburgh Morayshire society was instituted, in 1824, for charitable purposes, and the encouragement of education in the county of Moray.

The county unites with Nairnshire in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839–40, 750; in 1842–3, 726. The sheriff-county-court and the commissary-court are held at Elgin every Friday during session; the sheriff-small-debt-court is held every alternate Thursday; and justice-of-peace small-debt-courts are held monthly on Monday. The seats of courts, under the new small-debt-act, are Fochabers, on the 3d Saturday of November, March, and July; Forres, on the 3d Monday of each alternate month, beginning with January; aad Grantown, on the 3d Wednesday of November, March, and July. Population, in 1801, 26,705; in 1811, 28,108; in 1821, 31,162; in 1831, 34,231; in 1841, 35,012. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 6,919; families, 7,768. Houses, in 1841, 8,154; but in most of the returns flats and outbuildings have been reckoned as distinct houses. The number of paupers on the books of the kirk-session in 1836 was 970; in 1841, 1,037. Amount of relief distributed in 1836, £899; in 1841, £1,176.

MORBATTLE. See MOREBATTLE.

MORDINGTON, a parish in the extreme east of Berwickshire; bounded on the north-west by Ayton; on the north and north-east by the German ocean; on the east and south-east by the liberties of Berwick; on the south and south-west by Whitadder-water, which divides it from Hutton; and on the west by Foulden. Its extreme length, from the sea at Ross on the north to the Whitadder, ¾ of a mile east of Paxton on the south, is 4¾ miles; its breadth, for 2½ miles from the south end, is nowhere more than ¾ of a mile, and at the widest part, farther north, is less than 2 miles; and its area is 3,523 acres. The Whitadder touches the parish for 2 miles, moving in bold serpentine folds between steep banks of wood-bearing sward and moss-covered rocks, possessing many features of high natural embellishment, and abounding in trout, salmon, and eels. A brook which rises and runs a mile in the interior, traces for 1¾ mile the western boundary to the Whitadder. The coast—measuring 2½ miles between the parochial limits, and, with the exception of an indentation in the extreme north, trending in the direction of south-east by south—is throughout a bold precipitous breast-work of rock, perforated with caverns, abutted with projections, and occasionally screened with vast masses of detached rock rising grandly or sublimely from the bosom of the sea. In the extreme north a sufficient recess of the rocky breast-work occurs to admit between its base and the sea a site for the romantic and secluded fishing-hamlet of Ross; and there a tiny brook has sliced down the cliffs with a vertical fissure, and, in a season of rain, leaps along in a series of picturesque cascades, finely harmonizing in scenic effect with the surgy sea-foam feathering the beach, and the smoke from the cottages on the margin of the ocean eddying in the breeze. Cod, ling, haddock, and other varieties of white fish, have long been caught in great quantities for the Edinburgh market; and lobsters and crabs are taken in abundance, the latter for consumpt in the vicinity, and the former for smacks which visit the coast at stated

intervals, and carry them to London. The surface of the parish, over the south half of the length, is flat, with a slight declination to the Whitadder; and over the northern and broader half rises to a considerable elevation, undulated on the west side with many rival eminences, and falling off in a slope on the east. Heights on the west side command a magnificent prospect of the Merse, and a large part of Durham and Northumberland, with the wooded banks of the Tweed, the Whitadder, and the Blackadder on the foreground and in the centre, and the dark rampart of the Cheviots, the picturesque forms of Rubberslaw and the Eildon hills, and the bald tame outline of the Lammermoors in the distance; and the heights on the east side command a gorgeous sea-view, variegated with Holy Island, Bamborough-castle, and other striking objects on the bosom and the skirt of the liquid picture. The soil, for some distance from the Whitadder, is a stiff clay well-adapted for wheat and beans; thence to the coast it is, in general, a light loam, excellent for raising turnips, and sound for grazing sheep; but on the loftiest parts of the high grounds it is thin and poor, and includes considerable pendicles of heath-land and of bog and morass. The arable and the uncultivated grounds bear to each other the proportion of 26 to 9. Between 25 and 30 acres, all in the southern district, are under plantation. Freestone abounds; ironstone occurs in small veins; limestone is plentiful but of inferior quality; and coal exists in accessible seams of little more than respectively one foot and two feet thick. Mordington-house, situated near the base of the uplands of the parish, 3½ miles from Berwick, was that in which Cromwell established his quarters, when he, for the first time, passed the Tweed. Edrington-castle, existing in ruin on a steep rock, overhanging the Whitadder, and totally inaccessible from the west, seems to have been a solid and substantial strength, well-fitted, in feudal times, to check incursions and depredations from the south side of the Tweed. It was frequently the scene of strife during the Border wars, and was more than once an item among the objects of treaty between the Scottish and the English kings. In 1534 Henry VIII., in demonstration of his friendship for Scotland, restored it to James V., from whom it had been taken during an international war. On the boundary with Ayton, occupying a singularly commanding site on a crowning summit of the uplands, called Hab or Habchester, are broad and distinct vestiges of a Danish camp, consisting of two trenches whose mounds, 18 or 20 feet high, appear to have been faced with large stones toilsomely procured from the bed of the Whitadder. About a mile south-east of it is an abrupt hillock, still called 'the Witch's knowe,' on which a person was burnt for the imputed crime of sorcery, so late as the beginning of last century. Not far hence is a sequestered glen, said to be the locality of 'Tibby Fowler o' the Glen.' The parish is bisected by the road between Berwick and Edinburgh, and crossed, at its narrowest part, by that between Berwick and Chirnside. Population, in 1801, 330; in 1831, 301. Houses 55. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,203.—Mordington is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Renton of Lamberton. Stipend £157 11s. 8d.; glebe £37 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and £1 1s. other emoluments. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Mordington and Lamberton: see LAMBERTON. The ancient Mordington was very small, comprising less than the half of the united parish. The barony of Mordington, with the patronage of the church, belonged at the epoch of record to Agnes de Morthington and her husband, Henry Halyburton; it was given by Robert I. to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; it passed at the death of John, the 3d Earl, on the disastrous field of Durham, to his sister, Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar; it seems to have been given as a dowry to her daughter Agnes, on the latter's marrying James Douglas of Dalkeith; and it continued with the descendants of this Douglas till the Reformation, and eventually gave them the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage,—a title which became dormant in 1796.

MORE (LOCH), a lake 1½ mile long and ¾ of a mile broad, in the Highland part of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire. Streamlets which it gathers in several directions above, and sends off in one current to the north, are the head-waters of the river Thurso. The lake, jointly with the united stream, give the glen which they occupy the ambitious name of Strathmore.

MOREBATTLE, a parish in the extreme east of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north-west and north by Linton; on the north-east by Yetholm; on the east, south-east, and south by Northumberland; and on the west by Hownam and Eckford. It consists of a slender oblong, stretching north-north-westward, and becoming contracted toward the northern extremity; and of a westerly projection, commencing 2 miles from that extremity, and measuring 2¼ miles by 2¾. The greatest length of the oblong is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles; and the joint area of it and the projection is about 39 square miles. The surface, excepting over two small tracts respectively in the extreme west and in the extreme north, consists entirely of hills and narrow valleys, and runs up along the whole boundary with England to the highest summits of the Cheviots. Its heights vary in altitude between 500 and 2,000 feet above sea-level, command, in many instances, very grand, extensive, and map-like views of Teviotdale, Merse, and Northumberland, fringed on the east by the German ocean; and generally have a gracefully curvilinear outline, and a deep verdure, or even embellished cultivation of dress, which form a charming contrast to the usually stern features of a mountainous district. On the eastern and southern boundary rise Blackhag, Chillhill or the Schell, Arkhope-cairn, Cocklaw, and Windygate-hill; a little way into the interior are the heights of Sourhope, Blackdean, Plainlaw-green, Cove, Woodside, and Clifton,—the last rising beautifully aloft like a vast dome; west of Beaumont-water are the hills of Swindon, Belford, and Grubit; and west of the Kale are those of Gateshaw and Morebattle. Only a fair proportion of wood is wanted to complete the blending of grandeur into beauty, effected by the district's natural form and clothing. Beaumont-water rises in five or six head-streams at the southern extremity, and runs 7 miles north-westward and northward, trotting along a fine pebbly path, between deeply verdant banks, sometimes careering in a rapid and then sleeping or eddying in a pool, watering for nearly 6 miles a narrow but delightful valley, and possessing powerful allurements to the angler. Kale-water comes down from the south at a point 2¼ miles west of the Beaumont, runs 2¾ miles northward, nearly half of this distance being along the boundary with an indentation on its right bank of Hownam, makes a sudden turn, and runs 2 miles westward, chiefly along the boundary with Linton and Eckford, to its exit from the parish; and, over its whole course, rivals the Beaumont in all its pleasing attractions. On the boundary with LINTON [which see] is the curious little sheet of water called Linton-loch; and on the boundary with YETHOLM [which also see] is Yetholm or Primside-loch. Carbet-house, on the Kale, ¾ of a mile south of the village of Morebattle, was

burnt, in 1522, by the English in revenge of a foray partly headed by its proprietor, Launcelet Ker of Gateshaw, into Northumberland; and, about thirty years ago, it was renovated by Sir Charles Ker. Whitton-house, 1¾ of a mile south-west of the village, was dilapidated by the Earl of Surrey during his extensively destructive inroad in the reign of Henry VIII., and is now in a ruinous condition. Various towers and peel-houses of the parish which figure in the Border records have disappeared. On some of the heights are vestiges of British encampments, and circular rows of perpendicular stones called 'Trysting stanes,' of unascertained design or origin. Several villages, in former ages not inconsiderable in size, have disappeared. The village of Morebattle stands on the Kale, in the western projection of the parish, at the point where the river becomes the boundary-line with Linton, 4 miles south-west of Yetholm, 5¼ miles west of the nearest point of the English border, 7 miles south-east of Kelso, and 9 miles north-east by east of Jedburgh. It contains about 300 inhabitants, consists chiefly of two story slated houses, and would be a pleasant place but for the vile nuisance of every house regaling itself with a stench-hole in front. Carriers travel thrice a-week between it and Kelso. Roads traverse the vales of the Belmont and the Kale, and are connected by a road on the north. Population, in 1801, 785; in 1831, 1,055. Houses 180. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,613.—Morebattle is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £234 11s. 8d.; glebe, value not stated. Unappropriated teinds £676 9s. 7d. The parish-church, situated in the village, was built in 1757. Sittings between 400 and 500. An United Secession congregation, whose place of worship also stands in the village, is the oldest in the south of Scotland. Their first minister, Mr. Hunter, was ordained in 1739, and was the earliest Secession licentiate; and he officiated summer and winter for some years after ordination in a tent on Gateshaw-brae. The original meeting-house stood at Gateshaw, and the present one was built about the year 1760. A great religious meeting, conducted by a body of Secession ministers from a distance, was held in 1839 on Gateshaw-brae, to celebrate the centenary of Mr. Hunter's ordination. Two parish-schools,—the one in Morebattle and the other at Mowhaugh, in the vale of the Beaumont—were, in 1834, attended by 147 scholars, and a private one in Morebattle by 35. Salary of the first parish schoolmaster £34 4s. 4d., with £36 8s. 5d. fees, and £8 other emoluments; of the second £17 2s. 2d., with £10 fees. The interest of a mortification of £1,500 is expended in maintaining poor and destitute orphans, and paying fees for their education. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Morebattle and Moll or Mow. Merebotle, which is the old orthography of the name, means, in Anglo-Saxon, 'the dwelling place at the marsh,' and alludes to the ancient circumjacency of marshy ground at the site of the village. The church of Merebotle belonged in some manner to the cathedral of Glasgow so early as the 12th century, but was the subject of pertinacious controversy as to the right to its temporalities; and eventually was, in 1228, declared to be a prebend of Glasgow, while the archdeacon of that see should receive thirty merks a-year for a mansion, but should claim nothing of the rectory. There were anciently two chapels in the parish,—the one at Clifton on Beaumont-water, and the other at Whitton, now called Nether-Whitton. The Moll—meaning in the British 'a bare, bald or naked hill'—included the highest grounds, or southern and south-eastern parts of the united parish. Its village, called Moll, or corruptedly Mow, stood on Beaumont-water at Mowhaugh, the present site of the second or subordinate parochial school, and its church stood a little lower on the river. Both the monks of Kelso and those of Melrose received grants of the church, and had their disputes respecting it settled in 1269,—the Kelsoites acquiring the ascendency.

MORHAM, a small parish in the centre of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the north by Haddington and Preston; on the east by Whittingham; on the south-east by Garvald; and on the south and west by Haddington. It is an oval stretching north-north-eastward, nearly pointed at the extremities, measuring respectively 2¾ miles, and 1 mile 5 furlongs at the axes, and sending off an easterly projection 1½ mile long and 3 furlongs broad from near its north end. Its area is 1,458 Scottish acres. Its surface is a waving gently inclined plain, dipping to the north; but, excepting a pleasant tiny glen on the minister's glebe, wants the rich and fascinating aspect which generally distinguishes the lowlands of East Lothian. Its highest ground is about 300 feet above sea-level. Its only stream, Morham burn, collects its head-waters on the southern boundary, and in Garvald runs 2½ miles northward and westward through the interior, traces the western boundary for a mile, and then passes away to fall 1¼ mile farther on into the Tyne. Its climate is remarkably clear and healthful, a bright sunshine being often enjoyed, while the vale of the Tyne is enshrouded in fog, and diseases and epidemics which have wasted adjacent districts having never entered its precincts. The soil is in general a clayey loam,—in most places rich, and in all productive; and it is everywhere in excellent cultivation. A coarse, soft sandstone is quarried; and coal was formerly worked, but has been abandoned. Roads, though good, are inconvenient; and communication with any quarter cannot be maintained except by the facilities of Haddington, distant from the nearest part 1¾ mile. Population, in 1801, 254; in 1831, 262. Houses 50. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,765.—Morham is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Miss Dalrymple of Hailes. Stipend £156 1s. 5d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £36 15s. fees, and £2 other emoluments.

MORISON'S-HAVEN, a harbour 5 furlongs west of the village of Prestonpans, in the parish of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. Though small, and possessing only ten feet of water at spring-tides, it is, for craft which can enter it, one of the safest harbours on the Forth. By right of charter, granted by James V. in 1526, and afterwards ratified by parliament, the monks of Newbotle—in modern orthography Newbattle—constructed it as a port whence they might export the coal which they had discovered on their lands of Prestongrange. Its original was Newhaven, but—following the fashion of courtiers, and doing homage to new possessors—it was afterwards changed successively to Achieson's-haven and Morison's-haven. The harbour serves as a port to Prestonpans, and has in its vicinity a manufactory of brown earthen-ware.

MORISTON (The), a river partly of Ross-shire but chiefly of Inverness-shire. It rises at the head of Glen-Clunie, in the former county, runs 5 miles eastward to Loch-Clunie, and, while traversing that lake, passes into Inverness-shire, and thence it has a course of 17 miles prevailingly eastward to Loch-Ness, at Invermoriston. It gives the name of Glenmoriston to all the vale below Loch-Clunie, and to the parish, which consists principally of that vale, and is now united to Urquhart. Its chief tributary is the Luing, which, 2 miles below Loch-Clunie, comes down upon its right bank from Loch-Luing.

The Moriston is an impetuous but romantic stream; it, for the most part, wildly riots, now from side to side, and now along ledges of a deep rocky channel; it once, not far from its embouchure, forms a very fine cascade; and it occasionally breaks loose from the restraints of a narrow and ravine-like channel, and steals abroad into tiny lacustrine expansions, embracing wooded islets or picturesque rocks. It has repeatedly, in its moods of repletion and wrath, swept quite away such bridges as intruded on its path; but it is now, 8 or 9 miles from its embouchure, spanned by a handsome new bridge which appears strong enough to withstand its brawling. The lower part of its vale is uncommonly beautiful; of varying width; profusely wooded with oak, birch, ash, aspin, and larch; and occasionally sheeted with trees up to the very summits of the hills. See Glen-Moriston.

MORMOND-HILL, a small but conspicuous hill in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is situated at a point where the parishes of Fraserburgh, Rathen, and Strichen meet, 6½ miles south-south-west of Kinnaird-head. Though possessing an altitude of only 810 feet above sea-level, it is a good land-mark to mariners. Its form is conical.

MORNINGSIDE, a village and *quoad sacra* parish in the *quoad civilia* parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburghshire. The village is pleasantly situated on a southward slope, on the road leading from Edinburgh to Biggar, Peebles, and Dumfries; 1¼ mile south of Port-Hopetoun, and 2¼ miles distant from the Tron-church, Edinburgh. Between it and the metropolis lie Boroughmuirhead and Burntsfield-Links. The village is an agreeable and worthy environ of Edinburgh, and forms a summer-resort of the citizens; and it so competes with Inveresk the fame of being the Montpellier of the east of Scotland, as to allure invalids to its precincts for the benefit of its dry and salubrious air. Here stands the City and County Lunatic asylum of Edinburgh, originally a capacious edifice, and subsequently enlarged from designs by Mr. Burn, so as to receive 230 inmates. It is finely situated in the midst of a policy of about 50 acres in extent. The *quoad sacra* parish-church, erected in 1837 from a design by Mr. Henderson, is a small but neat edifice. An interesting object is a large school, which was one of the earliest to win the fame of reform from the dry and mechanical methods of a bygone period. All around the village, mansions and villas so thickly occur as almost to jostle one another in strife for sufficient pleasure-ground,—Greenhill, Merchiston-castle, New Merchiston, Burntsfield-house, Craig-house, Hermitage of Braid, St. Margaret's convent, Falcon-hall, Canaan-bank, Canaan-grove, Canaan-lodge, Woodburn, Woodville, East Morningside, Whitehouse, and several others.

MORTLACH, a parish in the Moray district of Banffshire. It is bounded on the north by Boharm; on the north-east by Botriphnie; on the east by Glass and Cabrach; on the south by Inveraven; and on the west by Inveraven and Aberlour. It is of an oblong form, but sends the lands of Glenmarky and Edinglassie, in the form of a wedge 3 miles deep, into the parish of Glass; and it extends from north-north-east to south-south-west. Its greatest length is 12 miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of the cuneiform projection, is 5½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 35,000 acres. From a mountainous line of water-shed across the south end of the parish, two glens extend 7½ miles north-eastward at the distance from each other of from 2 to 2½ miles. The eastern glen then suddenly debouches to the west, runs direct across to a junction with the other glen, and thence, with the expansion of a valley, goes 3 miles north-north-westward to the boundary with Boharm. The stream of the western glen is the Dullan; and that of the eastern and of the united glen is the Fiddich,—giving the name of Glenfiddich to all the district which forms its basin. The chief summits on the mountain-boundary of the south, are Coryhabbie-hill and Cook's-cairn, which look down into Glenlivet; the screen of much of the west side of the western glen is the huge and broad-based Benrinnes, whose vast mass fills a large part of the neighbouring parish, and whose summit, wooing the clouds at an altitude of 2,747 feet above sea-level, looks away to the far-distant coast of Caithness; and the grounds which form the other screens of the glens, though less elevated than Benrinnes, are lofty enough to be fit attendants on it as a monarch-mountain. A small stream called Marky, rising on the east side of the eastern screen of Glenfiddich, cuts the projecting district of the parish into the delly vale called Glenmarky, and trots rapidly down the descent to meet the Deveron near the house of Edinglassie, where that river just touches the boundary, and makes a fine sweep away toward Huntly. Glenfiddich is one of the loveliest straths in Scotland; and contains many mixations of the sweet and the wild, the bold and the beautiful,—many blendings of those features of landscape which invite the pencil and play upon the imagination. The whole parish, in fact, exhibits such variety of hill and dale, wood and water, arable grounds and flock-clad pastures, as render it rich in landscape. Even in winter, the trees skirting the rivers with their snowy foliage, and the mountains soaring aloft in dresses of virgin white, furnish views abundantly pleasing and grotesque. One of the finest scenes is the Craig of Balveny, with its old castle, and its encincturing objects; and another is the Giant's chair on the river Dullan, with the pretty little cascade, called the Linen Apron, and the folds and wavings of the surrounding drapery. The arable grounds amount to only about one-seventh of the whole area, and, for the most part, lie pretty high along the two principal streams. Some haughs occur; but they are not extensive. The uplands are clothed to the extent of about 600 acres with wood; and elsewhere they are variously moorland and coarse pasture, but are in general duskily dressed out in heath. The sheep are of the black-faced breed, and the black cattle are a cross between the Aberdeenshire and the Highland breeds. Granite, of a kind well-suited for building, is abundant. A dark clay-coloured slate, of pretty fair quality, is worked in several quarries. Limestone is very plentiful, and, in spite of a dearth of fuel, is extensively worked. A variety of limestone, both on the Dullan and the Fiddich, amounts in quality to an inferior marble. Appearances of alum and lead are observed on the burn of Tullich, belonging to Kininvie. A laminated rock occurs in one or two places of a nature suitable for whetstones or hones. The soil of the arable grounds is almost all loamy, deep, and fertile. The air, though somewhat moist, is pure and salubrious. Several chalybeate springs occur; and they are pretty powerful in their medicinal virtues, and have been found useful in cases of gravel and dyspepsy. A petrifying spring exists near the house of Kininvie. A small but deep lake, called Lochpark, in a den confined by two almost perpendicular hills, near the road to Botriphnie, produces the new-born Isla, a tributary of the Deveron, and is the home of pikes and the retreat of wild ducks.—Mortlach is famous as the scene of a signal victory achieved by Malcolm II., in 1010, over the Danes. He had been beaten by these foemen the preceding year, and compelled to leave them in possession of Moray. Returning from the south

with a reinforced and powerful army, he burned to expel the intruders, and found them in readiness to give him battle. The armies came in sight of each other near the church of Mortlach, and engaged a little to the north. Three of the Scottish generals fell in the first shock of collision; and panic and confusion followed among the Scottish troops. The King was reluctantly borne along with the retreating crowd till he was opposite the church of Mortlach, then a chapel dedicated to St. Molach; and here, while his army were partially pent up in their flight by the contraction of the vale and the narrowness of the pass, he performed some of the showy rites of saint-worship, and rallied and roused his troops with an animated appeal to their patriotism, and, placing himself at their head wheeled round upon the foe, threw Enotus, one of the Danish generals, from his horse, and killed him with his own hand. The Scots, now flung back from fear to enthusiasm, made an impetuous onset, carried victory in their van, and thickly strewed the ground with the corpses of their foes. The scene of the second and finishing conflict seems to have been a few hundred yards south-west of the castle of Balveny, the more ancient part of which was probably then in existence; and may have been the fort noticed by historians as near the field of battle. Two old castles, Auchindune and Balveny, both inhabited less than 150 years ago, are worthy of notice. Auchindune-castle occupies a commanding site, on a green conical mount, overlooking the Fiddich. It is supposed to have been built by Cochrane, the favourite of James III.; it formed, with all its barony, a part of the lordship of Deskford; and, till 1535, it belonged to the Ogilvies, but then passed to the Gordons. A piece of admirable workmanship, in the Gothic style, appears in the central apartment of the building. Balveny-castle surmounts a beautiful eminence on the Fiddich, a little below the influx of the Dullan, and commands a rich though limited range of charming scenery. The structure is of various dates, and very magnificent. Tradition calls the oldest part of it a Pictish tower. In the front, and high over its iron and massive gate, is inscribed a motto of the Stuarts, Earls of Athole, descriptive of the savage valour and unhappy circumstances of the times:—Fvrth. Fortvin. and. Fil. Thi. Fatris. The castle belonged successively to the Cummings, the Douglases, and the Stuarts; it passed, in the 16th and 17th centuries, into the successive possession of several other families; and it is now the property of the Earl of Fife. In 1446, there was a Lord Balveny of the name of Douglas. Both Auchindune and Balveny castles, were strongly fortified by art, and had their walls, their ditches, and their ramparts. Another old building of inferior note at Edinglassie, is remarkable chiefly in connexion with an appalling instance of the miseries of civil war, and of the tyrannical and detestable power which was often wielded by the chieftains and barons of the feudal age. Some of the Highland clans, on their march from Strathspey through Mortlach to Strathbogie, in 1690, the year of the engagement on the haughs of Cromdale, having burnt the house in prosecution of the public dissensions of the period, the laird, whose name was Gordon, seized 18 of them at random, when they were returning a few weeks after, and hanged them all on the trees of his garden. Mortlach claims to be the scene of the Scottish song of 'Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch.' The Glacks of Ballach mentioned in the lyric is a remarkable pass near the castle of Auchindune. A claim, though a contested one, is made also upon the song of 'Tibby Fowler in the Glen.' The old statist says, Tibby "lived in the braes of Auchendune, and was a plain-looking lass, with a swinging tocher."—The old village of Mortlach stands on the Dullan, half-a-mile above its confluence with the Fiddich; but has dwindled away to insignificance. The modern thriving village of Dufftown stands half-a-mile north of Mortlach, and is distant 9 miles from Keith, 29 from Banff, and 118 from Edinburgh. It was commenced in 1817 on the property, and under the patronage of the Earl of Fife; and has at present a population of nearly 800. It is the seat of a post-office and the site of a jail,—the latter built in 1826; and it enjoys the surveillance of a justice-of-peace. Annual fairs are held here on the first Wednesday of April, old style; the Monday before the first Tuesday of June; the second Thursday of July; the third Thursday of August; and the Saturday before the second Tuesday of October, old style. Balveny-house, a seat of the Earl of Fife, is a large modern mansion on a low site, and of cheerless appearance, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below the old cognominal castle. Turnpike roads diverge north-eastward, northward, and north-westward from the parish to Keith, Fochabers, and Elgin; but, at the date of the New Statistical Account, in 1836, they remained, as to both road and bridge, unrepaired from the disasters of the great flood of 1829. Population, in 1801, 1,876, in 1831, 2,633. Houses 478. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,574.

Mortlach is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £191 17s. 7d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £407 3s. 7d. Sittings in the parish-church 886.—A mission on the Royal Bounty, measuring 5 miles by 3, and containing, in 1837, a population of 579, embraces the district of Glenrinnis, and, as to the number of its people, belongs to Mortlach and Aberdour in the proportion to each other of 436 to 143. Its church was built a good many years ago at the expense jointly of the heritors and the inhabitants. Sittings 258. Stipend £60.—A Roman Catholic congregation was established in the parish in 1794. Their chapel, a neat structure, is situated in Dufftown, and was built in 1834, at a cost, jointly with a house and offices, of upwards of £1,000. Sittings 160. Stipend, the proceeds of the seat-rents.—In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 111 scholars; and 6 other schools by 276. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 3d., with about £25 fees, an allowance from Dick's fund, and £8 other emoluments.—Malcolm II., immediately after the victory of Mortlach, got the parish-church converted into a cathedral, and the village into the seat of a diocese. Beyn or Bean, the first bishop of Mortlach, wielded the crosier about 30 years, and was interred in the village. Donortius and Cormac, the second and the third bishops, jointly filled the see upwards of 80 years. Nectan, the fourth and last bishop, was, in the 14th year of his preferment, removed by David I. to Aberdeen, and became, by his translation, the first bishop of that city. The bishopric of Mortlach, thus transmuted into that of Aberdeen, lasted from 1010 to 1139. In the order of precedence, it was next to St. Andrews, or ranked as the second diocese in Scotland; yet, as to both jurisdiction and endowments, it comprehended only the churches and church lands of Mortlach, Cloveth, and Dulmeth.—The ancient cathedral survives, and is the present parish-church. Its walls are believed to stand very nearly as they were raised in the 11th century; and are so strong that they might, it is thought, withstand the erosion of hundreds of years to come. The structure is venerable only for its age, and possesses none of the magnificence or the nice architectural decorations which usually distinguish cathedrals. An addition made to it about 12

years ago, and some repairs upon itself, have somewhat modernized its appearance.—Dr. Lorimer, the author of a treatise on Magnetism, was a native of Mortlach.

MORTON, a parish in upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the north by Durrisdeer; on the north-east by Lanarkshire; on the east and south by Closeburn; and on the west by Penpont and Durrisdeer. It is an oblong of 5½ miles by 2¼, extending north and south; with an eastward projection 1½ mile by 1¼ attached to its north end. Its area is 12¾ square miles, or 6,496 Scottish acres. The river Nith comes down from the north at an acute angle upon the western boundary a little below its middle,—traces that boundary for 1¾ mile, making a beautiful bend in its progress,—cuts off for 5 furlongs a small wing,—runs all the way in a limpid stream upon a pebbly bed,—and, as to its fishy produce, is noticeable only as a notorious scene of rabid and demoralizing practices of poaching. Carron-water, a garrulous and pleasant stream, and attractive to the angler, runs 3 miles along the western boundary to the point where that boundary is first touched by the Nith, and there yields up its treasures to the queen-river of the district. Camplewater, a pellucid stream, trotting along upon pebbles between varied and pleasing banks, rises in the extreme north-east, runs 1½ mile southward through the eastward projection, traces the eastern and southern boundaries over a distance of 5½ miles, and then departs into Closeburn to fall into the Nith only 3 furlongs farther on near Kirkbog. Along the Nith, and a short way up the Cample, are beautiful belts of very rich holm or haugh, liable to be overflowed, but well-protected by embankments. Screening the holm-lands, a considerable ridge of rising ground swells up from their margin, somewhat bold near the middle, but gentle in gradient at the ends. Crowning the summit of this ridge stands the large, clean, and very pretty village of THORNHILL, [which see,] commanding one of the most softly and sweetly picturesque views in the south of Scotland. Northeastward from the village rise two other hilly banks, parallel and of different height, running across the parish like huge natural galleries. Beyond the more northerly, the surface descends at a gently gradient, and forms a valley; and then it shoots up in bold pastoral heights, which occupy about one-third of the whole area, form part of the southern Alps of Scotland, attain altitudes of 2,500 and under, and climb up to the water-shedding-line between the two grand basins of the Lowlands. The soil of the first or most southerly low ridge of the parish is a light but fertile loam upon a gravelly bottom; of the ridges immediately north of Thornhill, of the interior valley, is partly alluvial, and all excellent; and is deeper, but was a colder subsoil; of the mountainous district, gives frequent way to the naked rock, and is elsewhere so thin and poor as to bear only a mottled sward of heath and coarse grass. About 1,200 imperial acres still unreclaimed, and lying principally between Thornhill and the valley of the base of the mountains, are abundantly capable of cultivation. Nearly 600 imperial acres are under wood; three-fourths of which is thriving and matured plantation, and the other fourth partly young plantation and partly oak and birch copsewood. The whole parish, except one farm, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. Nearly in the centre of the parish, 2½ miles north of Thornhill, on the brink of a glen, traversed by a little tributary of Cample, stands Morton-castle, one of the least dilapidated ruins of its class in Nithsdale. What remains, though but a fractional part of the original structure, measures 100 feet by 30 in area. The south front is nearly entire, rises to the height of 40 feet, has at each corner a circular tower about 12 feet in diameter, and is from 8 to 10 feet thick in the wall. The glen on one side with its water dammed up, and deep intrenchments on the other sides, must have rendered the place a seat of great strength. Of several very conflicting accounts which are given of the proprietorship of this castle, we prefer that of the Macfarlan manuscripts in the Advocates' library as quoted by Grose. According to this account, the castle is of unascertained origin; was kept in the minority of David Bruce, by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and afterwards passed into the possession of that branch of the Douglases who became Earls of Morton, gave them their title, and was allowed by them, in their solicitude about other strengths, to go to ruin. Yet the castle has smart competition for the honour thus assigned it. At New Cample, near Thornhill, Mrs. Buchan and her followers took post after their expulsion from IRVINE: which see. The village of Carronbridge stands on Carron-water 3 furlongs above its influx to the Nith; and is partly in Durrisdeer, but chiefly in Morton, with a population in the latter of about 200. Three-fourths of the parish, from the northern boundary downward, are sinless of a road. The lower district is traversed through Thornhill by the convergent roads from Dumfries and from Galloway by way of Minniehive and Penpont, which become divergent at Carronbridge toward Glasgow and Edinburgh. Population, in 1801, 1,255; in 1831, 2,140. Houses 350. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,030.—Morton is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £236 2s. 7d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £366 8s. 3d. An United Secession meeting-house is situated in Thornhill. The parochial school was attended, in 1834, by 81 scholars; and 4 private schools, by 221. The ancient or original church was probably built either by Dunegal, the great proprietor of Strathnith, in the reign of David I., or possibly by some earlier individual; and, before the end of the 12th century, it was given by Dunegal's grandson, Edgar, to the monks of Kelso, and thence became a vicarage till the Reformation.

MORTON. See HALF-MORTON.

MORTOUNE. See EAST CALDER.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, a mountainous parish on the coast of the mainland of Argyleshire. It forms a large peninsula, extending south-westward between Lochs Suinart and Linnhe, to the Sound of Mull, and connected with the district of Ardgour by a peninsula of 6 miles. Its outline is proximately triangular. It is bounded on the north by Loch-Suinart and Glen-Tarbert, which divide it from the parish of Ardnamurchan; on the south-east by Linnhe-loch, which divides it from the district of Lorn; and on the south-west and west by the Sound of Mull, which divides it from the cognominal island. Its greatest length from east to west is 20 miles; its greatest breadth is 15 miles; and its superficial extent is 65,000 acres. But three farms having been annexed to the parliamentary parish of Strontian, the extent *quoad sacra* is reduced to 60,000 acres. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilcolumkill and Kiltuintaik, the date of whose annexation is unknown; and it has its modern name from the ancient Gaelic appellation Mor-Earran, 'the great division or lot.' Whether this district either exclusively or par excellence is the Morven of Ossian, seems more than doubtful. "The word Mor Ven, as used in the poems of Ossian," says the Rev. Norman M'Leod, in the Old Statistical Account, "is derived from the Gaelic words '*Mor Bheann*,' i. e. 'of the great mountains,' and seems to have

been a general term for the Highlands or hilly country. The common notion is, that the whole Highlands were the country of Fingal and his heroes, for in every part thereof, as well as in this parish, there are names derived from them and their achievements. The whole Highlands might justly be called '*Duthaich nam mor-Bheann*,' or 'country of high hills.' But a Highlander never gives that name to this parish, but calls it *A mhor-earran*." Morven is not excelled by any parish in the Highlands by the number and greatness of its physical obstructions to interior intercommunication, and the practical working of the parochial economy. Nearly throughout, it is rugged in the extreme, and intersected by deep and pathless glens, and cut into isolated divisions by lakes, swamps, and rapid and dangerous torrents; and it has experienced hardly any of the valuable improvement which elsewhere has so generally ameliorated the Highlands by the construction of roads. A chain of lakes, partly marine and partly freshwater, commencing with Loch-Teagus on the north, and terminating with Loch-Aline in the south-west, nearly isolates most of the district lying along the Sound of Mull, and containing the parochial places of worship from the upper and much the larger district of the parish, called the Braes of Morven. Though the population is partly segregated in a few small hamlets, and in an entirely modern little village in the neighbourhood of Kilcolumkill, it is, for the most part, quite dispersed athwart the country, and, in the case of 14 or 15 families, is located on two islands in Loch-Suinart. All the interior is hilly, heathy, and interesting. Few, if any, of the heights possess what writers on landscape call character; and none attract notice even by their special largeness or altitude. Yet they very extensively yield good pasture; and, at the date of the Old Statistical Account, they maintained upwards of 14,000 sheep, and 2,500 black cattle. All the waste parts abound with deer and other game. Such arable ground as exists lies at the bottom of the hills, and principally along the Sound of Mull; and, in the latter locality, it is nearly all declivitous, often steep, and to a great extent much elevated above the level of the sea. The soil in general is a poor, light, open earth, and in some places is intermixed with gravel and small stones. Some valuable expanses of wood, consisting chiefly of birch, with interspersions of oak and ash, relieve the prevailing dreariness of several districts, and bring much profit to the proprietors, and they exist along the whole side of Loch-Suinart, the south and south-east district which overlooks the junction of Linnhe-loch and the Sound of Mull, and the whole encincturing coast of Loch-Aline. Morven, as to its geognosy, consists principally of gneiss, which has been originally covered by a deposit of secondary rocks, consisting of limestone and sandstone, with coal occasionally interspersed; a deposit so overwhelmed by trap, which in its turn has been much abraded and worn away, as to present to an observer a confused and obscure object of geognostic study. The situation of the coal is, on certain occasions, very remarkable; and occurring as it does on the summits of primary mountains exceeding 2,000 feet in elevation, it is quite fitted to startle a geologist nearly as much as a coal-surveyor. On elevated spots, in various parts of the parish, but especially along the coast of the Sound of Mull, are Druidical circles of various diameters, but in no instance exceeding 24 feet. Dunien, Fingal's fort or hill, situated on the farm of Fiunarg, and now part of the glebe, is a curious round rock of considerable height, very steep, yet partly covered on the sides with a green sward, and washed at the base with a frolicsome stream which moves between high banks, and leaps along in little cataracts. The area on the top of the hill measures about half-a-rood, bears evident marks of having been encircled by a wall, and commands an extensive prospect. Ardtornish-castle, once a place of great strength and historical importance, survives in only a few ruinous vestiges on a promontory projecting into the Sound of Mull. This fortalice was one of the numerous seats of the Macdonalds, lords of the isles; and in 1441 it became the scene of the formation of the celebrated treaty with Edward IV. But Loch-Aline both presents to the view the most interesting antiquity of Morven, and concentrates an amount of exquisite landscape, which goes far to compensate the prevailing dreariness of the rest of the district. See ALINE (LOCH). The main feature at the head of this loch is a castle, which possesses the reputation of having been besieged by Colkittle for the Marquis of Montrose, and which is boldly perched on a high rock overhanging the water, as if the architect had chosen the situation where the effect would be the finest. The castle is very strong as a piece of masonry, and occupies, on the ancient system, a very strong military position; and though only a square tower with turrets and a corbel table, it exhibits such uncommonly fine proportions as render it markedly beautiful, and stands on so commanding and highly scenic a site as to make it one of the most picturesque of the Highland castles. "The part of Loch-Aline which is adjacent to the castle," says Dr. M'Culloch, from whom we have borrowed our notices of the fortalice, "is rocky, intricate, and various with ornament, and receives two very romantic streams, which, forcing their tortuous way in deep and irregular, rocky and wooded channels, fall into it at opposite angles. Here, indeed, the lake deserves the name of beautiful, as far at least as beauty can result from that species of close mountain-scenery, and from the accumulation in a small space of woods and rocks, and brawling streams and cascades and wild bridges, intermingled also with farms and fields, and gradually blending with the more placid scenery of the loch itself." Population, in 1801, 2,083; in 1831, 2,137. Houses 393. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,289.—Morven is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £155 2s. 3d.; glebe £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds £6 13s. 5d. There are two parish-churches belonging respectively to the two ancient parishes, and both surrounded with burying-grounds, which anciently were enclosed, and had the privilege of sanctuary. The church of Kiltuintaik, 'the cell of Winifred,' was built in 1780; and that of Kilcolumkill, 'the church of the cell of Columba,' was built in 1799. Sittings 300 and 500. Both stand on the shore of the Sound of Mull. The minister officiates four times a-year at a station in the interior, and occasionally at other remote parts of the parish. There are two catechists. A Roman Catholic priest resides in the parish, and officiates in two private houses. Stipend £37. The population, excepting about 50 or 60 Romanists, and 15 Episcopalians, are all Church-of-Scotlandmen. There are 3 parochial schools, attended by about 200 scholars. Salary £34 4s. 4½d., divided among the three teachers, with each about £8 fees.

MORVEN, a very high hill in the southern district of the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire, and not far from the boundary with Sutherlandshire. One account says, it is "elevated about a mile above the level of the sea;" another says, it is "supposed to be more than a mile above the level of the sea;" but both, we suspect, over-estimate its altitude. The mountain is an unfailing barometer, an invariably correct indicator of approaching rain or drought, to

the whole county, and is seen very far out at sea, and serves as an important landmark in storms. Its summit commands a view of nearly all the vast Moray frith, and much of the numerous counties which recede inland from its beach.

MORVEN, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, on the borders of the parish of Logie-Coldstone, rising 2,700 feet above the level of the sea.

MOSSBURN-FORD, a hamlet in the shire of Roxburgh, and parish of Oxnam, on the river Jed, which is fordable here; 3 miles south-east of Jedburgh. There is a tower here nearly entire, and built and divided in the same manner as that at Dolphiston, but far inferior in strength.

MOSS-FLANDERS, an extensive district on the north side of the river Forth, in the shire of Perth.

MOSSGIEL, a small farm-hamlet, about half-a-mile to the north of the town of Mauchline in Ayrshire, on the left side of the road to Kilmarnock, celebrated as having been for several years the residence of the poet Burns. It is utterly destitute of landscape beauty; but the poet's fame has clothed it with a beauty and interest of a higher order.

> Hither romantic pilgrims shall betake
> Themselves from distant lands. When we are still
> In centuries of sleep, his fame will wake,
> And his great memory with deep feelings fill
> These scenes that he has trod, and hallow every hill.

Our readers would scarcely excuse our omitting Wordsworth's fine sonnet on this bleak but consecrated spot:—

> "'There!' said a stripling, pointing with much pride
> Towards a low roof with green trees half-concealed,
> 'Is Mossgiel Farm, and that's the very field
> Where Burns ploughed up the Daisy.' Far and wide
> A plain below stretched seaward, while, descried
> Above sea-clouds, the Peaks of Arran rose;
> And, by that simple notice, the repose
> Of earth, sky, sea, and air, was vivified.
> Beneath 'the random bield of clod or stone,'
> Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
> Near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour
> Have passed away: less happy than the one
> That, by the nuwilling ploughshare, died to prove
> The tender charm of poetry and love."

The farm-steading, a very plain low house, with one small room and a kitchen, may still be seen, shaded by a few trees, on the west side of the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike. The house continues nearly in the same state as when Burns occupied it, and was tenanted by his brother Gilbert till the year 1800. While residing here, he published, by the advice of his superior and patron, Mr. Hamilton, the first edition of his poems.

MOSSPAUL, a stage-inn on the mailroad between Edinburgh and Carlisle, situated at the east base of Wisp-hill, between the sources of the Teviot and those of the Ewes, on the boundary between the parish of Ewes in Dumfries-shire, and that of Cavers in Roxburghshire; 9½ miles north of Langholm, and 12½ south of Hawick.

MOSS-TOWER, a hamlet in the shire of Roxburgh, and parish of Eckford; 5 miles north-east of Jedburgh. Part of the walls of a strong building were to be seen several years ago in this village, which is so denominated from its situation in a marsh. From a passage in Ridpath's 'Border History,' it appears that the Earl of Sussex, in 1570, with an English army, burnt and razed Moss-Tower, then belonging to Buccleuch.

MOTHERWELL, the principal village in Dalziel, a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire. In old charters it is called Moderville, and lies near a celebrated spring called the 'Well of our Lady,' from which the inhabitants are partly supplied with water. By the census of 1841, the parish of Dalziel contained a population of 1,457,—about one-third of whom resided in the village of Motherwell.

MOTRAY (The), a small river in Fifeshire, which takes its rise in Norman's law, in the parish of Abdie, and, after a short and gentle course, falls into the Eden, about half-a-mile below the Guardbridge: see Kilmany.

MOULIN, a Highland parish, nearly at the north-east extremity of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Blair-Athole; on the north-east and east by Kirkmichael; on the south-east and south by Kirkmichael and part of Dowally; on the south-west by Logierait; and on the west by Dull and Blair-Athole. Its outline is irregular; but may be viewed as an oblong extending north-eastward, and sending off from its ends two considerable north-westward projections. Its greatest length is between 16 and 17 miles; its greatest breadth between 8 and 9; and its area between 60,000 and 70,000 acres. The river Garry, coming down from the north-west, cuts off a small wing 1½ mile by ¾, and traces the western boundary a mile southward to the Tummel; and the latter stream thence runs 3¼ miles along the south-western boundary. Both streams abound in common river trout, and in salmon, sea-trout, and grilse; and are gorgeously, at times terrifically, grand in their scenery. The Garry, while running in the interior, traverses the celebrated pass of Killiecrankie, [which see,] and over all its connection with the parish is wildly and sublimely impetuous. The Tummel, though all the way to its junction with the Garry tumultuous and rapid, here becomes tranquilly majestic, and sweeps proudly along amid scenery softened down from grandeur into exquisite beauty. The Girnag, approaching from the south-east, runs 2¾ miles south-westward to the Garry at the upper end of Killiecrankie. Six or seven independent streamlets, the largest 4 miles long, rise in the interior, and run to the Garry and the Tummel. Parallel to these rivers, and at 4¼ miles' distance, a water-shedding line of summits runs across the parish; separating the south-west division of it which belongs to the district of Athole, from the north-east division which belongs to the district of Strathardle. The river Briarachan, coming down from the north immediately behind this line of heights, runs ¾ mile southward on the boundary, and 1¾ mile south-eastward, and 3½ eastward through the interior to the point where it contributes to form the Ardle. The Arnate approaching from the north not far from its source, and 5¼ miles north-east of the Briarachan's point of approach, runs 6¼ miles southward to a confluence with the Briarachan. The Ardle being formed by the union of these streams, runs a mile south-eastward to its exit from the parish. In nearly all the running waters, rills and rivulets as well as rivers, cascades, occur, and, in several instances, are unusually beautiful. Those at Edradour and Urrard are particularly admired, and have been celebrated in song. The parish consists of a congeries of hills cloven down by vales or glens along the course of the streams. The highest ground is the pyramidal and very conspicuous Benvrackie: which see. The other hills, considered as Highland heights, are not of mountainous bulk or altitude. Yet they exhibit several high and abrupt precipices, and are, for the most part, clad in heath. Those of Glenfernate [which see, and see also Strathardle] are exceptions, being beautifully verdant. The arable land is level in the How of Moulin, but, in general, gently declines toward the rivers; and it aggregately amounts to about 2,700 acres. The soil in the Athole district is tolerably deep and fertile; but, in the Strathardle district, is shallower, and yields lighter crops. The fields around the village of Moulin, constituting the How, a space of 1½ mile long and half-a-mile broad, are among the most fer-

tile in the Highlands of Perthshire, and have been called the garden of Athole. About 2,000 acres are under wood, part of it natural, and upwards of a half planted within the last 60 years. The principal rocks are mica-slate, interveined by quartz. Limestone occurs in boulders of a fine marble texture, and in a bed considerably to the east of them, which forms part of a continuous field extending from the south-west of Perthshire to the north-east of Aberdeenshire; but, owing to the dearth of fuel, very little of it is worked. Millstones are formed from a rock at a considerable elevation, and rolled down the hill on an axis. A marl-pit exists half-a-mile from the Moulin; and has yielded up three skulls of an animal believed to be of the species which Cæsar calls Uri, and which were found in the Hercynian forest in Germany. The first found and largest of them measures 26½ inches to the extremity of the upper jaw, 13 inches in the greatest circumference of the pith, 3½ inches in the diameter of the eye-socket, and 10½ inches between the eyes.—A curious ruin, variously conjectured to have been a religious house and a castle of the Earls of Athole and Badenoch, and seemingly erected in the 11th or 12th century, stands in the neighbourhood of the village of Moulin. It appears to have measured in area 80 feet by 76, to have had a round turret at each corner, and to have stood in a lochlet which has been drained and planted. More or less of the walls on three sides, and most of one of the turrets remain. The stones are unhewn, pinned with small flat stones, and cemented with lime and sand, so adjusted that they must have been poured in as a thin jelly. Tradition says that it was successively the retreat and the sepulchre of a number of persons infected with plague; and deters the country people from removing any of the stones lest they should be smitten with the pestilence.—Small circular works, supposed to have been Pictish forts, and circles or ellipses of stones reputed to have been Druidical temples, are frequent. Seven or eight mansions, chiefly situated on the Garry and the Tummel, contribute greatly to the natural beauty of the landscape, both by the elegance of their own forms, and by the embellishments of their demesnes. There are two villages, PITLOCHRY [which see] and Moulin. The latter is situated in the southern corner of the parish, 1½ mile from the Tummel, 12 miles north of Dunkeld, and has about 300 inhabitants. An annual fair is held here on the first Thursday of March. Manufactures and large machinery, excepting some thrashing-mills, are all located at Pitlochry. The parish is traversed by a road up the Tummel and the Garry, by another up the Ardle and the Briarachan, and by a third which connects them. Population, in 1801, 1,908; in 1831, 2,022. Houses 422. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,050.—Moulin is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Stipend £150 14s. 3d.; glebe £26 13s. 4d. The church was built in 1831. Sittings 650. An ecclesiastical survey, made in 1836, exhibited the population as then consisting of 2,043 churchmen and 38 dissenters, —in all, 2,081 persons.—The district on the right side of the Garry, containing a population of 208, was, in 1836, annexed *quoad sacra* to the new church at Tennandry.—In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 56 scholars, and five private schools by 301. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with £10 fees, and £9 and a house additional emoluments. The distinguished Dr. Stewart, who died minister of Canongate, Edinburgh, was translated to that charge from Moulin. During his ministry in this parish, a remarkable and permanently beneficial revival occurred, which caused a great sensation at the period, and is detailed in the Rev. J. Sievwright's interesting memoir of the Doctor. Dr. Duff, the church of Scotland's first missionary to India,—Professor Forbes of the Oriental literature chair in King's college, London,—Donald Macintosh, the compiler of the Gaelic 'Proverbs,'—and Captain Campbell of Finnab, well known for his gallant defence of the unfortunate Scottish colony of Darien, were all born in Moulin.

MOUNT-BATTOCH. See LOCHLEE.

MOUNT-BLAIR. See ALYTH.

MOUNT-KEEN. See LOCHLEE.

MOUNT-STEWART, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, in the island and county of Bute. It occupies a fine site on the east coast of the island, 4 miles south-south-east of Rothesay; and commands a rich view of the frith of Clyde, the Cumbrays, and the coast of Ayrshire. The mansion was built in 1718, by James, second Earl of Bute. Its exterior is plain, unimposing, and so devoid of even proximate ornament that it might be improved by a few ordinary touches of the trowel. Yet the leaden water-pipes at its angles are each decorated with eight coronets, "reminding us of the gouty old peer in 'Marriage à la Mode,' who put a coronet on his crutch." The door is converted into a glass window; and bears an inscription in doggerel verse, written by Prince Charles, when in concealment on the island. The picture-gallery is a large and pleasant room, completely pannelled over with portraits of celebrated persons; and, in particular, contains a portrait of Rubens by himself, interesting portraits of the great Lord Bute, the Duchess of Lauderdale, and Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans and daughter of Charles I., Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and Lady Mary Menzies. The plantations around the house are extensive, and contain many noble and gigantic trees. The kitchen-garden exhibits the apricot, the fig-tree, and other exotic plants in company with the more usual fruit-trees and vegetables; and the flower-garden displays a profusion of exotics, and is singularly rich in horticultural attractions. "The flower-garden at Mount-Stewart, nearly a mile distant from the house," says Miss Sinclair, "is situated in a very picturesque, irregular piece of ground, inclining toward the sea; and you will think I am copying a page out of some fairy tale, when you read a description of it. No shop for artificial flowers looks more brilliantly gay; and the richly adorned beds of roses and other blooming plants, were each like one of Madame Devis's boxes from Paris. A gigantic family of native silver firs are arranged in tall majestic solemnity around the gay foreigners, which form a curious contrast. Exotics scarcely to be reared, who have a green-house elsewhere, flourish in this garden, as if they mistook Bute for the tropics, and seem to find no difficulty in accommodating themselves to the climate. Cape heaths flower luxuriantly in the open air, remaining out all winter, as well as standard plants of the magnolia grandiflora, which have risen to the height of 18 or 20 feet. Myrtles blossom here like hawthorn trees; sweet almonds ripen; geraniums are on fire with scarlet flowers; fuschias and camellias have been enlisted among the hardy plants; and we observed two cork-trees very thriving, so that the noble proprietor might not only have an yearly vintage, but also grow his own corks. In short, it seems as if that which flowers once a-year elsewhere, blossoms twice here, and what grows 6 feet high in other places of the empire, grows 12 feet high in this more favoured spot."

MOUSE (THE), a romantic streamlet arising in the parish of Carnwath, in the Upper ward of Lanarkshire. It has a brief but tortuous course,

and after many a "jouk and turn," falls into the Clyde, a little below the town of Lanark. Towards the termination of its course, the scenery on both banks of this streamlet are strikingly beautiful, especially as it forces its way through the gorge of the Cartland crags. See articles LANARK, and CARTLAND CRAGS.

MOUSWALD, a parish midway between the rivers Nith and Annan, and from 2 to 7 miles north of the Solway frith, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Lochmaben and Dalton; on the east by Dalton; on the south by Ruthwell; and on the west by Tortherwald. Its form is an oblong, extending north and south, and measuring 4¼ miles by about 1¾, with an indentation 5 furlongs deep at the middle of the west side, a smaller indentation at the south-east extremity, and a south-eastward projection 2 miles long and 5 furlongs in mean breadth from the middle of its east side. Its area is 8¼ square miles, or 4,725 Scottish acres. The surface is diversified by some rising grounds, which are ploughed to the summit, and the highest of which has an altitude of about 680 feet above sea-level; but, in general, it is champaign, or even quite flat. Nearly 900 acres at the south end are part of LOCHAR MOSS: which see. The arable and the uncultivated grounds aggregately bear the proportion to each other of about 33 to 10. Lochar-water touches, for a few yards, the south-west extremity. Wath-burn, coming in near its source from the north, moves along the whole western boundary to the Lochar, wearing the aspect, for most of the way, of a mossy, grass-grown ditch. Four independent rills, the largest 3 miles long, rise in the interior, and run or sluggishly creep to Wath-burn. Springs of pure water are both copious and numerous. St. Peter's well, in the vicinity of the church, is a continuous spring for about 100 feet; and falling into the largest tributary of Wath-burn, prevents it from ever freezing for a considerable way below their point of confluence. The higher grounds command, under different groupings, and with the addition of a map-like view of lower Nithsdale, and probably with a greater brilliancy of effect, the thrilling yet soothing, and the extensive prospect seen from White Wooen-hill in DRYFESDALE: which see. Vestiges or ruins exist of five old Border strengths. The least dilapidated is at Raffles; and the largest and strongest is at Mouswald-Mains or the Place. A statue of Sir Simon Carruthers, the owner of the latter, the laird of Mouswald, and the son-in-law of one of the Queensberry family, lies in the aisle of the church, its head pillowed, its feet on a lion, and its hands in the elevated posture of supplication; but it has neither date nor inscription. Several camps occur, probably British; and one at Burronhill has a strong double fosse. Of several cairns, one about 1¼ mile east of the church, measures 288 feet in circumference, bears the name of Tryal-Cairn, and is near a place called Deadmangill, where, tradition says, malefactors were executed, after being tried at the Cairn. Rockhall, situated near the northern extremity, and the seat of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, Bart., the principal landowner, is the only mansion. The village of Mouswald stands considerably south of the centre of the parish, 7 miles south-east of Dumfries, on the low road between that town and Annan, and has about 150 inhabitants. Three hamlets, Woodside, Cleughbrae, and Banks, have jointly a population also of about 150. Both roads between Dumfries and Annan run through the parish south-eastward, and other roads are both plentiful enough and good. Population, in 1801, 705; in 1831, 786. Houses 152. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,216. —Mouswald is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend £220 15s.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £56 1s. 9d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with £9 10s. fees. There is one private school. The present church is a fine recently-built edifice on a conspicuous site beside the village; and supplanted one which was of high but unknown antiquity. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter. The name, Mousward, was anciently spelt Muswald and Moswald, and, bearing the meaning of 'the Wood near the moss,' is very descriptive of the position as well as of what seems to have been the original appearance of the site of the church.

MOY AND DALAROSSIE, an united parish, forming the district of Strathdearn, partly in Nairnshire, but, as to far the greater part of its extent, in Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Calder and Ardclach; on the east by Duthil; on the south by Alvie; and on the west by Dunlichty and Daviot. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 30 miles; and its mean breadth is about 5 miles. It entirely consists of two glens,—that of the upper part of the river Findhorn, extending from end to end of the parish, and constituting its main body,—and that of Loch-Moy, and the rivulet Funtack, opening into the southern part of the former, and coming down upon it from the north-north-west. The glen of the Findhorn, or Strathdearn proper, so called from Earn, the Gaelic name of the river, is strictly a close mountain-vale, broadly screened with ranges of the Monadleadh mountains, and possessing an average breadth, across its low grounds, of only about ¾ of a mile. Numerous recesses or tiny lateral glens bring down to its river the tribute of their mountain-brooks; they are, for the most part, cultivated over half-a-mile or more from their mouth; and, owing to their having been made the retreats of herds of cattle during the heat of summer, they bear the name of shielings. The main glen is first closed up, and next narrow at its head; it afterwards possesses a long stretch of alluvial banks and terraces, dotted at every turn with farm-houses, and extensively plied with cultivation; and, toward the north-east, it collapses into a dark ravine called the Streens, whose sides are formed by precipitous mountains of granite. The Findhorn bursts at the head of the glen from several springs, and chiefly from a fissure in a large rock, called the Cloven-stone, and courses along the whole vale with such rapidity as never for a moment to loiter, and often to tear away soil and heavier obstructions in the way of any whimsical deviation from its path, and occasionally comes down in such powerful and almost instantaneous freshets, as seize and sweep away headlong whatever has ventured upon its shallowest and seemingly most tranquil fords. High winds often invade the strath, and career onward in tempestuous eddies, tearing up trees, unroofing houses, and contesting with the river's floods the fame of power.—The lesser chief vale of the parish, or the glen of Moy, is only about 4½ miles in length. Near its head lies Loch-Moy, about 1½ mile long, and half-a-mile broad; a beautiful sheet of water, whose immediate scenery, compared to the general irksomeness of the glen, has occasioned it to be described as resembling a gleam of sunshine on a cloudy day, yet one that renders the adjoining waste darker and more dreary. A hanging forest of birch surrounds it; and, in summer, has a beautiful appearance. At its north end stands Moyhall, the family-residence of Macintosh of Macintosh; a commodious modern mansion, consisting of a middle square and two wings. On its west side are the church of Moy and the manse of the united parish. Of two islets in the lake, the larger contains ruins

of an ancient castle, the former seat of the Macintoshes, chiefs of the powerful clan Chattan,—some vestiges of a street, which seem to indicate that part of the clan probably lived as an immediate body-guard round their chief; and a handsome granite obelisk, 70 feet high, on a base of about 20 feet square, erected, in 1824, to the memory of the late Sir Æneas Macintosh, Bart. The smaller islet consists simply of a collection of loose stones, said to be artificial; it was anciently used by the chiefs as a prison; and, within the recollection of persons still living, it contained a gallows, the fearful instrument of capital punishment at the bidding of a baron. Legendary story is rife with incident respecting the islets, the castle, and the loch of Moy; and—combined with a recital of old clan fights, as detailed by Sir Robert Gordon, of 'the curse of Moy,' as told in song, and of the heroism of Lady Ann Duff, the wife of Lachlan Macintosh of Macintosh, who acted so conspicuous a part in rescuing Prince Charles Edward in 1746—it makes ample offerings to the curiosity and the excited feelings of a stranger visiter.—The mountain-ranges of the parish are not remarkable for either form or altitude: they have easy and tame outlines, and nowhere rise more than 2,500 feet above sea-level; and they consist almost wholly of gneiss and granite. Upwards of 90,000 imperial acres on these heights are either waste-ground or sheep-pasture; and about one-fourth of that area is held in common by the tenants of different farms. In spite of the vicinity of the district to Inverness, the great focus of ameliorating influence over the Highlands, agriculture, sheep-husbandry, and every department of industry and social well-being have made such trivial advance amid the general movements of the last half-century, that the writer, in the New Statistical Account, commences his notice of the parish with the ominous statement: "There is, perhaps, not a parish in Scotland which has undergone less change than this, since the time of the former Account. The face of the country, the state of agriculture, and the manners of the people, are still the same; the latter, perhaps, a little modified by the influence of education." All the land subject to the plough measures considerably less than 3,000 imperial acres, and probably not more than one-third of this area is under constant or regular tillage. The soil of the thoroughly arable pendicles is in general good, and, in favourable seasons, produces plentiful crops.—Birch, aspen, and mountain-ash, are indigenous over the whole parish, and at one time covered its hills and glens with a continuous sheet of forest. Coppices to the aggregate extent of between 1,100 and 1,200 acres still exist, and are periodically, though not very systematically, thinned. Plantations, principally of larch and Scottish fir, exist to the extent of nearly 500 acres. Mr. Macbean of Tomatin, a principal and resident heritor, has of late years planted about 1½ million of trees, and will probably find imitators of his example as a planter.—The parish is traversed for 10 miles by the great Highland road between Perth and Inverness, and is intersected in its various districts by statute labour roads. A handsome bridge over the Findhorn, with arches of wood resting on pillars of stone, and erected at a cost of £2,600, replaces a stone-bridge which was swept away in the memorable flood of 1829. The other bridges are constructed of timber, and too slender to resist the wild freshets which assail them. Moy-church is distant about 12 miles from Inverness. A monthly cattle tryst, during each of the months of summer and autumn, and an annual lamb-fair on the 3d Friday of August, are held at Freeburn-inn, near the middle of the parish, and are in general well-attended by cattle-dealers.—Population, in 1801, 1,355; in 1831, 1,098. Houses 244. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,079.—This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Macintosh of Geddes. Stipend £234 3s. 4d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £188 17s. At what date Moy and Dalarossie were united is not known. Churches still belong to both, and are in use on alternate Sabbaths. That of Moy was built in 1765, and repaired in 1829; and that of Dalarossie, centrally situated in the vale of the Findhorn, was built in 1790. Sittings of each about 450. Excepting two or three Episcopalians, the whole population are claimed by the Established church. There are 7 schools, one of them parochial, one for girls, and five by private enterprise for ordinary education. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary £30, with £10 fees, and about £1 10s. other emoluments. The name Moy, which is the Gaelic *Magh*, and means a 'meadow,' seems to have been imposed after the destruction of the ancient forest. The original name was Starsach-na-Gael, 'the gate of the Gael or Highlanders,' and alluded to an important pass about a mile below the site of the church of Moy, so narrow between high mountains that a few men could defend it against numbers, and intercept the inhabitants of the alpine regions from passing down to the low country toward Inverness. The ancient proprietor or chieftain found this pass so commanding that he exacted and readily received from the neighbouring clans a tax called 'the steak or callop of the booty,' for permitting them transit with their cattle plunder. A large cavern in the vicinity of the pass was made the retreat of women and children while the tribe were absent in predatory excursions in the low country. Aided by the natural strength of the pass, and by the facilities of the ground so to post a few men, that they might seem a powerful force, Donald Fraser Smith, with a handful of Highlanders, drove back the Earl of Loudoun during the rebellion of 1746, from an attempt to surprise Prince Charles Edward at Moy-hall. Dalarossie is a corruption of Dalfergussie, 'the valley of Fergus.'

MOYDART, a territorial district and a marine loch in the south-west extremity of Inverness-shire. The district is bounded on the north and north-east by Morar; on the south-east and south by Loch-Shiel, which divides it from Ardgour and Suinart; and on the west by the Deu-Caledonian sea. Its greatest length from east to west is 18 miles; and its mean breadth is 7 miles. Its coast-line, everywhere irregular, is very deeply indented by pieces of the sea, particularly by Lochs Ailort, Na-Nua, and Moydart. Its interior is thoroughly Highland, and possesses little interest. Some wood along Long-Shiel and portions of the sea-coast, soften the prevailing wildness. It is traversed across the north by the road from Fort-William to Arisaig, and contains the latter village, the old ferry-station to Skye. The district forms part of the enormous parish of Ardnamurchan. Loch-Moydart is situated on the southern boundary, and continues the narrow communication from Loch-Shiel outward to the sea. It penetrates 5 miles into the land, but over two-thirds of its length it is split into two channels by the island of Shona. The south or main channel has, at its entrance, two islets mantled with plantations of birch and larch; at its head it is adorned with Kinloch-Moydart, the mansion of Colonel Robertson Macdonald; on its south shore it is overhung by the bold form of Castle-Tirim [which see]; but everywhere else it has a dull, bald skirting of cold, unrelieved heathy hills.

MUCHALS. See Fetteresso.

MUCK, a small verdant island of the Hebrides, in the parish of Small Isles, Argyleshire It lies 4½

miles north-west of Sanna, in Ardnamurchan, and 3¼ miles south-south-west of the island of Eig; and it measures about 2 miles in length, and less than 1 mile in breadth. Its surface is everywhere undulated, and presents in every part the rocky faces of the basaltic terraces which occasion its undulations. Only one decided hill shoots up from the general level of the low inequalities; and this is situated near the western extremity, and attains an altitude of about 600 feet. The shores are, in general, low and rocky; but, near the west end, they rise into cliffs of about 50 or 60 feet in height. The soil of all the interior is fertile when in tillage, and naturally bears a perennial sward of rich fine grass. A sufficient number of springs exist to furnish an ample supply of pure water. Trap of the predominant varieties of basalt and fine greenstone, occasionally inclining to be amygdaloidal, forms the body of the island; but is proved by the protrusion of different beds of sandstone and limestone at the bay of Camusmore, to lie upon the upper members of the secondary strata. Peat, owing to the peculiar structure of the island, does not occur; and requires to be procured at great toil and expense, and with some uncertainty, from Ardnamurchan, or from Eig and Rum. The fishing of cod and ling is a chief occupation, and very productive. Shelter for fishing-boats is afforded in numerous recesses of the coast; and two small piers for their accommodation exist in two creeks. Population about 200, all connected with the established church. The parish minister, when officiating in the island, preaches either in a tent or in one of the farm-houses.—The name of Muck in Gaelic is *Eilan-nan-muchd*, 'the Island of swine;' and has been unceremoniously translated by Buchanan into Insula Porcorum.—On the north side of the island lies *Eilan-nan-each*, 'the Island of horses;' an islet of inconsiderable extent, but swathed in excellent pasture. Between Muck and it is a foul, rocky, narrow channel, which ebbs dry at spring-tides.

MUCK (The). See Barr.

MUCKAIRN, a parish in the northern part of Mid-Lorn, Argyleshire. It lies along the south shore of Loch-Etive, immediately east of the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride. It stands annexed *quoad civilia* to the parish of Ardchattan, [which see,] but, in 1829, it was erected *quoad sacra* into a separate and parliamentary parish. A large proportion of the population is segregated in the village of Bunawe: which see. During upwards of two years succeeding August 1837, the parish remained unoccupied by a minister, and lay in complete disorder, as to its ecclesiastical affairs, in consequence of the presentee by the Crown being vetoed by the parishioners. The church and manse, both excellent structures, in the vicinity of Bunawe, were placed in deplorable neglect, the shutters all closed, the garden a picture of desolation, and everything apparently testifying the pressure of some great calamity; and the parish itself was so far abandoned that its only supply of religious ministration was miscellaneous preaching furnished every third Sabbath by the presbytery of Lorn. Muckairn has a parochial school; and, as to ecclesiastical patronage and endowments, occupies a common footing with other parliamentary parishes.

MUCKART, a parish in the south-east division of Perthshire; bounded on the north-west and north by Glendevon; on the north-east and east by Fossaway; on the south-east and south by Fossaway and Dollar; and on the west by Dollar. The Devon [which see] flows along all sides except the west and the north-west,—everywhere traces the boundary in its progress except cutting off two farms in the extreme south,—touches the parish for 7¼ miles,—and, while in contact with, displays the chief deep romance of its scenery. Two burns, both tributary to the Devon, but running in contrary directions, trace, for some distance, the western and north-western boundaries. The parish is 4¾ miles long in a straight line south-westward from the Crook of Devon; from a few yards to 1¾ mile broad over 1½ mile of the north-east end, and from 1¾ to 2¾ over the rest of the area; and 4,500 acres in superficial extent. A spur of the Ochil hills runs 1¾ mile eastward in the northern extremity, and terminates in a conical summit called Seamab, and rising 1,350 feet above sea-level. There are two other heights called Blairhill and Lawhill. All the hills are of fine outline, verdant on the sides, covered on the top with bent or heath, and excellent pasture-ground for sheep. The middle and east parts of the parish lie between 500 and 600 feet above sea-level, and the lowest ground on the west upwards of 60 feet. The soil, in a small part, is clay, but, in general, is light and gravelly, and, in the lower grounds, is sandy, but produces very good oats and barley. The arable grounds and the grounds uncultivated are mutually proportioned as 27 to 13. About 300 acres of the uncultivated grounds are undivided common; and nearly the same aggregate area—not included in either class—is under wood. Coal is extensively mined for transmission to Strathearn; limestone is worked, but only for local use; and ironstone occurs, but is not worked on the Muckart side of the Devon. Two little villages, called the Pool and the Yetts of Muckart, have jointly, with a hamlet or two, about 220 inhabitants. One turnpike bisects the parish eastward, running between Dollar and the Crook of Devon, and another bisects it northward from the Rumbling bridge. Population, in 1801, 538; in 1831, 617. Houses 113. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,977.—Muckart is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. The parish-church is an ancient, superannuated, and incommodious building. A meeting-house of the United Secession in the parish has nearly 400 sittings. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 73 scholars, and a private school by 55. Parish schoolmaster's salary £25 6s. 8d., with about £17 fees, and £7 10s. other emoluments.

MUCROSS. See St. Andrews.

MUGDRUM, a small island in the river Tay, nearly opposite Newburgh. It is about a mile long and 200 yards broad, containing about 32 acres, of which the greater portion is under cultivation. The navigable channel of the river is here about 1,000 feet wide, the remainder being a shoal fast filling up with mud. The projectors of the Western Fife railway propose to cross the river here by a bridge 2,000 feet long, 95 feet high from high-water level on the south side of the river, and 83 feet on the north to the line of the rails; to be composed of eight stone piers and two stone abutments, with nine laminated timber arches of from 180 to 200 feet span each. The estimated cost of the proposed structure is £77,000. See Newburgh.

MUICK. See Glenmuick.

MUIR-OF-ORD. See Ord.

MUIRAVONSIDE—popularly Moranside—a parish in the extreme east of Stirlingshire, forming in upwards of one-half of its area an eastward projection beyond the extreme line of the contiguous parishes of the county. It is bounded on the north, east, and south-east by Linlithgowshire; on the south by Linlithgowshire and Slamannan; on the west by Falkirk; and on the north-west by Polmont. Its form is nearly a slender oval, stretching from south-west to north-east. Its greatest length, from the point where it is first touched by the Avon

to a sudden bend of that river half-a-mile east of Kinneil-mill, is 6 miles and 5 furlongs; its greatest breadth, in a line north-westward by west over Candie, is 3¾ miles; and its area is about 14¾ square miles. The river Avon so circles round the parish as not only to give it its name, but to form on all sides, except the west and north-west, its boundary-line; it traverses, while in contact with it, a distance, measured in straight lines and regular segments, of 10¼ miles, but measured along its beautifully sinuous bed, of probably 15 or 16 miles; and over most of the way it is richly curtained with wood, or traverses a romantic and lusciously featured vale or dell, or otherwise possesses features of high scenic interest. A considerable tract of land in the south is unreclaimed moss; another tract parallel to it, though reclaimed, retains a strong dash of its former mossy character; and all the other lands, constituting by far the larger part of the area, are of warm aspect and in prime cultivation, embellished with lines and occasional clumps of plantation, and carpeted partly with a light and gravelly soil toward the Avon, but chiefly with a clayey soil in the interior. Ironstone occurs; and coal, though once comparatively neglected, has of late been so much worked as to have occasioned the recent erection of a colliers' village. Numerous mills of various kinds stand on the Avon, and are propelled by its water-power. Various mansions and villas dot the parish and enrich its landscape. Muiravonside-house, on the Avon, is an elegant mansion. Half-a-mile north of the church stands the old castle of Almond, surfounded by a fosse, and formerly a seat of the Earls of Callender. Three quarters of a mile above Linlithgow-bridge, on the Avon, stands Emanuel Priory: which see. The parish shares the interest of the magnificent aqueduct of the Union Canal, and the superb viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, across the Avon; and is traversed by the works which these bridges carry over, and also by the Slamannan Railway: see these articles. Within half-a-mile of its north end it is bisected by the Edinburgh and Falkirk mail-road; and over all its area it is profusely chequered with subordinate roads. Population, in 1801, 1,070; in 1831, 1,540; in 1841, 2,238. Houses, in 1831, 295; in 1841, 395. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,001.—Muiravonside is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £225 3s. 4d.; glebe £9. Unappropriated teinds £90 19s. 9d. The parish-church was built about 33 years ago, and is in good repair. Sittings 500.—An United Secession congregation was established, and built a place of worship at Avonbridge in 1803. Sittings 308. Stipend £60, with £7 for sacramental expenses, and a house and garden.—An ecclesiastical survey, made in 1834, exhibited the population as then consisting of 1,229 churchmen, and 173 dissenters,—in all, 1,402 persons. But since that time there has, as appears above, been a great increase, in part permanent, by the erection of the colliers' village, and, in part temporary, by the constructing of the railways. The parish-school was attended, in 1834, by 126 scholars, and a private school by 90. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 2¾d., with £24 fees, and a glebe worth £6.

MUIRDRUM, a small village on the Great North mail-road to Aberdeen and Inverness, 6 miles from Arbroath and 12 from Dundee, in the parish of Panbride, Forfarshire. It is noticeable chiefly as the seat of a post-office.

MUIRHOUSE. See Murroes.

MUIRKIRK, a parish in the extreme north-east of Kyle, Ayrshire, containing the most easterly land in the county. It is bounded on the north and east by Lanarkshire; on the south and south-west by Auchinleck; and on the west and north-west by Sorn and Galstone. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 9 miles; its greatest breadth, from Forrestcairn to Stoney-hill, is 8½ miles; and its area is about 58 square miles. On all sides except the west and the north-west, or over a sweeping segment of 25 miles, its boundary is a water-shedding line of summits. The surface of the interior is a rough, broken, dreary expanse of moorish hills, averaging from 800 to 1,000 feet in altitude, tame in outline, darkly heathy in general dress, now rising in solitary heights, and now forming ridges which run toward almost every point of the compass, slenderly intersected with uninteresting valley-grounds, and nearly altogether destitute of either grandeur or any other attraction of landscape. Cairntable, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, near the south-east extremity, is the highest ground, attains an altitude of 1,650 feet above sea-level, and commands, on a clear day, an extensive and diversified prospect. About the middle of the eastern boundary, and half-a-mile inland from it, are two artificial lakes, jointly covering 121 acres, cut out at the beginning of the century by Messrs. Finlay & Co. of Glasgow, as reservoirs to supply their cotton-works at Catrine. Issuing from the first of these, and traversing the second, the river Ayr runs 8 miles westward through the parish, cutting it into very nearly equal parts. Of numerous independent streams, all of local origin, which join it in its progress, the chief on its right bank are Powness, Greenock, and Whitehaugh-waters, respectively 3, 9½, and 5 miles long, and on its left are Garpel-water and Procribeburn, respectively 4 and 2 miles long. The Ayr and the Greenock have a few eels, and abound with blackish coloured trouts. Only about one-thirtieth of the area of the parish is in tillage; about two-fifteeths have been ploughed, but cannot fairly be reckoned arable or cultivated ground; and all the remainder, excepting about 200 acres of plantation, amounting to five-sixths, are either totally waste or wildly pastoral. A natural forest waved its shadow, in the 12th century, over a large part, perhaps nearly the whole, of the surface; and has left dreary memorials both in such names as Netherwood and Harwood, worn by utterly treeless farms, and in long trunks and branches deeply buried in moss. The mountain-ash is the chief tree which appears to grow spontaneously; it adorns the wildest scenes; and unexpectedly meets the eye by the side of a barren rock or sequestered stream, seldom seen except by the inhabitants of the air or the solitary shepherd and his flock. Coal lies on both sides of the Ayr, at no greater a depth than 60 fathoms, in six seams aggregately 30½ feet thick, and severally 3½, 3, 7, 9, 2½, and 5½; and is mined on the most approved plans and in very large quantities both for exportation and for local consumpt and manufacture. Ironstone occurs in the coal-field in five workable seams, so thick that three tons of stone are obtained under every square yard of surface. Limestone likewise plentifully occurs, and is worked jointly with the ironstone and the coal. Lead and manganese have been found, but not in such quantity as to be remuneratingly worked.—The parish is deeply and pathetically associated with the martyrly history of the Covenanters. Of various monuments the most remarkable is the tomb-stone of the eminent and devout Scottish worthy, John Brown: see article Priesthill. On the top of Cairntable there was anciently, according to tradition, a place of worship, and there are still two large cairns. The villages are Glenbuck [which see] and Muirkirk, noticed below. The parish is traversed eastward by the turnpike between Ayr and Edin-

burgh, and southward by the road between Glasgow and Dumfries by way of Strathaven. Population, in 1801, 2,560; in 1831, 2,816. Houses 442. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,820.—Muirkirk is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend £157 17s. 3d.; glebe £20. The parish-church was built in 1813. Sittings 913.—An United Secession congregation was established in the village of Muirkirk in 1822; and next year built a place of worship at the cost of £900. Sittings 380. Stipend £71.—An Independent congregation was established in 1799 or 1800. Their place of worship, also situated in Muirkirk, was originally two dwelling-houses, is let as a school-room during the week, and, along with adjacent ground, was valued, in 1836, at probably £50. Sittings 130.—According to an ecclesiastical survey made in 1836, the population then consisted of 2,596 churchmen, 320 dissenters, and 33 nondescripts,—in all, 2,949 persons. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £28, with £30 fees, and £5 other emoluments. There are four non-parochial schools,—one of them supported by the Iron-works company. Till 1631 the parish was included in MAUCHLINE: which see. The church erected in it, at its being made independent, was appropriately called 'the Kirk of the Muir,'—abbreviatedly Muirkirk,—and more formally the Muirkirk of Kyle.

MUIRKIRK, a village near the centre of the cognominal parish on the river Ayr, at the intersection of the Ayr and Edinburgh, and the Glasgow and Dumfries roads, 13 miles south of Strathaven, 14 miles east of Mauchline, 25½ north-east by east of Ayr, 43 miles north-north-west of Dumfries, 30 miles south-east by south of Glasgow, and 51 miles south-west of Edinburgh. The village is of modern date, was brought into existence and nursed by the discovery and smelting of iron-ores, originally bore the name of Garan, from a height on which its earliest houses stood, and is thus noticed in the Old Statistical Account: "The only village, or rather *clachan*, as they are commonly called, that deserves the name, lies at a small distance from the church, by the side of the high-road, on a rising ground called Garan-hill, which therefore give name to the range of houses that occupy it. They have increased greatly in number since the commencement of the works, and new houses and new streets have risen around them. Many new houses, besides some of them of a very neat structure, have been built at the works themselves, and others are daily appearing that will, in a short time, greatly exceed, in number and elegance, those of the old village, formerly, indeed, the only one that the parish could boast." The place has not had uniform prosperity, and continues to be subject to fluctuations and retrogressions; but, on the whole, it flourishes as the seat of a great and very gloomy manufacture of iron, and at present numbers about 2,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the iron-works. These works comprise three large blast furnaces for making pig-iron, an extensive forge for making bar-iron, a foundery, some works for the manufacture of British or coal-tar, and some extensive works for tiles and lime. The pig-iron made here is reckoned by founders soft, easily melted, and of the best quality; and the bar-iron, owing partly to the peculiar mode of working it, and partly to the suitable quality of the coals, is superior to any produced in Britain, and little if at all inferior to the best produced in Sweden. The New Statistical Account says, that the materials consumed in making one ton of pig-iron are 2 tons 12 cwt. of ironstone, 8 tons 12 cwt. of coals, and 19 cwt. 3 quarters of lime; and that, in 1837, 400 workmen were employed, and worked eight hours a-day during six days in the week. Connected with the iron-works are some canals and railways of limited extent. The village, as a place of residence, can be tolerable only by the hardy and prosaic class who actually inhabit it; its dense envelopment in murky smoke,—its deeply dingy or sepulchral tints from coal-pits and furnaces,—its unmusical and deafening clang of rude vulcan operations,—and its environment with a landscape of treeless, heathy, moorland hill, render it to persons of taste and sensitiveness almost the beau ideal of what is disagreeable and dreary. Coals are obtained for private consumpt at about 3s. 6d. or 3s. 9d. per ton. The village has three friendly societies, two large circulating libraries, two inns, and more than the usual proportion of ale-houses, and annual fairs, ill-attended and of inconsiderable importance, in July, August, and December.

MUIRTON. See MARYKIRK.

MULDONICH, one of the Barra islands at the south end of the outer Hebridean archipelago. It lies 1¾ mile south of the mainland of Barra, and 2 miles west of Vatersa. It measures only about 2½ miles in circumference, is composed wholly of gneiss, and consists of a single hill, which rises 600 or 700 feet above sea-level. Its name means 'the hill of Duncan.' Though little or nothing is known of the legendary hagiology of the Highlands, St. Duncan, whoever he was, must have been a person of importance, as the Sabbath is frequently called *Di Donich*, 'Duncan's day.'

MULIGRACH, the most northerly of the Summer islands, lying between the promontory of Rumone and the entrance of Loch-Broom, on the west coast of Cromartyshire. Sandstone strata, of which it wholly consists, can be traced gradually undulating from a horizontal position till they become nearly vertical, and then they lose their marks of stratification. The change of position is accompanied by fissures and caverns, indicating subsidence, or the operation of some analogous cause, after the formation of the last deposits of rock. The island has a circumference of probably not more than 2½ miles, and is not inhabited.

MULL, a large island in Argyleshire, the third in magnitude of all the Hebrides. It is separated from Ardnamurchan on the north, by the lower part of Loch-Suinart,—from Morven on the north-east by the Sound of Mull,—and from Lorn on the west by the lower part of Loch-Linnhe, and is washed on all other sides either by the main body of the Deucaledonian sea, or by brief sounds of it flanked on the outer side by islands of inconsiderable size. So much is Mull indented by bays and marine lochs, that, though measuring, in extreme diameter, not more than 35 miles, it possesses a circumference along sinuosities of its coast of upwards of 300 miles. Its greatest length west-south-westward from the point of Dowart, opposite the southern extremity of Lismore to the small headlands on the Sound of Icolmkill, is about 30 miles; its greatest breadth, in a line from the northern extremity over the summit of Benmore, to a point below the farm of Scourr, in the Ross of Mull, is about 25 miles; and its superficial extent, as estimated by Mr. M'Donald in his 'General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides,' is 420 square miles, or 210,000 Scottish acres. Were a line drawn from Treshnish point, opposite the island of Treshnish on the north-west, to the headland on the west side of the entrance of Loch-Buy, the main body of the island lying between that line and the continent would be nearly a parallelogram of 25 miles by 14, extending north-north-west and south-south-east; but, besides suffering other and very considerable intrusions from the sea, would be indented on the south-west to the extent of nearly 8 miles by Loch-na-Keal, and the parts of the island livng be-

tween the line and the main ocean, would be only 6½ miles in length of the peninsula of Gribon between Loch-na-Keal and Loch-Scridon, and nearly all or about 16 miles of the long peninsula called the Ross of Mull, which runs out to the Sound of Icolmkill, and, notwithstanding its great length, possesses a mean breadth of little more than 4 miles.

Mull may be summarily characterized as having a boisterous coast, a wet and stormy climate, and a rough, unpromising, and trackless surface, redeemed only by fine spots 'few and far between' in sheltered valleys, or more frequently at the head of bays and the bolder inlets of the sea. "We passed the head of Loch-Frisa," says Lord Teignmouth, "and viewed from its shore the lofty summit of Benmore. Mull is, with the exception of some patches of arable land, a vast moor." Yet, as if willing to say something which might mitigate the effects of so unmeasured an anathema, his lordship adds: "Near Tobermory is a sequestered scene of much beauty, recalling to the Italian traveller in miniature the recollection of Terni. Sacheverel, 150 years ago, was struck with its resemblance to Italian scenery. A lake is enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills covered with oak, interspersed with torrents, forming picturesque cascades." "The rapidity," say the Messrs. Anderson, "with which its rocks decompose, prevents the island from having much picturesque beauty; and the tourist will be but ill rewarded in searching for fine scenery at any distance from the coast. Of an altitude exceeding 3,000 feet, the central group of mountains—among which Benmore rises supreme—vie in height with the Cuchullins of Skye, and, like that chain, bring down immense volumes of rain and vapour on the island." A miniature or reduced copy of Dr. M'Culloch's picture of the island, which he sections off into five divisions, will give a sufficiently minute view of its contour and physical character. —The district lying north of the isthmus between the head of Loch-na-Keal and the mouth of Aross-water, is all hilly and irregular, yet, though high, cannot be called mountainous. Geognostically a trap district, it everywhere presents that terraced aspect whence the trap formation has its name, and rises in numerous stages from the shores to a maximum elevation in the interior of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Its coasts are now grassy slopes—now cliffs—and now rocky terraces, the first of the successive stages which recede into the interior; and they occasionally give place, in deep bays, to small sandy beaches, formed of broken shells. Picturesqueness occurs charily and at long intervals along the shores, and is quite unknown in the interior. A few of the promontories and columnar ranges on Loch-na-Keal and the Sound of Alva, are either clothed with ivy or decorated by the scattered remains of oak and ash coppices, and present solitary studies which are not deficient in interest to an artist; and some basaltic veins, in the same localities, have been left alone amidst the erosion and decomposition of the softer rocks which once enclosed them, and now rise high above the surface with such resemblance to the ruined walls of castles, that, at a little distance, only the experienced eye of a mineralogist can detect their true character. The district thus noticed contains the topographical subdivisions of Mornish, Mishnish, and Quinish.—A second district includes all Gribon and a small part of Torosay, or the whole of the peninsular territory lying west of a line drawn from the head of Loch-Scridon, past the west base of Benmore to Loch-na-Keal. This consists of just such trappean terraces as occupy the area of the former, but acquires an altitude of not much less than 2,000 feet, maintains this altitude over an extensive table-land, and, while descending by interrupted slopes on the south to level shores on Loch-Scridon, breaks down on the west first in steep declivities, and next in high cliffs, which jointly have an elevation of at least 1,000 feet above sea-level. Of various caves in this part of the island which form objects of attraction to a numerous class of visiters, one known by the name of Mackinnon's, is dark, lofty, profound, and imposing on the imagination, yet presents nothing but an abyss of vacancy in which the eye vainly seeks for any distinctive object on which it may momentarily repose. Near this an open and arched but shallow excavation of great size penetrates some secondary strata; and in consequence of filtrations of small rills charged with calcareous matter, is adorned along the room with huge though rude stalactites. Ash-trees and ivy mantle over the walls and top of the exterior, and, in combination with the sublime background of towering cliffs, produce a scene of great effect and admirable colouring. The rocky strata of the coast in the vicinity of the caves resemble an irregular and huge inclined staircase, the surface looking to the land, and the outer edges turned upwards at a considerable angle. A pedestrian, in traversing them from the beach, laboriously surmounts one step only perhaps to be conducted to a lower point than that from which he ascended; and not till he has crossed a vast number of the alternate elevations and descents does he find himself on land even but a small degree higher than the level of the beach.—A third district, which may be designated the mountainous, extends due eastward from the second to the Sound of Mull, and flanks the coast of that Sound from the kirk of Torosay, or the castle of Aros to a point between Macalister's bay and the head of Loch-Don. Irrespective of the vast and towering form of Benmore [which see], it attains, over the greater part of its extent, an average elevation of nearly 2,300 feet above sea-level; yet, on the north and east it gradually subsides in altitude, and eventually gives place to a belt of flat shore along the Sound.—A fourth district occupies all the area south of the former, and westward to a line irregularly drawn between Shiha and Bunessan in the Ross of Mull. This territory, in common with all the others yet named, is trappean; it possesses, over far the greater part of its area, uniformly high land; and in its coast-line it is strongly marked by lofty cliffs from Inimore to Loch-Buy, but eastward of that bay declines into the flat shores and indented outline of Loch-Spelis and Loch-Don.—The last district is the western part of the Ross of Mull, and extends inland from the extremity of that long peninsula only between 5 and 8 miles. It geognostically consists of primitive or of granitic and metamorphic rocks, yet blends with the trap along the line of contact; and it is either disposed in small and numerous rugged eminences through which the naked rock very frequently projects, or presents the more undulating features which attend the schistose varieties of gneiss.—The various modifications of trap rocks which prevail over the four principal districts, give place, in the Benmore region, to syenite and a blue claystone; and they elsewhere have interspersed among them, in positions of much distortedness, beds of limestone and sandstone belonging to the lias and oolitic series. Agates, zeolites, and the other enclosed minerals of basaltic and amygdaloidal rocks, occur in considerable numbers; carbonized wood has been discovered; and hypersthene, though not yet met with, probably exists. A fine red granite is found at the promontory of Ross.

Excepting on the small rocky district at the point of the Ross, and on a few of the summits in the mountainous tract, the soil of Mull is both deep and

fertile, and bears a considerably larger crop of pasture in a given space than that of Skye. Yet Mull, of all the Hebrides, is least adapted for the cultivation of grain, and is compelled to exchange part of its abounding flocks of cattle for imported corn. Both proprietors and tenants have, for a considerable series of years, occupied themselves principally as graziers, and have experienced both an augmentation in the quantity and an amelioration in the quality of their stock. The Tweedale breed of sheep has been universally substituted for the ancient Highland; and a few Cheviots may be found on the low lying farms. The horses of the island have long been noted for hardiness; but, in consequence of improvements in husbandry, and alterations in the value of land, they have, of late years, decreased much in number. Woods at one time were so rife in Mull as to be celebrated for their extent and beauty; but, except in a few neglected coppices, chiefly of oak intermixed with birch and hazel, they have long since vanished. Larch, fir, and other trees have, to a noticeable extent, been planted in the north; and the ash grows with great vigour and beauty in sheltered situations in the east; but planes, so noted for their indifference to the power of winds, seem unhappily to be almost entirely unknown.—Of several fresh-water lakes, the largest are Loch-Erison in the north, Loch-Uisk in the south, and Loch-Ba near the head of Loch-na-Keal. In a bay on the north-east called Bloody bay, a little north of Tobermory, a sea-battle was fought in the 15th century, between Angus of the isles and the Earls of Crawford and Huntley. The island, though singularly poor in antiquities, and possessing few and tame specimens of those dullest of all objects of antiquarian curiosity, barrows, cairns, and grave-stones, contains three interesting examples of the semi-ancient fortalice,—the castle of Aros, overhanging the Sound of Mull in the vicinity of the cognominal hamlet,—Duart-castle, looking up Loch-Linnhe, and garrisoned till lately by a detachment from Fort-William,—and the castle of Moy standing in the vicinity of the modern mansion at the head of Loch-Buy. [See articles Aros and Duart.] The only town is Tobermory: which see. Mull, together with the adjacent small islands of Gometra, Ulva, Iona, Staffa, and some others, is divided into the three *quoad civilia* parishes of Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, two of which have each two parish-churches,—and the five parliamentary parishes of Tobermory, Kinlochspelvie, Salen, Ulva, and Iona, the last including not only all the island which gives it name but part of the Ross of Mull. The presbytery of Mull includes all these parishes, another *quoad civilia* one among the islands, and two *quoad civilia* and two parliamentary parishes on the continent; and it meets on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and November. Population of Mull, including all the territory within its parishes, in 1801, 8,367; in 1831, 10,538. Houses 1,817. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,191.

MULL (Sound of), a long band of sea between the island of Mull and the continent of Scotland. It is identified at its north end with the lower part of Loch-Suinart, and on the south with the lower part of Loch-Linnhe, and is uniform and undisputed in designation only between the headlands at Bloody-bay and Duart-castle,—a distance of about 19 miles. As thus limited, it is planted on the continent side only by Morven, measures from 11 furlongs to 3¼ miles in breadth, and possesses only five or six islets, all of them quite inconsiderable. But regarded as including the whole band of sea which divides Mull from the continent, it may be viewed as commencing on the south between the headland at Loch-Buy and Macmarquesas point in Seill island, and cannot measure less than 36 miles in length, while it has occasionally a breadth of from 8 to 10 miles, is flanked by Mid and Nether Lorn and part of Ardnamurchan, and possesses the large island of Kerrera, besides various minor islands. The Sound, even limitedly understood, has depth enough to bear vessels of the largest burden; it sweeps in beautiful curvatures between comparatively mountainous and moorish shores, which are occasionally relieved by pendicles of deep verdure, and patches of birch and hazel coppice; and in all directions it is closed up in the distance by chains of wild and alpine heights, the chief of which are the prodigious masses agglomerated round Ben-Cruachan. "On each cape and promontory, as we wind along finely," say the Messrs. Anderson, "the fragments of the dark grey walls of the ancient Scandinavian burghs, and the shattered and picturesque battlements of more recent castles, rise up before us, recalling the thoughts of the stern olden time, when the whole of these shores were exposed to continual warfare and invasion. In fine weather a grander and more impressive scene, both from its natural beauties and historical associations, can hardly be imagined. When the weather is rough, the passage is both difficult and dangerous, more particularly from the 'conflicting tides that meet from strait and lake,' and from the sudden gusts of wind that issue from the mountain glens. In clear moonlight, also, the sail is most delightful; and then,—

> 'Awaked before the rushing prow
> The mimic fires of ocean glow,
> Those lightnings of the wave;
> Wild sparkles crest the broken tides,
> And flashing round the vessel's sides,
> With elvish lustre lave!'"

MULL OF GALLOWAY. See Galloway.

MULL OF KINTYRE. See Kintyre.

MULLBUY, or Milbuy, a very broad based and extensive ridgy hill in that district on the east coast of Ross and Cromarty, which is called Ardmeanach, or 'the Black isle.' The hill—though only about 500 feet high—extends from the moor of Ord to the town of Cromarty,—a distance of about 16 miles, and forms the spine of the peninsula between Beauly frith and all the upper part of the frith of Cromarty. Though half waste, and existing for the most part in commonage, this huge but gently featured hill was long ago pronounced by the best judges to have soil as good and as capable of improvement as any part of the peninsula, and to be, over every foot of its ground, quite accessible to the plough.

MUNGO (St.), a hill in Aberdeenshire, noted for its volcanic appearances. See Huntly.

MUNGO (St.), a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the west, north-west, north, and north-east by Dryfesdale; on the east by Tundergarth and Hoddam; on the south by Cummertrees; and on the south-west by Dalton. Its greatest length, from the south-east base of Lockerby-hill on the north to the confluence of the Annan and the Milk on the south is 5 miles and 1 furlong; its breadth over 1¾ mile at the north end slowly expands from a few yards to 1¼ mile, and over 1½ mile at the south end rapidly expands from a few yards to 1½ mile; its greatest breadth in a line east and west over Righead and Brecken-hill, is 3 miles and 1 furlong; and its area is about 5,000 imperial acres. Milk-water, maintaining a southerly direction, runs 1½ mile along the boundary with Tundergarth, 2½ miles through the interior, and 1 mile along the boundary with Hoddam, to a junction with the Annan at the south-east extremity of the parish; and over all this part of its course, its banks are clothed with natural wood, and slope beautifully toward the

stream. The river Annan traces the boundary for 3 miles over the whole south-west and south, making some large and graceful curves in its progress; and it flows for a mile along a vale screened by richly wooded heights, and over the other 2 miles, between softly featured but still pleasing banks. Both it and the Milk formerly abounded in salmon, herlings, and fresh water and sea-trout; but, since the general use of lime manure, they have been less plenteously stored. In the Annan, 1¼ mile after it first touches the parish, there is a pool called the Rockhole—or vulgarly Rotchel—of an astonishing depth, formed in the middle of a rock, and at one time furnishing, by a singular mode of fishing called grappling, incredible quantities of salmon. Springs of the purest water, welling up from the rocks, and maintaining in some cases an equable temperature over the whole year, abound and are copious. A heavy shower of sea water, raised by a whirlwind off the highly-crested and careering tide of the Solway, at the distance of 8 miles on the south-west, fell some years ago on this parish and Tundergarth, and, under the evaporating powers of a clear sun, speedily left filmy incrustations of salt on foliage and grass. The surface of the parish, seen from heights which command a map-like view of it in the distance, appears to be level; but, though not strictly hilly, it has such swells and heights as, with the aid of Brunswark-hill in the contiguous parish of Hoddam, and the wooded rising grounds of Kirkwood in Dalton to constitute, on a nearer inspection, a very gracefully, varied, and pleasing landscape. Nutholm-hill, flanking the course of the Annan, but subsiding slowly into level ground toward the south, has an elevation of about 200 feet above sea-level; and Barrhill and Breckonhill form a ridge parallel to it on the north, and possessing an altitude of about 250 feet. About 300 acres are under wood, chiefly plantation; and the same number, or upwards, are uncultivated; and partly irreclaimable.—Castlemilk, situated on a rising ground, on the left bank of the Milk north of Breckonhill, is at once the most attractive object in the parish, the seat of its principal landowner, Thomas Hart, Esq., and the scene of nearly all its antiquarian associations. Originally built and possessed by the Bruces, the ancient lords of Annandale, it passed as the marriage-dowry of the daughter of King Robert Bruce to Walter, High Steward of Scotland, and descended to their son Robert, the first of the Stewarts who came to the Crown. It afterwards went by marriage to the Maxwells, and was sold by them to the Douglases, and has been subsequently fated with a repeated change of proprietors; but it still gives name to a branch of the most ancient family who owned, except the Bruces,—the Stewarts of Castlemilk, in the parish of Carmunnock, Lanarkshire. See CARMUNNOCK. It was besieged, during the minority of Edward VI., by Protector Somerset, whose station during the siege was not long ago traceable, and is called Cannon-holes; it was afterwards invested by Oliver Cromwell, resisted for a considerable time his attacks, and had not many years ago, in its vicinity, distinct traces of its intrenchments; in 1707, it was dismantled and modernized into a dwelling-house; and in 1796, it was entirely rebuilt. The mansion is embosomed in natural wood and plantation, and environed with a lusciously beautiful country.—The London and Glasgow mailroad, and a road from Annan which joins it immediately after entering Dryfesdale, traverse the parish northward, and a road diverging from the latter traverses it up the river Annan. The southern extremity of the parish is distant 5¼ miles from Annan, and the northern extremity only half-a-mile from Lockerby. Population, in 1801, 644; in 1831 791. Houses 132. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,502.—St. Mungo is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £173 12s. 10d.; glebe £40. In 1834, the parish school was attended by 86 scholars; and a side school by 20. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £40 fees.—The ancient parish was called Abermele, from the confluence of the Mele or Milk with the Annan; and the name was changed into Castlemele or Castlemilk so early as before the year 1170, the date of the erection of the Bruces' fortified residence. The church was confirmed by Robert de Bruce in 1174, to the episcopate of Glasgow, and became a mensal church of that see till the Reformation. The bishops of Glasgow are conjectured—chiefly from some remains visible at the end of last century of an ancient village, and of an extensive garden with a fish-pond—to have had a residence in the parish. Owing to the church having been dedicated to St. Kentigern, it has, since the Reformation, borne that saint's vulgar name of Mungo. The parish was, for a short period succeeding 1609, annexed to Tundergarth.

MUNLOCHY, a village in the parish of Knockbain, or Kilmuir-Wester, in Ross-shire. It stands on the road from Inverness to Fortrose, at the head of Munlochy-bay, an indentation of the Moray frith, 2 miles in length, and opposite Culloden-head. The village is 6 miles south-west of Fortrose, and 7 north of Inverness. It is an excellent fishing-station.

MUNNOCK (THE). See ARDROSSAN.

MURROES — properly but obsoletely MUIRHOUSE—a parish near the southern extremity of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Inverarity; on the east by Monikie and Monifieth; on the south by Monifieth, by the main body of Dundee, and by Mains; and on the west by Mains, by the detached parts of Dundee, and by Tealing. Its form is exceedingly irregular, a projection going off westward from its south end, and all the detached part of Dundee being an indentation on its west side. Its greatest length from north to south, measured over the middle of the Dundee indentation, is 4¼ miles; its greatest breadth from east to west, in a line over the parish church, and falling upon the southern part of the indentation, is 3½ miles; its mean breadth, measured at intervals on the sort of segment which it forms round the indentation, is about 1¼ mile, and its area is about 7 square miles. Fithie-water, pursuing a south-easterly direction, runs 2 miles between it on the right bank and Tealing, and the detached part of Dundee on the left; and afterwards flows ¾ of a mile through the interior, leaving the parish just after having split its waters to form an islet. Murroes-burn, coming in near the north-west extremity 1½ mile below its source in Tealing, runs 4 miles south-eastward and southward, sweeps closely past the parish-church, and a mile after leaving the parish falls into the united stream of the Dighty and the Fithie. Several mills are driven by the streams. A large part of the parish was formerly marsh and moss, but has to a considerable extent been reclaimed and made subject to the plough, and has all been so far drained as no longer to send up pestiferous miasmata to the atmosphere. Some of the land, not mossy, is moorish. The southern district is nearly all carpeted with a good and even rich soil; and is, to some extent, sheltered and embellished with wood. A valuable marl pit on the estate of Powrie, contributed largely to the enriching of the land.—Near the right bank of the Fithie, a little before it leaves the parish, stand the remains of the castle of Ballumbie, anciently a fortified residence, and now the property of Lord Panmure. It an-

ciently belonged to the family of Lovell, and was the home of the celebrated Catherine Douglas, the wife of one of that family, and the heroine whose arm was fractured in an attempt to protect King James I. from the assassins who murdered him in Perth.—At Easter Powrie, now called Wedderburn, also on the right bank of the Fithie, are the remains of another castle, anciently the residence of Gilchrist, Thane of Angus, from whom all the Ogilvies in Scotland are said to be descended; and afterwards the property of Wedderburn of Wedderburn, the representative of the noble family of Scrymscour of Dudhope and Dundee. A considerable part of the population are weavers, employed by the Dundee manufacturers. The parish is traversed across its south-west projection by the Dundee and Aberdeen turnpike by way of Forfar, and enjoys great advantages from being distant, at the nearest part, only 2½ miles from Dundee. Population, in 1801, 591; in 1831, 757. Houses 109. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,930.—Murroes is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £172 4s. 8d.; glebe £15. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £24 fees, and a house and garden.

MURTHLY-CASTLE, the seat of the Stewarts of Grandtully, in the parish of Little Dunkeld. The new mansion is one of the most magnificent in Perthshire, whether we regard its architectural elegance, or the surpassing beauty of its situation. The present proprietor, Sir William Drummond Stewart of Grandtully and Logiealmond, has restored an old chapel upon his grounds at Murthly to nearly its primitive appearance, and fitted it up with an altar as a Roman Catholic place of worship.

MUSAY, or Queen's Island, a small island in Shetland, probably not more than 2½ miles in circumference. It lies about half-a-mile from the east coast of the Sandwick part of Mainland, and about 7 miles south by west of Bressay.

MUSSELBURGH, a considerably important town, an ancient burgh of regality, and now a parliamentary burgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. Viewed apart from contiguous and neighbouring places which are comprehended within its parliamentary and jurisdictional boundaries, it stands on the right bank of the river Esk, 3 furlongs south of the frith of Forth; 3 miles west of Prestonpans; 4 miles north of Dalkeith; 2½ miles east of Portobello; and 5½ miles east of Edinburgh. Its site is a flat expanse only a few feet above sea-level, fringed on the north by fine sandy downs called Musselburgh links, lying between it and the frith, and flanked on the south by a beautiful ridge of rising grounds, which is picturesquely crowned with the church and village of Inveresk. But its boundaries as a burgh are, Ravenshaugh-burn on the east, the lands of Inveresk on the south, the burn at Magdalene-bridge on the west, and the sea-beach on the north. They extend 2½ miles in extreme length from east to west, ¾ of a mile in extreme breadth southward from the mouth of the Esk, and about 400 yards in mean breadth over about half-a-mile at each of the ends; and they comprehend the considerable town of Fisherrow lying compactly with Musselburgh along the opposite bank of the river, the large village of Newbigging stretching in one street with some appendages about ¼ of a mile southward from near the middle of Musselburgh to the extreme southern boundary, Magdalene salt-works near Magdalene bridge, and the villages of West-pans and Levenhall, near the mouth of Ravenshaugh-burn. Such a long broad field of partly compact and partly interrupted town,—skirted with the links of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and with the luxuriant and gemmed slopes of Inveresk,—washed with the gay and brilliant waters of the frith of Forth,—bisected with the broad, shallow, limpid, pebbly stream of the Esk,—feathered all over with the trees and bushes of blooming gardens, and embellished all around with mansions, villas, pendicles of lawn and plots of flowers and shrubbery,—render Musselburgh, as to the first impression it makes upon a stranger, and even to the eye of a person who is familiar with its defects but feels them tenfold compensated by abounding advantages, one of the most calmly delightful towns, small or great, in Scotland.

Musselburgh proper consists of a High-street, running 650 yards eastward from the end of the Newbridge; a street called Mill-hill, running 450 yards north-eastward from the end of the timber-bridge to the links; a spacious but short thoroughfare running southward from the ends of the timber-bridge to the High-street; another spacious thoroughfare communicating between the High-street and Newbigging; and various lanes and alleys, running parallel with these last thoroughfares. The High-street is not quite straight, and varies much in breadth; at the centre, and in the east end, it is very spacious; and, in spite of defects, it altogether pleases the eye more than the main street of probably any other Scottish town of equal bulk. The town has a large proportion of self-contained houses, many of them in the style of villas; it presents a fair array of good shops, and of municipal and marketing appliances; it is well and somewhat regularly built; and it has such freedom from the intermixture prevalent in second-rate Scottish towns of low, thatched, or otherwise mean houses, as to possess, in comparison with other places of its size, a city-like character. The High-street is the thoroughfare of the Edinburgh and London mailroad. On its north side stands the Musselburgh Arms, a very commodious and an old-established and well-conducted inn. On the same side, west of the inn, and quite in the centre of the town, stands the tolbooth, a place curious both in appearance and in history. It was built in 1590, of materials taken from the chapel of Loretto, afterwards to be noticed; and is said to have been the earliest marked instance in Scotland of a secular erection raised from the dilapidation of an ecclesiastical edifice. During two centuries the *brutum fulmen* of the Vatican, the bitter but idle cursing of the papal conclave, was annually hurled at the good people of Musselburgh for "the sacrilege," roughly reminding them that no want of will was felt on the Pope's part to ruin and jail them as completely as their fathers had done the chapel. The tolbooth, originally uncouth and gaunt, was a few years ago partially renovated and handsomely ornamented. Its accommodations for prisoners are a debtor's-room, a lock-up-room, and a cell. A large number of captured rebels were imprisoned in it between February and September 1746, and appear to have been unceremoniously littered upon straw. Attached to the tolbooth is the town-hall, a more modern erection, containing the council-room and an assembly-room. Humbly but venerably surmounting these buildings, is a spiral steeple much more ancient than the tolbooth, and endurable only for its antiquity. Its primitive clock bears the date 1496 upon the dial, and is said to have been a present to Musselburgh from the Dutch States to encourage the continuance of an extensive commerce with their towns.

Eighty yards above an islet which the Esk forms at its mouth, a timber-bridge carries across a railway. Above this are three bridges for maintaining the ordinary communication with Fisherrow, and places to which its thoroughfares lead. The lowest,

situated 330 yards above that of the railway, and opening into the High-street of Fisherrow, is a substantial timber-bridge resting on cast-iron pillars, and renovated in 1838. Near this bridge stands a mansion built in 1840 by a leather-merchant, Mr. Legate, greatly the most elegant house in the town, and out of keeping in its finery with the prevailing character of the surrounding architecture. About 250 yards above the timber-bridge stands the main communication across the river, and that which carries over the Edinburgh and London mail-road, an elegant stone-bridge of 5 elliptic arches, erected in 1807 from a design by Sir John Rennie, very nearly level in its roadway, and a great ornament to the town. About 220 yards higher up stands a venerable stone-bridge, supposed, from its being on the direct line between the Pretorium at Inveresk and the harbour of Fisherrow, from its connexion at the ends with remains not long ago extant of an ancient causeway, and from various architectural features in its structure, to have been built by the Romans. It is narrow in the roadway, and high in the centre; it was formerly defended in the middle by a gate, some traces of which exist in the side-wall; and it has three arches, each 50 feet wide, with a spring of only 10 feet, and the segment of the circle so much depressed in several parts towards a straight line as apparently to indicate that the frame or cover must have sunk during the process of erection. This bridge is now used only by foot-passengers, and, with a continuance of the care which is practised toward it, may still occupy its place and be useful for centuries; but it is remarkable as the grand thoroughfare for ages between the south-east of Scotland and the metropolis, as an important pass during English incursions and invasions undertaken in the international wars, and as the bridge by which armies poured along to neighbouring fields of fatal and memorable conflict. It is, says Chambers in his History of the Rebellion of 1745-6, "a structure over which all of noble or kingly birth, that had approached Edinburgh for at least a thousand years, must certainly have passed; which has borne processions of monks, and marches of armies, and trains of kings; which has rattled under the feet of Mary's frolic steed, and thundered beneath the war-horse of Cromwell." While the Scottish army were passing along this bridge to the field of Pinkie, the master of Montrose and several other persons were killed upon it by shot from the English vessels lying off the mouth of the river. A mound was thrown up at Inveresk churchyard by Protector Somerset of England to defend the bridge as a pass, and was afterwards used for the same purpose by Cromwell. The Chevalier's Highland army traversed the bridge in 1745, on their way to the field of Prestonpans. "Departing from Duddingston," says Chambers, "the insurgents soon after fell into the post-road, and continued their march till they entered the Market-gate of Fisherrow, an old narrow street leading to the bridge, in passing along which Charles bowed to the ladies who surveyed him from the windows, bending to those who were young or beautiful even till his hair mingled with the mane of his charger. The army now passed along the ancient bridge which there crosses the Esk. Proceeding directly onward, the column traversed not the town of Musselburgh, but the old kirk-road, as it is called, to Inveresk, and entered the street of Newbigging about the centre. It then marched along the precincts of Pinkie-cleuch, and sought the high grounds near Carberry."—According to Mr. Stephenson's plan for the Great North British, or East coast line of railroad, that line would be carried across the Esk, on the north of the town, at a distance of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Edinburgh terminus, by a viaduct 200 yards in length, and 34 feet in height.

On the margin of the links, immediately beyond the ancient eastern gate of the town, stood a celebrated chapel and hermitage dedicated to our Lady of Loretto. The place had similar fame in Scotland to its romancely storied prototype in Italy; and, though not professing to enclose the very cottage of the Nativity, or any other ancient edifice of Palestine, fetched to it by miraculous flight through the air or navigation across the ocean, was believed to share the physical sanctity and the powers of supernatural cure which the fables of superstition ascribed to the Italian Loretto. The Musselburgh chapel was of high but unascertained antiquity, and probably owed much of its importance to the haze which rested on its early history, and which possibly provoked the imagination of heated votaries to assign it an origin quite as extraordinary as that which was claimed by its prototype. Keith says that it was connected with the nunnery of Sciennes in Edinburgh; but he perhaps means no more than that the ladies of that establishment were retained to patronize it, or, for reasons of superstition or interest, used their influence to extol it to their dupes. Pregnant women sent their child-bed linen to it to be consecrated in order to their safe and easy recovery, and accompanied their commission with large presents of money; and pilgrimages of young men and maidens, of invalids and roués of the great laden with care and the small harassed by disaster, were made to it from all parts of the country, in quest of blessings supposed to be purchasable with money, and enjoyable in companionship with sin. A solitary ascetic who inhabited the attached cell of the hermitage, added greatly to the celebrity of the place. The importance of the hermit was afterwards singularly evinced by the incident told by Knox in his History of the Reformation, of his having written in his name, by request of the Earl of Glencairn, a satire on the hypocrisy of the Romish priests, entitled "Ane Epistill direct fra the halie Hermeit of Alareit to his brethren the Gray Friars," and beginning,

"I Thomas Hermeit in Lareit,
Sanct Francis Ordour do hairtilie greit."

Even James V. himself performed a pilgrimage to it on foot from Stirling, in August 1530, before setting sail to seek among the daughters of France a partner for his throne. Yet the chapel became, if not a Paphos, at least a place of somewhat kindred character,—a noxious meeting-place of young men and women,—a scene of barter between the tricks and gains of priestcraft and the indulgence and chartering of vice. "Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lord Lion King-at-arms," whose satires are well known to lacerate priestcraft to the bones, and to salve its bleeding flesh with spices, found no fitter, no less pitied, subject for his cat-o'-nine tails and his rude salving than the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto. "Parts of Musskelborowe towne, wi' the chapel of Our Lady of Lauret," were destroyed in 1544 by the English army under the Earl of Hertford; and the chapel, though afterwards thoroughly re-edified or repaired, was soon frowned away from its stenchy site by the Reformation, and, in just penance for its crimes of chicanery and pollution, made acquainted, stone by stone, as we have seen, with convicted and acknowledged malefactors. "Of this building, which must have been of considerable dimensions," says the New Statistical Account of Inveresk, written in 1839, "no vestige now remains, save a cell measuring 12 feet by 10, covered by a circular wooded mount. In the roof is inserted a strong iron bar, with an oaken pulley attached, but for what purpose seems doubtful. In 1831, the present proprietor of the villa of

Loretto, the Rev. Thomas Langhorne, caused part of the earthen floor to be dug up, when a number of human skulls were discovered, some of which were in complete preservation, and remain so. Over the entrance is an antique carved stone, but from the date on it, 1634, it must have been placed there at a period subsequent to the destruction of 'the chapelle of Lauret.' The present villa of Loretto, which is extensive and commodious, appears to have been built during the last century, and is surrounded by delightful gardens and orchards."—In the town of Musselburgh, there were anciently two other chapels, similar in character to that of Loretto, but of much less note.—Four hundred yards south of the villa of Loretto, gracing the south-east outskirts of the town, and presenting in itself, in its grounds, and in their historical associations, singularly engrossing attractions, stands Pinkie-house: see article PINKIE.—At the east end and on the south side of High-street, stood till about the year 1809, the house in which died, in July 1332, the great Randolph Earl of Murray, the friend and compatriot of "the good Lord James" Douglas, and the second in command under Robert Bruce in the field of Bannockburn. It was a two-storied house, buttressed in front, with conical Flemish windows, each surmounted by a sculptured rose. The ground-floor was disposed in a vaulted passage or corridor 6 feet wide, and in two apartments with arched roofs, each 14 feet square, and, from the floor to the centre of the arch, 8 feet high. The house might well have been the best in the town at the remote date of its erection. The inhabitants are said by tradition to have formed a guard round the house during the celebrated inmate's illness, and to have received some notable reward in the form of privilege conferred on the town from the Earl of Mar, the succeeding regent. On the site of the house now stands Morison's-haven Operative Masonic lodge,—an institution which originated at the place whose name it bears [see MORISON'S-HAVEN], and whose localization in Musselburgh seems quite as curious as the proud character of the lodge's site.—In the back street called the Dam-brae, stands the Musselburgh Kilwinning lodge, built in 1612. Near it in the same thoroughfare, is a spring of great repute for culinary uses, called the Vicar's well, and anciently belonging to the parsonage of the vicar of Inveresk.—At the west end of High-street stands a house which figures in the letters of Humphry Clinker as that in which Dr. Smollett was received by Commissioner Cardonell.—In Fisherrow, near the end of the timber-bridge, stands the plain villa of Eskside, the residence of Professor Stuart; and within the precincts of its garden is a detached, tasteful, two-storied, circular building, beautifully mantled in ivy, the study of the Professor's son Gilbert, in which several of his works were written, and one of the most arresting objects in the landscape seen down the Esk from the new bridge. The manse of Inveresk, built in 1806, and situated in the south-west of Musselburgh near the Vicar's well, is noticeable as probably occupying the site of the ancient or popish parsonage-house, and especially as having supplanted a predecessor of great note, in association with literature. During the incumbency of the late Dr. Carlyle, the former manse, built in 1681, was a favourite resort of Robertson, Hume, Campbell, Logan, Mackenzie, Smollett, Home, Beattie, and other distinguished literati of the last age; here a large part of the tragedy of Douglas was written; here, among the papers of Dr. Carlyle, was found a complete copy of Collins' long-lost "Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands;" and here, at an earlier period, were composed the sermons of Williamson. Ecclesiastical buildings in the town, and antiquities and interesting mansions in its vicinity, are noticed in the article INVERESK: which see.

The links of Musselburgh, long noted for promenading, golfing, and archery-ground [see INVERESK], were, in 1816, adopted as the scene of horse-racing for the district environing Edinburgh [see LEITH], and were trimmed and furnished with appliances suited to the sport of testing and witnessing the comparative locomotive powers of the fleetest horses. A curvilinear or irregularly oval race-course, measuring about 1,000 yards in its greater axis, less than 400 in its lesser axis, and about 2,400 in its circumference, stretches eastward from a point 100 yards west of the Esk, and impinges for a considerable way close upon the sea. At the part of it which is nearest the town, and about 100 yards from Loretto, there is a well-constructed stand. Races, understood to be those of Edinburgh, but claiming intermixedly the prefix names of it and of Musselburgh, have, since 1817, been run here every autumn; and the races of the Caledonian hunt also are run here every third year. The moral scenes at these races are free from the roistering and the coarseness which so greatly characterized those at their Leith predecessors, yet they exhibit many broad features of fashionable dissipation.—Close on the race-course, at it west end, is the powder-magazine; and between it and the frith stands the gas-work, erected in 1832, which supplies both Musselburgh and Portobello with gas. On the links of Musselburgh, in 1638, the Marquis of Hamilton, acting as the representative of Charles I., and bearing a commission to destroy the power of the Covenanters, was met by so many thousands of that noble and undaunted people, and saw such demonstrations of their might and resolution, as utterly blenched the warm hue of the ruthless hopes he cherished. Moving from these links along the coast to Leith, he found the line of his whole route flanked with the triumphant partisans of the Covenant; and on approaching the rising ground near the Leith academy, was petrified to see so many as about 600 Presbyterian ministers arrayed in the caps, and bands, and gowns of Geneva, and calmly but sternly glancing defiance at his master's purpose to make Prelacy the religion of Scotland. In 1650 the chief part of the infantry of Oliver Cromwell encamped on the links, while his cavalry were quartered in the town; and they remained here during nearly two months. The spot on which Cromwell's own tent was pitched is still pointed out opposite Linkfield-house.

Musselburgh possesses a singular combination of advantages as a seat of manufacture; but was long fluctuating, disastrous, and unimportant, and eventually has become peculiar and spirited in its manufacturing history. A broad-cloth manufactory, begun in the end of the 17th century, was long carried on in great perfection, though not to great extent. A kind of checks called Musselburgh stuffs were, in the early part of the 18th century, fabricated in large quantities from coarse wool, at the price of from 2½d. to 5d. per yard, and chiefly exported to America for female servants' gowns; but soon after they were entirely jostled out of the market by cheaper and more showy fabrics of cotton. Woollen cloth, both coarse and fine, continued to be made in small quantities toward the end of last century, but has since altogether ceased to be a Musselburgh article of produce. About the year 1750 a cotton manufactory was commenced, and employed in the town and its environs about 200 looms, but it was speedily swamped by successful competition in other parts of Scotland. A manufacture of thicksets, waistcoats, handkerchiefs, and some kindred fabrics set flourishingly

off, though on a small scale, toward the end of last century, and it too has disappeared. A china manufacture was begun about the same time, or earlier, at Westpans, and received some encouragement from the nobility and gentry on account of the neat embellishments of its ornamental china; but as it could not produce table-china cheap enough for common sale, so it was abandoned. Its place is now occupied by a pottery for the coarser sorts of earthenware. Dyeing is another occupation which once formed a prominent part of the town's trade, and has declined nearly to extinction. A starch-work at Monkton, south of Musselburgh, paid, in 1792, no less than £4,064 13s. 4d. of excise duty, but was given up on the following year A salt-work, of long standing, exists at Magdalene Pans. The brewing of ale and beer occupies now only one brewery, very recently occupied two, and in the latter part of last century was a very extensive trade. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on in three large establishments, employs about eighty workmen, annually consumes 900 or 1,000 tons of bark, and supplies principally the markets of Edinburgh and Glasgow.—A sail-cloth manufactory, established in 1811, was at first small, but has gradually increased to a great extent, and now occupies large premises, and employs a steam-engine of 55 horse-power. This factory produces sail-cloth of flax, both warp and weft, highly or moderately bleached,—of flax warp and tow weft, various in quality and bleachedness,—and of tow, both warp and weft; but the superior are the kinds chiefly woven. The wages of the workmen fluctuate between 5s. and 22s., but average perhaps 9s. 6d. clear. Three factories, one of them very large and begun about the year 1820, the others small and begun since 1838, are employed in the weaving of hair-cloth, and are the only Scottish establishments of their class. The principal fabric is a cloth for chair and sofa-covers, made of hair weft and dyed tow warp, woven entirely by women, assisted by 'servers,' whose work is a succedaneum for the shuttle, and yielding 8s. 8d. of weekly wages to the weaver, and 4s. 4d. to the server. Another fabric is a beautiful white one, with coloured stripes and figured work, made of cotton warp and hair weft, for covers to drawing-room furniture and boys' caps, and yielding, on the average, 6s. of weekly clear wages. House of Commons horse-hair carpeting, introduced to the use of the house on the recommendation of Dr. D. B. Reid, is a fabric woven only here, made of yellow hair warp and black hair weft, with a border of chestnut hair on each side, is a yard wide and very thick, and pays wages of from 10s. to 12s. a-week.—A manufactory of fishing nets, established in 1820 by Mr. Paterson, the ingenious inventor of a method of weaving them, which long baffled his skill but became educed from persevering and laborious experiment, now employs about twenty looms, and produces about 2,500 yards of net per week. Another manufactory of the same kind—the result of an invention quite independent of Mr. Paterson's, and entirely different from it in the manner in which it knots the net—was established six years ago by Mr. Robinson the perspicacious inventor, and has already risen to considerable importance.—The gardens of Musselburgh, besides an unusually large proportion of such as are strictly private, and wholly or partially devoted to embellishment and luxury, include many large ones called mail-gardens, whose produce, chiefly in leek seed and in esculent plants, is a large article of export to the markets of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Leek-seed matured here has long been esteemed the best in Scotland, and continues to enjoy its reputation.

The harbour of Musselburgh, or more properly that of Fisherrow—slightly noticed in our article on that town—is situated more than half-a-mile west of the mouth of the Esk, and dates so high as the period of the Roman province of Valentia. From a Roman military station, around which also was a municipium or colony of citizens, at Inveresk [see that article], a causeway led down along the old bridge to the harbour; and from two other Romanized localities, at a much greater distance, other causeways led down to the same point. From ruins which have been discovered in digging the foundations of many houses in Fisherrow, the immediate vicinity of the harbour would seem also to have been very anciently a seat of population, and very probably the site of a colonia Romana. In the middle ages, also, a commerce appears to have been carried on between it and Holland, so large as to draw the special attention of the Dutch States, and excite their wishes for its continuance. Yet the harbour is at present so shallow as to have only 4½ feet of water at neap tides. This fact, jointly with one formerly glanced at, that the English vessels, in 1547, got so close into the mouth of the Esk as to fire destructively upon the troops passing along the old bridge to the field of Pinkie, appears to intimate that the sea has somewhat receded. The circumstance that the approaches of the old bridge are completely beyond the reach of the tide, proves, at all events, that the sea has not encroached. The harbour stands on the edge of an expanse of loose sand at a point where there is no outward current either to form a bar or to wash away sleech. At the commencement of the present century it was in a rude condition, fit for little else than the accommodation of fishing-boats, and even yet it has greatly too short and ill-contrived though substantial a quay. The pier so breaks the action of the tide that a lodgment of sand is made on the inner side, such as renders the depth 2 or 3 feet less than on the outer side; it has been pierced with an arch-way, carrying through a pipe for attempting—but quite vainly—to wash out the sand by water poured in from a reservoir; and it is improvable only in the way in which improvement upon it is likely soon to be attempted, by running it considerably out to sea; but even then will not render the place a good harbour. Yet the trade, in spite of all disadvantages, has of late years rapidly and greatly increased. Though no vessel belongs to the port, many coasting-vessels of this country, and vessels of Norway, Prussia, and Holland, resort to it in preference to Leith. The number annually clearing from it is between 200 and 250, averaging each between 60 and 70 tons. A very rich coal-field around Musselburgh, perforated with numerous shafts, and plied by swarms of miners, furnishes a chief article of export, as well as of local enrichment. The other exports are principally bricks and tiles. The imports coastwise are very miscellaneous, and from abroad are chiefly timber, bark, skins, bones, rape, and oil-cake. An attempt to run a steamer between Musselburgh and Berwick was defeated by the inconvenience of the harbour.

Musselburgh has branch-offices of the Commercial bank of Scotland and the Western bank of Scotland; a savings' bank; a public reading-room; a subscription library; a circulating library; five or six friendly societies; a clothing society; and two mortifications called Hastie's fund and Bruce's fund, the latter for lending out money to industrious tradesmen, and the former for clothing and educating destitute orphans, and affording aid to the aged and the infirm. Ecclesiastical and school notices are given in the article Inveresk. Musselburgh schools have long been so famous that a club of distinguished men, who were educated in them, holds periodical meetings in Edinburgh to keep alive the reminiscences of their school-

boy days. As the climate is singularly healthy, and the situation advantageous for out-of-door exercise, and the best masters for modern languages, drawing, music, and other ornamental departments, can always be obtained from Edinburgh, boarding-schools are very successful and of more than average reputation.—Musselburgh, from 1792 till near the close of the continental war, figured conspicuously as the site of military wooden barracks, so extensive that they often accommodated upwards of 2,000 men, of the militia and volunteer cavalry. In 1797, and at subsequent dates, Sir Walter Scott, as quartermaster of the Edinburgh light-horse, flung all the romance of his society over the place, aided by a novelist of totally different character, whose principal work is as disgustingly notorious as Sir Walter's writings are celebrious, the well-known 'Monk Lewis,' then a resident in Fisherrow. So important to the town were the barracks, that when the last regiment marched out of them, a wag rather graphically laconized the result, by writing on the walls 'A town to let.' Yet half-pay-officers and retired capitalists, in considerable numbers, compensated the loss; and, in spite of the powerful competition of Portobello, they, in many instances, make the town their home, and benefit it by their presence.—An annual fair is held once a-year; it was formerly a scene of great business, and continued several days; but it is now without traffic, and lasting two days affords mischievous occasion for the lessening of salutary moral restraint. Communication is maintained with Edinburgh by coaches along the road, and by railway from Fisherrow, during almost every hour of the day.

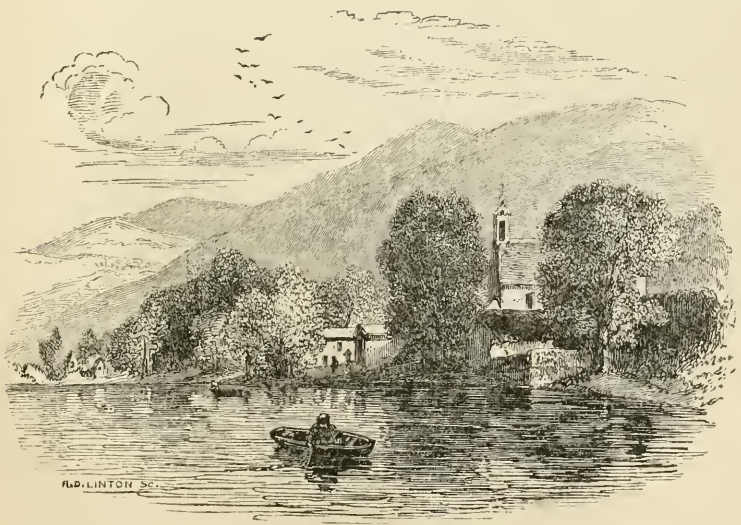
Musselburgh is governed by a council of 12. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction in the bailie court, and in the justice-of-peace court. They also hold a small-debt-court for sums not exceeding £5; and on the same days they hold a civil court, in which they are competent to judge to any extent in point of value. In criminal cases of an aggravated nature, they merely examine the offenders, and send them to the sheriff; and in those of a trivial nature, they punish arbitrarily by imprisonment or fine. The civil cases between 1820 and 1833 varied in number annually from 209 to 430, two-thirds of them being small-debt cases, and not above 30 on the average annually being of a nature which required to be sent to the assessor. The criminal cases, during the same period, averaged 18 a-year; they were principally cases of petty theft and riot, but included 4 charges of manslaughter, and 3 others of aggravated character. An assessor who assists in deciding civil processes, does not attend in court, but is consulted in cases in which the proceedings are conducted in writing. In other cases, the magistrates take the advice sometimes of the town-clerk, and sometimes of the procurator-fiscal. The office-bearers appointed by the town-council are the procurator-fiscal, salaried at £15, with the same fees as are paid in the sheriff courts,—an assistant treasurer and master of works, salaried at £40,—a clerk, an agent, a surgeon, a shore-master, a billet-master, keepers of the steel-yard, fire-engine, and town-clock, together with an additional town-officer, severally salaried at from £1 to upwards of £16 16s.,—several burgh officers, who receive no salaries,—and the rector of the grammar-school of Musselburgh, and of 2 salaried teachers of English, one in Musselburgh proper, and the other in Fisherrow.—Very extensive property formerly belonged to the burgh; but, many years ago, it was to a large amount sold or feued. The existing property, consisting of very numerous items, was valued, in 1833, at £35,000; and the debt was stated, at the same time, to be £12,123 8s.—The revenue for the year ending September 1833, was £2,011 4s.; and the expenditure for the same year, £2,197 3s. 8½d. The taxes or customs, shore and harbour duties, levied by the magistrates, amounted to £517 11s. 4d. of the revenue. Of this sum £230 accrued from what are called Gentie's customs,—a tax levied in terms of the town's charter upon carts, waggons, and cattle, which was imposed at a time when wheeled carriages for purposes of luxury were unknown, and which falls with undue weight on the poorer part of the population. The corporation-revenue in 1839–40 was £2,022 14s. 1d.—The rights of a burgess cost, for a burgess' eldest son 11s. 1¼d., for a soldier £1, and for a stranger £1 6s. 8d., with 3s. 6d. or 5s. to the town-clerk; and persons not burgesses must pay 3s. 4d. a-year for leave to carry on business. There are 7 incorporated trades.—Police affairs are managed, not by any separate establishment, but by the town-council, or a superintendent whom they appoint. Though of late years greatly improved, they still require amendment. Musselburgh is far from being as clean or tidy a place as many a town which has not a tithe of its wealth, aristocracy, intelligence, and topographical advantages.—The town unites with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to parliament. In 1833, the number of householders whose rents were £10 and upwards, was 315, of whom 110 were burgesses; and of householders whose rents were less than £10 but not less than £5, was 165, of whom 37 were burgesses. The parliamentary and municipal constituency amounted, in 1840, to 297. Population, in 1831, including Fisherrow and Newbigging, 7,024. Population of the parliamentary burgh, in 1841, 6,328. Inhabited houses, in 1841, in that part of the burgh bounded on the north by the Esk, 406; in the *quoad sacra* parish of North Esk, bounded on the south by the Esk, 520. Number of families in 1841, 1,394.

Musselburgh is believed to have derived its name from a mussel-bank near the mouth of the Esk. But its earliest name was Eskmouth or Eske-muthe; and its next, including the manor over which it presided, was Musselburghshire. As Eske-muthe it is mentioned by Simeon of Durham so early as the 7th century, and seems to have been a seat of population throughout the whole Northumbria-Saxon period. In 1201, the barons of Scotland assembled at 'Muschelburg' to swear fealty to the infant son of William the Lion, afterwards Alexander II. In the reign of David I., a grant was made by that "sair saunt to the Croon," of the manor of Great Inveresk, or 'Musselburghshire,' comprehending Musselburgh, Fisherrow, the church of Inveresk, with its tithes and other pertinents, and the mills and fishings of the manor, to the monks of Dunfermline; and this grant was confirmed in 1236 by a bull of Gregory IX., and at other dates by deeds of David I.'s successors. From the original grants the monks enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over the manor; and from its confirmations, they acquired the increased jurisdiction of a regality. Alexander II., in 1239, granted to the monks a right of free forestry over all the lands of the district; and Robert III. gave them all the new customs leviable within the burgh. The vicars whom the monks sent or appointed to officiate in the church of Inveresk were sometimes called "vicars of Muscilburg," and appear, among distinguished or influential men, as witnesses to many charters. A dispute in the 13th century respecting temporalities between the vicars and the monks, which seems to have been keen, and which was terminated by a decision of the diocesan bishop that the vicars were entitled to the small tithes and the offerings at the altars of 'Muscilburg,' excepting the fish of every

kind, and the tithes of the mills for which they were to pay the monks annually ten merks, seems evidence that, even at that early date, the altar of Our Lady of Loretto, and possibly the altars of the other chapels of the town, had become the resort of devotees. The regality of Musselburgh and the property connected with it passed after the Reformation to Lord Thirlestane, and descended with some dilapidations, to his posterity the Earls and Dukes of Lauderdale till 1710. See INVERESK. The town is still in possession of a charter granted by John, Earl of Lauderdale, to the bailies, treasurer, council, and community of the burgh, confirming various ancient charters and rights granted to them by the abbots of Dunfermline, the oldest of which is there stated to have been given and granted by King David (I.) in the 34th year of his reign. There is also mention made in the charter by Lord Lauderdale of a charter and infeftment by Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the conventiele brethren, in favour of the bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh for the time being, dated 11th December, 1502, granting and confirming to them all and whole the burgh of Musselburgh, and ground and lands of the same, with liberties, and advantages, as freely and honourably as any other burghs of barony or of regality within the kingdom of Scotland, or which of law, or the practice of the realm, belong to them; with power of entering burgesses, privileges of harbour and trades, of holding three weekly markets, and a fair during eight days at the Festival of the Apostle James. The last mentioned charter also empowers the bailies and community to elect annually, at Michaelmas, two bailies, a treasurer, and officers to a sufficient number for the administration of justice, with power to hold courts and punish malefactors; and to levy small customs and harbour dues.—Lord Lauderdale's charter also confirms two other charters of different lands, mills, multures, knaveships, &c., given to be held in feu, which are described at great length; and it contains a clause of *novodamus* of all liberties and privileges, harbours, stations, and receptacles for ships, anchorage and shore-dues, bridge customs, creating and appointing free burgesses, with power of sale, &c., another fair for the space of two days on the 16th and 17th October, electing magistrates, holding courts, punishing malefactors, and, if needful, of putting them to trial and torture. It further gives the power of granting infeftments, and also a clause in virtue of which it has been the practice of the magistrates to grant titles according to the manner used in burgage tenure, viz., "also of cognoscing, entering, and seizing the heirs of the foresaid free tenants, in the foresaid lands, tenements, and others, respectively above specified, when their certain right is clearly manifest, according to the old usage and custom of the said burgh." This charter was confirmed by Charles II., on 21st July, 1671: and under this last confirmation the property of the burgh is now held. In 1632, a charter under the great seal erected Musselburgh into a royal burgh; but, in the same year, in consequence of a compromise between its own magistrates and those of Edinburgh, a decreet of reduction of the charter was obtained by the latter from the privy council. But it still wanted none of the rights of a royal burgh except that of representation in parliament; and this it obtained by the great national measure of 1832. It now, therefore, differs from a royal burgh in nothing but the name.—Though it reaped consequence from the Reform bill, and contributed in its celebrated schools his early education to Mr. Thomas Drummond, Lord Althorpe's secretary, by whom the bill is said to have been drawn up, it was, with the exception of Queensferry, the only town in Scotland which, immediately after the great change, returned a majority of conservative councillors.

MUTHILL, a large parish, a little south of the centre of the southern half of Perthshire; bounded on the north by the main body of Strowan, and by Crieff and Madderty; on the east by Trinity-Gask and Blackford; on the south by Dunblane; and on the west by detached parts of Strowan and Monivaird, and by Comrie. It is so irregular in outline as not to be even proximately reduceable to any known mathematical figure, but is nevertheless compact. Its greatest length from the boundary at Longsholls on the east, to the east base of Benourhill on the west, is 10½ miles; greatest breadth from the point where the river Earn first touches it on the north, to Nethermill on Allan-water in the south, is 8¾ miles; and its area is probably about 76 square miles. The river Earn, running in the direction of south-east by east, washes the northern district for 4½ miles, measured in a straight line, and about 7 measured along its sinuosities; over three-fourths of the distance it is the boundary with Crieff, and over the other fourth it cuts off on its left bank the lands of Innerpeffray, which once formed a detached part of Monzie: see MONZIE. Allan-water, coming down from the east, runs for 2 miles along the boundary on the south. The MACHONY and the KNAIK [see these articles], rise very near each other close on the western boundary, and traverse the parish lengthwise, the former eastward to the Earn, and the latter eastward and south-eastward to the Allan. Loch-Balloch is a tame small lake in the north-west, whence runs a brook to the Earn. The pond of Drummond is a splendid artificial sheet of water, nearly a mile long and about half-a-mile broad, on the lands of Drummond in the north, curtained round with wood, overhung on one side by a high rocky bank, and enlivened on its bosom with numerous swans and geese. The western half of the parish is bleak, barren, and wildly pastoral, and lies within the Highlands; and the eastern and north-eastern half luxuriates in the picturesqueness and fertility of strath and glen, of pleasant slopes and diversified surface. The north-east corner, consisting of a large tract, is one of the most delightful parts of the luscious Strathearn. Along the margin of the level and hanging grounds of this district, sweeps circuitously a hilly ridge, green and cultivated, terminating at the west end in the most conspicuous object in the parish, the hill of Torlum. This elevation alone fixes the eye which is turned toward the district from a distance on the east, and seen thence, seems to preside over lands partly level, and partly rising, which have nothing to dispute or lessen its supremacy: it is an exquisitely outlined cone, towering high above the circumjacent grounds, and lifting a forest of pine into communion with the clouds. Along the south side of the ridge which ends in this fine hill, lies a narrow vale, the basin of the Machony; and screening the vale along the other side, runs a naked and chilly upland range, akin in character to the Highland heights of the west, and abruptly losing itself among their huddled mass. This range commences on the east in what is called the Muir of Orchil, bears the name of Coryaur, runs along the parish in a line not far from its middle, forms the water-shed between the tributaries of the Forth and those of the Earn, and naturally divides the parish into two great districts, which may be designated Ardoch on the south, and Muthill proper on the north, and which belong respectively to Strathallan and Strathearn. The Strathallan district, except in its western or Highland part,

may be viewed as generally declining to the Allan; and as to all the properties of naturally geographical boundary, engrossingly interesting antiquities, beauty of landscape, separate village, and ecclesiastical and school establishments, is essentially a distinct parish: see article ARDOCH. Muthill proper, or the Strathearn district, forms a landscape of many and very pleasing attractions. A spectator looking down upon it from Corryaur, "sees the parish-church, a stately Gothic edifice, with its adjacent cleanly village, looking through the rows of shrubs and trees, —roads in several directions, half shaded over with limes and chestnuts,—large fields in the highest state of cultivation, and the winding Earn moving slowly through them. But this is not all. On his left is Drummond-castle, full in view, whose shattered walls remind him of other days; and behind it is Torlum-hill, 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, unsurpassed for beauty in its conical shape and its evergreen trees; and then before him is lofty Benchoan and Turret-glen, and the Knock with Crieff on its sloping side; and on his right the far-extending prospect to the hills of Sidlaw." [New Statistical Account.]—About 2,500 acres in the parish are planted; and the rest of the area is in nearly equal proportions arable and uncultivated.—The principal antiquities of the parish, Ardoch-camp and Drummond-castle, are both separately described. Commanding a view eastward to the distance of 40 or 50 miles, is a small rock close by Drummond-castle, called Eagle's Craig, and, by the country people, Beacon-hill, the top of which is flat, and covered to a considerable depth with ashes. Several Roman roads intersect this parish, and vestiges of Roman camps are numerous. Large single standing-stones, from 10 to 14 feet high, are numerous; and remains of Druidical temples are not unfrequent.—The village of Muthill stands on the mailroad from Glasgow to Perth, 4 miles south of Crieff, 17 from Stirling, and nearly the same distance from Perth. In tidiness of aspect, neat rusticity of architecture, and scenic beauty of position, it has few equals in Scotland. Markets, which now gave it importance, have been swamped by its vicinity to Crieff. A few of its inhabitants are cotton-weavers in the employ of Glasgow manufacturers, and the rest are principally agricultural labourers. Its population is about 1,300. An excellent library, left by the late Lord Madderty, provided with a librarian, and rich enough to be an acquisition to a city, exists for the use of literary persons at Innerpeffray. Three distilleries in different parts of the parish produce annually about 100,000 gallons. Population, in 1801, 2,880; in 1831, 3,297. Houses 453. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,937.—Muthill is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £243 17s. 5d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £180 13s. 1d. The parish-church was built in 1828, and is one of the most elegant in the country.—An Episcopalian chapel has long existed in the village of Muthill.—An United Secession chapel stands at Greenloaning in the *quoad sacra* parish of Ardoch. A chapel—dedicated to St. Patrick—anciently stood in the sequestered Highland district of Blair-in-roan, and is commemorated in a well called St. Patrick's, which is absurdly reputed to be efficacious in the cure of hooping-cough. A Culdee establishment is contended by some writers to have stood in the parish. Muthill—in the days of popery and prelacy—was the residence of the dean of Dunblane; and, for some time after the Reformation, the seat of the presbytery, which afterwards took name from Auchterarder. Its presbyterian ministers—commencing with Hally, who served it for half-a-century, and figured in the revival scenes of Cambuslang—have been men remarkable for pastoral worth and personal piety. Barclay, the founder of the sect of Bereans, was a native of the parish. In 1834, the parochial school was attended by 99 scholars, and eight private schools by 350. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 10s. fees, and £12 10s. other emoluments.



PORT-OF-MONTEITH.

N

NABEE (Loch), or Loch-Nabeau, a small lake in Morayshire, in the parish of St. Andrew's Lhanbryd. It is about 3 miles in circumference, is frequented by flocks of wild geese and ducks, and is sometimes visited by swans.

NAIRN, a parish on the coast of Nairnshire, and in the province of Moray. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Auldearn; on the south by Calder; and on the west by Ardersier. It expands at the ends, and greatly contracts in the middle, so as to have proximately the outline of an hour-glass. Its greatest length from north to south is upwards of 8 miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 6 miles; and its superficial extent is between 25 and 30 square miles. It all lies within the champaign country, or great plain of Moray. The hill of Urchany, at one of the south corners, is the highest ground, and only noticeable eminence. For some distance from the skirt of this height the surface descends in a gentle slope; and along the sea-board it becomes low and flat. The river Nairn bisects the parish north-eastward and northward to the frith. The soil on the banks of the river is sand mixed with clay; in the southern district, is a rich and heavy mould; and about Kildrummie, around the town, and along the coast by Delnies, is light and sandy. A pendicle of about 400 acres around the town is probably the most pleasant low ground in the north of Scotland. Salmon are somewhat extensively taken in the river, shell-fish at its mouth, and haddocks, skate, cod, ling, flounders, and herring, in the frith. On the north side of the hill of Geddes are vestiges of an old edifice, called *Caistel Fionlah*,—'Finlay's-castle,'—about 78 feet long, and nearly half as broad. It was surrounded with a ditch, still visible, round the middle of the eminence. A little east of the same hill are the remains of the castle of Rait, built at a remote but unascertained period, and the residence for some time of a branch of the powerful family of Comyn. At a place called Knock-ma-gillan, a little below this castle, 18 of the Macintoshes were slain by the Comyns in a feudal brawl. At Easter-Geddes are the remains of an old chapel, the burying-place of the family of Kilravock, surrounded with a public cemetery. Lady Kilravock, and her husband, Hugh Rose of Geddes, obtained, in 1293, a charter from King John Baliol, confirming to them and their heirs the lands of Kilravock and Geddes. The chapel was founded in 1473, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with £5 Scots and a small glebe. Its chaplain was to perform daily offices, not only for the soul of the founder, but also for the souls of his predecessors, and of his heirs and successors *for ever*,"—a pretty plain intimation that the masses would *ever* be useless. The parish carries two roads up the river, and two parallel to the coast. Population, in 1801, 2,215; in 1831, 3,266. Houses 721. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,762.—Nairn is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Brodie. Stipend £284 2s. 10d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £347 2s. 1d. The parish-church was built in 1810–11. Sittings 902. A catechist, paid by voluntary subscription, divides his labours between Nairn and Auldearn.—An United Secession congregation was established in the parish about 65 years ago. Their meeting-house was built in 1815, at a cost of about £820. Sittings 512. Stipend £110.—An Independent congregation was formed in May, 1801. Their chapel was built in 1804, at the cost of £575. Sittings 416. Stipend about £46 from the congregation, and £20 from the Congregational Union.—The parish-school, at the date of the Education Report in 1834, was in a most inefficient state. Salary about £30 with £10 fees, and £7 other emoluments. There are a prosperous academy, established, a few years ago, by the inhabitants of the burgh; two flourishing schools in the landward district, supported by the society for propagating Christian knowledge; and four other schools;—in all, seven non-parochial schools, conducted by eight teachers, and attended by about 300 scholars.

NAIRN, a small town, a royal burgh, and the capital of Nairnshire, is situated on the left bank of the river Nairn, immediately above its embouchure; 11 miles east by south of Forres; 23 east-south-east of Elgin; 31¾ east of Fochabers: 18 north-east of Inverness; 86 north-west by west of Aberdeen; and 194 north-north-west of Edinburgh. Nearly the whole town has a dingy and very antiquated appearance. Its principal street, called Main-street, commences close on the river ¼ of a-mile from the frith, and runs away south-westward to the distance of 3½ furlongs. This thoroughfare is nearly straight, and tolerably spacious; and has the irksomeness of its old-fashioned aspect relieved by one or two fine modern public buildings. All the other old thoroughfares are narrow confined lines, either huddled in a mass round the foot of Main-street, or sneaking crowdedly from its sides. Charles-street is a new, solitary, and partially edificed line along the river and harbour, from the foot of Main-street to the frith. Cawdor-street and Cumming-street are newly planned, and spacious lines, the former parallel with the frith at a furlong's distance, the latter crossing it at right angles, and both situated north-west of the old town, along the margin of the town-links. Several good new houses have been erected also on the south-west wing of the old town. The streets, not long ago noted for having the most uneasy pavement of any in the kingdom, are now well-paved; and, in 1839, they began to enjoy the luxury of gas. The river, just before coming abreast of the town, forms an island of 1½ furlong in length, and opposite the lower end of the island is overlooked by the parish-church; and after passing the bridge two-thirds down the town, it continues to run direct along to the frith, leaving to the right its old channel which diverged among sandy grounds to the north-east, and formed a little island. The bridge was originally an excellent and substantial structure, built in 1631 or 1632; but it sustained much damage,—first from a flood in 1782, and next from the great flood of 1829. An inscription upon a stone of it, which long ago fell into the river, is 'Gulielmus Rose de Clava,' with the motto, 'Non est Salus, nisi in Christo: Soli Deo Gloria.' At the south-west end of the town stand the academy, a handsome structure, and a neat monument to the memory of Mr. John Straith, who was 40 years schoolmaster of the parish. Near the middle of High-street, and on its north-west side, stand the town and county buildings, erected in 1818. The structure is the principal public edifice and architectural ornament of Nairn; and it has a fine appearance, and is surmounted by a handsome spire. Its interior contains the town and county

jail, and a court and county hall; the latter very elegant and spacious, and occasionally used as a ball-room. In a recess opposite this structure stands the United Secession meeting-house. On the same side as the town-house, and less than 100 yards to the north-east, stands Richardson's hotel. This is noted both as a good inn and as the scene of an annual autumnal festivity, called the Nairnshire Harvest Home, and possessing strong attractions for persons who cannot find happiness enough in the retirements of quiet society, and of home and the closet. The original town occupying, perhaps, not quite the same site as the present, and one more seawards, was defended by a castle. Buchanan informs us that, as far back as the time of Malcolm I., the Danes captured this castle, and cruelly used its custodes or keepers. But every vestige of the structure, and even its site, were long ago overwhelmed by encroachment of the sea.

Nairn is distinguished for the dryness and healthiness of its situation, for its cheapness of provisions, and for the excellence of its beach and its artificial appliances for sea-bathing. It is, in consequence, a favourite summer resort of sea-bathers, and is provided with cold and hot salt-water baths. Several reminiscences and objects both in the town and its vicinity, possess interest for strangers, or make pleasing appeals to the imagination. The town was long noted for standing so exactly on the boundary-line between the Highlands and the Lowlands, and being so completely bisected by the mutual repulsion of the Moray men on the east, and the kilted Gael on the west, that the Lowland Scottish dialect was spoken at the one end of the street, and the Gaelic language at the other. According to a tradition of the place, James VI., when one day after his accession to the English throne, twitted about the smallness and unimportance of the towns of his native kingdom, wittily declared that he had "ae toon in Scotland, the toon o' Nairn, sae big that the inhabitants spake two different languages, and the folks at the ae end o't could not understand the folks at the ither." West of the town is the field on which the Duke of Cumberland encamped his army on the day before the battle of Culloden. The insurgents, aware of his position, came down the banks of the Nairn from Culloden with the design of attacking him by surprise; but they were too late in their movements, and, being overtaken by the dawn, were obliged to halt and return. Their fatigue and want of sleep occasioned by the long and useless night-march are sometimes assigned as a chief reason of their having suffered so signal and total a discomfiture in the action of next day. The field of battle lies 9½ miles south-west of Nairn. Kilravock (popularly Kilrawk) castle, a seat of Colonel Rose, the descendant of one of the oldest and most respectable families in Moray, stands on the left bank of the Nairn, 6 miles on the way to Culloden; and lifts over the stream a range of castellated buildings, and a very ancient tower. A museum of paintings, armour, and writings in this mansion excels every other collection in the north. The mother of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the 'Man of Feeling,' and the lady admired by Lord President Forbes, and made the heroine of his song, 'Ah! Chloris, could I now but sit,' were daughters of the House of Rose, and residents at Kilravock. Less than 4 miles south of Nairn stands Cawdor or Calder-castle, teeming with curious associations: See CALDER. Within a range of 5 miles round the town—and, in about half the instances, within a range of 1½ mile—are about 17 or 18 mansions, various in their attractions, and jointly contributing much richness to the landscape.

A harbour was constructed at Nairn, in 1820, chiefly according to a plan by Mr. Telford; and, including a sum paid for the deterioration of a fishery by changing the course of the river, cost not less than £5,500. Most of the work having been swept away, or otherwise demolished, by the flood of 1829, the inhabitants have made laudable exertions for its restoration. The trade of the town, though understood to be thriving, must always be very limited; as the Highlands commence at a short distance to the south, and Inverness and Findhorn supply the adjoining coast districts. The chief articles of import are coal, lime, groceries, soft goods, and other merchandise; and of export are fish and fir-timber. The fishing and the curing of herrings are conducted with much enterprise and success; and the former employs many boats, while the latter has appropriated to it a kind of factorial building. Salmon-fishing likewise gives some employment. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs for horses and cattle are held on the third Friday of April,—on the 19th of June, if a Tuesday, or, if not, on the first Tuesday after,—on the 13th of August, or first lawful day after. Campbeltown fairs,—on the fourth Tuesday of September,—on the Friday after the third Tuesday of October,—and on the first Friday of November. The April and October fairs are appropriated also to the hiring of servants, and the August fair to the hiring of reapers. The town has branch-offices of the Caledonian bank, the National bank of Scotland, and the British Linen company's bank. Communication is enjoyed with Inverness and the north on the one hand, and Aberdeen and the south on the other, by the daily transit of the royal mail. A stage-coach runs every lawful day to Nairn from Elgin; and, on its arrival, a passage-boat, wind and weather permitting, starts for Cromarty.

"Nairn," says the Report of the Commissioners on the Municipal Corporations, "appears to have been founded by William the Lion. Alexander II. made a grant to the Bishop of Moray 'in excambium illius terre apud Invernaren, quam dominus Rex Willelmus, pater meus, cepit de episcopo Moraviensi, ad firmandum in ea castellum et burgum de Invernaren.' The lands and town were granted by Robert I. to his brother-in-law, Hugh, Earl of Ross; and they probably continued in the possession of that family till the forfeiture of John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, in 1475. At that period the tenure of the lands in Nairnshire, which had been formerly held under the Earls of Ross, was changed to a Crown-holding; and a similar change very probably took place with regard to the town of Nairn, which then begins to be styled in records the King's burgh, and the royal burgh of Nairn; unless it may be thought that the terms of Robert I.'s grant of the Earldom of Moray to Thomas Ranulph (which cannot be easily reconciled with the Earl of Ross's charter) are sufficient to prove that Nairn, as well as Elgin and Forres, was then of the rank of a royal burgh." Any charters erecting the town into a royal burgh, or granting or ratifying its privileges, appear to be lost. But a charter of confirmation, though not copied, was confirmed by an act of parliament in 1597; and that act specially prohibits all who are not freemen and burgesses "from presuming to use or exercise the liberties and privileges pertaining to the said burgh and burgesses thereof within the bounds and limits set down in the foresaid infeftment." A considerable extent of landed property formerly belonged to the burgh; but it has almost all been alienated. The proceeds of lands which yielded a price of £3,478, and produce annual feu-duties of £10 10s., were all, with the exception

of £210 in price, and £3 10s. 6d. in feu-duties, expended since 1820 upon the construction of the harbour and the building of the jail. The revenue in 1833 amounted from all sources to £141 12s. 8d.; and the expenditure, consisting of salaries to officers and a schoolmistress, public burdens, subscription to the academy, repairs of jail and harbour, and some incidental items, amounted to £151 14s. 3d. The burgh-debts amounted in the same year to £240. The corporation-revenue in 1839–40 amounted to £294 8s. 4d. The only local tax is a stent, which has become merely nominal. Any person, in order to trade within the burgh, must be an ordinary burgess. The number of burgesses, in 1833, was about 71, of whom about 35 were merely honorary. The fees of admission exacted from handicraftsmen are £1 1s., and from merchants £8, besides small sums to officers. Temporary licences are occasionally granted to unfreemen. There are no minor corporations or crafts. The town-council consists of a provost, 3 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. Municipal and parliamentary constituency, in 1840, 72. The jurisdiction of the magistrates in criminal matters has gradually narrowed to cases of petty thefts and assaults; and, as regards even these, it is incumbered with such oppressive modes of procedure as almost entirely put it in abeyance. Such civil cases as come before the bailie court are few and trifling, and seldom litigated; any civil cases of importance being generally carried to the sheriff-court. The only patronage of the town-council is the appointment of the burgh-officers and a schoolmistress. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending a member to parliament. The population within the burgh-boundaries is but an unimportant fraction less than that of the parish. In 1841, it amounted to 2,687; and in that year the burgh contained 663 inhabited, and 47 uninhabited houses.—Nairn gave the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Nairn; and the title afterwards diverged to a younger branch of the ducal family of Athole. The peerage was created in 1681, attainted in 1746, and restored in 1824, and it has been dormant since the death of William, 6th lord, in 1837. It is said to be represented by the Baroness Keith of Banheath and Stonehaven-Marischal.

NAIRN (The), a river of Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, in Moray. Its source is near the central water-sheds of the boldly-mountainous district of Badenoch, at a point 9 miles, in a straight line, east of the middle of Loch-Ness. Its course, from end to end, is, with few and slight deviations, toward the north-east; and, measured in a straight line, extends to about 30 miles. Over 16 miles from its source, it is wholly an Inverness-shire stream; over the next 6 miles it runs across a district in which that county and Nairnshire are irregularly dovetailed into each other; and over the remaining 8 miles, it flows wholly in Nairnshire. Till about the point of its ceasing to touch Inverness-shire, it is a Highland river, and gives the name of Strathnairn to the glen or widening vale which it traverses. Its immediate banks are green meadows and pasture-fields, with a few patches of corn land; and its flanking heights are, for the most part, barren heathy mountains. Some clumps and little belts of alder and birch occasionally make a pleasant fringe-work on its margin; and arrays of plantation and ornamental grounds overlook its progress past the house of Aberarder and on the property of Farr. But, in general, its valley exhibits only the repose of pastoral life, and possesses neither the power of landscape, nor the activity of life which shakes up the quietude of a tourist, and stirringly appeals to his imagination. Yet "its long green meadows, on which clusters of cottages are seen at wide intervals from one another, the very absence of striking objects in the landscape, the stillness that hangs over the face of nature, interrupted only by the gurgling of the little rills that fall into the sombre and slow-moving waters of the Nairn, impress upon the solitary traveller, as he passes along, subdued and tranquil feelings." [Guide to the Highlands.] After leaving Inverness-shire, it traverses a low country, and is overlooked and enlivened by Kilravock-castle, various mansions, and the town of Nairn. Its influx to the Moray frith occurs 8 miles east of the great contraction of the frith at Ardersier, and 9 miles west-south-west of the embouchure of the Findhorn. It is called, in Gaelic, *Uisge Nearne*, or 'Water of Alders,' from the great number of trees and shrubs of that species of wood which anciently grew upon its banks; and it has communicated its name to the parish and county in which it terminates its course. During the great floods of 1829, the Nairn was swollen into terrific proportions with the other Moray streams; but it worked havoc chiefly toward the end of its path on the estates of Kilravock and Cawdor, and at the burgh and harbour of Nairn.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county, consisting of a main body and several small detached districts in the province of Moray, and of a detached district in the ancient earldom of Ross. The main body is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Morayshire; on the south-east by the detached part of Inverness-shire; on the south by Morayshire; and on the south-west and west by the main body of Inverness-shire. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 19 miles; its breadth at the coast and mean breadth over 9 miles into the interior, is 8 miles; its maximum breadth at a point where, after having suddenly expanded, it sends off to the west a long slender projection, is 16½ miles; and its minimum breadth, at the end of a gradual contraction toward the southern extremity, is 3¼ miles. One detached part lies among wild mountains 2½ miles east of the main body; measures about 4½ miles by 1; and is bounded on the south by the detached part of Inverness-shire, and on all other sides by Morayshire. One pendicle, about a mile long, lies in the vicinity of Grantown, 5 miles south-east of the main body; and another pendicle of not larger extent, lies on the right bank of the Spey, at the distance in a direct line of about 19 miles. Another detached part lies immediately south-west of the sources of Nairn river; is surrounded on all sides by Inverness-shire; measures 5 miles by 3½; and is 4 miles east of Loch-Ness, 13½ south of Inverness, and 28 south-west of Nairn. The detached part in Ross lies along the river Conan and the east side of the head of the Cromarty frith; consists of the barony of Ferrintosh, and contains the parish-church of Urquhart [see these articles]; measures 4¼ miles by 3; and is ¼ of a mile east of Dingwall, and 6½ miles north-west of Inverness. The area of the whole county is said to contain 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres; and its acres are stated to be in the proportion of about 70,000 cultivated, 30,000 uncultivated, and 28,000 unprofitable.

The first and the second detached portions which we named are patches of wild upland; the pendicle on the Spey is a tiny contribution to the vale of that river; and the detached part near Loch-Ness is the upper part of the mountain-glen of Farigag-water. The sequel of our description must refer wholly to the main body of the county.—Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the area, from the southern boundary downward, are covered with Highland heights, amassed in broad and in frequently cloven moun-

tains, but ploughed throughout by the romantic and picturesque vale of the Findhorn: see FINDHORN and ARDCLACH. The sea-board district is part of the fine large plain of MORAY [see that article]; and, over a breadth of from 1 mile to nearly 6 miles from the coast, is low and flat. The climate strictly resembles that of MORAYSHIRE: which see. The river Nairn runs north-eastward across the western wings of the uplands, and nearly the centre of the lowlands; and the Findhorn, at 7 or 8 miles' distance, runs in a parallel direction through the uplands, achieving within the county a run of 11½ miles. A small stream in the lowlands, north-west of the Nairn, expands into the isleted Loch of the Clans, 1¼ mile long, and forms likewise a second but smaller lake. The soil of the lowlands, east of the Nairn, is a rich free loam; superincumbent on sand or gravel; and, west of that river, is a stiff rich clay, or a sharp mould inclining to gravel. The arable land in the hilly district, crossed by the Findhorn, bears a small proportion to the waste; and, except on the banks of the brooks, has a sandy soil full of gravel and small stones. The greater part of the county is unenclosed. Natural woods cover 8,000 acres, and plantations at least 4,000. Shell marl occurs in large quantity in a small loch called Conan, and in a moss called Lity. Coal has been thought to exist, and has been searched for in the same neighbourhood. A dark blue stone, which burns in the fire but does not lose bulk, and which after encineration remains solid, is worked in one quarry. The principal antiquities are those noticed in the articles on the parish and burgh of Nairn. The only manufacture is that of woollen-cloth. The low country is well-provided with roads; and the high district has one road up the Findhorn, and another at right angles with it which crosses the river at the bridge of Dulsie. In 1839 the county of Inverness applied to the Commissioners of Highland roads and bridges, to construct a new road into Nairnshire near the coast. Nairnshire, as to segregation of dwellings, contains the royal burgh of Nairn, the burgh-of-barony of Auldearn, and several small villages. Its principal mansions are Cawdor-castle and Delnies-house, the Earl of Cawdor; Kilravock-castle, Rose; Kildrummy, Rose; Beath, Dunbar; Kinsteary-lodge, Gordon; Lethen-house, Brodie; Millbank, Macintosh; Nairngrove, Macfarlane; Nairnside, Falconer; and Viewfield, Grant. — The county contains the entire parishes of Nairn, Calder, Ardclach, and Auldearn, in the presbytery of Nairn; and parts of Croy in the same presbytery; Dyke in that of Forres; Moy and Petty in that of Inverness; and Urquhart in that of Dingwall. The last of these is in the synod of Ross, and all the others are in that of Moray; Dyke is shared with Morayshire; Urquhart with Ross-shire; and Croy, Moy, and Petty with Inverness-shire. The education returns of 1834 report under the head of Nairnshire only the four entire parishes; and exhibit four parochial schools, conducted by four teachers, and attended by at most 384 scholars,—and fourteen non-parochial schools, conducted by fifteen teachers, and attended by at most 532 scholars.—Nairnshire unites with Morayshire in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 107. The county sheriff-court is held every Friday during session; and the Sheriff small-debt-court every alternate Friday of that period, and occasionally during vacation. The Justice-of-peace small-debt-court is held on every alternate Monday. The valued rent, in 1674, was £15,162 10s. 11½d. Scottish; and the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £14,902. Population, in 1801, 8,257; in 1811, 8,251; in 1821, 9,006; in 1831, 9,354; in 1841, 9,923. Inhabited houses, in 1801, 1,940; in 1841, 2,396.

NA-NUA (LOCH), a projection of the sea on the coast of Moidart, Inverness-shire. It and Loch-Ailort are identical for 5 miles, and have a mean breadth of about 4 miles; and, after they fork into distinct bays, Loch-Na-Nua penetrates 3¼ miles into the interior, and has a mean breadth of about 1½ mile.

NANTHORN. See EDNAM.

NAORSAL, a small island lying immediately off the extremity of the peninsula of Rinns in Islay, and containing the headland called the point of Rinns.

NATHANSTIRN. See NENTHORN.

NAVE, a small island lying off the entrance of Loch-Gruinart, on the west coast of Islay.

NAVER (LOCH), a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Farr; about 11 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth. Its shores are rude and solitary, but by no means picturesque in general, although there are here and there some spots which seem entitled to that appellation. The hills which surround it are not very lofty, with the exception of Benchlibrigg, which rises far above the others, neither are they very varied or interesting in their outline. Immediately below Benchlibrigg, on a little island near the opposite shore, is one of those interesting remains of antiquity called Pictish towers or forts. It is, like all the others, of a circular form, and built of large stones laid upon each other without cement. The head of Loch-Naver is distant 21 miles from Lairg; and solitary as many of the Highland roads are, few of them can be said to be more so than this. Indeed, throughout the whole way from Lairg to Ault-na-harrow, near the head of Loch-Naver, not a house or a human habitation is to be met with. Nay, we do not think there is a single tree to be seen on that long extent of 21 miles; at any rate, if there is one, we have no recollection of it. Nor is there a mountain of any height to relieve the scene, with the exception of Benchlibrigg, which comes into view shortly after leaving Loch-Shin. A wide extended, undulating, moorland surface, solely devoted to the pasture of sheep, is all that meets the eye in this part of Sutherland.

NAVER (THE), a river of Sutherlandshire, usually reckoned the largest in the county, but probably maintaining that status only when in flood. Its principal head-waters are Bagasty-water, rising within 4½ miles of Loch-Shin,—Mondale-water, rising close on the boundary of Farr with Edderachyllis,—and a tributary of the latter, issuing from Loch-Maddy at the meeting-point of Farr, Edderachyllis, and Tongue. The first and second of these flow respectively from the south and the west to the head of Loch-Naver; give their names, with the prefix of 'strath,' to the vales which they traverse; and have each a run of about 8 miles. The Naver, after issuing from its cognominal lake, flows 18 miles north-north-eastward and northward to the bay of Torrisdale on the North sea. Just when debouching from Loch-Naver it receives a large stream which comes from Loch-Coir-na-fearn; and, at various parts of its course, it is augmented by considerable tributaries. The river, for a Highland one, is not rapid, and displays much tranquillity and many amenities. It is bordered by broad bands of luxuriant meadow, and naturally arable land, occasionally ornate in blooming copses; and is flanked, behind these, with verdant hills, overlooked in the distance by lofty mountains. In ancient times, towers extended in a chain of mutual communication along the whole of its strath; and, not many years ago, comfortable houses of tacksmen, and the dwellings of about 1,200 dotted its banks; but now, shepherds' abodes, cowering in solitude at long and measured intervals, are the only indications of man's acquaintance with

its pleasures. "Wormwood and a little raised turf alone mark the places" where small hamlets, similar to what are seen in most Highland glens, once stood; "the down of the thistle comes blowing from the sod over the roof-tree, the fires are quenched, and the owners are far from the land of their fathers." In gazing on so fine a tract as the banks of the Naver, and marking its abandonment to the sheep and the oxen, the most liberal economist questions whether the enlarging of farms, and the extension of sheep-husbandry, and the expatriation of the old clansmen from their glens, have not been carried too far. The Naver is the best stream for salmon in the northern Highlands.

NEARTAY, a small Hebridean island in the sound of Harris. It lies 2½ miles north of North Uist, and 3 miles east of Bernera.

NEIDPATH-CASTLE. See PEEBLES.

NEILSTON,* a parish in Renfrewshire; bounded on the north by the Abbey parish of Paisley; on the north-east by Eastwood; on the south-east by Mearns; on the south by Ayrshire; and on the west by Lochwinnoch. The statements of its extent greatly differ. By measurement its length has been found to be 8½ miles, and its breadth fully 4½ miles, containing 36 square miles. This is exclusive of the baronies of Knockmade and Shutterflat, which have been disjoined from Neilston, and annexed, the former to the parish of Dunlop, and the latter to that of Beith, both in Ayrshire. This disjunction was *quoad sacra tantum*, and these baronies are still in Renfrewshire, and contribute to it all their public burdens. Including them, the length of the parish is 10½ miles, and its breadth 5 miles. In the eastern division, which is flat land, most kinds of grain are cultivated to advantage; but westward the ground rises considerably, and though much of it be tilled it is best calculated for pasturage. The Fereneze and Loch-Libo-side hills, forming one ridge, from 400 to 900 feet high, for several miles from north-east to south-west, are cultivated, except some tracts covered with heath-bent and moss. Since about the year 1796 much moss-land has been reclaimed on the estates of Loch-Libo-side and Hartfield. The total yearly value of raw produce raised from lands, sheep, and cows is nearly £130,000. The climate is as diversified as the soil. This, as the inhabitants remark, is indicated by the coming out of the leaf of the poplar. In the low or eastern district around Barrhead the leaf appears ten days earlier than in the middle, and three weeks earlier than in the high district. The highest hills are Neilston-pad (so called from its resemblance to a pillion) and Corkindale-law, which rise from 820 to 900 feet above the sea. From these hills the prospects are grand and extensive, especially from Corkindale-law, which commands the half of the counties of Scotland. The principal stream is the Levern, which pursues a north-easterly direction, and divides the parish for nearly 4 miles into two parts: see LEVERN. There are several other rivulets, the principal of which are the Brock and Kirkton-burn. There are three small lakes. The Long-loch, on the south-east of the parish, is about a mile in length and half-a-mile in breadth, with a depth of from 16 to 18 feet,—it abounds with trout. Loch-Libo is a minute lochlet covering 16 acres. Its pretty scenery drew from William Semple the following description, which will remind the reader of 'The Groves of Blarney:'—"The small lake or basin at the east end, which is formed by the gentle current, is surrounded by a number of young planting and shrubs of various kinds, which separate it from the other parts of nature, and shade in this retreat a kind of silence by solitary paths, which are now and will be long frequented by sentimental visiters, and a safe asylum for the tuneful bird." With better taste Dr. Fleming, in the New Statistical Account, says: "Loch-Libo presents a scene of unparalleled beauty. Its lofty hills, on both sides, are wooded with fine old trees to the water's edge. Its oblong or oval figure pleases the eye, while its smooth and glassy surface, disturbed only by the heron, wild and teal-duck, swimming and fishing upon it, give it animation. Standing at the turn of the road, as you ascend northward, above the Shilford toll-bar, and looking west when the sun, in a fine summer evening, is pouring his rays upon it, its effect is enchanting." The third lake, Cawpla-loch, is also of small dimensions. There are several large artificial collections of water for the use of the works to be afterwards mentioned. The streams and other collections of water contain not only trout of the common species, but also trout similar to the char of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Springs of the purest water abound. The largest at 'Aboon the Brae,' issues from the solid rock, discharging 42 imperial gallons every minute. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are wrought. Lime and ironstone are found in great abundance both in the east and west extremity of the parish. As respects mineralogy, specimens of the zeolite family are found in great plenty and variety.—This parish is distinguished for its manufactures. The spinning of cotton was begun here in 1780, when a mill was built at Dovecothall, being the second of that description in Scotland. The printing of calicoes and the bleaching of cloth was commenced about 1773. In 1837 the parish contained six large cotton-mills, eight printfields, and eight bleachfields, besides a variety of other works.

The lands of Neilston, Crookston, Darnley, and others in this county, belonged, in the 12th century, to a family named Croc, from whom they passed, in the succeeding century, to a branch of the illustrious House of Stewart by marriage with the heiress, Marion Croc. This branch became Earls and Dukes of Lennox, and to it belonged Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary and father of James VI. of Scotland. In progress of time the estate of Neilston passed from them, and was divided amongst a number of proprietors. In the New Statistical Account, p. 323, Crawfurd is represented as saying in his History of Renfrewshire, that "passing from the House of Stewart, the lordship of Neilston came by marriage into that of Cunninghame of Craigends;" whereas Crawfurd, p. 39, merely makes that statement with regard to a portion called Arthurlie, which had belonged to a branch of the Darnley family. Arthurlie now belongs to various proprietors. Portions of it, with handsome mansions on each, belong to William Lowndes, Esq., and James Dunlop, Esq. The transmission of the various estates since Crawfurd's time are given by his continuator, Robertson, pp. 299 and 300. The most ancient family in the parish is that of Mure of Caldwell, on whose estate there is a commodious mansion-house, planned by the architect Adam, and commenced in 1773.

The village of Neilston is situated on a cheerful and healthy spot on the brow of an eminence overlooking a great expanse of country. Lower down are Barrhead, Newton, Ralston, and Dovecothall, which lie contiguous with the Levern, and may be considered as one village. Neilston is 5¼ miles from

* This name is probably compounded of the words *Neil's-town*, 'the Town of Neil,' from a person so called having settled here in early times. It first occurs in a grant of the patronage of the church by Robert Croc to the monastery of Paisley soon after the year 1160. Respecting the etymology, the New Statistical reporter makes some judicious observations, dating the anachronism of representing that date as having been "251 years before the days of Malcolm III."

the cross of Paisley. Grahamston, another village, has been separately described.

The population of the parish, in 1801, was 3,796. According to a census taken by the elders in the end of 1835 and beginning of 1836, the population then amounted to 9,187, of whom 1,879 were in Neilston village, and 2,738 in Barrhead, Newton, Ralston, and Dovecothall. Houses, in 1831, 712. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,072. The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Alexander Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie. The church is said to have been built about 1763, but the style of a Gothic window shows that a portion must be referred to a much more remote date. It was repaired and enlarged in 1798, and again repaired in 1827. Sittings 830. Stipend £262 18s. 5d.; glebe £24. Unappropriated teinds £904 11s. 6d. It is proposed to erect a *quoad sacra* parish-church at Barrhead, and to annex a district to it. At that place there is a church of the United Secession congregation, built about 1796, at the supposed cost of £600. It was a few years afterwards furnished with galleries, and was greatly enlarged in 1822, at a cost of about £800. Sittings 838. Stipend £150, besides a small sum annually to assist in paying house-rent. At Barrhead there is a finely situated Roman Catholic chapel, which was opened by the Bishop on 17th October, 1841. By the above census of 1835-36, there were 1,091 Roman Catholics in the parish, being upwards of one-ninth of the whole inhabitants; whereas, in 1791, there was only one person of that persuasion. This is mainly attributable to the numbers who resort hither from Ireland to find employment at the mills and other works. In 1834, there were one parochial school, and 12 other schools, with one instructor to each. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster was £34 4s. 4d., with fees regulated according to the various branches taught.*

NEISH. See Earn (Loch).

NELL (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire. It is about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad, extends south-south-westward, and sends a brief stream to the head of the marine bay Loch-Feachan. The two churches and the manse of the united parish are all within 1½ mile of its south end.

NENTHORN, a parish in the extreme south of Berwickshire, forming—over four-fifths of its length—a projection into Roxburghshire, and bounded on all sides by that county, except on the west, where it marches with Earlston, and about a mile on the north, where it marches with Hume. It is a slender oblong, indented on both sides, and at one point, near the middle; and extends in the direction of south-east by east. Its greatest length, from the Eden, opposite Mellerstain on the west, to the point where that stream ceases to be connected with it on the east, is 4½ miles; its breadth at the broadest part 1¾ mile, and at the narrowest ¼ of a mile; and its area is between 5¼ and 5½ square miles. The river Eden, approaching from the north, runs 1¾ mile along the western boundary, suddenly bends and runs 2¼ miles along the southern boundary, crosses the parish at its narrowest part, runs 1½ mile along the northern boundary, and then makes a bend, runs for half-a-mile in the interior, and passes away into Ednam. It has its course for a considerable way between a scaur 100 feet high, and an easily sloping bank; and at one place, near Newton Don, it falls over a perpendicular face of rock between 30 and 40 feet in height. The lands commence at the western extremity in a hilly rocky ridge, proceed thence in regular, wide, and soft undulations, and subside toward the east into the beautiful plain of the Tweed 1½ mile above Kelso, and in the immediate vicinity of the gorgeous Ducal demesne of Fleurs. The soil at the west end is poor and moorish, and lies in cold till; but everywhere else it is a rich and fertile clayey loam. About 30 acres are a marshy lake; upwards of 300 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the area is enclosed and cultivated. Marl, both shell and clay, has been found in considerable quantity; sandstone and trap, both suitable for building, abound; and basalt occurs in beautiful five-sided and six-sided pillars. Newton Don, the seat of Sir William Don, Bart., the representative of the Earls of Glencairn, and the principal landowner of the parish, stands amidst finely embellished pleasure-grounds, ¾ of a mile from the extreme eastern boundary, overlooking one of the most lusciously beautiful landscapes in the south of Scotland. Nenthorn-house, the quondam seat of the Kerrs of Littledean, and now the property of James Roy, Esq., is the only other mansion. Two villages which formerly existed in the parish, Nenthorn and Newton, are extinct. The turnpike between Edinburgh and Kelso cuts the parish lengthwise into almost equal parts. Population, in 1801, 395; in 1831, 380. Houses 69. Assessed property, in 1831, £3,838.—Nenthorn is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £172 8s. 11d.; glebe £20. The church was built in 1802. Sittings 135. The minister supposed the population in 1836 to be the same as in 1831, and distributed them into 280 churchmen and 100 dissenters.—The parish appears to have been established during the 13th century, and was formed of the manors of Nathansthirn and Newton, lying respectively west and east of the line where the Eden passes from the southern to the northern boundary. The chapel of Nathansthirn became the parish-church, that of Newton continued to be a chapel; both, previous to the parochial erection, were subordinate to the church of Ednam; and both were given in 1316-7, by the bishop of St. Andrews to the abbot of Kelso, in exchange for the church of Cranston in Mid-Lothian. The manors belonged in the 12th century to the Morvilles, the hereditary constables of Scotland, and followed the fortunes of their other possessions till the downfall and forfeiture of John Baliol. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s., with £7 10s. fees, and a house and garden worth £5.

NESS (Loch), a beautiful and well-known lake, distinguished by some striking peculiarities, in the north-east division of Inverness-shire. It is the longest, the largest, and, with the slender exception of Loch-Dochfour, the most northerly of the chain of fresh-water lakes which occupy the Glenmorenan-Albin, and carry along the navigation of the Caledonian canal. It extends, with singular straightness, from south-west to north-east; and, at its extremities, is distant respectively 28 miles from Fort-William, and 6 from Inverness. Its length is 23 miles and 56 chains; and its breadth, from 2 miles

* The Statistical Account of this parish, published in 1792, was one of the *three* which Sir John Sinclair had translated into French, and transmitted to the French Chamber of Commerce, in order to show the progress which manufactures had made in some of the rural parishes of Scotland. The Rev. John Monteath, D.D., now the venerable minister of Houstoun, was minister of Neilston at that time, and, we presume, was the author of the account in question, which well deserved the distinction it obtained. The present incumbent in Neilston, the Rev. Alexander Fleming, D.D., has worthily followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, by contributing in the New Account a mass of valuable information respecting this important district. We observe he testifies to the peaceable and orderly demeanour of the inhabitants during the disturbances of April 1820 (not 1819 as he prints it): see p. 323. There are also given (p. 312) some details of the celebrated litigation respecting church-accommodation, maintained by him and the parishioners with the heritors, for seven years preceding April 1833.

at the north-east end, averages about 5 furlongs, then suddenly expands to upwards of 1¼ mile, and thence to the south-west extremity averages about a mile, and is remarkably uniform. The rivers Oich and Tarff enter it within very brief space of each other, at its upper end; the streams Foyers and Farikaig, besides some rills, enter it upon its right bank; and the Morriston and the Coiltie enter it upon its left. Two considerable bays expand at Invermorriston and Urquhart, and receive the Morriston and the Coiltie. Loch-Dochfour, somewhat less than half-a-mile in breadth, and 1½ mile in length, is in a sense a continuation north-eastward of Loch-Ness, and communicates with it, or at least receives its superfluent waters, by a narrow channel of about ¼ of a mile in length. The depth of Loch-Ness in the middle is from 106 to 130 fathoms; and, within 250 or 300 feet of the shore, is often from 40 to 50 fathoms. Its waters, in consequence, never freeze; and, even after escaping from it, they reach the sea, in the short run of the river Ness, before they can be cooled to the congealing point.

Except on the narrow part at the north-east end, where a fine belt of low ground stretches along the right bank, and is decorated all over with the wooded parks of Aldourie, the mountain-ranges which flank the great glen come direct down upon the lake, and even plunge their bases within the margin of its waters. They form two long lines of stupendous rampart, straight, lofty, and acclivitous; and render the prolonged and very narrow range along the lake like the restricted view seen through a fixed telescope. They sweep down now with a rapid slope, and now with an almost precipitous fall, and are rugged, rocky, and heath-clad, with ruts and escarpments worn by the rush of torrents and the erosion of the elements; yet, athwart their skirts and lower declivities they are luxuriantly sheeted with forest, —the birch, the oak, the elm, the ash, the hawthorn, the aspen, and a thick underwood of holly, sloe, and hazel. So dense is the richly tinted mass of foliage, that a stranger surveying it from the bosom of the lake feels as if there were not space for another leaf. The two mountain-ranges are, generally, nearly equal to each other in elevation, and have an average altitude above sea-level of between 1,200 and 1,500 feet. But about the middle of the left-hand range rises the stupendous huge-based Mealfourvounie, sending up a dome-shaped summit to the height of upwards of 3,000 feet, and shaking down far-flaunting skirts of picturesqueness to the lake: see MEALFOURVOUNIE. Two ravines bring down the chief streams on the right, and two highly scenic vales, Glens Morriston and Urquhart, bring down those on the left; but no other opening cleaves the continuous piles of mountain, or variegates their character of sublime mural enclosure and impassable rampart. A few pendicles of arable land, tiny but pleasant patches of green and brown and yellow, occasionally and at wide intervals, open like a kind of glades among the woods; successive terraces also, in the ancient style of cultivation among the mountains of Palestine, are here and there carried along the face of the acclivities, and laden with the fruits of tillage; the two glens of Morriston and Urquhart, on the north-west, come exultingly out upon the lake, and make a charming display of large cultivated fields, and good and pleasant dwellings; and a limited number of mansions and objects of interest, as we shall afterwards see, hang upon the skirts of the hills, or sit snugly ensconced in some beautiful weather-worn recess. But all else is one continuous sublime natural tunnel; the long narrow belt of water its path, the mountains and their wooded skirts its sides, and the cerulean or cloud-laden ether its arch.

Loch-Ness, as to the groupings, the lights and shades, and the minute and characteristic objects of its scenery, may be advantageously viewed both in a trip along its waters, and in a tour along its banks. Owing to the great length of the range of vision, the mountains, as seen from the surface of the lake, lose much of their grandeur, and seem at times to be clothed, in their most ornate parts, rather with luxuriant grass than with wood. Yet seen invertedly in their images in the water, they form, with the over-arching sky and the richly-tinted cloud, a series of pictures absolutely gorgeous. "The whole magnificent scene," says Miss Sinclair in narrating an excursion in a skiff upon the lake, "was reflected upside down in the water so distinctly, that we could scarcely tell the substance from the shadow. This effect was most amusing, as the high road skirted along the water side for many miles, while far down in the crystal tide we saw a repetition of every traveller, wood-cutter, cart, or carriage—no! —there were no carriages,—but abundance of cattle and horses. For the first time in my life, I now saw in the water exactly what we used as children to suppose the antipodes would appear, with a sky far beneath, while men, trees, and animals were perfectly at ease, with their heads downwards, and their feet supernaturally adhering to the earth. The appearance of amazing depth, occasioned by seeing the clouds reflected so far below us, had a sublime effect." But for some distance, round the influx of the water of Foyers, the tumultuousness with which that grandly picturesque stream tumbles upon the lake, and runs riot among its waters, destroys the pervading mirrory smoothness of the surface, and raises a tumulated and broken little sea. The lively writer whom we have just quoted says that, at this place, she encountered more sea than at all the other Highland ferries united, and that the little boat hopped along the waves with such unequal and terrifying motion as threatened every instant to end in its being "whummelled."—The road along the north-west side of the lake brings out its beauties to most advantage; and has such numerous windings and various elevations as lead, at almost every step, to new groupings, or to pleasing diversification of shade and of apparent magnitude. At one time the tourist looks from the naked shoulder of a hill, or the summit of some precipitous skirt of the mountain athwart all the bright far-stretching expanse of the lake; and at another, and but a pace or two onward, he dives low into a dense forest, and sees the lake only at intervals, and in small tesselated patches, glittering between the vistas of the wood, and intricately cut with the tracery of branches and foliage. Approached from Inverness, the whole basin of the lake bursts upon the view at a point 3 miles from the town, and is seen receding away between its parallel screens of mountain, till it becomes lost to the eye in the hazy distance. At the head of the lake, on the flat gravelly peninsula which divides it from Loch-Dochfour, stand the ruins of the old church of Bona; the ruins of an old baronial strength called Castle Spiritual; and the traces of a Roman encampment, on the site of the aboriginal British town of Banatia. The hills, for a few miles, are precipitous, granitic, reddish in colour, and slenderly relieved with either wood or verdure, and are somewhat descriptively called Craigderg, or the Red Rocks. In a hollowy recess high on the face of the heights farther on, lies ensconced the hamlet of Aberiachan, famous as the wild and almost inaccessible retreat in former times of bands of whiskey-smugglers. Wood, particularly the birch, looks out in clumps and mimic groves from all the district beyond the Red rocks, but, north east of Glen-Urquhart, does not luxuriate in the

profusion which everywhere else characterizes the banks of the lake. At the opening of Glen-Urquhart—one of the loveliest and most sumptuous vales in the Highlands—stands the large good inn of Drumindrochet, about 15 miles from Inverness; and on a commanding site, on the more westerly of two little promontories which run out into the bay of Urquhart, rises, 2 miles south-west of Drumindrochet, the picturesque form of Urquhart-castle,—a stronghold grey with age, and not a little famous in the annals of the 14th and two following centuries: see URQUHART. The road, all the way from this fortalice to Invermorriston, a distance of 11 miles, commands scenes of very high beauty, and passes through richly disposed and abundant woods, and, for the most part, at a considerable elevation above the level of the lake. "The profuse intermixture of oak with birch and alder," say the Messrs. Anderson, in reference to this tract, "adds much to the richness and tone of colouring. Dark and dense masses of pine are frequently seen crowning the craggy heights above, while beneath, the rowan and hawthorn trees mingle their snowy blossoms, or coral berries, with the foliage of the more gigantic natives of the forest. The road is overhung by the fantastic branches of the yet youthful oak, while the stately ash, rooted in the steep declivities below, shoots up its tall, straight, and perpendicular stem, and with its scattered terminal foliage slightly screens the glassy lake, or purple-ground colour of the opposite hills; and the airy birch droops its pensile twigs round its silvery trunk, 'like the dishevelled tresses of some regal fair.' Fringing rows of hazel bushes line the road; and in autumn their clustering bunches of nuts invite the reaching arm." At the opening of Glen-Morriston, the antiquated yet modernized mansion of the proprietor of the glen, forms, amidst some fine parks, a pleasing foreground to a superb grouping of rocky and sylvan landscape. In the same vicinity stands the small but comfortable inn of Invermorriston; and a little beyond it is a cascade of large volume of water, amid a ravine and broken rocks, so distinctively featured and arranged as to woo the efforts of the draftsman. From this point to Fort-Augustus, at the head of the lake, a distance of 7 miles, the road for the most part proceeds along a low terrace or very narrow belt of plain, close to the lake's margin, and overhung with avenued ranks of birch and hazel; and about a mile from Fort-Augustus, it so rises as to command a good view—though not a first-class one—of the fort, the neighbouring village, a large part of Loch-Ness, and the continuation of the great glen up the course of the river Oich. Hitherto the tourist has kept near the lake, and been able always to command views of its scenery; but, on leaving Fort-Augustus to return to Inverness down its south-east side, he is, for 12 miles to the mouth of the Foyers, conducted through Stratherrick, between screens of granitic hills, the left-hand range of which flanks and excludes the lake. See STRATHERRICK. But he is richly compensated by finding on his way the surpassingly fine cascade scenery of the fall of FOYERS [which see]; nor in the part of the lake's banks from which he is excluded, does he lose more than a repetition of the wooded skirts of hills, altogether unvariegated by the presence of a house or any remarkable conformation of the ground. At the mouth of the Foyers, where the road resumes its progress on the margin of the lake, the house of Foyers peeps out from amidst an opulent expanse of luxuriant birch. From this place to Inverfarikaig—a distance of nearly 3 miles—the road climbs along the face of the hill, and passes the white-washed mansion of Boleskine, figuring conspicuously in the elevation, and marking the near vicinity of the spot where Prince Charles Edward was received by Lord Lovat after the battle of Culloden. Inverfarikaig presents only the repulsive objects of a few smoky hovels and a small public-house; but it points the way to a strikingly grand and romantic pass a little way up the ravine of the river, and it is conspicuously overhung by a small house called the General's Hut, which commands a magnificent extent and variety of the lacustrine scenery, and is said to have been the head-quarters of General Wade while superintending the formation of the military road along Loch-Ness. From Inverfarikaig to Dores—a distance of 8 miles—the road passes close by the water's edge; and though not overshadowed with much wood over the first half of the distance, it afterwards traverses such a closely compacted wilderness of wood and coppice, amid extended vistas, a stilly repose, and a charming freshness, which drew upon it from Dr. Macculloch the eulogium of being unequalled in the Highlands for adding novelty to beauty. "It is," says he, "a green road of shaven turf holding its bowery course for miles through close groves of birch and alder, with occasional glimpses of Loch-Ness and of the open country. I passed it at early dawn, when the branches were still spangled with drops of dew; while the sun, shooting its beams through the leaves, exhaled the sweet perfume of the birch, and filled the whole air with fragrance." At Dores, a small village with a neat church and manse, 8 miles from Inverness, the lake makes its sudden terminal contraction, and nearly completes the circuit of its scenery; yet, in exulting farewell to the tourist, it spreads out before him probably the richest one of all its views, just as he surmounts a rising ground beyond the village, and is about to take leave of its banks.

In spring, and occasionally in the other seasons, large volumes of vapour arise from Loch-Ness, and sailing along the south-westerly winds to the low sea-board, discharge themselves in fertilizing showers. After a snow-storm, or about the beginning of a thaw, they often assume the most fantastic shapes; and, by expending part of their warmth and moisture upon the snow-clad mountains, they occasion such parallel and party-formed black streaks among the snow as indicate the course and relative temperatures of the winds, and make the mountains seem as if shirted in a hugely striped fabric.—Loch-Ness has the remarkable and mysterious property of being violently agitated during the occurrence, at even a distant part of the world, of an earthquake. On the 1st of November, 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, it was suddenly upheaved, and rolled itself with amazing impetuosity in a billowy volume toward its head, and there discharged a wave 200 yards up the river Oich, at a level five feet above the margin of the stream; and after experiencing a continued ebb and flow for about an hour, it amassed a huge ridge of billow, tossed it 30 feet up its north-west bank, and then subsided into its ordinary repose.

NESS (THE), a river conveying the superfluent waters of Loch-Ness to the Moray frith, in Invernessshire. Its direction is north-eastward, and its length of course about 8 miles. Its channel is gravelly, slowly and regularly inclined, and, on the average, about 180 feet wide. The river has a gentle and equable current, combining the ornamental properties of majestic movement with the useful ones of water-power over machinery. Its mean depth is, in summer, about 3 feet, and in winter 6 or 7. A brief way before entering the frith, it is sheeted on both banks, but particularly on the right, by the town of Inverness; and immediately below the town it expands into a harbour, and offers accommodation to

the steamers and sailing craft which ply from the capital of the Highlands. Two islets, enclosed within its waters a little above the town, are naturally ornamental, and have been brought by horticulture and bridge-building into a very high state of artificial embellishment: see INVERNESS. The water of the river has a purgative power over persons not accustomed to drink it, and is supposed to owe this power to its holding in solution the decomposed matter of certain confervæ and mosses, which its high temperature keeps constantly vegetating in its channel.

NESTING, a parish nearly in the middle of the eastern district of Shetland. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunnesting, and Whalsay, and a district of detached islands, formerly under the care of a missionary on the royal bounty. Nesting and Lunnesting extend along the east coast of Mainland from Gletness to Lunnanness; and measure, in extreme length, 18 miles, and in extreme breadth 4 miles. Whalsay consists principally of the island of that name, lying nearly 3 miles east of the nearest part of Lunnesting: see WHALSAY. The detached district of islands consists chiefly of Fair-Isle, Toula, and the Out-Skerries; but, with the exception of the last, have again been placed under the care of a missionary: see SKERRIES. The principal marine indentations on the mainland are Catfirth, Doure, and Vidlauvoes; and the principal headlands are Railsburgh, Eswick, Stavaness, and Lunnanness. The physical and agricultural features of the district have a common character with most of Shetland. Shipwrecks often happen on the coast, and excite the prompt sympathies and services of the inhabitants. A letter of thanks was on one occasion sent, in name of the Empress Catherine of Russia, by her ambassador at London, for services rendered at Whalsay during the wreck of a Russian frigate. Population, in 1801, 1,941; in 1831, 2,103. Houses 342. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,318.—This parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £150 8s. 6d., besides vicarage teinds; glebe £12. There are three churches respectively situated in the three conjoined parishes, and built respectively in 1792, 1768, and 1733; and a thatched house is used as a church in the Skerries. All, excepting that of Nesting, and even it only at the season of communions, have sufficient accommodation for the parishioners. But the extensiveness of the parish, the total want of roads, the perilousness of the friths, rapid tideways, mosses, mountains, and uncertainty and tempestuousness of climate, prevent the minister from regularly rotating his services in the churches, or exercising a due amount of week-day superintendence. Nesting has a Sabbath-school. Lunnesting has a Methodist chapel, with from 150 to 200 sittings, but with public worship only once a-month. According to ecclesiastical census in 1836, the population, excepting 266, were all Church-of-Scotlandmen, and amounted to 2,181; of whom 785 were in Nesting, 779 in Lunnesting, 560 in Whalsay, and 57 in the Skerries. The population are widely dispersed, seldom more than 70 or 100 persons being assembled in one group of farms, or one 'town.' They are almost all both farmers and fishermen, and often exercise other mechanical professions. The average rent of farms is £5, and the highest £13. Lunnesting has a parochial-school, and a school belonging to the society for propagating Christian knowledge. Nesting has a stated adventure school; and Whalsay and Skerries have had occasional adventure schools. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s., with £1 17s. fees.

NETHAN (THE), a river in Lanarkshire, which rises in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire, and Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and, running north-east through Lesmahagow parish, is joined by the Logan and other streams, and falls into the Clyde a little below Craignethan-castle. It is a beautiful stream, and its banks are finely diversified with hanging woods, green holms, and cornfields. See CRAIGNETHAN. The projected Clydesdale line of railway communication between England and Scotland is proposed to be carried across the Nethan by a viaduct 232 feet in extreme height! This structure would be more than three times the height of the North bridge of Edinburgh. The Dean bridge in Edinburgh, the Cartland-Craigs bridge in Lanarkshire, the Pont-y'-cysylte aqueduct in North Wales, the Corby bridge on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and the bridge across the Wear at Sunderland, were all looked upon as very lofty structures, most of them exceeding 100 feet in height; but the Nethan viaduct overtops them all by at least 100 feet—in other words, it is nearly double the height of the highest of them all.

NETHY (THE), a rivulet of Inverness-shire and Morayshire. Its source is on the west side of Benna-Bynack, one of the heights of the Cairngorm mountain-range, and scarcely a mile west of the boundary with the southern extremity of Banffshire. It runs about 8 miles northward through Badenoch, and 4 miles northward and north-westward through the south-east district of Morayshire; and falls into the Spey within a mile of the church of Abernethy. It gives the name of Abernethy to the parochial district, and of the Braes of Abernethy to the amassment of hills within the drainage of its head-streams and feeders. In dry weather, it is a mere brook; but, after rains or thaws, it swells high, and serves to float timber from an expanse of pine-forests on its banks to be conveyed down the Spey in rafts to Garmouth.

NEVAY. See ESSIE.

NEVIS (THE), a small river in the south-west of Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It rises amidst a mass of mountains geographically 6 miles east of the summit of Bennevis, and runs 7 miles west-south-westward, 4½ northward, and 1 westward, to Loch-Eil at Fort-William. It is overhung, over two-thirds of its course, by the southern and western fronts of the vast monarch-height, Bennevis. Its career is rapid; and it forms several very romantic cascades. The narrow vale which it traverses derives from it the name of Glen-nevis; it is, for 4 miles opposite the south side of the mountain, adorned with wood; and, some miles from Fort-William, it has a large and curious rocking-stone, and, farther up, the vitrified fort of DUNDORNADILL: which see.

NEVIS (LOCH), a long inlet of the sea, in the parish of Glenelg, and between the districts of Knoydart and Morar, Inverness-shire. It is about 13 miles long, and varies in breadth from 2 miles to 2 furlongs. Mountains almost everywhere rise from its margin; and, in many places, are sheeted far up with wood,—flinging, by their forms and altitude and dress, not a little scenic interest over the lake. On the north shore stands the curious Celtic mansion of Macdonell of Glengarry, built by the late Colonel Macdonell, so noted by common fame as the last perfect specimen of a Highland chieftain. The house has no ceiling, and no other artificial floor than an adjustment of clay and hard sand; and its two chief rooms are constructed from the floor to the roof tree with strong wattle work.

NEWABBEY, a parish on the east coast of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north-west by Lochrutton; on the north and north-east by Troqueer; on the east by the estuary of the Nith, and the frith of Solway; on the south by Kirkbean; on the south-

west by Colvend; and on the west by Kirkgunzeon. Its greatest length, from Lanecroft on the north-west to the mouth of Nunbly burn on the south-east, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth, in a line north-eastward from Rise-hill, is 4 miles and 5 furlongs; and its area is about 25¼ square miles. The district on the sea-board, comprising upwards of one-fourth of the whole area, is regularly enclosed, and highly improved, and commands a noble prospect of the Solway frith and the coast of Cumberland. Its soil is, in some parts, rich carse clay on a dry subsoil, but, in general, a light brown loam, from 6 to 10 inches deep, superincumbent on fine dry gravel, deepening by liming, and becoming blackish in proportion as it is richly manured. The upper district consists of rocky hills, and muirs, and mosses; yet contains numerous pendicles of arable ground. Its soil lies on a bed of wet, cold till, and is slowly and not abundantly productive; but when well-manured, and enjoying comparative drought, it yields excellent crops. A water-shedding chain of very lofty heights forms for 8 miles the southern and western boundary-line, commencing with the magnificent Criffell on the coast, [see CRIFFEL and KIRKBEAN,] and continued by Abbey-fell, Thorter-fell, Rise-hill, Long-fell, Bow-hill, and Lowtis-hill. The Nith and the Solway, where they form the eastern boundary, are respectively about 2 and 12 miles broad; during the recess of the tide, they are mere sandy wildernesses, threaded by the wandering fresh water stream; and at the flow of the tide, they exhibit in its richest form their peculiar phenomenon [see GLENCAPLE], and have a depth in spring-tides of 15 or 16 feet. A streamlet called the Newabbey Pow rises among the hills in the west, and runs 5½ miles eastward to the Nith at the boundary with Troqueer; augmented in its progress by about 12 brooks, the chief of which, on the right bank, are Kinharvie and Loch-Kinder burns. This stream is navigated for some way up by vessels of 60 or 70 tons, which import lime, shells, and coal, and export agricultural produce and charcoal. There are in the parish three lakes,—KINDER, which we have separately noticed, Locharthur in the north-west corner, about ¾ of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, and Lochaber on the north-east boundary, nearly equal in size. The latter two abound with pike. The village of Newabbey stands on the Pow, 1¾ mile from the Nith, and 7 miles south of Dumfries. Population, in 1836, 366. Population of the parish, in 1801, 832; in 1831, 1,060. Houses 223. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,979.—Newabbey is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £233 2s. 1d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £254 6s. 1d. The church was built prior to the Reformation, partly rebuilt about 35 years ago, and internally enlarged 17 years later. Sittings 416. A Roman Catholic chapel exists at the village, but since 1832 has been neglected in favour of one in Troqueer. The population, according to a survey in 1836, was then 1,048; of whom 936 were churchmen, and 112 were dissenters. There are three parochial schools. Salary of the first master £29 18s. 9½d., with fees, and £3 other emoluments; and of each of the other masters £10 13s. 10½d., with fees. There is likewise a private school.—The ancient parish long took its name from Loch-Kinder. The church was, in 1275, given by the Lady Devorgilla to the monks of Newabbey; and, during the latter period of Protestant Episcopacy, was possessed by the bishop of Edinburgh. The present parish comprehends, in addition to the whole of the ancient parish, the western half of that of Kirkconnel, annexed to it in the reign of Charles I.

The ruins of the ABBEY, whence the parish has its modern name, are an imposing object in the centre of a magnificent landscape. They occupy the middle of a fine level field of about 20 acres, called the Precinct, in the vale of the Pow, and in the immediate vicinity of the village, enclosed by a stone wall 8 or 10 feet high, built of granite stones of very great size. A dilapidation of the edifice was effected to a great extent on a pitifully mercenary bargain for giving it up as a quarry, and was prevented from being carried on to extermination by a subscription of £40 being raised on the part of some neighbouring gentlemen, as the price of desisting. The chapter-house, part of which remains, was what chiefly suffered from the barbarous dilapidator, and is said to have been an elegant piece of architecture. The church is the principal part of the existing ruin. The measurements, as communicated by Dr. Clapperton to Grose, are: Height of the tower 90 feet; length of the whole church, 200 feet; breadth of the middle aisle, 25 feet; breadth of the side aisles, 15 feet; transept, 102 feet; breadth of the arches, 15 feet; diameter of the columns—of which there are six—at the base, 4½ feet; height of the shafts of the columns from base to capital, 10 feet; base of the columns supporting the tower, 10 feet; height of the shaft of these columns 20 feet. In the roof of the south transept is an escutcheon, charged with 2 pastoral staves *in saltire;* over them a heart, and beneath them 3 mullets of 5 points, 2 and 1; said to be the arms of the abbey. An inscription over the escutcheon is, from its height and want of light, illegible; but is said to be "*Christus Maritus meus,*"—rather an odd motto for a fraternity of monks. On the south side of the ruinous pile stands the parish-church, formed out of part of the connected edifices, and in the vicinity of a small gate leading into the abbey, of a singular style of architecture, surmounted by a bell, and bearing several defaced carvings in *basso relievo,* with two escutcheons. In the burying-ground east of the abbey church are some ancient tombstones: on one a cross, with a large and broad sword on its sinister side.—The abbey was founded in 1275 by Devorgilla, third daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway—niece to David, Earl of Huntingdon—widow of John Baliol of Bernard-castle, who died in 1269, —and mother of John Baliol, the mean and mercenary suitor for a dependent crown. Her husband's body seems to have been buried in a church or chapel on or near the site of the abbey; and this circumstance may have been the reason of the abbey's being built. When Devorgilla died in 1289, at the age of 80, the heart of her husband—which she had caused to be taken out of his body, to be embalmed, and to be deposited in a box of ivory, bound with silver and enamelled—was solemnly shut up with her own body in sepulture, near the high altar. Hugh de Burgh, the prior of Lanercroft, according to the manuscript chronicle of that house, composed an elegy for Devorgilla, which was inscribed on her tomb:—

"In Dervorvilla moritur sensata Sibilla,
Cum Marthaque pia, contemplativa Maria
Da Dervorville requie, rex summe, potiri,
Quam tegit iste lapis, cor pariterque viri."

"In Dervorgil, a sybil sage doth dye, as
Mary contemplative, as Martha pious;
To her, O deigo, high King! rest to impart,
Whom this stone covers, with her husband's heart."

The abbey, owing to the characteristic circumstance of its foundress' sepulture, was called Sweetheart, Duzquer, Douze-cœur, Dulce-cor; and it probably had its more modern name from its being altogether or nearly the last edifice of its class erected in the province. The monastery was colonized by Cister-

tian monks, and appears to have been richly endowed. Grose assigns to it some possessions, which appear from the charter of the bishopric of Edinburgh, to have belonged to the abbey of Holyrood. But, irrespective of these, it owned the churches of Newabbey, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Buittle, and Kirkcolm, the baronies of Lochkenderloch and Lochpatrick, and much other property. In 1513, the monks placed themselves and their tenants under the protection of Lord Maxwell; in 1544, they feued to his family at a low rate, in compensation for services done them, their barony of Lochpatrick; and, in 1548, they gave him the five mark lands of Loch-Arthur, and constituted him heritable bailie of the whole jurisdiction over all their lands. The property was, in 1587, vested in the Crown by the annexation act; granted, in 1624, to Sir Robert Spottiswood and Sir John Hay; resigned by them, in 1633, in order to be given to the bishop of Edinburgh; given back soon after the suppression of Episcopacy, to Sir Robert Spottiswoode; and sold by his heir to the family of Copeland. Part of it, however—consisting of the lands of Drum in Newabbey—was burdened with a mortification by Queen Anne in favour of the second minister of Dumfries. The last and only noted abbot was Gilbert Brown, who had a written controversy, on the doctrines of Romanism, with the celebrated John Welch of Ayr. Brown's treatise, though short, is erudite, and as far excels in literary properties the writings of his own brethren of the period, as it is inferior in argument, truth, and usefulness to the production of the Reformer. Welch wished to have a *viva voce* and public disputation, but could not conquer Brown's dislike to the measure as likely to damage his reputation. Calderwood says, that Brown sat in the parliament of August 1560, which approved the Confession of Faith. "Brown," says Dr. M'Crie, "was a busy trafficker for Rome and Spain, and a chief instrument of keeping the south of Scotland under ignorance and superstition." In 1596, he was denounced by the commissioners of the General Assembly to the King as a Jesuit and excommunicated Papist, and recommended to be seized and punished; and in 1605, he was with difficulty apprehended by Lord Cranston, captain of the Border guard, and, after brief confinement, banished from the kingdom. He died at Paris in 1612.—Near the abbey, but on higher ground, in a healthy situation, and commanding an extensive prospect, stands a ruin called the Abbots' tower, the quondam occasional residence of the abbots of Newabbey. A view of the ruin is given by Grose.

NEWARK-CASTLE, a venerable ruin on the right bank of the river Yarrow, in the parish and county of Selkirk. It stands on a peninsula cut out by the encircling stream, amidst a fantastically wild scene of grandeur and beauty; but, though renovated, and in a state of tolerable conservation, it is inhabited only by the moping owl and the chattering daw. Its distance from the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick is 2¼ miles, and from the burgh of Selkirk 4¼. It belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, whose beautiful and princely seat of Bowhill stands a little lower down the river; and, in the years of her widowhood, it was the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, whose husband, James, Duke of Monmouth, was beheaded for insurrection in the reign of James II. Newark is the well-known scene in which 'the Last Minstrel' is made to sing his 'lay' to the sad-hearted Duchess:

> "He passed where Newark's stately tower
> Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower:
> The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye—
> No humbler resting-place was nigh.
> With hesitating step, at last,
> The embattled portal-arch he passed,
> Whose ponderous grate and massy bar
> Had oft rolled back the tide of war,
> But never closed the iron door
> Against the desolate and poor.
> The Duchess marked his weary pace,
> His timid mien, and reverend face,
> And bade her page the menials tell
> That they should tend the old man well:
> For she had known adversity,
> Though born in such a high degree;
> In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
> Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb!"

The appearance of Newark-castle, and of the landscape in its vicinity, is finely etched by Wordsworth.

> "That region left, the vale unfolds
> Rich groves of lofty stature,
> With Yarrow winding through the pomp
> Of cultivated nature;
> And, rising from these lofty groves,
> Behold, a ruin hoary!
> The shattered front of Newark's tower,
> Renown'd in Border story."
>
> YARROW VISITED.

Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow, is supposed by many to have been born in Newark-castle; but she really was a native of the neighbouring parish, and a daughter of the Scotts of Dryhope: See YARROW. The scene of the beautiful old ballad, called 'The Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' though also belonging to Yarrow—in our notice of which it shall be glanced at—is almost universally identified by the common people with Newark-castle.

NEWARK-CASTLE. See MAYBOLE.

NEWARK-CASTLE. See PORT-GLASGOW.

NEWBATTLE,* a parish in the eastern division of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north-west by Lasswade and Dalkeith; on the north by Dalkeith and Cranston; on the east by Cranston; on the south-east and south by Borthwick; and on the west by Cockpen. Its form is that of a triangle, rounded at the corners, presenting its sides to the north, the west, and the south-east, and deeply indented on the last of these sides. It measures along the west 4 miles; along the north nearly the same distance; and along the south-east 4¾ miles; and has an area of about 8 square miles. The South Esk runs half-a-mile on the southern boundary, and, after making a detour of nearly 2 miles into Cockpen, runs 2½ miles along the western boundary, and leaves the parish in the immediate vicinity of Dalkeith. From the beautiful and romantic vale of this stream the surface gradually rises to a ridge, 2 miles distant, whose loftiest point attains 680 feet above sea-level; and thence it falls, almost regularly, off to the eastern and northern frontiers. A nodule or slight summit on the hilly ridge commands an enchanting view of the rich circumjacent country, and is crowned by a quadrangular enclosure, about 3 acres in area, believed to have been a Roman camp, and now densely phalanxed with plantation. The south-east slope of the ridge was not long ago a waste marsh; but, by draining and other operations, has become opulent and beautiful arable ground. The south-west slope, also a brief period ago a mimic wilderness, now nearly all has a rough, green, velveted surface of thriving trees, or owns the dominion of the plough, and vaunts the chastely ornamental enclosure. The western and northern slopes descend in a sheet of retentive sandy earth, which gradually gives way, first to a strong clay and next to a good loam; and are well-enclosed, and under the best process of agriculture. The low ground, or vale of the river, is all over a rivalry between the

* The ancient and strictly proper name is Newbotle. The Saxon word 'botle' signifies simply a residence; and the prefix 'New' was assumed probably in contradistinction to Eld-botle or Old-botle in Haddingtonshire. As in the case of Morebattle and other places of kindred names, the original 'botle' has been irretrievably corrupted into 'battle.'

wealth of a very deep and fertile alluvial soil, and the soft romance of a gaily wooded landscape. Gardens and orchards are so extensive as to yield an annual produce for the market worth between £400 and £500. The coal measures lift their immediately superincumbent strata to the surface toward the apex and on the river-ward sides of the hilly ridge, and dip at a very acute angle toward the course of the stream; and they constitute, within the limits of the parish, a mineral field equal in wealth to that of any equal extent of territory in the kingdom. Limestone and sandstone are obtained in plenty from surface quarries; and coal can be mined in upwards of twenty seams, of from 1½ to 8 feet thick. To facilitate the exportation of the mineral produce, a private railway was constructed a few years ago at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian; and is carried across the vale of the South Esk by a viaduct 1,200 feet long, supported over most of its length by stone pillars, and at the river by three cast-iron Gothic arches, each 65 feet in span, and the main one 70 feet high. The railway is 1½ mile in length, joins the Edinburgh company's railway at Dalhousie-mains, and communicates by it with the terminus or depot at St. Leonard's in Edinburgh. The turnpike from Edinburgh to Kelso, by way of Lauder, bisects the north-east wing of the parish; and that from Edinburgh to the extensive districts reached through the vale of Gala-water runs closely parallel to the western boundary, and passes beneath the viaduct of the railway. The ancient village, now the pitiful hamlet, of Newbattle, stands in the lowest grounds of the vale of the Esk, a mile south of Dalkeith, sheltered in nearly every direction by rising grounds, and embosomed among orchards and gardens. Its little cluster of plain houses, and its aspect of desertion and decay would ill accord with the surrounding landscape, but for the adjunct of the parish-church, a grotesque building, with an equally grotesque spire, squeezed into seclusion by a press of trees, and for the near vicinity of the principal gate to the pleasure-grounds of Newbattle-abbey. There are three other villages, all inhabited chiefly by colliers,—Easthouses, with 400 inhabitants, 1 mile east of Newbattle; Westhouses, with 150, about 2 miles to the south-east; and Stobhill, with 210, situated 2½ miles to the south. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,328; in 1831, 1,882. Houses 352. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,722.—Newbattle is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Marquis of Lothian. Stipend £183 4s. 7d.; glebe £21. The church was built in 1727, and is in good repair. Sittings about 400. A preaching-station, in connection with the Establishment, was commenced at Stobhill in 1837, and a chapel afterwards built with 305 sittings, and capacity for 600. A district, chiefly from Newbattle, and partly from Cockpen, Temple, and Borthwick, and containing a population of about 1,200, is annexed to the chapel. Original salary £60. According to an ecclesiastical survey, in 1836, Newbattle had then 1,636 churchmen, and 379 dissenters; or a total population of 2,015.—The present parish of Newbattle comprehends the ancient parish of Maisterton, and the Abbey parish of Newbattle. Maisterton adjoined Cockpen on the west, and was surrounded on all other sides by Newbattle. Its whole area and its church were acquired at successive but early epochs by the Monks of Newbattle, and secured for 'their proper use.' The Abbey-church of Newbattle arose, in the 12th century, out of the establishment of the monastery.—In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 79 scholars; and four private schools by 172. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 9d., with about £25 fees, and £8 10s. other emoluments.

NEWBATTLE-ABBEY, the prime object both of antiquarian and of modern interest in the above parish, was anciently, as its name imports, a monastery, and is now the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. David I.—that prince of monk-feeders, and prime Scottish saint of the Romish calendar—founded the monastery in 1140 for Cistertian monks, and fetched to it a colony of these cowled followers of the Burgundian Bernard from Melrose. Though he showed them less lavish favour than he prodigally expended upon the fraternity of Holyrood, he gave them incomparably more of worldly substance than decently comported with the austereness of their professions. He bestowed on them the district of Morthwaite, now called Moorfoot; the lands of Buchalch on the Esk; some lands, a salt-work, and rights of pasturage and wood-cutting in the carse of Calendar in Stirlingshire; a salt-work at Blakeland in Lothian; the right of pannage, and the privilege of cutting wood in his forests; and the patronage of several churches, with a right to some of their revenues. David's example—one of many kindred courses of priest and monk exalting conduct, which procured him canonization from the pope—was followed by Malcolm IV., by the Countess Ada, the widow of Earl Henry, by William the Lion, who gave the monks the lands of Mount Lothian, and, with some special services, confirmed the grants of David and Malcolm, and even by a very unlikely sort of person to fling a gold purse at a cowl, Alwin, the first abbot of Holyrood, who relinquished to the inmates of the new abbey, the lands of Petlendreich on the Esk. Various other persons emulated the effort to turn the professed mendicants into virtual princes, and gave them lands in the country, tofts in the town, and churches in the several shires. Alexander II.—who delighted to reside at Newbattle—obtained a grave there for his consort, Mary; and deeply moved by so affecting an acquisition, he gave the condescending owners of the place various donations and rights for the salvation of himself and his predecessors, and for the salvation of Mary his spouse, "que corpus suum apud Newbotle sepeliendum reliquit." The monks, enriched with specie, likewise acquired much property and many privileges by purchase; and, in particular, they obtained the lands of Monkland in Lanarkshire, and secured the right of cutting a road to them for their proper use. In 1203, Pope Innocent, by a bull, confirmed all their possessions and privileges; and, by another bull, he prohibited all persons from levying tithes from lands which they either held or cultivated. In 1293, William de Lindsay gave the monks an annuity of £20 sterling, which he received from Symington in Ayrshire, and directed it to be distributed in specified modes which exhibit at once the ganderism of the wealthy laity, and the sly epicurism of the cautious monks, in a rude and superstitious age. His grant directed that 140 shillings sterling should be given annually to the monks 'ad pitancias,' a small extra portion of meat and drink on some festival; that, every Sunday, two shillings should, for their solace, be distributed among the monks to amend their usual diet; and these momentous cares disposed of regarding the prime 'poor,' the professed 'mendicants,' that the abbot should be bound under a penalty to bestow, on stated days, certain charities on the poor of Haddington and Ormiston. David II. gave the monks a charter, enabling them to hold their lands within the valley of Lothian in free forestry, with the various privileges which belonged to a forestry. But the monks—though figuring chiefly as astute and rapacious accumulators of worldly property, incidentally conferred great advantages on the incipient but engrossingly important occupations of

husbandry, of mining, and of commerce; for they incited and directed agricultural operations, they discovered, and perhaps were the first to discover Scottish coal, and brought it from the mine, and they constructed a sea-port, and gave Scotland a specimen of the arts of traffic: see articles Haddingtonshire and Morison's-Haven.—The first abbot of Newbattle was Radulph, who, in 1140, accompanied the colony from Melrose. John, the 18th abbot, had to act a part in the difficult transactions respecting the succession to the Crown after the demise of Alexander III.; in March, 1290, he sat in the great parliament at Brigham; in July, 1291, he swore fealty to Edward I. in the chapel of Edinburgh-castle; and in 1296, he again, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward, and, in return, obtained writs to several sheriffs for the restoral of his property. In January, 1296–7, Edward directed his treasurer, Cressingham, to settle with the abbot for the 'form' due by the abbey of Newbattle for his lands of Bothkennar. Whether Abbot John witnessed the accession of Robert Bruce is uncertain. In 1385 the abbey was burnt during the furious incursion of Richard II.; and during the 40 years which followed, the monks were employed in its re-edification. Patrick Madour, who was abbot in April, 1462, collected the documents which at present form the chartulary of Newbattle; and in October, 1466, he instituted a suit in parliament against James, Lord Hamilton, "for the spoliation of a stone of lead-ore," taken from the abbot's lands of Fremure in Clydesdale, and triumphantly compelled the coronet to make compensation, and do obeisance to the cowl. Andrew, who was abbot in May, 1499, granted his lands of Kinnaird in Stirlingshire to Edward Bruce, 'his well-deserving armiger,' for the yearly payment of 16 merks; and in December, 1500, he gave to Robert Bruce of Binning and his wife, the monastery's lands of West Binning in Linlithgowshire, for the yearly compensation of four shillings. James Hasmall was probably the last abbot; he was present at the parliament of November, 1558; and, while he governed the abbey, it was burnt during the invasion of the Earl of Hertford. Mark Ker, the second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cossford, becoming protestant in 1560, obtained the vicarage of Linton; and, in 1564, was made the first commendator of Newbattle. In 1581 he obtained a ratification by parliament of his commendatorship; and he appears to have annually drawn from the abbey property, £1,413 1s. 2d. Scottish, besides 99 bolls of wheat, 53 bolls 2 pecks of bear, and 250 bolls 2 firlots of oats,—subject, however, to several disbursements, and particularly the remarkable one of £240 Scottish to six aged, decrepit, and recanted monks. He died in 1584, an extraordinary lord of the court-of-session. His son, Mark, had a reversion of the commendatorship; on succeeding to it, he had it formally confirmed; and, in 1587, he obtained from the facile James VI. a grant of the whole estates of the monastery as a temporal barony, and afterwards, in the same year, got the grant ratified by parliament. In October, 1591, he was dignified with the title of Lord Newbattle, and had his barony converted into a temporal lordship; and in the parliament of next year he saw his title and its basis finally recognised. In 1606, he was created Earl of Lothian; and, in 1701, Robert, the 4th Earl, who was a member of the privy-council of King William, was raised to the dignity of the marquisate.—The buildings of the monastery have long ago been either wholly demolished, or, in any small remains which may exist, entirely concealed from observation by the erection on their site of the present noble mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, and the successor in name of the extinct abbey. An ancient wall which surrounded the monastery still retains the name of the Monkland-Wall, and is in some places in tolerable preservation. The mansion—the present Newbattle-abbey—is a large, commodious, modern edifice, and evinces, especially in its interior arrangements, good taste and judgment in the architect. Several folio manuscripts, which formerly belonged to the monks, enrich the library: they are written on vellum, in the Saxon character, and are adorned in every page with pictorial illustrations of the subjects which they treat: the most highly finished are 'Jean Boccace des cas des Nobles Hommes et Femmes, 1409,'—'John Tikyt Hymni,'—'Titus Livius, per P. Berceum,'—and 'Augustin de la Cité de Dieu.' Many valuable paintings and portraits enrich the gallery, particularly a Titian, a Morillio, several Vandykes, and some family portraits. A lawn of upwards of 30 acres expands around the mansion. On one side it is watered by the South Esk, which, after brawling among the rocks of Cockpen, flows along the park in a quiet stream, and is overhung with plantations; and on the other side it is skirted by a waving line of woods, which, complying with the ascents and undulations of the banks, stretches upward in a many-curved surface, and exhibits a beautiful variety of shades. The belts of wood which flank the two sides of the lawn approach each other at the ends, and, on a grand scale, embower the mansion and its park, and exclude them from exterior view. At the east end stands a bridge across the Esk, of high and unknown antiquity, rudely built, and overspread with ivy. Newbattle-abbey was visited in 1822 by George IV.; and it has within the hall a brass-plate, in the form of a shoe, on the spot on which his majesty set foot.

NEWBIGGING, a suburb of the burgh, partly compact with the town, and all within the parliamentary boundaries of Musselburgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire: see Musselburgh.

NEWBIGGING, a frequent name of hamlets, especially in Perthshire and Forfarshire. One of these in the latter county, not far from Dundee, is the site of an United Secession meeting-house.

NEWBIGGING. See Carnwath.

NEWBRIDGE, a small village on the river Almond, and on the turnpike between Edinburgh and Glasgow by way of Bathgate; 9 miles from Edinburgh, in the Mid-Lothian section of the parish of Kirkliston. The place is remarkable chiefly as the scene of extraordinary mortality by cholera, in April, 1832. Of 65 human beings, who then constituted its whole population, 11 were cut off in the course of 10 days. Present population about 100.

NEWBURGH, a parish forming the extreme north-west part of Fifeshire. It is of very irregular form; a portion of it lying along the margin of the river Tay; and the remaining portion stretching to the south, across the ridge of the Ochils. It has thus something of the appearance of an ill-shaped boot, or of the letter L reversed. The portion which forms, as it were, the foot of the boot, or the horizontal part of the L, stretches along the Tay, and is about 2 miles in length from east to west, by scarcely half-a-mile in breadth from north to south; while the other portion is nearly 3 miles in length, from north to south, by three quarters of a mile in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Tay; on the west, partly by the parish of Abernethy, in Perthshire, and partly by Abdie; on the south by Abernethy, Auchtermuchty, Collessie, and Abdie; and on the east by Abdie. The northern part of the parish is a beautiful and finely wooded level; the southern portion, which occupies the ridge of the Ochils, is an alternate series of hills

and valleys. Here Craigsparrow rises to the height of 600 feet; and the Blackcairn to that of 800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the land in the northern division, north-east of the town of Newburgh, is a rich clay, not inferior to any part of the carse. In the upper part of the parish it is generally either a loose black loam, or a compact ferruginous mould, of little depth, but of great fertility. The number of imperial acres in the parish are 1,145; of which there are 737 in cultivation; 280 are waste or in pasture; 88 under wood; and 40 under fruit-trees. The principal woods are those of Mugdrum, which cover about 34 acres; Pitcairly, about 12 acres; and about 41 acres of the lands belonging to the town of Newburgh which have been lately planted with larch, spruce, and Scotch firs. The orchards owe their origin here, undoubtedly, to the skill and industry of the monks, and the venerable remains of the trees they planted are still to be seen around the abbey of Lindores. In 1815, the annual value of real property assessed for the property-tax, was £3,429 sterling; but this included the rents of property within the burgh. The real rent of the parish at present is about £2,400 sterling; the valued rent, £2,174 Scots. Population, in 1801, 1,936; in 1831, 2,642. Houses 322.—This parish is within the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patrons, the Earl of Mansfield, and Hay of Leys. Stipend £225 14s. 2d.; glebe £40. The parish-church is situated in the town of Newburgh. It is a new and elegant structure, capable of containing 1,000 persons. The number of persons in the parish belonging to the established church, in 1836, was 1,656. Besides the parish-church, there is a chapel in connexion with the United Associate Synod. The persons attending this chapel and their families form very nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants of the parish.—There are also three small meeting-houses of Baptists, Methodists, and Independents. The total number of dissenters in the parish, in 1836, was 1,008. The parish-school, at which there is an average attendance of about 100 pupils, is in the town of Newburgh. Besides his fees, the teacher has the maximum salary, a school-house, house and garden, a glebe of nearly four Scots acres, which lets for £9 per annum, and a sum of £1 15s. sterling, arising from feu-duties and altarage money. There are two other general schools in the town, and a female-school, which are unendowed. There are also two schools for females in the suburbs, which, though not within the parish, really belong to it, as the pupils almost wholly come from the town of Newburgh. Originally this parish formed part of the neighbouring parish of Abdie, there being a chapel within the burgh, dedicated to St. Catherine; besides the church of the monastery of Lindores, in the immediate neighbourhood. After the Reformation, the parishes were disjoined, by act of Synodal assembly, with consent of all having interest. In 1632, this tacit separation was sanctioned by the commissioners for the surrender of teinds; and Newburgh was erected into a separate parish. By a subsequent application, a portion of the parish of Abernethy was disjoined and annexed to that of Newburgh.

North-east of the town, and at the extremity of the parish, on a gentle rise, in the middle of the rich clay land near the Tay, stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores. This monastery was founded in 1178, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, and heir-presumptive to the Scottish throne, after his return from a crusade in the Holy Land, in commemoration of his escape from shipwreck, and of his having taken Ptolemais from the Saracens. He planted it with monks of St. Benedict, of the order of Tyronensis, and dedicated the church to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew the apostle. The monks were brought from the abbey of Kelso. The monks of Lindores drew the tithes of twenty-two parish-churches which belonged to them. In 1208, Sibbald says, he finds that there resided in the monastery an abbot and 26 monks.*

* The first abbot, Fordun says, was named Guido; and Spottiswoode, in his 'Religious Houses,' says, "there is a bull of Pope Innocent III., granted at Lateran, in the year 1198, the second year of his pontificate, confirming all the lands and privileges granted to the monastery, and addressed 'Guidoni Abbati monasterii Sanctæ Mariæ de Lundores ejusque fratribus.'" In the beginning of the 15th century, Lawrence, who is said to have been 'magnus theologus et vitæ venerabilis vir,' was abbot of Lindores. He was appointed by the Pope to the important office of inquisitor in Scotland. In this office he was stern and severe; and it was by him that Resby and Crawar, the earliest of our Scottish martyrs, were condemned to the flames. We have a more favourable view, however, of Lawrence of Lindores, when we find him associated with Bishop Wardlaw, in founding the university of St. Andrews, and explaining to the students the fourth book of the Sentences of Peter Lombard. John, another abbot of Lindores, was present at the condemnation of Sir John Borthwick for heresy, in May 1540. He was afterwards appointed a judge in the Court-of-session. In August 1560, he attended the parliament which established the reformed religion, and was appointed a lord of the articles, much to the displeasure of the Popish party, who stigmatized him as an apostate. John Leslie, the celebrated Bishop of Ross, and the faithful adherent to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, succeeded the abbot John. Some doubts have been thrown on the parentage of this prelate by Knox, who, in his history, calls him "a priest's get;" but in the account of his life, prefixed to his negociations in behalf of his mistress and sovereign, during the time of his confinement in England, he is said to have been born of creditable and honourable parents. In 1546, he was advanced, by the bishop of Aberdeen, to the character of an acolyte in his cathedral church; and in 1550, he was canon of Aberdeen and Elion, prebend of Aberdeen, and perpetual vicar of the parish-kirk of Dyke. He now applied himself to the study of law, and with this purpose went to France, where he studied the canon and civil laws for four years at Poictiers, Toulouse, and Paris. There he was made doctor of laws, and lectured for nearly a twelvemonth in the schools of law. He returned to Scotland in 1554, was appointed official of Aberdeen on 15th April, 1558, and inducted into the parsonage and prebend of Oyne in 1559. He disputed with the Reformers at Edinburgh in 1561; and was selected by the Catholic party to proceed to France, and invite Queen Mary to return to Scotland, after the death of Francis II. He went accordingly, and attended the Princess home; and was shortly afterwards appointed a privy councillor, and, in 1564, an ordinary lord-of-session. Not long afterwards he obtained the abbacy of Lindores, *in commendam*; and in 1565 was appointed to the see of Ross. Bishop Leslie was one of the Queen's lords, who, in June 1567, tried to rouse the citizens of Edinburgh to resist the associated lords. After the imprisonment of the Queen, he returned to his diocese; but having heard of her escape, he hastened to join her at Hamilton. He accompanied his unfortunate mistress to Carlisle, and was one of the most zealous of her commissioners, in September 1568. He was also ambassador from Mary to Elizabeth, and was most indefatigable in his exertions to befriend the imprisoned Queen. Among others, he entered deeply into the intrigue with Norfolk, and was in consequence deprived of his privileges as ambassador, and committed first to the charge of the Bishop of Ely, and latterly to the tower of London, from which he was liberated after a confinement of two years, only on condition of his leaving the country. He now went to France, where he remained till 1575, when he proceeded to Rome, where he continued three years, and where he published his history. For several years after this he wandered from court to court, vainly endeavouring to rouse the Catholic princes in behalf of Mary. He was, in 1579, appointed vicar general of the archiepiscopal church of Rohan; and, in 1593, was provided with the bishopric of Constances in Normandy, but was prevented from enjoying his preferment by the troubles of the period. At length he retired to Brussels, where he died on the 3d May, 1596, in the 69th year of his age. Besides his history,—the Latinity of which is held as only second to Buchanan,—Bishop Lesliewrote and published several treatises in defence of the honour and interest of Queen Mary; and the 'Pious Consolations,' which amidst his own distresses he yet found time to write for her use, cheered her cruel solitude and gained for him her gratitude. One of the last actions of Mary's life was to address Philip II. of Spain on his behalf, whom she styles the most pious, able, and devoted of her servants. He certainly was the most eminent individual both as a prelate, statesman, and historian, who ever held the abbacy of Lindores. After the removal of Bishop Leslie to the continent, the Hon. Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairlie, second son of Andrew, 5th Earl of Rothes, received the abbacy of Lindores *in commendam*. He was high in favour with James VI. His eldest son Patrick had the abbacy of Lindores erected into a temporal lordship in his favour, and was created Lord Lindores, 31st March, 1600; but was for a time only styled Master of Lindores, in consequence of his father taking the title during life. He was succeeded by his brother James, who is styled the 3d Lord. A great portion of the

The site of the monastery of Lindores on the fine carse-land which here borders the Tay, and was formerly part of the forest of Black Earnside, must have been peculiarly beautiful, commanding a view of the opposite shores of the Tay, and a portion of the valley of Strathearn; and the several buildings it contained were no doubt in a style of grandeur commensurate with its wealth and importance. The latter, however, is in a great measure matter of conjecture, as little of the ruins now remain to give any idea of its extent or the beauty of its architecture. The first outburst of the Reformers was no doubt attended with an equally destructive attack on the monastery of Lindores as that experienced by so many other venerable buildings throughout the kingdom; but Lindores abbey has been peculiarly unfortunate, as it seems long afterwards to have formed a quarry from which the inhabitants of Newburgh obtained stones for repairing or erecting their houses. The consequence is, that the whole of the polished ashler stones with which the walls of the church and other buildings were faced, both outside and inside, have been removed, and almost nothing now remains of the walls, but the internal packing of small stones and lime which filled up the space between the ashler fronts. A thick matting of ivy serves however, in part, to conceal the long-continued dilapidations which ruthless hands have made on these interesting ruins. If we might be allowed to form any conjecture as to the style of the church, we should suppose it to have been what is now usually styled the Early English, that is, the first and simplest form in which the Pointed style is anywhere found. The appearance of the groinings on the roof of two small vaulted crypts, which are yet entire, would seem to favour this conjecture. It may, however, have been in the Norman style, which immediately preceded the Early English, and was for a time coeval with it; indeed both of these styles were practised about the era of the erection of this monastery. The wall which surrounded the precinct of the abbey is still pretty entire, and within it and in its immediate vicinity, are still to be seen many of the "vastly big old pear trees," mentioned by Sibbald. One of these is particularly worthy of notice for its great size and age; although it is now, from the breaking down of one of its principal branches, a third less than it was a few years ago. When we saw it in 1839, it was, notwithstanding its age, and that it is beginning to decay internally, literally loaded with fruit. It is said that David, Duke of Rothsay, eldest son of Robert II., who was barbarously murdered at Falkland, by the contrivance of his uncle, the Earl of Fife, and Sir John Ramorney, was buried here; but this is doubtful, as it is also said he was buried in the old church of Kilgour, near Falkland. A stone coffin is pointed out at Lindores, which is said to have been that of the Prince; but this is mere vague conjecture; for any thing that appears, it may have been the resting-place of some of the abbots of the monastery. The last of the Earls of Douglas, after a life of trouble and turmoil, found a peaceful retreat for his old age, and died within the walls of this monastery in 1488.*

Mugdrum-house lies upon the Tay, at the west end of the parish, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Newburgh. It is a large heavy looking building, erected in 1786, but beautifully situated near the river, amid extensive and very fine old woods. The old house stands nearer the water, and is still inhabited and in good condition, but it is much smaller in size than the new house. Within the woods of Mugdrum, a short way westward of the town, there is a very interesting relic of antiquity known by the name of Mugdrum cross. "The term Mugdrum is obviously," says Dr. Anderson, "a corruption of Magriden, the saint in whose honour it may have been erected, and to whom the lands of Mugdrum were dedicated." The cross consists of an upright square pillar of stone, fixed into a large oblong stone as a base. The cruciform part is not now to be seen, as the upper portion has been broken off; but there seems little reason to doubt, both from the appearance of the stone itself, and from its resemblance to other crosses still existing, that it originally had transepts which gave it the form of a cross. The east face is divided into four compartments, the upper two of which together occupy nearly one-half the stone. They obviously each contained the representation of a man on horseback, but the riders and the posterior portion of both horses have disappeared from the decay of the stone. The third compartment contains two figures also partially effaced, the first and smaller of which appears to be a horse; while the other, the head of which has disappeared, seems to be a bullock with a yoke round the neck. In the lower compartment there are five figures apparently representing a boar-hunt,—the boar and four dogs being pretty distinct. The northern side presents two serpentine ornaments, which are often seen on monuments of this description. The cross was measured, in 1774, by James Cant, editor of 'The Muses Threnodie,' when the following results were obtained:—Height of pedestal, 2 feet 2 inches; length, 6 feet; breadth, 3 feet 6 inches; height of the cross from the top of the pedestal, 11 feet 9 inches; breadth, 2 feet 4 inches; thickness, 1 foot 2 inches. The cross is

lands of Lindores were apprized in favour of John Bayne of Pitcairly, in consequence of debts incurred by James, the 3d Lord. David, the 5th Lord, dying without issue, was succeeded in the title by Alexander Leslie of Quarter, the grandson of Sir John Leslie of Newton, a younger brother of Sir Patrick Leslie the commendator, and 1st Lord Lindores, who became 6th Lord. His son Francis John, the 7th Lord, died without issue, when the title was claimed by Leslie of Lumquhat, who voted as Lord Lindores in several elections; but at the general election, 24th July, 1790, his votes were objected to; and the House of Lords, on 6th June, 1793, resolved that "the votes given by the Lord Lindores at the said election were not good." Since then, the title has remained dormant; and the lands are now in the hands of other families. The lands of Lindores, within this parish, are the property of David Balfour Hay, Esq. of Leys.

* He was the 9th Earl of the elder branch of that noble house. After the death of his brother, who, in 1451-2, was poniarded in Stirling castle by James II., he made a feeble attempt to avenge that deed upon the king; but wanting the energy of his race, and vacillating and procrastinating in his counsels, he was deserted by his principal friends, and obliged to fly into England. There he was well-received, and from thence, aided by the power of England, he made many unsuccessful inroads upon the Scottish border. At length, wearied of exile, he and the Duke of Albany made an attempt to establish themselves in Scotland. With a small force he crossed the Border, trusting that his former friends and followers would fly to his standard; but in this he was disappointed, for the most powerful of the Border-chiefs, little inclined to follow his fallen fortunes, attacked and defeated him at Burnswark in Dumfries-shire. He was taken in flight by a son of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, one of his own vassals. A grant of lands had been offered for his person, and he appears to have been willing that it should be obtained by young Kirkpatrick. "Carry me to the king," said he, "thou art well-entitled to profit by my misfortune; for thou wast true to me while I was true to myself." The young man wept bitterly, and offered to fly with the Earl into England. But Douglas, weary of exile, refused his proffered liberty, and only requested that Kirkpatrick would not deliver him to the King till he had secured his own reward. Kirkpatrick not only did this, obtaining the lands of Kirkmichael for his service, but successfully stipulated for the safety of the aged nobleman; and the last of the Douglasses was allowed to retire to Lindores, muttering as he left the royal presence, "He who may no better be, must be a monk." The following verses are said to have been made upon his assuming the cowl:

"Quod rides rasumque caput, cellaque recessum
Quodque cucullatis fratribus anumerer?
Fortuna volvente vicos fiet modo princeps,
Plebeius; monarchus sæpe monacha fuit."

Why do you laugh to see my shaven crown?
My cell, my cloister, and my hooded gown?
This is the power of that Soveraine Queen,
By whom monks, monarchs; monarchs, monks have been.

considerably sunk into the pedestal, which is one solid block of stone. The weight of the column with its pedestal may probably be about 5 tons. "It consists," says Dr. Anderson, "of white sandstone, similar to Macduff's cross, the nearest locality of which is the Lomonds, about 8 miles south, with the hilly ridge of the Ochils intervening." This opinion of so skilful a geologist as Dr. Anderson, is peculiarly illustrative of what Cant says, in his letter to Paton, was the local tradition with regard to these two very ancient reliques: "The cross and pedestal are of freestone, the same with that of Macduff's cross, and the antique steeple of Abernethy. Tradition says that the stones were dug out of a quarry on the Lomond hills, about 5 miles south." It is certainly rather singular that Sir Robert Sibbald appears to have been ignorant of the existence of this interesting monument, as he has omitted any mention of it in his History of Fife.

About three quarters of a mile south-west of Mugdrum cross, are the remains of another celebrated cross, Norman Macduff's cross, on which so much has been written, both in prose and rhyme. It is situated upon the high ground, in an opening of the Ochils which forms a pass from the valley of Strathearn into the central portion of Fife. This cross is said to have been broken in pieces by the Reformers, on their way from Perth to Lindores; and nothing now remains but the large square block of freestone which formed the pedestal. This stone is 3 feet 9 inches high; 4 feet 7 inches in length, by 3 feet 9 inches in breadth at the base; and 3 feet 4 inches in length, by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth at the top. There are several holes or indentations on its different faces, which tradition says were nine in number, and in which nine rings were at one time fixed. There is no appearance of any socket in which the cross had been fixed; so that it must have been placed upon the surface of the stone, without any other support than that of its own base. No remains of the broken cross are to be seen in the neighbourhood. Cant says that the pieces were removed by the inhabitants of Newburgh, and built into some of the houses of that town. This cross, like that at Mugdrum, was dedicated to St. Magridden, who appears to have been the patron-saint of the district, and to whom the church of Ecclesia Magriden, or Exmagirdle as it is now called, in Strathearn, was also dedicated. It formed a girth or sanctuary for any of the clan Macduff, or any related to the chief within the ninth degree, who had been guilty of "suddand chaudmelle," or unpremeditated slaughter. In consequence of this privilege, any person entitled to take advantage of it, and requiring its security, fled to the cross, and laying hold of one of the rings, punishment was remitted on his washing nine times at the stone, and paying nine cows and a colpendach or young cow; the nine cows being fastened to the rings. What peculiar or occult quality was considered to dwell in the number nine, we do not pretend to be able to explain; but we see the privilege only extended to the ninth degree of kindred, the stone contained nine rings, the oblation offered to St. Magridden was nine cows and a colpendach, the washings were nine, and a powerful spring called the Nine wells, where it is supposed the ablutions took place, still takes its rise at no great distance from the cross. This spring, or rather collection of springs, is copious, and of the purest quality, and being collected together forms a considerable stream, which has lately been profitably employed in the operations of a bleachfield.* A short way west of the pass in which stands the cross of Macduff, and on the slope of the Ochils, is a small cairn of stones, known by the name of Sir Robert's Prap. It marks the place where a fatal duel occurred about the close of the 17th century, between Sir Robert Balfour of Denmiln, and Sir James Makgill of Lindores.

Newburgh, a royal burgh situated within the above parish. It consists chiefly of one long well-built street, about half-a-mile in length, a range of houses fronting the harbour, and some lanes leading down to the 'shore.' To the south of the town, but within the parish of Abdie, a considerable number of houses have been recently erected, in consequence of the increased trade and manufactures of the town. In passing through Newburgh, the stranger will at once perceive, from the number of handsome dwelling-houses, and from the appearance of the shops, that it is, for its extent, a wealthy and increasing town. Its situation on the Tay is exceedingly pleasant, and from the gardens attached to the houses, and the numerous fruit-trees with which they are planted, few small towns have a more beautiful appearance when seen either from the river, in going up or down, or from any prominent part of the neighbouring coast. The only public buildings in the town are the town-house, which is surmounted by a spire, and was erected in 1815; and the parish-church, which was erected in 1833. Newburgh is a town of considerable antiquity, and owes its origin to the abbots of the monastery of Lindores in its neighbourhood. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony by Alexander III., in 1266, in favour of the abbot and convent, with all the usual privileges of burghs-of-barony. In the charter it is called 'novus burgus juxta monasterium de Lindores;' and it seems, therefore, probable that there was a more ancient burgh in the neighbourhood belonging to the abbey, any trace of which however is now lost. In 1457 it was erected into a royal burgh; on the 4th of July, in that year, John, Abbot of Lindores, granted to the burgesses of Newburgh the land of Vodriffe and the hill to the south of it—about 400 acres in all—for which they were to pay to the abbot, homage and common service used and wont, with 40 bolls of barley. These acres now belong chiefly to a number of individual proprietors, and are held in free burgage, though they pay an annual fee-duty partly to the Crown and partly to the proprietor of the Abbey-lands of Lindores. In the year 1631, Charles I. confirmed the ancient royal charter; but the burgh never exercised its right of sending a member to the

* The privilege of the clan Macduff is said to have been often claimed, not only by the direct members of that powerful body, but by others who considered they were within the privileged degree. Among the persons who are said to have claimed the right, and to have had their claim allowed, were the laird of Arbuthnot, for being concerned in the murder of Melville of Glenbervie, sheriff of the Mearns; Spens of Wormieston, for the murder of one Kinninmond; and Sir Alexander Moray of Abercairney, who had been concerned in the slaughter of one Spalding, in the year 1397. It was on all occasions necessary when the privilege of Cross-Macduff was claimed, that proof should be given of consanguinity within the limited degree; and where in any case the claimant failed in establishing his right, he was instantly put to death, and buried near the stone. There were formerly several artificial cairns and tumuli around the cross, and one rather larger than the rest about fifty yards to the north; but the progress of agriculture which has brought the ploughshare over the fields around the cross, has now removed all traces of them. These tumuli were supposed to have been the burying-places of those who had been executed here in consequence of failing to establish the necessary relationship; but no attempt has ever been made to ascertain the truth of this report. "Superstition," says Cant, "forbids the opening of any of them; no person in the neighbourhood will assist for any consideration, nor will any person in or about Newburgh travel that way when dark, for they affirm that spectres and bogles, as they call them, haunt that place." With the removal of the traces of the graves, it is probable that the superstitious fears attached to the spot will also disappear, if they be not already among the things that were. Sir Walter Scott has made the traditions and antiquities of this place the subject of a short dramatic poem, entitled 'Macduff's cross,' in which, with his usual felicity, he has embodied correct local descriptions, and the various traditions with which the time-honoured relics of this district have been surrounded.

Scotish parliament, and consequently, at the Union, was not included in any of those sets of burghs on whom was conferred the right of sending a representative to the British parliament. At the passing of the Reform bill, it might have been expected that the wealth and importance of Newburgh would have entitled it to be conjoined with some of the other burghs of Fife in the election of a member; but this appears to have been overlooked, and its inhabitants who possess the requisite franchise vote only for the member for the county. Newburgh is governed by two magistrates, and fifteen councillors, with a town-clerk. The magistrates have the usual civil and criminal jurisdictions within the royalty; and hold courts at regular periods for the decision of questions which are brought before them. The royalty extends 1½ mile to the south and west beyond the town, but a considerable part of the town and harbour in the north and east lies beyond it. The sheriff holds a circuit-court once a quarter for the recovery of small debts, in terms of the late act. The gaol of Newburgh, which is the ground-floor of the town-hall, is only used as a lock-up-house; persons charged with a crime requiring more than a night's imprisonment are transmitted at once to the county-gaol at Cupar. The income of the burgh is chiefly derived from the rent of land belonging to the town, which has greatly increased of late years, and is now about £170 per annum. The debt due by the burgh, in 1834, was:

Heritable,	£1,400 0 0
Personal,	250 0 0
	£1,650 0 0

The magistrates and council levy no taxes except the customs and market-dues, and a small tax upon the inhabitants, producing about £10 yearly, to pay the interest of the money expended by the community in bringing water into the town. The property of the burgh consists of 174 Scotch acres of land—of which 87 acres are arable, and about 87 not arable—32 acres of young plantation, the town-house, gaol, corn-market, and granary, the burgh's share in the parish-church as an heritor in the parish, and debts due to the burgh, being arrears of rents and feu-duties. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on here, and has made great progress of late years. In the 17th century, Cunningham, in his essay on Cross Macduff, describes Newburgh as 'a poor country village;' and till pretty far in last century, although gradually improving, it remained much the same. Until within a few years of the publication of the first Statistical Account—1793—the inhabitants of Newburgh had been chiefly employed in husbandry; but the linen-trade had occupied them to a certain extent, and when that account was published, the greater portion of the people were employed in that manufacture. At that time, however, there were only two persons who employed workmen; the greater part of the linen manufactured being woven by individual weavers on their own account, who sold their webs, when finished, at Perth, Dundee, Cupar, Auchtermuchty, and Glasgow. The principal branch of manufacture is the weaving of what is called dowlas, for which a ready market is found in London, Leeds, and Manchester; large quantities are also exported to the West Indies and South America direct from Newburgh. The number of looms employed within the town, in 1833, was 564; the number of webs manufactured, 23,600; value £128,325. In 1838 the value of goods manufactured was £170,000 sterling. The merchants of Newburgh also carry on a very considerable trade in grain, which has been much increased and facilitated by the establishment of a weekly stock-market, to which the farmers of the surrounding district bring their grain. The harbour of Newburgh, usually called 'the shore,' consists of a long pier parallel to the river, and five projecting piers at right angles to it. There is always here considerable stir and bustle; and not a little real business going on. There are vessels to the amount of about 1,600 tons belonging to the port; and two packets are regularly employed in bringing from Dundee the raw material used in the linen-manufacture, and carrying away the manufactured goods. Besides this, and the shipping of grain and potatoes, there is a considerable importation of wood from America, Norway, and Memel, and of coals from the north of England. The steam-boats which ply daily between Perth and Dundee touch at Newburgh; and many of the vessels bound for Perth are often obliged to wait here for the flow of the tide, and in some instances to discharge a part of their cargo before they can proceed up the river. Ship-building has recently been commenced at Newburgh, with appearance of success. A company for supplying the town with gas was formed in 1836, and having erected suitable works, began to make gas in October, 1837. There are two fairs here yearly, at which markets were formerly held, but these have now degenerated, and the fairs are merely seasons of amusement to the inhabitants. One of these is called the Race fair, when foot and pony races take place. The other is called the Haggis fair. The origin of this name is supposed to be from the hagabag, or coarse linen, formerly sold at it. A branch of the Perth bank was opened here in 1800, and continued to do business till 1811, when it was withdrawn. Newburgh did not again enjoy the benefit of a local bank till 1833, when the increased importance of the town induced the Commercial bank of Scotland to establish a branch here. In 1834, the Central bank of Scotland, whose principal establishment is at Perth, opened a branch here. A branch of the Fifeshire National Security Savings' bank has been established in Newburgh. In 1841, the population amounted to 2,491; and in that year the burgh contained 291 inhabited and 2 uninhabited houses.

NEWBURGH, a village in the parish of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, 5 miles south-east of Ellon, and 10 north of Aberdeen. It occupies a pleasant site near the confluence of a tide-expanded streamlet with the Ythan, ¾ of a mile above the latter's influx to the ocean; and it possesses important facilities for both a manufacturing and a fishing station.

NEWBURN, a parish in Fifeshire, situated on that part of the frith of Forth called Largo-bay, which bounds it on the south; and bounded by Largo on the west, and Kilconquhar on the north and east. It extends 3½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and almost all arable and enclosed. Superficial area 2,400 imperial acres. Population, in 1801, 412; in 1831, 418. Houses 84. Assessed property £4,318.—This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Craigie of Dumbarnie. Stipend £200 15s. 6d.; glebe £25. Church built in 1815.—Besides the usual endowments from the parish, the parochial-schoolmaster has a liberal allowance for teaching poor children, in consequence of John Wood, Esq. of Orkie, having mortified that estate, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a free grammar-school in this parish. This free-school has existed in the parish since the year 1658.

NEWBYTH, a village in the parish of King-Edward, Aberdeenshire; 5½ miles south-west of New-Pitsligo, 6 north-west of New-Deer, and 13 south-east of Banff. It was founded in 1764 by James Urquhart, Esq., upon his estate of Byth. It

stands on a rising ground, and consists of two streets, which cross each other nearly at right angles. Many of its inhabitants have small lots of land in a fertile little tract of country lying to the south and east. The village is the site of a chapel in connection with the Establishment, of a side parochial-school, and of two inns; and it has a subscription-library, a savings' bank, and three annual fairs. Population about 310.

NEWHALL, a romantic locality chiefly in the parish of Penicuick, Edinburghshire, and partly in that of Linton, Peebleshire; 3 miles south-west of Penicuick, and 13½ from Edinburgh. The mansion of Newhall stands on the left bank of the North Esk, within a curvature of the stream, 4 miles from its source, and while it forms the boundary-line between the counties. During the 16th century, and an unknown period preceding, it belonged to the family of the name of Crichton. In 1646, Dr. Pennycuick became its proprietor; and, in his works, he mentions some particular plants found upon the grounds. He was proprietor also of Romanno,—a place not far distant in the parish of Newlands; and he there, in 1677, witnessed, with strong interest, a serious squabble between two parties of gypsies. In 1683 he built a dovecot on the scene of the quarrel, apparently to show his wit in the following very homely distich:—

> "The field of gipsy blood which here you see,
> A shelter for the harmless dove shall be."

About the period of the Union, Newhall was acquired by Sir David Forbes, Knight, and afterwards it was inherited by his son, Mr. John Forbes, advocate, and became a favourite resort of some of the most eminent literati of the last century. While inhabited by the Crichtons it was an irregular castle, and, with its appendages, covered the whole breadth of the point on which it stands, formed by a stripe or low spur from the base of the Pentlands, cloven down on each side by a deep ravine, and terminating in the glen of the Esk. The ground-floor in the front of the present building, was part of one of the towers; it is vaulted in the roof, and has on every side slits for defence; and it is so strong as, in one place, to have a closet cut out of the thickness of the wall. The eastern ravine is overhung by the remains of a small round tower, with some vaults, and it is densely filled with wildly growing trees, and threaded by a dark and romantic rill, which leaps along in several beautiful cascades, and flings up its spray amid the deep shades and concealment of the woods. The western ravine is overhung by a point on which anciently stood a religious establishment of some note, and a prison remembered, at the close of last century, to have been recently in use; and though this ravine is dry, it vies with the other in romance, and, like it, is shaded with thick foliage. A walk goes round the site of the chapel and prison, forming a noble terrace from the west end of the house looking up the glen, and over to a mineral well among copsewood and pines on the other side. A farm in the immediate neighbourhood bears the name of Spital, and probably formed an endowment for supporting, under the management of the religious foundation of Newhall, an hospital or hospice for the refreshment and shelter of travellers. About half-a-mile above Newhall, amid a general flattening and widening of the Esk's banks, the stream encounters a contracting and forking ridge of limestone; and, forming a linn, bounds down in successive leaps to a circular pool, which, under birches and shrubs, and upon a bed of pebbles, spreads out between the rocks and a little verdant expanse. On the face of a promontory which looks up to this beautiful and sequestered spot, and is formed by the sudden expansion of the glen, is a round turf-seat, known in romantic association as Mary's Bower, commanding a full view of the linn, and terminating a winding path along the north brink of the glen. About half-a-mile below Newhall, Monk's-burn, running upon rotten whin, enters the glen of the Esk in several considerable falls, and amidst much fine landscape, and is overlooked at its mouth from the opposite side of the Esk by an upland called the Steel, said to have got its name from being the scene of a skirmish with a straggling detachment of General Monk's army. A little below this stream, and on the left bank of the Esk, is a clear and deep lake, surrounded with rising knolls, and on three sides, by the wooded banks of the river sweeping round far beneath; and the lake has no visible supply, outlet, or variation, and always laves the green sward at the foot of its dry and undulating banks. When a spectator stands at the eastern extremity at the mellowing of a summer's noon, and the fish begin to leap, and the sun gets behind the ornamented farm-house of Old Harleymuir on a height beyond the river above the Steel, and throws his warm empurpling rays on the Carlop's-hill in the distance to the right, the scene in view forms as enchanting a picture as the pencil could well select. Numerous other landscapes and objects of alternately soothing and thrilling interest exist on the grounds or their vicinity; the chief of which are the scene of Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, described in our article on Habbie's-Howe, and some antiquities noticed in the articles Carlops and Linton.

NEWHAVEN, a *quoad sacra* parish, a considerable fishing village, and a harbour on the frith of Forth, 1 mile west of North Leith, and 2 miles north of Princes-street, Edinburgh. The parish was erected by authority of the presbytery of Edinburgh in 1838, and, as to population, consists chiefly of the village, which is situated, *quoad civilia*, in the parish of North Leith. Newhaven had, in the 15th century, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was designated from it, in a style characteristic of the period, "Our Lady's Port of Grace." A small part of the outer wall of the chapel still exists in the burying-ground, in the centre of the village. James IV., who patronized the ecclesiastical erection, encouraged the coeval formation of a village, made it the site of a dockyard, and conferred upon it certain burghal privileges. The town-council of Edinburgh, becoming jealous of the consequence which it promised to attain, and exercising the same selfish and grasping policy which prompted them to enthral Leith, and purchase the royal charter of Musselburgh, bought, in 1511, from James V., the village and the harbour, with all their pertinents and rights. As a haven, formed, named, and patronized by the Crown, and possessing greater depth of water than Leith, and as the site of accommodation both for the building and the harbourage of vessels, it might early have rivalled and superseded Leith; but it was crushed into insignificance by the policy of Edinburgh, and—so late as the epoch a few years ago of the disruption of the municipal power of the metropolis through insolvency, and the completing of a grand effort to form a suitable harbour for the great commerce of Mid-Lothian—it has been permanently condemned to lose the fruit of its natural advantages in consequence of the difficulty of removing the great house and warehouse establishments of merchants fixed at Leith. Yet, though it continued for a long period to be a mere residence of fishers, with a rude and miserable pier, it has, in modern times, greatly increased in size, and acquired several marked elements of importance. By an arrangement between the trustees of the Fife ferry and Government, a

very substantial low-water stone-pier was erected, enclosing a commodious harbour for wherries and fishing-boats, and accommodating the numerous steam-vessels which ply, at all hours, between the two sides of the frith. Other steam-vessels, and even those of the London and Edinburgh steam company, avail themselves of this pier; but, its end being nearly dry at low water, they can rarely lie alongside to take in or discharge, and receive advantage from it chiefly through the troublesome medium of boats. About 500 yards west of the stone-pier, a chain-pier was constructed in 1821, by Captain Samuel Brown of the Royal Navy, at an expense of £4,000. It is upwards of 500 feet long, and 4 feet wide, extends to a depth at low water of from 5 to 6 feet, and serves for the use of steam packets to Stirling, Queensferry, and various other places above and below Leith; yet it comes far short of affording sufficient accommodation for either the number or the bulk of steam-vessels which frequent the harbours of Edinburgh. Upwards of a mile to the west is the new and better pier of GRANTON: which see. In the vicinity of the chain-pier are the terminus of the Edinburgh and Newhaven railway [see article EDINBURGH], and a considerable number of villas and sea-bathing cottages, feus of the Trinity-house of Leith, and bearing, in common with the pier, the name of Trinity. In front of these buildings, and at the east end of the village, the beach dips down into excellent bathing-ground, and is the grand resort of pedestrian bathers from Edinburgh. Newhaven promised at a time not long past to rise into a summer-retreat of aristocrats and capitalists, and, to a trifling extent, it has this character in its outskirts; but it has become jilted and forgotten in consequence of the sprightly attractions of its rival, Portobello. The body of the village is ungainly, irregular, noisome, abounding in exterior open staircases, rude and untidy in its houses, and redolent of the offals of fish and every sort of nuisance in its streets. Yet it has some inns and profusion of public-houses, and possesses some note as a resort of the citizens of Edinburgh for fish-dinners. Two great thoroughfares connect it with Edinburgh; the one by the villas of Trinity and the village of Canonmills, and the other by Bonnington and Claremont-street; and both are scoured almost every hour by coaches and omnibuses, which connect the metropolis, through the Newhaven ferries, with most districts in the north. The village, as to its political position, is included within the parliamentary and municipal boundary of Leith, and, as to the relation of its harbour to the custom-house, belongs to the port of that town: see LEITH.—The inhabitants, in spite of the filth which surrounds their abodes, are an industrious, hardy, and thriving race. They have for centuries formed a peculiar and exclusive community, all more or less mutually related by marriage, and rarely intermarrying with others than natives of the village. The males are mostly all fishermen, weather-beaten and athletic, and so trained from youth to spend most of their waking hours on the sea, that they are expert in nothing but handling the sailing-tackle and the net. Their wives, and daughters,—well known in Edinburgh, and partially known by report throughout Scotland, as "the Fishwives of Newhaven,"—are a sturdy corps of Amazons, so distinguished by peculiar habits as to be quite a study to the observer of human nature. They partake all the broad features which mark the character of their sisterhood of FISHERROW [see that article], and share with them the trade of supplying the markets of Edinburgh and Leith with fresh fish. But they possess additional features which are less apparent in the Fisherrow women; and, during two-thirds of the year, they have exclusively the trade of supplying the capital with oysters. They carry, in their creels or huge willow-baskets, loade quite as heavy as any borne by their rivals; they entirely equal them in the masculine character of their strength and habits; and when their husbands or fathers are detained from the sea by tempestuous weather, they coolly assign them female domestic duties, and go themselves in search of employment to earn the means of household support. When provoked, they exhibit a rude power of tongue, a coarseness and seaman-like vulgarity of abuse, which rival those of their Billingsgate contemporaries. They are so celebrated, too, for their exorbitant attempts at extortion,—very frequently asking three or four times the sum for their goods which a skilful purchaser induces them to take,—that other trades, when annoyed by purchasers cheapening their wares, or offering a much lower price than has been demanded, are in the habit of exclaiming, "What! would you make a fishwife o' me!" Yet they are honourable among themselves, and peaceable and orderly as members of the general community; and though a very hard working class, and accustomed, in keeping with their habits and pursuits, to eat and drink in the style of city carters and porters, they do not indulge in an excessive use of ardent spirits. They dress in a manner at once coarse, costly, and peculiar,—sufficiently tidy when viewed in connexion with their occupation, and not a little interesting to the lover of the picturesque. In consequence of their having to support their heavy creels with the whole muscular power of the head and neck, they wear no headdress but a napkin, and have attached to their loads a broad belt, which they rest across their forehead when moving, and let slip over their head when about to exhibit their merchandise. They usually wear a jerkin of blue cloth, and, on their neck and bosom, several fine neckerchiefs; and they wrap themselves up in a profusion of petticoats of different stuffs and colours, two or three being regularly adjusted on the person, and others so contorted into twists and bundles below the waist as to produce a strange bulkiness and grotesqueness of appearance.—Newhaven gave, at one time, the name of Viscount to an English family of the name of Cheyne, who never had any property in its vicinity. Charles Cheyne of Cogenho, in Northamptonshire, became, in 1681, the first Viscount Newhaven; and his son, who died in 1738, was the second and last.

NEWHILLS, a parish in the south-east corner of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Dyce; on the north-east and east by Old Machar; on the south by Banchory and Peterculter; and on the west by Skene and Kinnellar. It is nearly a rectangle of 5½ miles by 4½; and contains nearly 17,000 acres. The surface in the north-east is low and level, but elsewhere is in general hilly, and toward the west may be called mountainous. The soil, over much the larger part of the area, is black, light, shallowy, and spongy, incapable of resisting the influence of either much heat or much cold; but, in the small level district, it is a deep rich mould, on a good subsoil, and productive of early and luxuriant crops. Upwards of 600 acres are under wood; nearly the same number are in commonage; nearly 1,800 are waste land or mountain pasture; and the remaining area is either regularly or occasionally turned over by the plough. The Don traces the boundary for 2 miles on the north-east, and while in contact with the parish, gives up excellent salmon, as well as pike and trout. Six brooks, tributary to it or the Dee, abound with small trouts and eel. There are several chalybeate springs. The antiquities are a large cairn, several tumuli, the vestiges of an old

chapel, and some remains of a Druidical temple. A cave in one of the dens of the hill of Elrick is supposed by the vulgar to penetrate for miles under ground, and celebrated in their legends as the residence of a noted robber and his gang. Two beautiful and chief mansions are Springhill and Hazelhead, the seats respectively of Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robertson; and other pleasant houses are Fairley, Gateside, Waterton, Sheddocksley, Crailston, and Newhills. Five or six vast quarries of blue granite employ about 200 men, and furnish large supplies of stones both for use and for shipment at Aberdeen. On the Don are 3 paper-mills, employing about 150 persons; 2 snuff-mills; a large brewery; and 10 grain mills,—2 of them for flour. Annual fairs for cattle and horses are held at Greenburn on the second Tuesday of May, old style; the second Thursday of June, old style, and also on the day before St. Sair's, in the same month; the last Thursday of July; the last Wednesday of September; and the third Tuesday of October, old style. The parish is traversed by the roads from Aberdeen to Inverurie and Strathdon; and enjoys rich facilities of communication from being within 2 miles of Aberdeen. Population, in 1801, 1,305; in 1831, 2,552. Houses 421. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,875.—Newhills is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £414 12s. 2d.; glebe £45. Unappropriated teinds £76 1s. 7d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £32 2s. 3d., with fees, and about £6 other emoluments. There are two private schools. The parish of Newmills anciently formed the south-east corner of the originally very extensive parish of St. Machar. The lands of Capelhills—a name probably derived from *Capella*, a chapel—were, in 1663, mortified for the maintenance of a minister, and made the site of a church. These lands consist of nearly 700 acres; and they were previously purchased from the town of Aberdeen, and were now devoted to ecclesiastical use, by a person of much benevolence of character, George Davidson of Pettans, an Aberdeen burgess. This gentleman mortified also his lands of Pettans, in Belhelvie, for the support of the ministers of Aberdeen; and erected a bridge over Buxburn, a rapid stream in Newhills, in which he had witnessed some persons perishing. The lands of Capelhills, on being rendered ecclesiastical, assumed the name of Newhills, and communicated to the other parochial lands with which they were associated. The original church was three years a chapel-of-ease, and received parochial erection in 1666. A quite modern edifice now occupies its place.

NEWINGTON, an elegant modern suburb of the Old town of Edinburgh. It forms the extreme south of the city; occupies a site on the very gentle slope of the southern one of the three hills, where it nearly becomes lost in the plain; and is magnificently overlooked, on the north-east by the centre and most towering part of the bold curve of Salisbury crags, and the most precipitous and picturesque face of Arthur's-seat. Minto-street, which runs through its centre, is the grand thoroughfare between Edinburgh and all parts on the border west of the Lammermoors; and forms an approach to the city delightful to persons travelling from England. This fine street, most of whose houses are in the villa style, and chastely elegant, is broadly winged on both sides, with brief streets, and spacious "places," and clusters of villas, which beautifully combine the seclusion and airiness of the country with the pretensions and advantages of the town.

NEW KEITH. See KEITH.

NEWLANDS, a parish in the north of Peebleshire; bounded on the north by Edinburghshire; on the east by Eddlestone and Lyne; on the south by Stobo; on the south-west by Kirkurd; and on the west by Linton. It is 9 miles in extreme length from north to south, 3 miles, or a little more, in mean breadth; and 11,000 or 12,000 acres in area. The river Lyne, flowing in a southerly direction, runs 2¼ miles along the western boundary, and 3¾ through the interior; and receives on its left bank, in drainage of a large part of the parish, the streams of Dead and Flemington burns. The Tarth describes over 2¾ miles the whole of the south-western and southern boundary to the Lyne. These streams are in request with the angler. A ridge of gently-ascending heights extends between the Lyne and the Tarth, occupies the south-west corner of the parish, and is divided between the empires of verdure and the forest. Along nearly the whole of the west side of the parish extends a hilly range bearing various subordinate names, and the general one of Kelly-heads, parallel to the Pentlands, and interrupted only by the glen of Flemington-burn. Along the west base of this range lies the vale of Dead-burn and of the Lyne, forming the central belt of the parochial area, and comprising most of its arable ground. The hills are, for the most part, green and heathless, and frequently dotted and clumped with wood. Trees thrive in every part of the parish, and cover about 340 acres. The land occasionally or regularly in tillage comprises upwards of 3,300 acres; it is chiefly a clayey loam, with a subsoil of close stiff till; and it is, in general, enclosed with hedgerows and fences, and otherwise finely sheltered. Much attention is given to the dairy; the produce of which is sent to the Edinburgh market. A quarry of excellent red sandstone, in the hill of Broomylees, supplies all the county. Several rich beds of marl have yielded up their treasures to the soil. A species of till abounds which contains alum. Veins of iron-ore occur on the lands of La Mancha; one of them affords a considerable quantity of native leadstone; several contain manganese; and all, with one exception, are either the finest grain ore, or hæmalites, and that grain in mixture. The coal formation stretches beneath the major part of the surface; but in none of its ingredients, except in one instance limestone, is at present worked for the market. Coal, for local consumpt, and even for burning lime, is imported from the contiguous parish of Linton. Of chalybeate springs, which are numerous, one near La Mancha contains a great part of aerial acid, which holds the iron in solution.—On the tops of several hills are circular strong walls called rings. Drochil-castle, situated at the confluence of the Lyne and the Tarth, and not very much dilapidated, is said to have been built by Morton, Regent of Scotland, but not finished when he was beheaded. The mailroad from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Noblehouse and Moffat, traverses two-thirds of the length of the parish; and a turnpike goes off from it down the Lyne toward Peebles. Population, in 1801, 950; in 1831, 1,078. Houses 186. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,339.—Newlands is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £243 14s. 2d.; glebe £26. Unappropriated teinds £56 12s. 5d. The church is a very ancient building, and exhibits a strange medley of Gothic archwork, and modern angular masonry. There is in the parish a Relief meeting-house, built soon after the origination of the sect. The parish-church belonged, for a time, to the monks of Dunfermline, but afterwards became a free rectory. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 55 scholars; and two non-parochial schools, by 114. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £15 fees, and £5 other emoluments.—Lord

Chief Baron Montgomery, the first Scotchman who acquired the dignity of Lord Chief Baron, was a native of the parish. The Rev. Charles Findlater, author of the Agricultural Survey of Tweeddale, one of the ablest of the series of works to which it belonged, was long the parish-minister. Dr. Alexander Pennycuick, the author of a small volume of poems, and of a poetical description of Tweeddale, was for some time proprietor of Romanno. See Newhall.

NEWLISTON. See Kirkliston.

NEWMILL, a village in the parish of Keith, Banffshire. It stands on the left bank of the Isla, 1¼ mile north of Keith, and 8 miles south-east of Fochabers; and consists of two parts, Old and New. Population about 600. See Keith.

NEWMILLS, a village in the parish of Torryburn, Fifeshire, on the verge of the county,—the burn dividing it from Perthshire; half-a-mile west of Torryburn, and one and a half east of Culross. Here are the remains of a pier, once of considerable extent.

NEWMILNS, a large village, and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Loudoun, Ayrshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Irvine, 2¼ miles east of Galston, 1½ west of Darvel, 7 from Kilmarnock, 18 from Ayr, and 24 from Glasgow. The weaving of muslins is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In 1828, the number of handlooms in Newmilns and Garvel was 800; and in 1838, it was 1,130,—of which 700 were plain, and 430 were harness. "A great number of the cotton handloom weavers," says the parliamentary Abstract of Education Returns in 1834, "weave harnesses, a kind of work in which each weaver requires 'a draw-boy' or girl to assist him. This kind of fabric was introduced here about two or three years ago, and the children who are employed are generally from 7 to 10 or 11 years of age." The village has a United Secession meeting-house, an excellent market, and annual fairs in February, May, August, and October. Newmilns was erected into a burgh-of-barony by royal charter, dated 9th January, 1490. "There are," says the Report on Municipal Corporations, "140 burgesses. Each burgess, at his admission, pays certain dues, which are said to be trifling, but the particular amount has not been specified. The average amount per annum is stated at about 40s., which is applied in keeping the streets in repair. It is not said whether the burgesses enjoy any exclusive privilege or monopoly of trade. As to the burgh's situation in respect of property, revenue, debts, and expenditure, no other information has been obtained beyond a general statement that 'the whole income of the burgh consists in the customs, public green, and feu-duties, which in all do not yield £10 per annum.' —The burgh-accounts are kept by the treasurer. They are made out annually, and examined and passed by the magistrates and council. They are said to be open to the inspection of the community. —The nomination of magistrates and council is in the burgesses. They are elected annually, the burgesses choosing 15 councillors; and these again appointing two bailies, a chancellor, treasurer, and town-clerk.—No explanation has been given as to the nature or extent of jurisdiction exercised by the magistrates; but it would appear that they exercise a petty criminal jurisdiction, for mention is made in the return of certain fines imposed upon delinquents, the amount of which, however, does not exceed 10s. annually, and is given to the poor." The Marquis of Hastings, as Earl of Loudoun, is the superior. Population, in 1821, 1,543; in 1831, 1,650.

NEWPORT. See Forgan.

NEWSTEAD, a village in the vale and parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands on the right bank of the Tweed, about a mile east of the town of Melrose, on the road to Edinburgh by way of Lauder. The scenery around it is exquisitely beautiful. Near it is a Roman camp, upwards of 1¾ of a mile in circumference. The village not improbably had its name from the erection in its vicinity of a successor to the venerable, and too early extinct church or ecclesiastical establishment of the Culdees at Old Melrose: see Melrose. During the long interval which elapsed between the overthrow of the old Melrose church—the edifice so intimately associated with the names of St. Boswell and St. Cuthbert—an ecclesiastical structure was built in a field adjoining the village which still bears the name of Red Abbey Stead. Stones which formed part of the edifice have recently been dug up; they belong to the new red sandstone formation; and they seem to have been quarried from the thin upper strata of the sandstone beds of Dryburgh,—those very beds the lower and thick strata of which furnished the beautiful and fine-grained materials of the far-famed abbey of New Melrose. The colour of the stone seems clearly to have originated the name of Red Abbey. All history of the edifice, except some vague tradition, is lost. Population of Newstead about 240.

NEWTON, a parish in the north-east division of Edinburghshire. It is a parallelogram of somewhat more than 2 miles by 1½, and presents its angles to the cardinal points. Area 1,256 English acres. It is bounded on the south-west and the north-west by Liberton; on the north-east by Inveresk; and on the south-east by Inveresk and Dalkeith. Its western angle is exactly 3 miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Dalkeith; and that road runs along the whole south-west side, over about half the distance on the boundary, and over the other half slightly in the interior. A burn, which falls into the North Esk immediately above the junction with the South Esk, strikes the south angle and the road at the same point, about ¾ of a mile from Dalkeith, and runs along the south-east boundary till within a few yards of its mouth. The surface of the parish is level, or but slightly undulated; and it is everywhere finely cultivated, and beautiful and exultant in appearance. No fewer than 19 seams of coal run through the parish in a northerly direction. Six of them, of from 2 to 4 feet each in thickness, are called flats, and lie in an almost horizontal position. The other 13, each from 2 to 10 feet thick, are called edges, and lie at nearly an angle of 90 degrees. The coal has been mined for upwards of 2½ centuries, continues to be wrought with vigour, and has become smartly in demand from the transit along the surface of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway. Colliers' villages and hamlets, consisting of long rows of red-tiled cottages, impart a grotesque clothing to the landscape, and in some instances, as in those of Cuckold's-raw, Red-raw, Adam's-raw, and Cauldcots, wear no less grotesque names. Edmonstone, Sheriffhall, and Little France—the first, the most considerable village, and situated near the 4th milestone from Edinburgh—are grotesquely named in another fashion, their names being any thing but an index to their appearance. The aggregate population of the villages, in 1838, was 416, and that of the collier population 1,010. Newton, near the east angle, is a neat mansion; and Edmonstone, in the vicinity of the cognominal village, is an elegant seat, surrounded by fine plantations. Population, in 1801, 1,060; in 1831, 2,274. Houses 449. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,351.—Newton is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Wauchope of Edmonstone. Stipend £155 4s. 4d.; glebe £135 6s. 4d.,—all of which,

except £20, consists of interest of a sum paid for coal under the glebe, and secured on the lands of Edmonstone. The church was built in 1742, and re-seated in 1819. Sittings 430. The minister believes the last census to have been much overstated; and, in 1838, found the population to be 1,728,—of whom 1,365 were churchmen, and 363 were dissenters. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Newton on the south-east, and Wymet —now corrupted into Wolmet—on the north-west. Both parishes, of which Wymet was the larger, anciently belonged to the monks of Dunfermline, and were incorporated with their lordship and regality of Musselburgh; and, after the Reformation, they were included in James the Sixth's grant to Lord Thirlstane. The parish-shoolmaster provides and pays an assistant, and has of salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £60 fees, and £37 other emoluments. Attendance, in 1834, at the parish-school, 184; at 5 non-parochial-schools, 252. Two of the latter are for females, and one is an infant-school.

NEWTON, the name of many villages, hamlets, farm-steads, mansions, and villages throughout the Lowlands of Scotland; hardly one of which is of sufficient importance to require separate notice. 'New-tons' and 'Kirk-towns,' whenever they become noticeable, are used to assume a less diffusive and more individualized name.

NEWTON, a village in Fifeshire; 1 mile east of Falkland, containing about 180 inhabitants.

NEWTON-DRYBURGH, a pleasantly situated village, and the site of a Secession meeting-house, in the parish of Melrose: which see.

NEWTONHALL, an estate and mansion in the parish of Gifford in Haddingtonshire, still occupied by a family of the name of Newton, one of whom, accompanying James VI. to England, is supposed—according to one tradition in Sir Isaac Newton's family—to have been the ancestor of that great philosopher.

NEWTON-OF-MEARNS. See Mearns.

NEWTON-SHAW, or Newton-of-Sauchie, a large and thriving village in the parish and shire of Clackmannan. It stands 1¼ mile south of the river Devon, 1½ mile north of Alloa, 5 miles north-west of Kincardine, and 7½ miles east of Stirling. It was built for the accommodation of the work-people employed by the Devon iron-company. A dissenting preaching-station was established in it in 1837. Population, in 1838, upwards of 880.

NEWTON-STEWART, or Newton-Douglas, a small town and a burgh-of-barony, on the river Cree, chiefly in the parish of Penninghame, Wigtonshire, and partly in that of Minigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the great Galloway road between Dumfries and Portpatrick; 8 miles north of Wigton, 26 east of Stranraer, 17½ west by south of New Galloway, 50 west of Dumfries, about 80 from Glasgow, and 98 from Edinburgh. A younger branch of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, built upon it at his own expense a few houses to form the nucleus of a village, called the place Newton-Stewart, in honour of the family-name, and held out some advantages to attract settlers. The earliest feu-contract is dated 1701. The idle, the giddy, those who hung loose upon society, were the first to flock to the incipient town. The advantages of the feus invited some peasants who had accumulated a few pounds. Smuggling did something to promote its advancement. A decent inn or two, a few shops, and some work-rooms for ordinary artisans, were soon called for by its being a convenient stage between Ferry-town-of-Cree and Glenluce, and a suitable depot and resort for an extensive tract of circumjacent country. By these and other appliances, the population was raised, 10 or 12 years before the close of last century, to about 900. Mr. W. Douglas, the same respectable and enterprising merchant, who became proprietor of the village of Carlinwark, and changed its name to Castle-Douglas, now purchased the estate of Castle-Stewart, altered the name of its village to Newton-Douglas, obtained for the place under this name a charter, erecting it into a burgh-of-barony, and commenced vigorous efforts to make it a seat of important manufacture. A company, with Mr. Douglas at its head, erected, at an expense of upwards of £20,000, a large factory for spinning cotton, and connected it with the introduction and support of cotton-weaving. A Mr. Tannahill, under the patronage of Mr. Douglas, commenced a small manufacture of coarse carpets. A tannery had long before been established, and now received stimulating encouragement, and was managed with great judgment and sufficient success. These and many other circumstances concurred to promise that the village would, under its new lord, rapidly rise to be a place of no small consequence; but they flattered and promised incomparably more than they performed. The new name of Newton-Douglas soon fell into disuse, and gave place to the original name of Newton-Stewart. The carpet-factory proved an utter failure. The cotton-factory worked well for a few years, declined, was abandoned, stood for years unoccupied, and, in 1826, was purchased by Lord Garlies for a twentieth part of the original cost, and converted into a quarry for the building of cottages and farm-houses. The tanning and the currying of leather is the only trade which continues to prosper. The weaving of cotton, though still kept up by the manufacturers of Glasgow, is rapidly on the decline. The number of handlooms, in 1828, was 311; and, in 1838, it was only 100. The purchasing of wool for the markets of Lancashire, partly on commission and partly on personal risk, is now the staple trade. Bacon-curing also was introduced about 10 years ago, and employs annually a capital of about £6,000. There is likewise an extensive brewery. The town has branches of the British Linen company's bank, and the Southern bank of Scotland; some insurance agencies; nearly 40 inns and public-houses; a subscription-library; a public reading-room; a masonic lodge; a weavers' society; a clothing club; a horticultural society; and an agricultural society. It is the site of the parish-church of Penninghame, a Relief meeting-house, a Cameronian meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, the Douglas endowed charity-school, and various other schools: See Penninghame. A weekly market is held on Friday; a monthly cattle-market is held on the 2d Friday of each month; a horse-market is held in February, June, and November; and annual fairs are held in March, June, July, and October. The business done at the cattle and horse markets is great and increasing; but that at the fairs is little more than an empty pretext, an unmeaning sanction to idleness and folly. Sea-communication is maintained from a harbour at Carty, about 1½ mile down the river, whence vessels of from 35 to 45 tons trade regularly, and vessels of a larger size trade occasionally to various ports. The Galloway and Liverpool steamer sometimes runs up the river, but in general can be communicated with no nearer than Wigton bay. The London and Portpatrick mailcoach is in daily transit; and two other mail-vehicles run daily except on Sabbath,—the one to Girvan, and the other to Stranraer by way of the Mahars. Carriers travel regularly to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Girvan, and the chief towns of Wigtonshire.—Newton-Stewart, unlike Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and other modern towns,

was not began to be edificed upon any regular plan; and, in consequence, long bore the appearance of a straggling and whimsical village,—builders raising their houses high or low, small or great, on a line with others, or in recesses or projections, as caprice, accident, or convenience suggested. Irregularity has been so far corrected that the place now consists chiefly of a long principal street, with the town-house, its only ornament, in the centre. At the close of last century the houses were all thatched, and mostly of one story; but now, in the case of more than one-half, they are slated, and of two stories. The bridge across the Cree, which connects the main body with the suburban section of the town, is constructed of granite with freestone parapets. The population has, for many years, been nearly stationary, and amounted, in 1831, to 2,241.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a small parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Prestwick; on the east by St. Quivox; on the south by the river Ayr, which divides it from the burgh and parish of Ayr; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. It is an oblong, stretching north and south, and broadest at the middle; and it measures 1½ mile in length, and a mile in extreme breadth. The coast is flat, sandy, and of gloomy aspect; yet, at the northern extremity, projects a brief way in an inconsiderable rocky point. The surface of the interior is very nearly a dead level, and lies very slightly above high-water mark. The soil is naturally a barren sand, but has been greatly improved by intermixture with blue shale, fetched up from the coal-mines. Nearly 350 acres are arable; and about 100 are waste or in pasture. The coal-formation under-stretches the whole parish, but has been much disturbed by the upheaving of trap, and is exhausted in its workable coal-seams. An apparently inexhaustible quarry of good freestone is worked in the north. All the parish, excepting 9 or 10 acres, belongs to the freemen of the burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. Nearly all its features of interest, as well as the mass of its inhabitants, belong also to the burgh. Population, in 1801, 1,724; in 1831, 4,020. Houses 453. Assessed property, in 1815, not returned.—This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Thirteen delegates annually chosen by the freemen of the burgh. Stipend £245;* glebe £13 10s. The church was built by the freemen in 1777, and enlarged in 1832. Sittings 1,032. By ecclesiastical census in 1835 and 1836, the population was then 4,037; of whom 2,960 were churchmen, 990 were dissenters, and 87 were nondescripts. The parish was disjoined in 1779 from that of Monkton and Prestwick, by authority of the Commissioners for the plantation of kirks; and the management of all the civil affairs of the church was assigned to the thirteen delegates who wield the patronage. The teinds still belong to Monkton. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 116 scholars; and three non-parochial schools by 198. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d. with fees.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a burgh-of-barony in the above parish, and a suburb of the royal burgh of Ayr, presses on one side on the right bank of the river Ayr, and on another on the frith of Clyde, and lies compactly on a third side with Wallace-town, a conjoint suburb. The principal street is about 2,100 feet long and 80 broad; but is far from being neatly edificed. Three or four streets lie between it and the sea, are regularly planned, and form a new town; but as yet they are only partially built. Three other small streets belong to the old town. The council-house, erected about the commencement of the present century, and the parish-church, are the only public buildings, both very unpretending in architecture, and the former surmounted by an humble steeple. The town, within less than a century and a-half ago, consisted entirely of one-story houses, thatched and of mean appearance. Towering above these, and situated in Garden-street, amidst gardens and trees, stood Newton-castle, the seat of the Baronet Wallace of Craigie, a castellated edifice of the kind common in the later feudal times. The town was, for a long time, dependent chiefly on the collieries, and when they ceased, it remained stationary; but, during the last 40 years, it has sprung into energy under the influence of trade and manufacture. Ship-building and rope and sail-making are the oldest occupations: in 1791, they employed respectively 50 and 10 workmen; and, at the present date, they hold their ancient ground, but have made small if any advance. Four foundries employ about 50 workmen, and produce all sorts of iron and brass machinery and tools. Two salt-pans are little more than a nominal manufacture, and employ only four or five persons. About 400 weavers, and upwards of 600 hand-sewers, work for the warehouses of Glasgow. The finest kind of the famed Ayrshire needle-work is confined to Ayr and its vicinity, and has a large number of its fair workers, chiefly young women, in Newton. The descendants of a colony of fishermen from Pitsligo, and places in its vicinity in Aberdeenshire, who long were a peculiar race in dress and habits, and conducted an extensive traffic, are now in a comparatively reduced condition, employ themselves chiefly in white fishing, and have no wider market than Ayr and its immediate neighbourhood. Newton possesses a joint interest with Ayr in the harbour of that town, has a railway to it from the coal-mines in the parish of St. Quivox, and exports nearly all the coals, the traffic in which constitutes the chief part of the harbour's trade. Improvements which to a great extent have been made on the harbour have not been completed on the Newton side. A wooden lighthouse, inelegant but useful, was erected on the north side in 1827, to supply the place of one which was built in 1790, and undermined by the encroachments of the sea.

Newton-upon-Ayr has so curious a burgh-constitution that a pretty full digest of the account of it in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal corporations cannot fail to gratify. The date of the erection of the burgh "is not known. Its origin is traditionally ascribed to a grant by Robert the Bruce, in favour of 48 of the inhabitants, who had distinguished themselves in his service at Bannockburn in 1314. No satisfactory evidence of this can be referred to; but it is matter of history that Robert was at the parliament held at Ayr, 26th April, 1315, when the crown of Scotland was settled on him and his descendants; and it appears certain that the erection of the burgh of Newton must have occurred some time between 1208–14 and 1446. King James VI. granted a new charter to the burgh in 1595, proceeding upon the narrative, *inter alia*, of certain ancient writings and title-deeds having been exhibited to his Majesty and his treasurer, 'quibus antiqua fundatio erectio et libertas dicti burgi clare et lucido testantur, quamvis occasione bellorum pestis temporumq. turbulentorum intra regnum n'rum pro tempore occurentium, antiqui evidenti litere et infeomenta dicti burgi, destructa combusta et consumpta fuisse.' After the clause granting of new, and erecting the burgh, there is in the charter the following clause: 'Cum potestate

* Consisting of £60 from the burgh, modified by decree of the Court-of-teinds; £90 from the exchequer; and a gratuity of £95 from the burgh since 1833, and depending upon the letting of the seats.

etiam et plenaria libertate dictis burgensibus et inhabitantibus dicti burgi ac eorum successoribus, eor. terras communes acras et particatas ejusdem partiendi ac dividendi, et easdem in feudifirmam assedationem seu rentale aut alias prout eis magis videbitur expediens et commodius, burgensibus ac liberis civibus et incolis ejusdem burgi et nullis aliis assedandi et locandi.' The number of burgesses amongst whom this partition was made competent is not mentioned in this charter, but minutes or entries in the old records have been exhibited by the present magistrates, to establish that they then amounted to 48. In 1600, King James VI. granted another charter, narrating that the erection of the burgh of Newton was beyond the memory of man, and that the lands and others therein mentioned had been given and disponed 'burgensibus liberis et inhabitantibus ejusdem eorum heredibus et successoribus, de quibus ultra hominum memoriam in possessione extiterunt.' It then ratifies and confirms the charter of 1595, 'cum integris contentis privilegiis et immunitatibus in eodem specificatis;' and all other prior rights granted 'prefato burgo de Newtoun de Air burgensibus et inhabitantibus ejusd. eorumq. predecessoribus heredibus et successoribus quibuscunq.' There is then a disposition of new of the burgh and its pertinents 'prefato burgo ac balivis consulibus burgensibus et liberis incolis ejusdem eorumq. successoribus in proprietate et hereditate,' with all the privileges and immunities in the use or possession of the burgesses and inhabitants, and their predecessors in times past. And there is a revocation of all rights to others prejudicial to the grant in this charter, on the narrative, 'Ac nos inde volentes burgenses et inhabitantes dicti burgi eorumq. heredes aut successores nullatenus ledi nec prejudicari in eorum t'riis prediis possessionibus privilegiis et libertatibus ejusdem ipsis eorumq. predecessoribus per nos nrosq. nobilissimos progenitores temporibus preteritis concessis et confectis, sed ut eadem cum prefato burgo burgensibus et liberis ejusdem eorumq. heredibus et successoribus pro perpetuo tempore futuro absq. ullo obstaculo seu impedimento remanebunt.' After the grant of the lands and others to the burgesses, and their heirs and successors, this charter of 1600 proceeds to confer on them the power of electing bailies, treasurer, burgess councillors, and other officers necessary for the government of the burgh, and also the usual privileges of trade, and of holding fairs and markets; and, generally, the privileges and powers conferred by a grant of burgh, especially in regard to jurisdiction." From records of their own which have, from a very ancient period, been kept by the freemen, the following points were sought to be established,—that prior to the date of the existing charters, the territorial possessions of the burgh were enjoyed by the individual freemen patrimonially, each having in old times had his own "*daill*" given to him, at the periodical partition of the lands, "according to the auld ordour used and wont,"—that the right of a freeman was heritable as well as patrimonial, inasmuch as sons,—whom failing, sons-in-law,—were entitled to succeed to the right on the father's demise, and to enter to the freedom in his stead,—that the number of freemen entitled to "*dails*" of the common property was limited, and in 1604, the date of the first daill after the existing charters, the limitation was held and understood to be precisely 48, which is said to have been agreeable to the established law and custom,—and that this ancient heritable and patrimonial right of the 48 freemen to have each his "daill" of the common property was subjected, in 1604, to the burden of paying a very large debt which had been contracted on the lands. The state of possession, from the earliest period till the present, is alleged to have been conformable with this patrimonial and heritable character of the right. The casting of the "dails" is regularly recorded; and, except between 1604 and 1771, even the particular lots and names are mentioned. A cast which took place in 1771, was, with the view of remedying evils which resulted from the short duration of former casts, ordained to continue 57 years. At the expiration of that cast in 1828, a surpassingly bold one was made, ordaining the continuance of the lots to be for 999 years. Till the date of this remarkable resolution, the patrimonial rights were never the subject of separate personal titles, and the record in the community books of the entrance of a freeman, and of the right which that entrance gave him to a share of the common property, constituted the only title to his "daill;" but, in 1833, the community resolved that the magistrates and council should grant feu-rights, for payment of an illusory feu-duty to such of the freemen as should choose to hold their possessions by charter and sasine.—The community have, from the operation of various causes, had vacancies in their number, and have uniformly wielded the power of disposing of them by sale. Non-residence in burgh incurred, in early times, a forfeiture of right; the operation of the original law of succession, which admitted only sons or sons-in-law, produced, while it was in force, many vacancies for want of proper heirs; and the commission of crimes or misdemeanors, and the non-payment of the proportion of the original debt, have always been understood to incur a nullification of rights. Admissions to the vacancies occasioned by these means are regularly entered in the minute-books, and were procured by a money-payment, which latterly was ordained to be £30. The rights of sons and sons-in-law to succeed to their father's freedom was recognised in the earliest times; and in the minutes of date 16th December, 1680, in appointing a new cast, it was ordained, "the said dails to be this day casten and dewydit by lot to those who lineallie succeed to the samyn, according to the former acts, and the antiquitie of freemen and burgesses, as the several acts of the said toune do prescrive." But subsequently the right was extended to the widows of freemen; and rules were drawn up, and have been uniformly observed, by which daughters as well as sons, and collaterals as well as descendants, have been admitted to the succession. Few instances of sales of the rights of freemen occurred till within the last half century. The value of the right, indeed, was comparatively trifling till the discovery of a rich seam of coal in the lands, about the year 1765. Since that date the right of freedom has become a valuable property, and the list of transferences that have taken place within the last 40 years shows about 30 freedoms that have passed into the possession of singular successors, the price varying, at different dates, from £70 to £500. The mode of transference, from the peculiarity of the right, has necessarily been peculiar. The freeman wishing to dispose of his right renounces it in favour of the community, at a fixed price, to be given out of new by them to the purchaser. It was at one time customary for the community to purchase rights of freedom to be disposed of by public roup to the highest bidder. In these cases, the renunciation by the freeman ceding his right was in favour of the community *ad remanentiam*. But, in other cases, the renunciation was the mere form by which the right of the person with whom the old freeman had transacted was completed. The freedoms are said to have been, in some instances, attached and sold by creditors; and the freemen, as the heritable possessors of their

respective lots, have been held liable for the proportion of teinds payable from their lands. The freemen, in addition to the property divided by dailles, have, at various times, obtained, out of the common property of the burgh, steadings of ground for building to be held in feu for payment of a feu-duty, and have had them laid off into 48 lots, in the same manner as the dailles. A considerable tract of the burgh property remains undivided and possessed in common; and in the year 1831–2, it yielded £134 16s. of rental. The coal revenue, and the rent of the common moor, have invariably been divided among the 48 freemen. The other revenues are received by the treasurer, and disbursed under the direction of the community at their discretion; the amount has always been annually exhausted in improving the lands, and in defraying expenses of management; and any surplus which remained of the funds divided among the freemen has likewise been usually employed in the improvement of lands. A large amount of the common fund, however, was employed in building a church at the epoch of the erection of the parish. The revenue of the burgh, for the year preceding Michaelmas 1832, was stated to be £436 12s. 6d.; the expenditure for the same year £347 5s.; and the debts then due by the burgh £1,300. Poor's stent is the only assessment by the magistrates and council; it is levied from all houses above £2, by a collector named by the council, and is distributed by the kirk-session; and during 10 years preceding 1833, it amounted to 4d. per pound of real rent. The cess levied is very trifling. The council of the burgh consists of two bailies, one treasurer, and six councillors, who are annually elected by the burgesses. They possess all the jurisdiction in point of law, which burghs-of-barony, independent of the superior, prior to 1748, are entitled to claim. But they have been accustomed to exercise jurisdiction only in processes of sequestration for rent and petty breaches of the peace. Even this limited jurisdiction has not extended to above six cases annually since 1820. There are no incorporated trades within the burgh enjoying exclusive privileges. But the freemen annually, at the Beltan (May-day) Court held by them, enact, that no unfreeman shall trade or manufacture within the bounds of the burgh without leave. The law, however, has not been enforced for 40 years, all persons being permitted to trade without licence or fees of any sort. The magistrates and council have no patronage; but the office-bearers of the burgh, viz., clerk, treasurer, and officer, are appointed by the community of freemen, and such of their eldest sons as are entered as young freemen. The magistrates and treasurer get £5 per annum each, and the clerk £10 yearly, the officer £5 5s. The only fees paid to the clerk and officers consist of 2s. 6d. on the entry of every freeman. "It is impossible," say the Commissioners, "to close this account of the burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr without observing that the rights of the community, as regards the property originally conferred upon this burgh, have, by the successive encroachments of the freemen, been placed upon a very peculiar footing; and it well deserves being considered whether some steps should not be taken for vindicating the public interests against such encroachments, and still more for the prevention of similar encroachments in future. In so far as the freemen have lately directed their efforts to the conversion of a temporary title of possession,—nowise incompatible with the eventual resumption of the subjects when required for the public service of the burgh,—into a permanent feudal right, which is intended to divest the burgh for ever of all interest in their own estate,—the Commissioners think it may be questioned whether every such usurpation be not illegal, and at variance with the chartered rights of the community." Newton is comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries of Ayr. No actual list of the £10 proprietors or occupiers has been furnished; but, in 1833, there were 218 occupants of £5 yearly and upwards,—about 100 of whom were computed to have tenements at or above £10. The population of the town, according to the New Statistical Account written in 1837, was then 3,768.

NEWTYLE, a parish at the south-west verge of Forfarshire, quadrangular in form, and presenting its angles nearly to the cardinal points. It measures 2½ miles by 2; and is bounded on the north-west by Perthshire; on the north-east by Nevay and Glammis; on the south-east by Auchterhouse; and on the south-west by Lundie and Kettons. The surface runs up on the south-east, and on one-half of the adjacent sides, to a water-shedding line of the Sidlaw hills; and, declining north-westward, it settles down into a pendicle of the level ground of Strathmore. The chief heights are KINPIRNIE [which see], on the north-east boundary, Newtyle hill, on the south-west boundary, and Hatton hill about midway between them. An opening or pass through the Sidlaws, between the hills of Newtyle and Hatton, bears the name of the Glack of Newtyle, and is traversed by the turnpike from Dundee to Newtyle and Meigle, and by the Dundee and Newtyle railway. The greater part of the parish is carpeted with a mixed soil of black earth and clay, and is fertile and well-cultivated. The arable grounds amounted, 50 years ago, to 1,600 acres. The village of Newtyle, situated 11 miles from Dundee, 3 miles from Meigle, and about 1 mile from the parochial boundaries respectively on the north-west and the two adjoining sides, is rapidly rising from village obscurity to the importance of a trafficking and bustling town. Standing on the highway between Dundee and Strathmore, and at the terminus of the railway constructed for draining to the great sea-port the produce of the magnificent strath, and holding communication by the railway several times a-day with Dundee, it is necessarily and very rapidly becoming a depot for grain and other agricultural produce, and a central point of concourse to a far-stretching inland territory. The inhabitants as yet, however, are almost exclusively weavers of linen fabrics, chiefly sheetings, for the manufacturers of Dundee. Near the village to the east are the ruins of Hatton-castle, built, in 1575, by Laurence, Lord Oliphant; and in the vicinity of these ruins are some discernible traces of what is called the Castle of Balcraig,—*Baille Craig*, 'the town of a rock situated at the foot of a hill.' At Auchtertyre, three furlongs west of the villages, are some traces of a camp, said to have been occupied for some nights by the army of the Marquis of Montrose, while the Marquis himself lodged at a neighbouring castle, after burning the house of Newton of Blairgowrie. Population, in 1801, 718; in 1831, 904. Houses 181. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,111.—Newtyle is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Wharncliffe. Stipend £163 14s. 4d.; glebe £1 10s. The church was built about 72 years ago, and enlarged in 1824 and 1835. Sittings 498. A United Secession congregation was established in the parish in 1835. Sittings in their place of worship 400. A survey by the parish-minister, in 1836, exhibited the population as then amounting to 1,120; of whom about 1,082 were churchmen, and about 38 were dissenters. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 97 scholars; and two non-parochial schools by 34

Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees, and from £3 to £5 other emoluments.

NICHOLAS (St.). See New Aberdeen.

NIDDRY, a village in the parish of Liberton, 3 miles south-east of Edinburgh, and 1¾ south of Portobello, Edinburghshire. It is rural and comparatively sequestered, stands on the ascent of a gentle swell, and commands a magnificent view of some of the richest grouping of the Lothian and Forth and Fifeshire scenery. But, in itself, it consists principally of a long row of red-tiled cottages, inhabited principally by colliers. The place is embalmed in associations of enlightened and persevering voluntary effort to promote the highest, the religious well-being of its inhabitants; it has enjoyed the gratuitous and untiring labours of several eminent dissenters; and latterly it has become a preaching-station in connection with the Establishment. Niddry is the name of a gentleman's seat in the vicinity of the village; and, with various adjuncts, the word designates several places in the eastern or projecting wing of the parish of Liberton: which see.

NIELSTON. See Neilston.

NIGG, a parish, forming the most southern part of the district of Easter-Ross, on the east coast of Ross-shire. It is bounded on the north by Logie-Easter and Fearn; on the east and south-east by the Moray frith; and on the south and west by Cromarty frith and Logie-Easter. Its greatest length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth 2 miles; and its superficial extent about 14 square miles. It extends north-eastward, and is nearly all peninsulated. The hill of Nigg, anciently called the bishop's forest, extends along the Moray frith from the farm of Shandwick on the northern boundary, to Dunskeath at the point of the peninsula, and there beetles up in what is called the North Sutor of Cromarty. This hill is about 5 miles long, and 1 mile broad; varies in height from 300 to 500 feet, and commands very extensive and magnificent views of the vast expanse of the Moray frith, of its long projections into the land, and of the very diversified and occasionally rich country which forms the curiously intersected seaboard. Its coast-side breaks almost sheer down in rocky cliffs, often 300 feet in height, picturesquely torn and perforated with fissures and caves, and in the very romance of beauty, chequered with patches of verdure and extensive escalades of ivy. The rocks have pinnacles for the eagles' eyry, points for the nests of all the different sorts of hawks, and inviting retreats for great flocks of cormorants, and other sea-fowl, on their return from hatching-places in Caithness and the northern isles. About 1,000 acres lie waste; and only about 2,500 acres are in tillage. The plantations cover an area nearly equal in extent to the waste land, and produce from their thinnings cargoes of coal-props for the miners of Newcastle. Neither sheep nor black cattle are objects of much attention. Flocks of goats find sustenance on the cliffs; and owing to the prevalence of rich grasses and medicinal herbs on their giddy walks, are prized for the restorative and salutiferous properties of their milk. The sands of Nigg are a bay of the Cromarty frith, projected northward along the boundary-line between Nigg and Logie-Easter, so as to belong to both parishes, measuring about 2 miles in breadth at the south end, and 1 mile at the north, and alternately forsaken and submerged by the refluxes of the tide. A thick stratum of sea-shells, about a foot from the surface, long supplied the adjacent country with large quantities of manure, and would continue to be productive, but has been superseded by the use of lime. Quicksands were formed in the excavations of this stratum, and often sucked down the unwary traveller, or even beguiled a parishioner to the jaws jointly of death and the grave; and among several deep pits which still exist in the lower part of the bay, and have very recently been fatal to strangers, one called the Seals pool, may never be approached but at the almost certain peril of destruction. On a small moat at Dunskeath, overhanging the sea, are traces of the foundation of a fort, which was built, in 1179, by William the Lion, to suppress tumults and disperse robbers, and which is mentioned by Sir David Dalrymple in his history of Scotland. At Shandwick-place, and in the church-yard, are obelisks, akin to one in Fearn, which are traditionally said to have been erected over the bodies of three sons of a king of Denmark, or a king of the seas, who, in the days of the Vikingr, were drowned in shipwreck off the coast. The obelisks have various hieroglyphic sculpturings; and, on a side of one of them, is a handsomely executed cross. A dangerous rock on which the commemorated dead are said to have been wrecked, lies not half-a-mile distant from the shore, stretches 2 or 3 miles in almost a straight line from west to east, is not visible at high-water, has occasioned modern and very serious disasters, and curiously bears the name of 'the King's sons;' and three several objects on the high precipitous coast are called respectively 'the King's harbour,' 'the King's cave,' and 'the King's path.' The principal mansion is Bayfield, the seat of Robert Mitchell, Esq.—Three fishing-villages in the parish have jointly about 430 inhabitants, and upwards of 30 fishing-boats. The largest is Shandwick, with a population of about 190. The parish lies directly opposite Cromarty, is distant from it about 1½ mile, communicates with it by a regular ferry, and is traversed by the road from it to Tain. Population, in 1801, 1,443; in 1831, 1,404. Houses 314. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,177.—Nigg is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £234 8s.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £194 19s. 7d. The parish-church is of unknown date of erection, and was repaired about 50 years ago, and again, in 1836. Sittings between 400 and 500. An United Secession congregation was established in the parish in 1765. Their present place of worship was erected in 1803. Sittings 627. Stipend £120, with house, garden, and small glebe. The Seceders of the parish amount to about 500, and constitute the entire population of the village of Shandwick. A notable 'intrusion' case occurred in Nigg in 1756, the parishioners, almost to a man, withstood the presentee for three years, and expended £500 in legal proceedings against him; and, when worsted, they very numerously became staunch Seceders. The bishops of Ross anciently held Nigg as a mensal church, and had a residence in the parish. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 2s. 2½d., with £5 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The dissenters have a school of their own, and there are two private schools.

NIGG, a parish in the extreme north-east of Kincardineshire; bounded on the north-west and north by the river Dee, which divides it from Aberdeenshire; on the east by the German ocean; and on the south and west by Banchory-Devenich. Its greatest length, from north-north-east to south-south-west, is a little upwards of 4 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 3 miles; and its superficial extent is 3,376 acres. In the north-east corner the land, turning into a ness or promontory projects into the sea, and is called Girdleness: which see. A bold breast of rock from 60 to 80 feet high, covered with grass and herbage, overhangs the sea along all the east coast. A bank or gently graduated ascent, higher in the south than in the north, rises

behind, and is arable for some distance from its base. A heathy ridge of hill, about 200 feet above sea-level, goes off from the summit, and near the middle of the bank, runs quite across the parish, and is crowned with two huge cairns, which are seen, and serve as landmarks at several leagues' distance on the sea. A valley and hill occur north of this ridge; and two haughs extend along the Dee and the side of the height which runs out to Girdleness. A belt of land, upwards of a mile broad, extending the whole length and through the middle of the parish, is, with slight exceptions, an unarable, wild, and uninhabited tract of moss and heath, profusely strewn and intermixed with stones. A very hard granite, now of a beautiful blue and now of a purple or party-coloured hue, abounds both as native rock and as boulder, and supplies abundant materials for enclosing and building. Large quartz veins occasionally intersect the granite. Causeway-stones are worked in several quarries, chiefly for shipment to London; but, though long a principal article of export, they have, in a great measure, ceased to be in demand. The Dee, while in contact with the parish, forms the harbour of Aberdeen, and falls into the sea. Torry-pier, projecting into it from the Nigg side, is the resort of vessels for unloading lime and shipping stones; but is now much less frequented than in former years. Above it lie the boats of the fishermen, and pilots of the village of Torry; and in its vicinity stood, some years ago, a boiling establishment of a Greenland company. A small bay or creek, called Grey Hope, close to the Girdleness lighthouse, is noted as the scene, in 1813, of the shipwreck of the Greenland ship 'Oscar.' The bay of Nigg, immediately south of Girdleness, is of semicircular form, and nearly half-a-mile in diameter. Burnbank-harbour and Alton's-harbour, farther south, are two creeks formerly the scene of considerable fishing settlements, which have gone almost wholly into decay. Cove-harbour, situated about a mile from the southern boundary, affords accommodation to nine or ten boats belonging to fishermen in the village of Cove, and offers refuge to boats retreating before a stout north-easterly wind. Several caves and natural arches perforate the rocky coast; and one of them in this vicinity seems to have originated the name of Cove. Along the coast is a free open sea. Lorstown-loch, on the south-west boundary, is oblong in form, and covers 27 acres. The principal villages of the parish are Cove and Torry, with a population of 400 and 370: see Cove and Torry. The other villages are Charlestown, with a population of 200; and Burnbank, with a population of 60. On the haugh upon the Dee are the ruins of an edifice which belonged to the abbey of Arbroath, and retains the name of Abbots'-walls. The parish is traversed lengthwise, near its western boundary, by the Great North road to Aberdeen. Population, in 1801, 1,148; in 1831, 1,648. Houses 303. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,621.—Nigg is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £160 2s.; glebe £27 15s., besides a part not valued. The parish-church is a handsome and quite modern structure, surmounted by a quadrangular tower, so conspicuously situated as to be seen from a great distance, and to command an interesting prospect. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £20 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There are five non-parochial schools. The whole parish belonged, before the Reformation, to the abbey of Arbroath; and the church was anciently dedicated to St. Fiacer or Fittick.

NINE-MILE-BURN, a village 12½ miles from Edinburgh, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, not far from the romantic locality of Newhall, in the parish of Penicuick, Edinburghshire. Population about 110.

NINIAN'S (St.)—vulgarly and locally St. Ringan's—a large and very important parish in Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the north by Kincardine, Lecropt, Stirling, Logie, and Alloa; on the east by Airth; on the south by Larbert, Dunipace, Denny, and Kilsyth; on the south-west by Fintry; and on the west and north-west by Gargunnock. Its greatest length from the point where Pow-water leaves it on the east to Carlin's-linn on Burnfoot-burn on the west, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth, from the confluence of the Forth and the Teith on the north to Carronbridge at the south-east base of Dundaff-hill on the south, is 8 miles; and its area is about 70 square miles. Loch-Coulter [which see] lies near the southern boundary, and is the only considerable lake. Bannockburn-water [see Bannock-burn] derives one of two principal head-streams from Loch-Coulter, and the other from the north side of Earl's-hill, and has its whole course in the parish north-eastward to the Forth. Carron-water runs for 5 miles eastward along the southern boundary; receives from the interior Earl's-burn, a streamlet of about 5 miles in length of course; and frequently overflows a considerable tract of meadow land, and some arable grounds on its banks. Pow-water drains a section of the parish by two head-streams, the one of which rises near Bannockburn-house, and runs 3¾ miles eastward to the boundary, while the other rises on the southern boundary at Garcaiber, and runs about the same distance, chiefly eastward along that boundary, and partly northward along the eastern boundary, to a confluence with the former; and the united stream, after further describing the boundary ¾ of a mile north-eastward, passes away into Airth. The Forth—except where the small parish of Stirling abuts into St. Ninian's—flows along the whole of the northern boundary; and while touching the parish, it receives on the hither side the Bannock, and five or six rills or streamlets,—on the further side, the Teith, the Allan, the Devon, and various rivulets,—and performs the most graceful of those remarkable sinuosities, and exults in some of the richest blandishments of beauty and picturesqueness and romance, by which its course and its scenery are distinguished. See the article Forth Some of the flat grounds on its banks are invaded by its freshets,—particularly a large farm called Boll-for-nought, which probably has its grotesque name from its having been gained, at a comparatively recent period, from the regular superfluence of water. The surface of the parish, like that of adjacent districts, is naturally divided, in the language of the county, into carse, dryfield, and moorland. The carse was, for many centuries, and up to the epoch of modern agricultural improvement, a flat morassy wilderness; but now it is justly esteemed the most fructiferous description of land in Scotland; forms the chief part of the far-famed Carse of Stirling; and wears all the habiliments of the chastest affluent adorning, and the most luscious beauty. The dryfield rises suddenly, and considerably above the level of the carse; presents, along the boundary-line, the general appearance of the banks of a river,—affording clear indication of having been land long before the carse ceased to be the bed of a frith; occupies by much the most extensive section of the parochial area; and is, in general, arable and in a state of beautiful cultivation. The moorland lies, in a sense behind the dryfield, but, in strict truth, forms a proximately triangular section in the south-west; it comprises about a fourth, or somewhat more of the whole area; it attains an altitude considerably higher than that of the

dryfield, and swells up into elevations which belong to the east end of the long broad range of the Lennox-Hills [which see]: and, though in many places arable, and on every farm possessing capacity to supply its own inhabitants with food, it is on the whole most profitably employed in the rearing of black cattle and sheep. Nearly all the dryfield and a great part of the moorland appear to have been, at a comparatively recent period, covered with wood. The royal forest of Dundaff must have comprehended the high grounds at the extreme south of the moorland which still bear the name of Dundaff; and the royal forest of Stirling can hardly fail to have comprehended the extreme northern division of the dryfield. Even the carse must, at one time, have been forest ground; and, in consequence of the felling and the natural fall of its trees, and the settlement upon it of numerous tribes of the long-familied moss-plants, it certainly formed, at the epoch of the battle of Bannockburn, an almost impassable morass. At present, and increasingly for 60 or 70 years past, the face of the whole country—which naturally is beautiful, and derives rich adornings from the forms of the encincturing hill-ranges, and the fantastically lovely windings of the Forth,—exhibits the embellishments of innumerable enclosures, many thriving plantations, various smiling villages, and not a few elegant mansions and villas.—Coal everywhere abounds; limestone—so rich as to yield out of 96 bolls only one boll of sand or refuse—is plentiful; freestone and ironstone likewise add much to the mineral wealth. The coal is of very superior quality, burns with a bright flame, emits a great heat, and has very little sulphureous impregnation; and, it seems to be inexhaustible in quantity, and is worked for the supply of the northern parts of Stirlingshire, and the southern parts of Perthshire, and for considerable exportation by the Forth. The collieries of Bannockburn, Auchinbowie, and Pleasmuir, are the most ancient, and perhaps the most frequented; but new pits are from time to time opened. The chief manufacture is that of tartans at Bannockburn. Other manufactures are cotton-weaving, the tanning of leather, nail-making, and the distillation of malt spirits. The principal estates and mansions are Touch, Touch-Adam, Polmaise, Sauchie, Bannockburn, Craigforth, Auchinbowie, Stuart-hall, Throsk, Carnock, Grunyards, Plean, and lands belonging to the town and hospitals of Stirling. The villages, with their respective population, in 1838, are St. Ninian's, with 1,329, noticed below; Bannockburn, with 1,927, noticed in its appropriate place; Cambusbarron, 2 miles west of St. Ninian's, with 485; Milton and Whins, half-a-mile south of St. Ninian's, with 433; Newhouse and Bellfield, half-a-mile north of St. Ninian's, with 348; Charteris-hall, with 170; Bannockburn colliery, with 479; Greenyards colliery, with 238; Auchinbowie colliery, with 154; Plean colliery, with 146; and a suburban part of the town of Stirling, with 420. The turnpike from Stirling to Glasgow extends 4½ miles southward through the parish, sends off 1 mile from the northern boundary the turnpike south-south-westward to Falkirk and Stirling, and, in either its trunk or its two branches, is lined by the major part of the villages. Another turnpike at right angles with it, and emerging from the southern extremity of the town of Stirling, stretches westward to communicate with Buchlyvie and Drymen, and eastward to communicate with places lying immediately on the Forth. Population, in 1801, 6,849; in 1831, 9,552. Houses 1,706. Assessed property, in 1815, £41,518.

St. Ninian's, owing to its being debateable ground between the Saxon powers on the south and the Pictish and Scottish powers on the north, was probably the scene of many rude and unrecorded skirmishes and great deeds of arms; and, in comparatively more modern times, it was the theatre of three important and memorable battles. The earliest of the three was the battle of Stirling, fought on the 13th September, 1297, between the Scottish troops under the patriotic Wallace, and an invading English army under Hugh Cressingham, and John, Earl of Surrey and Sussex. When the English came in sight they beheld the Scottish army posted near Cambuskenneth, on the hill now called Abbey-craig; and they for some time continued harmlessly to gaze on the confronting array, while their generals despatched two cowled messengers to attempt to buy Wallace's submission by an offer of peace, till they were stung by taunts from the patriot knight to march toward the timber bridge which then stood at Kildean, and to rush across the river. After a large portion had crossed, the Scottish advanced to the main attack, and sent off a strong detachment to take possession of the bridge. Many of the English wheeling round to retreat to the north bank, some of them were precipitated into the river, and others became squeezed into a mass upon the bridge, and, either by their aggregate weight, or in consequence of a previous stratagem of Wallace in sawing through the main beam, brought down the whole fabric in a wild crash, and were ingulphed in the waters. Those of the English who had formed, and stood to sustain the shock of the main attack, fought for a while with great bravery, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, an officer of noted experience and courage; they induced the Scottish to make a feint of retreating, but soon saw them stand at bay, and make a vigorous onset, and, at the same moment, were attacked in the rear by a party who had made a compass round the Abbey-craig; and they were at length entirely routed, and—in addition to those who were drowned in the river—left five thousand of their number, among whom were Cressingham and a nephew of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, slain upon the field. The defeat seems to have been effected about the place now called Corn-town, near the Forth, and to have been completed at the Torwood,—a forest, the only surviving part of which is now in the united parish of Larbert and Dunipace. The victory was the most signal which Wallace ever gained in a regularly fought field, and cost him but an inconsiderable loss in slain.—The second of the great conflicts on the theatre of St. Ninian's was the celebrated and boasted battle of Bannockburn, and is duly noticed in our article on that locality. The third was the battle of Sauchie, or of Sauchieburn, or Stirling, fought on the 11th June, 1488, between James III. and his insurgent nobles. The two armies met on a tract of ground, now called Little Canglar, on the east side of the streamlet of Sauchieburn, about 2 miles south of Stirling, and 1 from the field of Bannockburn. The malcontent army was 18,000 strong, and was ranged in three divisions, commanded respectively by Lords Home and Hailes, by Lord Gray, and by officers acting as prompters to the Prince of Scotland, a youth of 15. The King's army is variously stated in strength, and was also disposed in three divisions, commanded, we are not told under what arrangement, by the Earls of Menteith and Crawford, the Lords Erskine, Graham, Ruthven, and Maxwell, and Sir David Lindsay of Byres. The King was armed cap-a-pie, and mounted on a stately charger, presented to him by Sir David Lindsay, with the assurance that he might at any moment trust his safety to the animal's agility, and surefootedness, provided he could keep his seat; but where he was stationed, or what part he proposed to take in the impending engage-

ment, we are not informed. The malcontents saw their first line driven back, at the onset, by the royalists; but, the second division speedily giving support, all became composed and firm; and they soon, not only recovered their ground, but pushed the first and the second lines of the royalists back to the third. James III. was not noted for courage, and rapidly lost the little he possessed; and—previous to the striking of any decisive blow—he put spurs to his horse, and galloped off, with the view, as is conjectured, of getting on board his fleet, which lay in sight at 5 miles' distance. After the King's flight, his troops continued to fight with great bravery; but, eventually finding themselves unable to stand their ground, and disheartened by a flying rumour of the King's death, they began to retreat towards Stirling, and were allowed to retire without much pursuit. The victorious army lay all night upon the field, and next day marched to Linlithgow. The number of slain on both sides must have been great, as the action was of several hours' duration, and stubbornly maintained; and, on the royalists' side, it included the Earl of Glencairn, and some other persons of high rank. As the King, in his flight, was on the point of crossing the Bannock at the village of Milltown, a mile east of the field of battle, his horse started at the sight of a pitcher which a woman, in the act of drawing water, threw from her at the sight of a man riding toward her at full gallop. James was thrown violently to the ground, and sustained such damage from his fall and the weight of his armour, that he fainted away; and was removed, by the miller and his wife, into a mill in the immediate vicinity, and treated by them, though ignorant of his rank, with every possible care. When he had somewhat recovered, he told who he was; and, supposing himself dying, called for a priest. The miller's wife flew in search of a ghostly adviser, and, meeting a party of the malcontents who had observed the King's flight, and were endeavouring to track his steps, entreated that, if there were a priest among them, he would stop and "confess his majesty." "I," said one of them, whose name is not certainly known, "I am a priest: lead me to him." Being introduced, he approached on his knees under pretence of reverence, treacherously ascertained that the King thought he would recover if he had the aid of a surgeon, and then stabbed him several times in the heart. The scene of this tragedy is still standing, and bears the name of Beaton's-mill, which it is said to have received from the miller who figures in the narrative. When more spacious mills were erected in its vicinity, it was converted into a dwelling-house; it has also been renovated in the upper part, and undergone various repairs; but, in the lower parts of its walls, the stones of which are much mouldered by the weather in the lapse of ages, it is strictly the same which received the unfortunate monarch.

St. Ninian's is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the heads of families. Stipend £345 3s.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £2,700 13s. 8d. Stipend of an assistant £50, from the heritors, and between £70 and £80 by voluntary contribution. The church was built in 1751, has not since been altered, and is cold, damp, and uncomfortable. Sittings 1,500. A chapel at Buckieburn, in the moorland district, 5 miles from the village of St. Ninian's, is officiated in monthly or oftener by the minister or his assistant. A *quoad sacra* parish-church was built in 1838 at Bannockburn, for a district with a population of about 3,000. Estimated cost £1,728. Another *quoad sacra* parish-church was erected in 1839 at Plean, in the southern extremity of St. Ninian's. Estimated cost £400. Sittings 300. In its immediate vicinity is an asylum, founded by the late Colonel William Simpson, for the residence and support of indigent old men, preferentially such as have served in the army or navy; and, in 1840, it had 22 inmates, and possessed capacity and resources for the reception of more. The trustees of this charity gave ground for the site of the Plean church, and for a cemetery; and agreed that the chaplain of the asylum should be the minister, without any additional salary. A Relief congregation was established in 1774; and their place of worship was built two years earlier, at a cost of about £1,100. Sittings 1,340. The charge is collegiate. Stipend of the first minister £105, with a manse and grounds worth £25; of the second minister, £120; with an allowance to the two alternately of £5 at each communion. A United Secession congregation was established in 1835. Their place of worship—built in 1797—was, in 1837, purchased and repaired at a cost of £468. Sittings 450. Stipend £100. An ecclesiastical census taken in 1836, but supposed by the minister to have made omissions, exhibited the population as then 9,379; of whom 4,428 were churchmen, 4,839 were dissenters, and 112 were nondescripts. In 1834, the parish-school was conducted by two teachers, and attended by 100 scholars; and 15 non-parochial-schools, were conducted by 15 teachers, and attended by 865 scholars. Salary attached to the parish-school, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £65 fees. —St. Ninian's figures conspicuously in the history of what is ecclesiastically called intrusion. In March, 1734, Mr. James Mackie was inducted with the consent of the heritors, but in opposition to the will of a great proportion of the parishioners; and, during his incumbency of nearly 20 years, about one-half of the inhabitants of the parish are said to have become Seceders. In June, 1773, after almost the whole of the parishioners had opposed the settlement of a Mr. David Thomson, and had carried on a process against him during eight years before the General Assembly, he was forcibly inducted. The great body of the adherents of the Establishment now went off, and were formed into the congregation of Relief. But previous to Mr. Thomson's death in 1787, his hearers were indulged with the choice of an assistant, and began gradually to augment in number; and in 1788, they bought up from voluntary contributions, and at a cost of between £600 and £700, the rights of the patron.—A chapel—dedicated to the Virgin Mary—anciently stood at Skoek, about a mile down the stream from Bannockburn. The Kirk of Moor, or 'Kirkamuir,' is stated apart from St. Ninian's in the commissary's list of parishes; and the place of worship—now pulled down—stood about 3 miles south-west of the present moorland chapel of Buckieburn, and was under the patronage of the family of Montrose.—St. Ninian's parish was originally called Ecclis, the Gaelic name for church, and a word closely akin in structure to the Latin ecclesia, of the same signification. The saint from whom the parish has its modern name is, in Ireland, called Ringan, and in Scotland, indifferently Ringan and Ninian. Monkish legend says much respecting him, but credible history very little. About the year 452, the Scottish ecclesiastics became infected with the Pelagian heresy, and, according to most historians, were visited by Palladius from Rome, with the view of recovering them from error. Ninian is mentioned among Palladius' disciples as highly distinguished by both learning and sanctity. He is said—but on very suspicious authority—to have occasionally inhabited a cave on the sea-shore of Wigtonshire, and to have founded a monastery at Candida Casa, the site of the modern Whithorn, and, in the middle ages, of

the cathedral of the see of Galloway. His labours, whatever they might be, were probably confined to Galloway, or, at most, to the province of Valentia; as the country north of that province does appear not to have received Christianity till a later date. Many churches and chapels, though all apparently in times succeeding the overthrow of Culdeeism, and the introduction of popery, were dedicated to his memory.* Near the south port of Stirling, within the limits of the great St. Ninian's parish, is a very copious and pure spring, anciently dedicated to the saint, and still called St. Ninian's well. Various localities in cities and towns are also named after St. Ninian, and in some instances commemorate ecclesiastical structures, dedicated to his tutelage.

The village of ST. NINIAN'S stands nominally 1 or 1¼ mile south of Stirling, on the great southern turnpike immediately above its forking into the lines respectively to Edinburgh and to Glasgow; but by means of the Stirling suburb of Melville-place, and of the conjoint village of Newhouse and Bellfield, it is, with two brief interruptions, really continuous with Stirling; and though forming rather a far-off and straggling appendage than a suburb, it is comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries. The village consists chiefly of one long antiquated and not spacious street. Many of its houses are white-washed, and made, by the simple accident of colour, to wear a comparatively lively appearance; but most are old-fashioned, clumsy, and utterly destitute of sprightliness or grace. Many bear rude but curious sculpturings,—some of considerably ancient dates, and others of the tools of the tradesmen to whom they originally belonged. On one are the principal implements of a smithy, with a horse-shoe and nails; and on another are the utensils of an old-fashioned inn or public-house, the pint-stoup and the punch-bowl particularly conspicuous. The steeple of the town stands at a considerable distance from the church, and rarely fails to excite the traveller's surprise at so singular a divorce. The church—which was attached to it, the predecessor of the present—was used by the Highland army, in 1746, as a powder-magazine, and, either from design, or more probably by accident, was blown up on the eve of their retreat to the north. The explosion very strangely left the steeple uninjured, yet it shattered the church almost to atoms, and left scarcely one stone upon another; it killed several of the Highlanders, and some of the natives; and it was heard in one direction at Dunblane, and in another at Linlithgow. The village has a share in the Bannockburn and Stirling staple manufacture of tartans, and other woollen stuffs; it is the seat of an extensive manufacture of nails, which have the reputation of being very superior in quality; and it takes part in the tanning of leather and other departments of the parish's productive labour. The Relief meeting-house is situated in the village, and occasions a presbytery of the Relief body to take name from St. Ninian's instead of Stirling. Dr. Robert Henry, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and the author of a well-known voluminous History of Britain, was a native of St. Ninian's.

NINIAN'S (ST.) ISLE. See DUNROSSNESS.

* Thus we have Kil Ninian in Mull; Kil St. Ninian in Colmonell; St. Ninian's in Alyth; St Ninian's chapel, now a cemetery, in Banff-shire; St. Ninian's in Inverness-shire; Nonekill or St. Ninian's chapel in Kultearn; the chapelry of St. Ninian in the cathedral church of Ross; the chapelry of St. Ninian in the cathedral church of Elgin; St. Ninian's chapel in Castle-hill, Aberdeen; St. Ninian's chapel at the west port of Linlithgow; St. Ninian's chapel in the parish of St. Vigean's, in the vicinity of which is St. Ninian's well, once a reputed cure for many diseases; St. Ninian's chapel on Rouna-Riugan, or Ninian's Point, in Bute; and St. Ninian's chapel in Ringan's, or Ronyan's isle, in Shetland.

NINIAN'S (ST.). See GOVAN.

NISBET, a small village in the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire, situated on the left bank of the Tyne; 4½ miles south-west of Haddington.

NISBET, an abrogated parish in Roxburghshire, now united to CRAILING: which see.

NITH (THE), the largest of the three chief rivers of Dumfries-shire, and that which gives the name of Nithsdale to the western division of the county. Two of its three principal head-streams rise on the north side respectively of Prickeny and Benbain-hills, 2½ miles asunder, and both on the boundary between the parishes of New Cumnock and Dalmellington in Ayrshire; and they run, the one 4 miles northward, and the other 3½ miles north-eastward, to a junction at Waterhead. The united stream then runs 2¼ miles east-north eastward, and receives on its right bank the third head-water, a streamlet 5 miles long; and thence it flows 5½ miles eastward to the boundary between Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire, passing the village of New Cumnock, and receiving in its vicinity from the south, Connal-burn and the beautiful and rapid Afton-water. Its subsidiary tributaries hitherto are not fewer than about 25; but they are, most part, the tiniest rills, coldly creeping out from among moss and heath. The Nith itself, till after it gets quite away from Ayrshire, is one of the most cheerless of streams, sluggish, shallow, seldom more than 15 feet wide, deeply tinctured with moss, and rarely graced with plantation, copse, a sheet of verdure, or even a bold bank to relieve the dreary monotony of its brown moorland landscape. After entering Dumfries-shire, it flows 5 miles eastward through the parish of Kirkconnel, and 8 miles south-eastward to Enterkinfoot in Durisdeer, 1½ mile of the distance, being on the boundary between Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, and 4½ miles through the interior of the latter, and it then assumes a southerly direction over a distance of 7 miles, through Durisdeer, along the boundary between Morton and Penpont, and across small wings of Morton and Closeburn, to the confluence with it of the Skaar. Its chief tributaries thus far, are, on its right bank, Kello-water between Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, Euchan-water and Polbroke and Elliock-burns in Sanquhar, Marburn between Durisdeer and Penpont, and Skaar-water at the termination of the southerly course; and, on its left bank, Aymer-water in Kirkconnel, Crawick-water between Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, Minnick-water in Sanquhar, Enterkin-burn in Durisdeer, Carron-water between Durisdeer and Morton, and Cample-water in Closeburn. The principal architecture on its banks are the pleasant village of Kirkconnel, the ancient burgh and ruined castle of Sanquhar, the magnificent ducal palace of Drumlanrig in Durisdeer, and, on a rising ground a little to the east in Morton, the large and beautiful village of Thornhill. Its banks till below Sanquhar, though quite redeemed from the dreariness which characterizes them in Ayrshire, are simply agreeable, consisting chiefly of a verdant vale overlooked by variform but not grand or bold mountain-land; but they are afterwards exquisitely rich in almost all the varieties of the choicest landscape, now exhibiting a narrow and acclivitous pass thick with copse, or crowned with grove, shaven down into the naked scaur, or rugged, shelving or precipitous with rock now bursting abroad into an expanse of valley, blooming and luscious as a garden, and screened with warm-coloured and finely outlined mountain-heights, and now presenting such rapid alternations of slope, undulation, haugh, and hill as surprise and charm a tourist by the mingled wealth and number of the transitions. From the confluence with it of the Skaar, it flows over a dis-

tance of 11½ miles south-east by southward to a point 5 furlongs above the confluence with it of the Cairn; it then makes a bold and beautiful sweep of ¾ of a mile westward; and thence, over a distance of 8 or 8½ miles, it runs nearly due southward to the Solway frith. Its sinuosities are numerous, and in some places constant; but, with the exception noticed, they are never bold, though always graceful, and do not impair the general or prevailing character of the direction. Over all the distance south of the Skaar—abating some trifling pendicles in the parish of Holywood—the river forms parochial boundary-lines; and has on its right bank, Keir, Dunscore, and Holywood in Dumfries-shire, and Terregles, Troqueer, Newabbey, and Kirkbean in Kirkcudbrightshire; and, on its left bank, Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock, all in Dumfries-shire. Its chief tributaries in this division, are, on its right bank, the Cairn or Cluden, between Holywood and Terregles, the Cargen in Troqueer, and the Newabbey Pow in Newabbey; and, on its left bank, Duncow-burn in Kirkmahoe. The architecture which overlooks it consists of a profusion of mansions at intervals in all the parishes, and occasionally in thick files of the venerable ruins of Lincluden college in Terregles, of the ruined but still splendid monastery of Newabbey in Newabbey, of the glad and lovely burgh of Dumfries, with its less attractive Galloway suburb of Maxwelltown, and of the beanteous and cheerful sea-port village of Glencaple in Caerlaverock. For 3½ miles after receiving the Skaar, the river runs between the beautiful grounds of Keir, slowly rising like a green and softly wooded gallery on the one hand, and the fine expanse of the singularly improved and now luxuriant plain of Closeburn, darkly overhung by the Queensberry heights on the other; it now becomes pent up for about 2 miles by the low and delightfully variform terminations opposite to each other of spurs from the mountain-ranges on the back-ground, and, while traversing this space it is decked out with mansion, and demesne, and wood, and lawn, amidst nooks and recesses, hilly abutments and diversified slopes, till picturesqueness becomes absolutely profuse and almost excessive. On its clearing the sort of gorgeous pass—in the course of which the great Nithsdale road crosses it by the well-known "Auld Girth brig"—the hills recede from it in sweeps which respectively describe the arc of a circle; and while they form soft and finely-featured screens which terminate on the one side in the low green heights of Mousewald, and, on the other, in the bold grand form of Criffel, they enclose an oval plain of from 6 to 8 miles in breadth; and along the centre of this, the joyous and pebbly Nith trots amidst constant verdure, and multitudinous gardens and other elements of the most luscious landscape, to the sea. About 2½ miles below Dumfries, it begins slowly to expand into an estuary; and between Craiglebock-rocks and the tiny headland at Caerlaverock-castle, where it fairly becomes lost in the Solway frith, 4¾ or 5 miles below the point of begun expansion, it attains a breadth of 2¼ miles. A high wier or "caul" is carried across it at Dumfries, to divert its water-power to the burgh's suite of large grain mills; and beyond this obstruction the tide does not rise. Nowhere is the magnificence, or at least the rare and romantic character, of the famous Solway tide displayed with finer effect than in the estuary of the Nith: see GLENCAPLE. Owing principally to the tide's impetuosity, the navigation of the river is difficult to seamen unacquainted with its peculiarities; but it has been greatly improved, and is identified with considerable traffic. The Nith, exclusive of all minor bends and windings, has altogether a course of about 49 miles; but, if viewed in connexion either with its scenery or the agricultural wealth of the country which it drains, it possesses a degree of importance much beyond the proportion of the length of its stream, or the volume of its waters. In the bleak or upper part of its course, it is celebrated for the excellence of its trout; and, near the sea, it abounds with salmon.

NITHSDALE, the western one of the three great divisions of Dumfries-shire, so named from its being drained and traversed by the river Nith. Except that the Ayrshire and the Kirkcudbrightshire portions of the natural basin of the Nith and its tributaries are not included in what is called Nithsdale, we should, were we to attempt to describe the district, do little more than repeat what we have said in the preceding article on the river. The soil, in most parts of Nithsdale, is light and dry; capable, except in frost and snow, of being ploughed at any period during the winter; and well-fitted for an early reception of the seed-furrow. But in the larger part of the other two divisions of the county the soil is wet, and, when ploughed early in winter, is so apt to run into grass, and to have corn sown upon it choked, that it cannot, without imprudence on the part of the husbandman, receive the seed-furrow till spring. One plough on a farm in Nithsdale, will, in consequence, turn up nearly as much ground as two will do in the wet parts of the other districts. Owing to so important a difference, the Nithsdale farms are, in general, much larger than those of Annandale and Eskdale.—The district even yet is of not very well-defined limits, or has along its east side much ground which is debateable between it and Annandale; but anciently it had still more uncertain and occasionally shifting limits, and probably included at times, not only all or nearly all the territory actually drained by the Nith, but tracts of country on its exterior. The original name was Strathnith or Stranith. In the reign of David I., Stranith was possessed by Dunegal, a Gaelic chief. To this eminent person—who is scarcely mentioned by history—genealogists trace up the descent of the celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray. Four sons of Dunegal appear, after his death, to have shared among them his extensive possessions of Stranith; only two of whom—Randolph and Duvenald—can now be traced. Randolph, the eldest son, possessed a large share; and, as the head of the family, he was superior of the whole, and transmitted the designation of Lord of Stranith to his posterity. He married Bethoc, the heiress of the lands of Bedrule and Buecastle in Teviotdale, and gave his name Randolph as a surname to his descendants. Thomas Randolph, his grandson, who was lineally Lord of Stranith, and became, in 1266, sheriff of Roxburgh, and from 1269 to 1278, the chamberlain of Scotland, married Isabel, the eldest daughter of Robert Bruce, the daughter of the Earl of Carrick, the sister of Robert Bruce, the restorer of the monarchy. Their son was the famous Sir Thomas Randolph of Stranith, who, for his eminent services, obtained from his uncle the earldom of Moray, the lordship of Annandale, and other estates. Duvenald, the younger son of Dunegal of Stranith, appears to have obtained the barony of Sanquhar, the lands of Morton, and some other possessions in Upper Nithsdale; and he was probably the Duvenald who, along with Ulgric, led the men of Galloway at the battle of the Standard in 1138, and fell in the conflict. His descendants assumed, in the 13th century, the surname of Edgar from the name of his son; and they continued, in the 14th century, to hold various lands in Dumfries-shire. Richard Edgar, during the reign of Robert Bruce, possessed the castle and half the barony of

Sanquhar, with some adjacent lands; and Donald Edgar obtained from David II. the captainship of the clan Macgowan in Nithsdale. Other considerable families enjoyed, at an early period, some possessions in the district. Sir John Comyn possessed the manors of Dalswinton and Duncow; and the progenitors of the Lord Maxwells possessed Caerlaverock, and held out its ancient castle against many a stout siege. Under Robert II. Nithsdale obtained new superiors. Sir William Douglas, natural son of Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, married Giles, the daughter of the King, received with her a grant of Nithsdale, and was constituted sheriff of Dumfries. His only child, his daughter Giles—called, in the encomiastic language of a simple age, 'the Fair Maid of Nithsdale,' and who inherited her father's lordship and sheriffdom—married, first, Henry Sinclair, the Earl of Orkney, and next, in 1418, Alexander Stewart, the son of James, who was the brother of Robert II., and had obtained from Robert Bruce the lands of Durisdeer. Her son, by her first marriage, was William, Earl of Orkney, and inherited Nithsdale and the sheriffship of Dumfries; but, in 1455, he was induced to resign the two latter to James II. for the earldom of Caithness. Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar is, 1457, called Vicecomes de Nithsdale, and again, in 1459, is called sheriff of Nithsdale; and his son Robert obtained, in 1464, from James III., a confirmation of the sheriffship, and in 1468, a grant of the office of coroner of Nithsdale. The two offices of sheriff and coroner between the Restoration and the Revolution, passed into the possession of the Douglases of Drumlanrig. This family—whose eventual identification with the Scotts of Buccleuch, has placed under the shadow of the united ducal coronets of Buccleuch and Queensferry such magnificent portions of Nithsdale, Eskdale, Teviotdale, Ettrick-forest, and other districts in the border counties—continued to hold the offices till the abolition of all hereditary jurisdictions. In 1620, Robert, 8th Lord Maxwell, was created Earl of Nithsdale. William, the 5th Earl, took part with the Pretender in 1745, and was attainted, and condemned to be beheaded; but, through the address and courage of his Countess, the Lady Winifred Herbert, a daughter of the Marquis of Powys, he made an extraordinary escape from the Tower.

NITSHILL, a village in the *quoad sacra* parish of Levern, Renfrewshire, 4 miles distant from Paisley. Population, in 1841, 821.

NOBLEHOUSE, a stage inn, 18 miles south of Edinburgh, and 3 east of Linton, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and in the parish of Newlands, Peebles-shire.

NOCHTIE (The), a rivulet of 7 miles length of course, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. It rises close on the boundary with Banffshire, and runs south-eastward to the Don.

NODESDALE (The), an interesting stream in the parish of Largs: which see.

NORAN (The), a clear, rapid, and beautiful stream in the northern division of Forfarshire. It rises between Common Cotes and Mount Sned, on the boundary between Tannadice and Lethnot; flows 4¾ miles southward and 1 mile south-eastward in the interior of the former parish; and then runs 3¾ miles south-eastward, and ¾ of a mile south-south-eastward, between Tannadice on its right bank and Fearn and Caraldstone on its left, to a confluence with the South Esk, between Roughmount and Wardend. The Noran is an excellent trouting stream. An elegant mansion, called Noranside, with a suite of offices, was recently erected on its banks.

NORMAN'S LAW. See Abdie.

NORRIESTOWN, a *quoad sacra* parish and village in the district of Monteith, Perthshire. The parish consists of certain portions of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Port-of-Monteith, Kincardine, and Kilmadock, disjoined *quoad sacra*, in 1652, by an act of the Scottish parliament. Its length is about 7 miles, its breadth about 5 miles, and its area about 35 square miles. Population, in 1841, 1,284. Houses 240. The church was rebuilt in 1812, and repaired in 1833, at a cost of £1,100, obtained by local assessment. Sittings 870. Stipend £95; glebe £12. An endowment on the parish, called the Norriestown fund, was obtained by collections in the congregations of the seven northern synods, consists of the rents of two farms in which the proceeds were invested, yields a gross annual amount of £134, and is under the trusteeship of the General Assembly.—The village stands nearly in the centre of the detached part of Kincardine, 2 miles north of the Forth, 6 south-east of Callander, and 10 west of Stirling, on the road to the south side of Loch-Katrine. Population, in 1841, 105. It is now continuous with the village of Thornhill, and, along with it, stands on both sides of the road along the summit of a rising ground. Most of the inhabitants are labourers; a few are employed in tanning. Population of Thornhill, in 1841, 531.

NORTH BERWICK. See Berwick [North].

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—This important branch in the railway system of Scotland, extending along the eastern coast, from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed, is 58 miles in length. The act for its formation was obtained in July 1844, and it was opened to the public on the 18th of June, 1846. On leaving the terminus under the North Bridge in Edinburgh, it passes by a tunnel under the south-east shoulder of the Calton-hill, skirts Portobello on the south, passes Musselburgh a little to the south of Inveresk, the station-house being 6½ miles from Edinburgh, and then bends northwards and runs parallel to the coast, to the Meadowmill station, 10½ miles from Edinburgh, and mid-distance between Prestonpans and Tranent. Leaving Meadowmill, it intersects the district of country on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745, and at 13½ miles from Edinburgh reaches the hamlet of Longniddry, where the Haddington branch, 4½ miles in length, joins it from the south. At 17½ miles from Edinburgh, it reaches Redhouse station; at 15½, Ballencrieff station; at 17½, Drem station, and at 23½ Linton, the great central station for the district of East Lothian. From Linton it proceeds to the seaport town of Dunbar, 29 miles distant from Edinburgh; whence it passes by Eastburns, Bilsdean, and Dunglass, to the Cockburnspath station, 37 miles distant from Edinburgh. The scenery near this station is very beautiful, and the line crosses a ravine at Dunglass by a magnificent viaduct of which the principal feature is an arch 130 feet in height, and 130 feet in span. The next station is Grant's House, in Berwickshire, 41½ miles from Edinburgh; the next, Reston station, 46½ miles. From Reston, the line pursues a somewhat devious course till it reaches the Ayton station 50½ miles from Edinburgh. From this point it runs in a north-east direction, and then turns eastward and runs pretty close on the sea-beach, from Burnmouth to the temporary station at Berwick, 58 miles distant from Edinburgh. In addition to the branch-line to Haddington, already executed and in vigorous operation, the company contemplate executing, 1. Two short branches, each about a mile long, the one striking off from near Bankton, to Trancnt; and the other from near the same point, to the town of Prestonpans and the harbour of Cockenzie. 2. A branch about five miles long, from the main line near Drem, to the burgh of North Berwick, one of the best frequented sea-bathing quarters on the Forth: and 3. A branch about nine miles long, to Dunse, the principal town in Berwickshire.

NORTH FERRY. See Queensferry.

NORTHMAVEN, or Northmavine, a parish in Shetland, comprehending the northern part of Mainland, and a number of environing islets. The mainland part is washed on the west and north by the Atlantic ocean; on the east by Yell-sound and Sulem voe, which separate it from the island of Yell and the parish of Delting; and on the south by an isthmus of only 100 yards, nearly all submerged at spring-tides, and by St. Magnus-bay, which divide it from the parishes of Delting, Aithsting, Papa-Stour, and Sandness. Its length is 16 miles, its greatest breadth 8 miles, and its superficial extent about 80,000 acres. Its outline is proximately triangular, but has many irregularities. The cultivated lands, or farms—here

called 'rooms'—bear a very small proportion to the hill and pasture-grounds, and are mere scattered pendicles situated near the shore and round the bays. On each side of the isthmus, at the south end of the parish, the hills rise almost perpendicular. Seven miles from the northern extremity rises Rona-hill, or Mons Ronaldi, the highest ground not only in this parish but in all Shetland, stated in the Old Statistical Account to be 3,944 feet of ascertained altitude, but estimated by Dr. Edmonston at certainly not more, though possibly less, than 2,000 feet. This hill is generally the first Scottish land seen by ships approaching from the north-west; and it commands a prospect of all Shetland. On its summit is a rude antique structure surmounted by a pyramidal tower of small stones. Islets, holms, stacks, and solitary rocky pillars, form an almost continuous cordon round the parish, and, at all times, but especially in a storm, render its coast grandly picturesque. The chief of them, for size and pasture, are Lamba, Eagleshay, Nibon, and Gunister. Among the most remarkable are a rock which rises sheer up on all sides, and, at a few miles distance, has the appearance of a ship with all her sails set; two very high and quite inaccessible pillars in its vicinity, on which the larger kind of cormorants nestle in alternate years; and a rock, called the Maiden Skerry, whose summit has never been trodden by man, and affords undisturbed nestling-ground to the largest or black-backed gulls. Other islets and objects still more remarkable will be noticed in the article Shetland Isles. The west coast of the parish consists, in several places, of stupendously high crags, which seem to have been rather rent and abraded by storm and billow than torn by volcano or upheaved by earthquake. The northern extremity is a small peninsula, called Fetheland, and enclosed by a stone fence. The principal voes which indent the coast are Hillswick and Sandwick, on the south; Hamna, Rona's, and Sand, on the west; and Burra, Colafirth, Quoyafirth, Gluss, and Sulem, on the east. The antiquities are, a chain of watch-houses, similar in structure to that on Rona's hill, and many remains of burrows, or dunes, commonly called Picts' houses, but none of them entire or of remarkable magnitude. Population, in 1801, 2,045; in 1831, 2,386; in 1841, 2,504. Houses 407; in 1841, 456. The population of Hillswick, the principal village, in 1841, was 211. Houses 34. Assessed property, in 1815, £245.—Northmaven is in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £15. The parish-church is situated at Hillswick, in the south-west, and was built in 1733, and re-seated in 1822. Sittings 583. Another parish-church existed in the south-east; but, on becoming ruinous, was abandoned in 1761. A Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established at North Rae in 1825. Their chapel was built in 1828, at a cost of £97; and is used also both statedly for a Sabbath-school, and occasionally for service by ministers of other denominations. Sittings 208. Stipend moderate and variable. An Independent congregation was established at Sulem in 1810. Their place of worship was built in 1828, at a cost of £40 or £50. Sittings 160. Stipend not known. About 250 of the parishioners are dissenters. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 50 scholars, and six private schools by 130. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary, £25, with £4 fees.

NORTHMUIR, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Population, in 1841, 297. Houses 65.

NORTH YELL. See Yell (North).

NOSS, an island in the parish of Bressay, Shetland, about 5 or 6 miles in circumference, lying east of Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. Population, in 1841, 24. Houses 3. The island is reckoned one of the most fertile and pleasant in Shetland. A promontory on its east side is called Nosshead. But the most interesting object connected with it, and one of the greatest curiosities in Shetland, is a holm or islet on its south side, called the Holm of Noss. This islet, only 500 feet long, 170 broad, and 160 high, is perfectly mural, rises sheer up to its greatest altitude on all sides from the sea, and possesses a level and richly-swarded surface. The opposite rock, on Noss island, is also mural, and of the same height as the Holm; and is separated from it by a channel 240 feet wide. A wooden trough or cradle suspended to ropes and made to acquire a sliding motion, and possessing sufficient capacity for conveying a man with one sheep at a time, serves to keep the Holm in command as a valuable piece of sheep pasture. A rock called the Noup towers up like a stupendous tower in the vicinity of the Noss, and attains, on one side, a precipitous and almost perpendicular height above sea-level of not much less than 500 feet.

NOSS-HEAD, a bold rocky promontory on the south side of Keiss or Sinclair's bay, 3½ miles north-east of Wick, Caithness-shire. A little west of it stand the ruins of Castle-Girnigoe, the chief ancient baronial stronghold of the Earls of Caithness. From a cove or small bay, called Mursligoe, and frequented by seals, a dry passage leads through a rock into a vast cave under Noss-head.

NOTH, a hill in the parish of Rhynie and Essie, Aberdeenshire. It is of a conical form, and rises about 600 feet from its base, and at least 1,000 above the level of the sea. Some appearances on its summit have been variously regarded as the remains of a vitrified fort, or the indications of an extinct volcano.

NUNGATE, a suburb of Haddington: which see.

NUNRAW. See Garvald.

NUN'S-ISLAND, an islet in the Hebrides, in the immediate vicinity of Iona. Its sole interest consists in its being the scene of some doubtful passages in the Monkish or Romish version of the history of the Culdees: see Iona.

NUTHILL. See Falkland.

O

OA, a parliamentary parish in the island of Islay. It belongs *quoad civilia* to the parish of Kildalton; and occupies the south-eastern peninsula of the island. The church is of modern erection. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £3. The name Oa, indifferently with that of Keamoath, belongs topographically, as well as parochially, to the peninsula. On the summit of the rock which forms the western extremity of the point of Oa, stands the old castle or fort of Dun-Aidh. The structure, though quite a ruin, indicates quondam possession of very remarkable strength; and it presides over a scene of much impressiveness and grandeur.

OATHLAW, a parish in the centre of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Tannadice; on the east by Aberlemno; on the south by Aberlemno and Rescobie; and on the south-west and west by Kirriemuir. It is 6 miles long from east to west, and nowhere more than 3 miles broad. Area 3,870 acres. Its ancient name, and the name still in use of several of its chief localities, is FINHAVEN: which see. From the summit of the hill of Finhaven, which forms a ridge along the southern boundary, the surface slopes gently into Strathmore, and stretches out toward the other boundaries in a plain. The soil is, in general, clayey and retentive; and, though much improved by marl from Rescobie, and by draining, is repressed in its energies by the distance and dearth of lime. Upwards of 2,800 acres are arable, and about 900 are under plantation. Neat and commodious farm-steads, well-trimmed hawthorn enclosures, and a profusion of wood disposed in ornamental belts, give the district a peculiarly snug appearance. The river South Esk traces for ¼ of a mile the northern boundary, passes away for 2¾ miles into the parish of Tannadice, resumes for half-a-mile its course along the boundary, runs for 1½ mile across the interior, and then for half-a-mile traces the southern boundary. It here flows between very low banks, occasionally floods the adjacent grounds and changes its channel, and is, in general, shallow, and about 46 or 47 yards broad. Salmon formerly abounded in it, but are now very scarce. The rivulet Lemno runs 4 miles northeastward to the South Esk,—one-fourth of this distance on the southern boundary, and the rest in the interior. A bore of upwards of 150 feet having been made in an unsuccessful search of coal, a very powerful spring of excellent water wells up from it, but is artificially covered from view, and carried off in a drain. The hill of Finhaven consists of conglomerate. In the west end of the parish, and at a considerable depth, is a quarry of excellent freestone. A flax-spinning-mill, which employs about 60 work-people, and the small village of Finhaven, stand on the South Esk, a little above the confluence with it of the Lemno, 5¼ miles north-north-east of Forfar. The west road between Dundee and Aberdeen touches the village, and passes 4 miles diagonally through the parish.—On the north bank of the Lemno there are traces of a Roman camp, called the camp of Battledykes, more than double the extent of the celebrated one at Ardoch. It measures about 2,970 feet in length, 1,850 feet in breadth, and about 80 acres in area; and now forms a good and well-worked farm. The pretorium is the only part now visible; but some small urns and other minute antiquities, which were dug up within it, are preserved in the vicinity. A grand Roman iter connected it with the camp of Ardoch; and smaller iters connected it northward with camps at Wardykes and Haerfaulds, distant respectively 11 and 19 miles.—Near Finhaven-castle grew a famous chestnut-tree, 42 feet in girth a foot from the ground, 33 feet in the smallest part of the trunk, 35 feet at the offshoot of the branches, 23 in the largest grain, and 13 feet in the smallest. Population, in 1801, 384; in 1831, 533. Houses 76. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,558.—Oathlaw is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Marquis of Huntly. Stipend £158 5s. 2d.; glebe £18. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £9 14s. fees. Some vestiges exist, a little below Finhaven-castle, of an ancient church, called the church of Aikenhauld, which seems to have been the church of the barony of Finhaven, and was probably that of the original parish.

OBAN, a *quoad sacra* parish, on the coast of Mid-Lorn, opposite the north of Kerrera, and the middle of Mull, Argyleshire. It is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle; and consists of part of the town of Oban, and a small landward district. Its greatest length is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth about 2½ miles; and its superficial extent from 5 to 6 square miles. It was disjoined in 1834 from the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride. About seven-eighths of the whole population reside in the town. According to an ecclesiastical survey made between December 1835 and April 1836, the population then consisted of 1,398 churchmen, 148 dissenters, and 80 nondescripts, or 1,626 persons. Only about one-fourth speak English. No fewer than about 1,300 belong to the poor and working classes, principally labourers and artisans; the rest are chiefly small annuitant pensioners, shopkeepers, and publicans. The Gaelic population, themselves about 1,200, are said to be "all very poor." The parish-church was built in 1821 as a chapel-of-ease, and cost £1,142 18s. 11½d. Sittings 530. Stipend £100, with £8 6s. 8d. for communion elements. The Society for propagating Christian knowledge formerly contributed £30, and now contributes £20 of the stipend. This society contributes also to the maintenance of a parochial school. Salary £5, with a house and £15 fees, subscriptions, and donations. A Sabbath school is taught in the parish-church.—An United Secession place of worship, for the uses of a then nascent congregation, was built in 1836, and cost £310. Sittings 257. It was constructed and is maintained partly by aid from the congregation of the Rev. Dr. King, Glasgow. Stipend £90.—An Independent congregation was formed about 36 years ago. Their chapel was built in 1820, and cost about £450. Sittings 300. Stipend from £40 to £50, partly paid by the Scottish Congregational Union.—A Baptist congregation dates obscurely to about the year 1817.

OBAN, a parliamentary burgh, and a thriving little town and sea-port, is situated in the *quoad civilia* parish of Kilmore, 25 miles south-east of Tobermory, 33 west-north-west of Inverary, 35 south-south-west of Fort-William, 24 north of the west end of the Crinan canal, 92 north-west by north of Glasgow, and 136 west-north-west of Edinburgh. The site of the town is singularly happy, as to at once scenic interest, burghal comfort, and commercial influence. Its command of the Western islands, both in their finest groupings into landscape, and in nearly all their facilities for communicating with

their principal marts and sources of supply, has occasioned the town to be called the Charing-cross of the Hebrides; its position midway between the Caledonian and the Crinan canals, its consequent power of pouring the productions of the north and the south over most of the Hebrides and of the interior of Argyleshire, and its immediate and complete influence over all the chief marine highways of the west, and the most practicable paths of ingress to the interior, have rendered it the virtual capital of the Western Highlands; and the salubriousness of its air, the cleanliness of its streets and houses, the agreeableness of its sea-beach, the wealth of its environs in natural and artificial objects of attraction, and the beauty, the power, the exulting brilliance of the scenes in nature which hang in gorgeous panorama around it, unite in demanding for it a high character as a watering-place and a chosen home of annuitants. The town stands at the head of a small bay which recedes from the sound of Kerrera, and has a boldly indented coast, backed by moderate-sized hills. The southern entrance to the sound bends so far inward from the bay as to become lost to the view; the northern entrance, though all seen from the town, is shut up, at 5 miles' distance, by the island of Lismore; so that the portion of sea which lies under the eye appears quite landlocked, and has scenically all the attributes of a large, intricate, and romantic lake. The environing lands are sufficiently high to produce repose in the landscape, and afford protection from the violence of winds; yet not so high as to confine the vision to a limited range, or prevent the grand revelation in the distance of vast alpine heights, with the play around them of vivid cloud-scenery, and the war of storms. The cliffs on the north side of the bay are lofty and bold, and are finely embellished with trees and overspreading ivy; and, from their brow, they lift the eye athwart an expanse of island and coast scenery whose combined extent and magnificence are not excelled by any kindred view in Britain. In the interior, too, the whole foreground is pleasing; and is set off with superb effect by a back-ground of no common character, "the blue broad-shouldered, and double-peaked Ben-Cruachan, swelling in the distance into gigantic proportions."

Oban is of comparatively quite recent origin, and has risen rapidly from a trivial commencement. Its nucleus, twenty-six years before Dr. Clarke visited it, consisted of but a single thatched house with five inhabitants. In 1713 arose the first house which it possessed of any consequence, a storehouse erected by a trading company of Renfrew. The sagacity which gave it this accession soon became general, and very markedly appreciated the site of the town as the best station for commanding the trade of the far west of Scotland. During the progress of last century, the place was constituted one of the ports of the custom-house; and, when it began fully to demonstrate its advantageousness of position, it drew attention from the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Campbell of Combie, the proprietors of its grounds, and won from them a willingness to grant, to a considerable extent, encouraging building leases. Two brothers of the name of Stevenson, who settled in it in 1778, introduced to it different departments of traffic, and, while they enriched themselves, greatly aided its advancement, and promoted the prosperity of the country in its neighbourhood. The opening of the Crinan and Caledonian canals, the construction of parliamentary and statute labour roads in the interior, the introduction and improvement of steam-navigation, the general and rapid amelioration of the Highlands, the sudden and vast expansion of traffic between the western coasts and islands and the Clyde, and the origination of trade between the Highland west and very distant parts of the empire, have all kept the prosperity of the town in steady movement, and occasioned an annual, though safely small, addition to the number of its houses.

The front view of the town from the bay exhibits, behind a dry sea-beach, about an hundred substantial houses, and two large and good inns. The main body of the town is cut into two parts by a small stream. In the eastern division stands the church of the *quoad sacra* parish, a neat and even handsome structure. On a commanding site, cheerily looking out upon the bay, stands the custom-house, built in 1763. If other public buildings be inquired for, they are not found; town-house, court-house, gaol, *quoad civilia* church, burgh academy, assembly-room, subscription reading-room, and public buildings of every class which usually grace the streets and areas of burghs, being all, with the single exception of a Freemason's-hall, unknown and probably undesired. But such buildings as exist, though nearly all private, produce a greatly better tout-ensemble than the mingled edifices of pretension and of meanness, which compose the architecture of not a small proportion of Scottish towns. They are all white-washed with lime; they possess much aggregate neatness; and they compose a town of decided cheerfulness of aspect. — The harbour and anchoring-ground of the port are particularly good. There are two commodious quays; one of which was improved and enlarged in 1836. The bay is semicircular, has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms of water, is quite sheltered from every wind, and affords at all times a safe retreat to ships of any burden. Several vessels belong to the port. The imports are principally miscellaneous goods, from Glasgow and Liverpool, and the exports chiefly pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and Easdale slates. The port is a central point for all the shipping which visits the north-western parts of Scotland, or passes through the Caledonian canal; and it has constant and animating communication by steam-vessels with Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, and Inverness; and in summer sends off steamers to Staffa, Iona, Skye, Stornoway, and Liverpool. In 1839 the number of steamers which constantly plied from it, either directly or in transit, was six. The chief manufactures are the making of whisky in two distilleries, and the making of silk and straw hats. But the produce of the ordinary departments of artisanship is required not only for the town, but for an extensive district around it; and both the iron-works of Bunawe and the slate-quarries of Easdale are, in a subordinate sense, manufactures of Oban, or at least sensibly affect its prosperity.—The town is regarded as one of the most pleasant summer-retreats in the Highlands, is much frequented as sea-bathing quarters, forms the rallying point and the metropolitan haunt of tourists "in search of the picturesque" over western Argyleshire and the southern and central Hebrides, and, in each of these capacities, adds noticeable items to its means of maintenance. Its markets are supplied well and at low rates with farm and garden produce; and its inns and steamboats furnish facilities which, a few years ago, would have been surpassingly luxurious in the Highlands, for exploring continental and Hebridean scenes. A public coach runs daily in summer between the Caledonian hotel in Oban and the Argyle hotel in Inverary.—The town, additional to the offices and institutions incidentally noticed, has an Excise office, an office of the National Bank of Scotland, a stamp office, 5 insurance offices, a reading-room and circulating library, a ladies' boarding-school, and a ladies' charity female school. A weekly market is allowed

by charter to be held on Friday; and annual fairs are held for horses on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of March, and for cattle on the Monday and Tuesday before the last Wednesday of May, on the Friday and Saturday before the last Wednesday of October, and on the last Tuesday and Wednesday of November.

The parliamentary boundaries of Oban, as fixed by the Reform act, are thus described: "The space on the mainland included within a circle described with a radius of one-half mile from the point as a centre, where the street leading to the old Inverary road meets the street along the shore." But the real territory of the burgh is more extensive, and consists of the lands of Oban and Glenshellich, with the ferry-house, and miller's croft and loch, and of the lands of Glencrutten, comprehending Upper Glencrutten, Lower Glencrutten, and Glencruttenbeg. The Duke of Argyle was superior of the whole, and proprietor of Oban and Glenshellich, and Mr. Campbell of Combie was proprietor of Glencrutten; and they granted the lands in portions under leases. The town was first erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1811, by a charter of resignation, novodamus, and erection, under the great seal, in favour of the Duke of Argyle. This charter having been set aside by the court-of-session, and Mr. Campbell having acquired the superiority of Glencrutten, another charter was granted, in 1820, in favour jointly of Mr. Campbell and the Duke. Two provisions or incidents of both charters were set aside by the Reform bill,—the first, that burgesses residing within that part of the territory which lies beyond the parliamentary boundaries; and the second, that all inhabitants having a right to a house and garden-ground by feu or lease, for 19 years, whatever the value, were entitled to elect the burgh-magistrates and councillors; and now only those can take part in the municipal elections who are qualified by local position, and by paying rent, or possessing subjects of £10, to vote for a member of parliament. The municipal and parliamentary constituencies are thus identical, and amounted, in 1840, to 64. The town is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and four councillors. The first municipal election took place in 1817. The burgh is represented in parliament jointly with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Inverary. Corporate trades and secondary corporations of every sort are happily unknown; and burgess-ship is not required to entitle any person to manufacture or trade within the burgh. Dealers in spirituous liquors alone, and with great propriety, are subject to a certain amount of control, and do not obtain licences from the justices-of-peace without being recommended by the magistrates. The burgh has no public institutions, no property, no annual revenue, and no debt. Such occasional small sums as compose a public fund, are usually applied in charity to the poor, or for burghal purposes, and have, in no instance, produced a more showy act than the expenditure of £30, in procuring to the inhabitants a better supply of water. A dean-of-guild, a nominal treasurer, a town-clerk, a procurator-fiscal of court, a burgh-officer, and six constables, who constitute the municipal and police staff of the place, are all appointed by the burgesses at the annual elections; and excepting the town-clerk, the procurator-fiscal, and the burgh-officer, who are entitled to fees for any actual service performed, they have no public emoluments. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over not only the parliamentary burgh, but the whole territory of the burgh-of-barony; but it disposes of very few civil cases, and of no other criminal ones than those of petty delinquency. The want of a prison, and the expense of sending prisoners to so great a distance as Inverary entirely defeat the exertions of the magistrates to prevent crime, and even oblige them, when a petty delinquent cannot pay a fine, to let him off with impunity. In virtue of the powers conferred by the charter, they have, from time to time, made certain regulations as to matters of police; but, possessing only very limited means of enforcing them, they cannot be said to maintain a police influence or restraint. Population, in 1801, 1,854; in 1831, 2,836. —Oban commands, within an easy distance, or by cheap and facile means of conveyance, not a few objects of very high interest, both scenic and antiquarian. In its immediate neighbourhood are Dunolly, Dunstaffnage, and Beregonium; and not far from it, or easily accessible, are Loch-Etive, Loch-Awe, Iona, and Staffa,—articles on all of which will be found in their appropriate place in our work.

OCHIL HILLS, a range of mountains commencing in the parishes of Dunblane and Logie in the south of Perthshire, about 2 miles from the river Forth in the vicinity of Stirling, and extending in an east-north-east direction to the frith of Tay. The range runs parallel to the Grampians or mountain-rampart of the Highlands; it forms the screen on the Lowland side of Strathallan and Lower Strathearn,—component parts in the large sense of Strathmore; and it lies across the head of the whole peninsula of Fife, magnificently defending it, and the low ground of Kinross, Culross, and Clackmannan, from the scourge of the storms, which come careeringly down the glens and gorges of the Grampians. Its length is about 24 miles, and its average breadth about 12. Its south-east side, especially toward the Forth, is very steep, and, in some places, almost perpendicular; and even its north-west side rises, on the whole, with a greater abruptness than belongs to most of the Scottish ranges. Its summits are highest at its south-west end, and might, especially there, as well as in other parts of the range, be termed mountainous, but for the vicinity of the Highland alps. Two of the summits overlooking the Forth are Benecleugh, or the hill of Alva, in the parish of Tillicoultry, 2,300 feet above sea-level, and the loftiest of the range; and Demyat-hill, in the parish of Logie, 1,345 feet above sea-level, advancing a little from the contiguous range, breaking almost sheer down in stupendous rocky cliffs into the plain, and commanding a prospect over the basin of the Forth and its tributaries, which, for united gorgeousness and extent, is probably not surpassed by any in Britain; and the King's Seat, about 4 miles from Dollar, which attains an elevation of 2,000 feet above the valley of the Devon at Dollar, or 2,160 feet above the level of the sea. The prospect from the summit of this last-mentioned hill is thus described: "I had now under my eye a circular space of 100 miles in diameter, comprising nearly one-third of the surface of Scotland, and probably two-thirds of its wealth. On the north were the rugged Grampians of Aberdeen and Inverness-shires, rising in ridge behind ridge. In the outer line—which is low and uniform—the pass of Killiecrankie is distinctly seen as a great natural chasm. Below is the well-wooded plain of Perthshire, a part of which is concealed by the spurs or branches of the hills on which you stand. On the west the higher parts of the chain of the Ochils confine the view, but you easily distinguish the summits of Benmore, Benledi, Benlomond, and various hills near the Atlantic. On the south the eye roams over a vast and fertile region, extending from Campsie-hills to the Lammermuir chain, including Edinburgh, Arthur's-seat, the Bass, Pentland-hills, and part of Stirlingshire. The Devon is seen immediately below, winding through the

valley like a silver thread. Beyond it is the bay of the Forth, clear, luminous, and tranquil like a mirror, and enshrined in the centre of a richly cultivated country. The windings in its upper part, with the islets, capes, and peninsulas which they form, are seen to more advantage here than from Stirling-castle. The small hills between the Ochils and Kincardine do not present the slightest inequality of surface, but seem sunk and confounded with the valley of the Devon; while the fields, that cover the whole space with their hedge-rows and stripes of planting, look like the diminutive plots of a nursery. On the south-east is seen Kinross, with Loch-Leven and its two islets, and beyond these the black mural front of the Lomonds, variegated with streaks of red. On the other side of the frith is seen the undulating and well-wooded district of West Lothian, and the fertile carse of Falkirk, in the middle of which an opaque cloud marks the site of Carron. The lower part of the frith is specked with little vessels, and perhaps right before you is a steamboat, which, when seen upon a pretty large surface of water, with its long train of smoke, forms, in my humble opinion, a picturesque object in the landscape, in spite of all the poets have said in its disparagement." Most of the range is of a beautiful green, and affords excellent sheep-pasturage; and it is sliced down in all directions by defiles and broad valleys, which acknowledge the dominion of the plough, and are in a state of fine cultivation. The Ochils everywhere present rich groupings of delightful scenery, and pleasing pictures of rural life; swelling hills, verdant to their tops, and thickly dotted with sheep and cattle; rivulets trotting along the gorges and the vales, or falling in hoarse murmurs from precipitous cliffs; and villages, hamlets, and farmhouses, skirted or enclosed with wood. Offshoots of the range, but so low that they rarely lift a summit more than 500 feet high, run down the whole peninsula of Fife, and, along with the beautiful Lomond-hills, and some less considerable isolated hills, impart to it that undulated contour which so pleasingly characterizes its appearance. These offshoots and the main range may be viewed as enclosing the outer edge or north-east extremity of the great coal-field of Scotland, which extends, though not without marked interruptions, from the river Girvan in Ayrshire to the banks of the Eden in Fife. The main range is unusually rich in its minerals; and, besides yielding up round its base large supplies of coal and of stratification superincumbent on the coal-measures, has furnished from its interior large quantities of various valuable metals. "In those parts of it which lie in the parishes of Alva, Logie, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, veins of copper and lead have been wrought to a considerable extent: the copper-ore in particular is very rich, and generally found enclosed in a matrix of sulphate of barytes or cawk. About the year 1715, Sir John Erskine of Alva, with the assistance of some miners from Leadhills, discovered a very rich vein of silver: it made its appearance in small threads, which, being followed, led to a rich mass of ore; some of it was so rich, that 14 ounces of ore yielded 12 ounces of silver. A sum not greater than £50 sterling had been expended on it when this discovery was made; and during the space of 13 or 14 weeks, ore was produced to the value of £4,000 per week; and it is said that Sir John drew from £40,000 to £50,000 besides what was purloined by the workmen. When this mass was exhausted, the silver-ore began to disappear, and lead and other minerals were discovered, on which all farther search was given up. Cobalt has likewise been found in different parts, equal to that imported from Saxony. Arsenic and iron have also been found;" and the latter is extensively worked.

OCHILTREE, a parish nearly in the centre of Kyle and of Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Stair; on the east by Old Cumnock and Auchinleck; on the south by New Cumnock and Dalmellington; and on the west by Stair and Coylton. It is 8 miles long, 5 miles broad, and a little upwards of 24 square miles in area. The surface consists of ridges partly pastoral and partly arable, and of intervening dingles of moss, meadow, and arable land. The ridges generally run from east to west, are of various lengths, and toward the south have an altitude of about 1,000 feet. A thriving plantation, of no great breadth, stretches nearly across the parish parallel with the Ayr road; and this, with the plantations of Barskimming, Auchinleck, and Dumfries-house, in the adjacent parishes, relieves the landscape from coldness and moorishness of aspect. Moss of various depths covers a considerable area, both in the uplands and in the low grounds, generally rests on a yellowish clay, and frequently expands into flow moss or wet bog. The soil, for the most part, is a clayey loam, superincumbent on stiff retentive clay, and, without deep and close draining, it resists the processes of improved husbandry; and even where well mixed with alluvium washed down upon it from the heights, it remains exuberant in rushes, sprets, and kindred vegetation. About two-thirds of the whole area is regularly or occasionally in tillage. Coal and ironstone exist, but are not worked; and freestone is abundant. Marl of an inferior quality has been found; but lime requires to be imported. There are two lochlets,—one covering about 27 acres, and the other less. The Lugar—running north-westward, and not far from its confluence with the Ayr—traces, for about 2 miles, the north-eastern boundary. Burnock-water rises in the southern extremity, and runs northward to the Lugar at the village. The Coyl, or Coila or Kill, running in the same direction, touches the boundary in some points in the west. Faint vestiges exist of two baronial mansions which belonged to the ancient proprietors of the Ochiltree estate. A ruined square tower lifts its gaunt grey form amid the wilds of the most upland region; but is unstoried by either document or tradition. The turnpike between Ayr and Cumnock runs across the north end of the parish; and subordinate roads, to the amount of about 16 miles, intersect other districts. The landowners are 10 or 12 in number, and nearly all non-resident: the chief are the Marquis of Bute, and Sir James Boswell of Auchinleck. Population, in 1801, 1,308; in 1831, 1,562. Houses 272. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,782.—The village of Ochiltree is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Lugar, immediately below the confluence with it of the Burnock. It stands on the Cumnock and Ayr road, 4 miles from the former, 11½ from the latter, and 13 from Kilmarnock. It has about 30 handlooms, employed in cotton-weaving; a considerable trade in hand-sewing, conducted chiefly by young women, and fitted to unnerve them for any other employment or class of duties; a manufactory of reaping hooks; a small trade in snuff-box-making; and a share in the various kinds of artificers' work required by a rural and agricultural population. Annual fairs are held on the second Wednesday of May, and the first Tuesday of November. Population 650.—The parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend £246 10s. 1d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £172 7s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £11 3s. 4d. other emoluments. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 115 scholars.

and 2 private schools by 70. The parish, till 1653, comprehended, in addition to its present territory, what now forms the parish of Stair. In the 12th and 13th centuries it was a rectory, under the patronage of the lords of the manor; but, before 1321, it was granted by Eustace, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, to the monks of Melrose. In 1530, the barony of Ochiltree was exchanged by Sir James Colville with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the barony of East Wemyss in Fife; and, in 1534, it was exchanged by its new possessor with Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale, for the barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire. In consequence of the latter exchange, Stewart was, in 1542–3, created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, instead of Lord Stewart of Avondale. Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, the son of the preceding lord, acted a stirring part in the Reformation, and obtained a grant of all the church-lands and property of the parish, which had been held by the monks of Melrose.

OICH (Loch), a lake in Inverness-shire, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian canal; from which, as from a centre, it descends towards the eastern and the western seas. It is not above 4 miles in length, nor more than a mile or a mile and a-half in breadth. The hills on the north side are, like those of Loch-Lochy, of rather an insipid character; but the scenery on the south has considerable variety, and is among the finest on the line of the canal. Here, at the opening of Glengarry, where the water which gives name to the glen joins the lake, amidst lofty and beautiful woods overtopped by bold and majestic mountains, are situated the ruins of the ancient castle, and near it the present mansion-house of Invergarry, the principal residence of the late Macdonald of Glengarry, the chieftain of a considerable branch of that powerful sept; by many held to have been the head of the clan; by all looked upon as the last genuine specimen of a Highland chief. In him the spirit of clanship was as strong as ever warmed the heart of a Highlander; and within the dwelling of Glengarry, the last remains of ancient manners and institutions found a refuge from the influence of modern feelings and modern innovations. The ruins of the castle of Invergarry [which see] are in the immediate neighbourhood.

OICH (The), a brief river of the great glen, Inverness-shire. It conveys the superfluent waters of Loch-Oich, north-eastward, but in the line of the segment of a circle, with the concavity facing the south-east to the head of Loch-Ness, and it has altogether a run of only 5½ miles. At its head stands the bare slated house of Aberchalder, where Prince Charles Edward concentrated his forces before commencing his march toward the low country. The part of the glen which the Oich traverses is occupied by low, rocky, and heath-clad hills; and brings down, on the left bank of the river, the public road, and, on the right bank, the Caledonian canal. The rivulet Tarff falls into Loch-Ness, about 400 yards west of the mouth of the Oich; and, on an alluvial bank, in a pleasant peninsula, between the two streams, and close upon the lake, stands Fort-Augustus.

OIKELL (The), Oickel, or Oykell, a large and romantic river of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire. It rises in the parish of Assynt in Sutherlandshire, traverses two small lakes; and, from about 7 miles below its source, till it falls into the head of Dornoch frith, it invariably divides the two counties. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 32 miles; and its direction is, for one-half of its way, south-easterly,—for the next fourth, easterly,—and, for the remaining fourth, east-south-easterly. The Dornoch frith is strictly its estuary; and, if recognised in its due connection with it, would add at least 15 miles to its length. The Oikell's principal tributaries are the Cassley on its left bank,—a little more than half-way on its course; the Shin, on the same bank, 7½ miles lower down; and the Carron, on its right bank, just before it enters the Dornoch frith. Several hundred yards above the inn of Oikell-bridge, and 7 miles above the influx of the Cassley, the Oikell, tumbling over a remarkably rugged and declivitous path, makes a series of wild cataracts, which terminate in one bold and very formidable fall. The banks which overhang this multiplied linn, are quite precipitous, and exhibit from their crevices, at spots where no soil can be detected by the eye, several large fir-trees springing up from curiously twisted roots. For several miles below this point, the vale of the stream, or Strathoikell, is flanked by dreary heath-clad hills, and derives relief from the pervading irksomeness only by occasional clumps of stunted birch, and a few verdant meadows on the margins of the stream. Three miles above the influx of the Cassley, an impetuous burn tumbles headlong into the vale; and at a brief distance from its mouth rises an elevated and picturesque bank, sheeted with verdure, and sunned into beauty, but lugubriously crowned with an unenclosed, forsaken, and melancholy burying-ground. This part of the vale is called Tutumvarach,—a name which alludes to a fierce and successful onslaught, early in the 15th century, upon a freebooting party of the Macleods of Lewis by a body of the men of Sutherland. From Tutumvarach to the Cassley the stream trots tortuously along a winding strath; and, while markedly Highland in its screens, has a profusion of birch and alder coppice upon its immediate banks, and, in one place, is overhung by a whole forest of firs coming down the mountain's side from the clouds. At the junction of the Cassley a fine view is obtained of Rosehall-house, embosomed in luxuriant and very extensive woods, near the foot of Cassley-glen, and of the old walls of Castle-na-Coir, situated on a meadow on the left bank of the Oikell. The river is navigable by boats from the sea to Rosehall, and brings up the tide to a point only 1½ mile farther down. The united waters of the Oikell and the Cassley form a fine large river, and make a well-defined boundary-line between Ross and Sutherland. The strath, down to Bonarbridge at the head of the frith, is everywhere beautiful, and forms part of the ancient district of Ferrinbusklyne or Sleischillis, which the bishops of Caithness obtained, in the 12th century, as a gift from the Earls of Sutherland. From Rosehall to about 3 miles above the influx of the Shin, it forms on the one side a craggy barrier, and on the other a low expanse of continued forest, and winds perpetually in its progress; and, lower down, it has extensive meadows along the edges of the stream, highly ornamental clumps of coppices on the declivities, and groups and sprinklings of neat stone-cottages, picturesquely perched on rocky heights, and seeming to blush with consciousness of the deep pervading beauty which they survey.

OLA (St.), or St. Olaus. See Kirkwall and St. Ola.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish partly in the north of Berwickshire, but chiefly in the extreme east of Haddingtonshire, and consisting of a main body and a small detachment. The detached part is nearly a square 1½ mile deep, and lies all in Berwickshire, 1¾ mile east of the southern part of the main body; and it is bounded on the north-west by Cockburnspath; on the south-west by Eye-water, which divides it

from Abbey St. Bathan's; and on the south-east and the north-east, by a tributary of the Eye, which divides it from Coldingham. The main body resembles in form the blade of a sickle or reaping-hook, with the convexity or back of the blade facing the west; and it is bounded on the north-east by the German ocean; on the east by Cockburnspath and Abbey St. Bathan's; and on the south-west, west, and north-west by Innerwick. Its greatest length, measured curvingly along its centre, is 8½ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 2⅓. Except about 2¼ square miles at the extreme south, the whole is in Haddingtonshire. The coast is bold and rocky, and extends but 1½ mile. The surface, for about 1¼ mile from the sea, is but slightly undulated; and thence it consists of heights which at first are but swells and hillocks, and afterwards form part of the slowly climbing ascent of the Lammermoors. The soil is in general sharp and dry, very fertile toward the sea, but barren and moorish toward the south. The lower division is highly cultivated and finely embellished with wood; but the upper division is entirely pastoral, and chiefly bleak and heathy. Numerous rills rise a little south of the centre of the parish, and flow northward, eastward, and southward, occasionally cutting out defiles and glens which are not a little picturesque. The chief are Dean-burn, which runs across the parish at the village, traces for 2 miles to the sea the boundary between the counties, and traverses, over great part of its course, a romantic wooded dell; Eye and Heriot waters, which, while they rise in the parish, speedily leave it on the east; and Whare-burn and Monnynut-water, tributaries of the Whittadder, the latter of which runs for 2¼ miles on the boundary with Innerwick. In the lower district, coal, limestone, ironstone, and freestone occur; but the coal has been worked only in the upper stratum, which lies near the surface. On Dean-burn stands Dunglass-house, the elegant modern mansion of Sir James Hall of Dunglass, occupying the site of an ancient and storied castle of the same name: see Dunglass. The Edinburgh and London mailroad, and the Dunbar and Dunse turnpike cross the parish, the one in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and the other about 2 miles in the interior. On the former, about midway between the boundaries, stands the hamlet of Bilsdean, and on the latter, also about midway between the boundaries, stands the village of Oldhamstocks, the site of the parish-church, and the scene of great annual fairs for sheep and cattle on the first Tuesday of July and November. Population of the parish, in 1801, 575; in 1831, 720. Houses 131. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,820.—Oldhamstocks, anciently a rectory, is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Hunter of Thurston. Stipend £297 15s. 6d.; glebe not stated. Schoolmaster's salary £25 15s. with £18 19s. fees, and £5 19s. other emoluments. There are two private schools, one in each of the villages.

OLDNEY, or Oldernay, a small island belonging to the parish of Assynt, and lying on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It flanks the south side of the entrance of Loch-Assynt; gives the name of Oldney-bay to a piece of sea between it and the point of Store, and is distant about ¼ of a mile from the coast. Its length is supposed to be a mile, and its greatest breadth ¼ of a mile. It is swarded with excellent pasture, and belongs to a sheep-farm of its own name on the adjacent part of the continent. A little flat island called Crona lies on its south side.

OLD WATER, or Old Water of Cluden, a rivulet in the extreme east of Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises on the east side of Anghenbay hill in the north of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and runs 5¾ miles eastward through that parish and to Kirkpatrick-Irongray to near the middle of the latter, receiving Shelloch-burn on its left bank, and Glenburn on its right; and it then makes a sudden bend, and runs 2½ miles northward to the Cairn, at a point 5½ miles above that stream's confluence with the Nith. See Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

OLRICK, a parish on the north coast of Caithness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Dunnet-bay; on the east by Dunnet parish; on the south by Bower; and on the west by Thurso. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 15½ square miles. The surface is neither mountain nor plain. The uncultivated parts are wholly green, and quite free from both heath and rock. A congeries of verdant little hills occupy the south, and, on the whole, arrange themselves into three amphitheatres intersected by numerous rills and vales. A most luxuriant pasturage covers all these gentle uplands, and not only affords ample grazing for cattle in summer, but furnishes them with natural hay for their support in winter. Towards the sea, the surface, with the exception of some sandy links along the beach, is one continued track of rich cultivated soil. So little moss exists that inconveniences and discomfort arise from the want of a sufficient supply of peat fuel. About three-fifths of the entire area are in tillage; about 500 acres are links and moss; 20 acres are under wood; and all the remainder is pastoral, but might easily be subjected to the plough. The soil, in the flat districts, is a deep clay, with occasional and limited intermixtures of sand and till. Loch-Durran, measuring about 3 miles in circumference, has been completely drained, and affords inexhaustible supplies of shell-marl. Limestone, sandstone, gray slates of a light durable kind, and blue flags, all abound. The flags are excellent materials for flooring and footpaths; they occur from 1 to 6 inches thick, and may be raised of any reasonable extent of superficies; they require no top-dressing, but are capable of receiving a very fine polish; and they are annually shipped to the amount of between 300,000 and 400,000 square feet, and are in high request in several of the principal cities of Britain. The coastline of the parish measures not more than 2 miles; and is rugged and shelving, but not bold. Respectively at its east and west extremities are the small bays of Castlehill and Murkle,—opening from the south side of Dunnet-bay. Both bays were formerly noted for the extent of their fisheries and their manufacture of kelp, 10,000 cod and ling having been dried in one summer at Murkle, and from 15 to 20 tons of kelp being made; but—excepting salmon-fishing, which is let to a tenant—both fish and sea-ware are now almost wholly neglected. Castlehill-bay is provided with a neat and commodious harbour, whence the flags, flooring-stones, hearthstones, mantel-pieces, and table-stones raised in the neighbouring quarries are exported; and Murkle-bay, were it better known, might be rendered a safe retreat from the tempestuous boiling of the Pentland frith to vessels in distress, or retarded by wind or tide. The name Murkle is supposed to be a corruption of Morthill, 'the Field of death,' and to allude to a victorious slaughter of Danes in a pitched battle between them and the natives. In various localities are 6 or 7 of the antiquities popularly called Picts' houses. On the top of the hill of Olrick are evident vestiges of a watch-tower. This hill, though of inconsiderable altitude, commands a view of the southern islands of Orkney,—of great part of Caithness, backed by the Sutherland hills,—and of nearly all the Moray

frith, closed up in the horizon by the county coasts of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen. At the head of Castle-hill-bay stands the village of CASTLETOWN: which see. The chief mansions are Olrick-house and Rattor, the seats respectively of James Smith, Esq., and James Traill, Esq., who, with the Earl of Caithness and Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart., are the principal landowners. The road from Wick to Thurso traverses the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,127; in 1831, 1,146. Houses 201. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,291.—Olrick is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend £191 8s. 8d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £27 3s. 7d. The parish-church was built about the year 1633. Sittings 403. An ecclesiastical census of 1836 showed the population then to amount to 1,352, only 88 of whom were dissenters. A church, dedicated to St. Columba, anciently stood near the eastern boundary, and has bequeathed to its site the name of St. Coomb's kirk; and it is traditionally said to have been suddenly wreathed and inhumed in sand-drift during a nocturnal storm. A nunnery anciently stood on the estate of Murkle, and has permanently imposed the name of Closters or Cloisters on a rill which runs past its site. There are four schools; three of which are maintained solely by fees. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £9 fees and £7 other emoluments.

OPSAY, an islet in the sound of Harris, about 1½ mile in circumference, 2½ miles north-north-east of North Uist, and 3½ south-east of Bernera.

ORANSAY, an island in the Islay group of the Hebrides, quite connected at low water with Colonsay, and fully described in our article on that island. See COLONSAY.

ORANSAY (ISLE), an islet, a harbour, and a commercial establishment, in Sleat parish, in the island of Skye. The islet is small, and serves principally to cover and protect the whole entrance to the harbour, and to give name to the locality on the coast. The harbour is in the sound of Sleat, 3 miles north of Knock, and directly opposite Loch-Hourn, on the continent. It is naturally commodious, thoroughly sheltered, and, in every respect, excellent; and is much frequented by shipping. The commercial establishment at the place belongs to Colin Elder, Esq., and is small but thriving. Here also is a small inn. Isle Oransay is regularly visited by the Glasgow steamers on their way to and from Portree; and it thus maintains constant communication with the north of Skye, and the south-west of Scotland.

ORBANSAY, a small island in the Hebrides, about ¾ of a mile long, lying immediately east of the northerly projection or peninsula of Barra, and 2½ miles west-north-west of Gigha.

ORCHY (THE), a beautiful stream in Argyleshire, which has its head-waters in Loch-Tulla, and discharges itself into the north-eastern head of Loch-Awe. See GLENORCHY.

ORD, a flat and sandy moor, the southern part of Mullbuy, in Ross-shire: see MULLBUY. The north road from Inverness by way of Beauly enters it immediately beyond the county boundary. Great cattle, sheep, and horse markets, for which it is well-adapted, and which take name occasionally from Beauly, but more generally from itself, are held on this moor, on the third Wednesday of April, the second Wednesday of May and June, the third Thursday of July, September, and October, and the second Wednesday of November. The October market at the Muir of Ord is generally the most important of the year, as at that time farmers and dealers attend from a great distance to lay in their stock of winterers, or dispose of their surplus stock. The Muir of Ord is also fast increasing in importance as a cattle tryst. Agriculture has made rapid strides in the northern counties; and the different breeds of stock are reared with skill and success. Many thousands of cattle are shown, and farmers attend from the counties of Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, and Forfar. The unsold cattle are usually re-exhibited at Bogbain, 5 miles from Inverness, on the Perth road Two upright stone-pillars rise up from the moor, and are said to commemorate an ancient feat of arms connected in some way with the prophesied extinction of the clan Mackenzie; and eastward of them is a very large number of stone circles and cairns.

ORD OF CAITHNESS, a stupendous granitic mountain on the east coast of the north of Scotland, at the boundary between Caithness and Sutherland. It rises with frightful rapidity of ascent right up from the sea, occupies about 9 or 10 miles of the coast, and forms the commencement of a long mountain-chain which runs north-westward, and continues to divide the counties. The public road into Caithness passes over this enormous natural barrier at an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea-level, and expends a whole stage upon it and its huge ramifications. Previous to 1811, when this road was made, the only land-ingress to Caithness proceeded along the edge of a tremendous range of precipices, which so overhung the sea as to be quite appalling to both horse and rider. "The Ord of Caithness," says Miss Sinclair, "was formerly pre-eminent for being the most dangerous bit of road in Scotland. . . . During the last century, whenever the late Earl of Caithness, my grandmother Lady Janet Sinclair, or any of the chief landed proprietors, entered that county, a troop of their tenants assembled on the border of Sutherland, and drew the carriage themselves over the hill, a distance of two miles, that nothing might be trusted in such a scene to the discretion of quadrupeds. . . . The mail-coach now rattles down the whole descent of the Ord, scarcely deigning even to use a drag!" According to an old established superstition, no Sinclair may without fearful foreboding of evil cross the Ord on a Monday; forty Sinclairs, led by the Earl of Caithness, having on that day ventured over the barrier toward the field of Flodden, where—with the exception of the drummer, who was dismissed before the battle began—all were cut down by the sword.

ORDIE (THE), a rivulet in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, giving the name Strathord to a large section of the parish of Auchtergaven. It issues from a small lake in the hill of Tullybelton, and runs 5½ miles east-south-eastward through the heart of Auchtergaven, receiving nearly all the streams by which that large parish is drained. It then runs 2½ miles south-eastward between Monedie on the right, and Auchtergaven and Redgorton on the left, receives on the right the large tribute of the Shochie, and runs half-a-mile along an artificial cut made for it, by the Luncarty company, through a steep bank to the Tay, a little above Luncarty. It is an excellent trouting stream.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish in the north-east of Banffshire; bounded on the north-west by Fordyce; on the north-east by Boindie; on the east and south by Marnoch; and on the south-west and west by Grange. Its length, from east to west, is 3½ miles; its breadth is 2½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 5,500 acres. The surface, toward the north, is, for the most part, flat; but elsewhere it is boldly tumulated; and, on the south-west boundary, it rolls aloft a hill called the Knock, 1,640 feet above sea-level. A stratified bed of moss, from 15 to 20 feet deep, covers the summit of this hill, and, at various places, passes

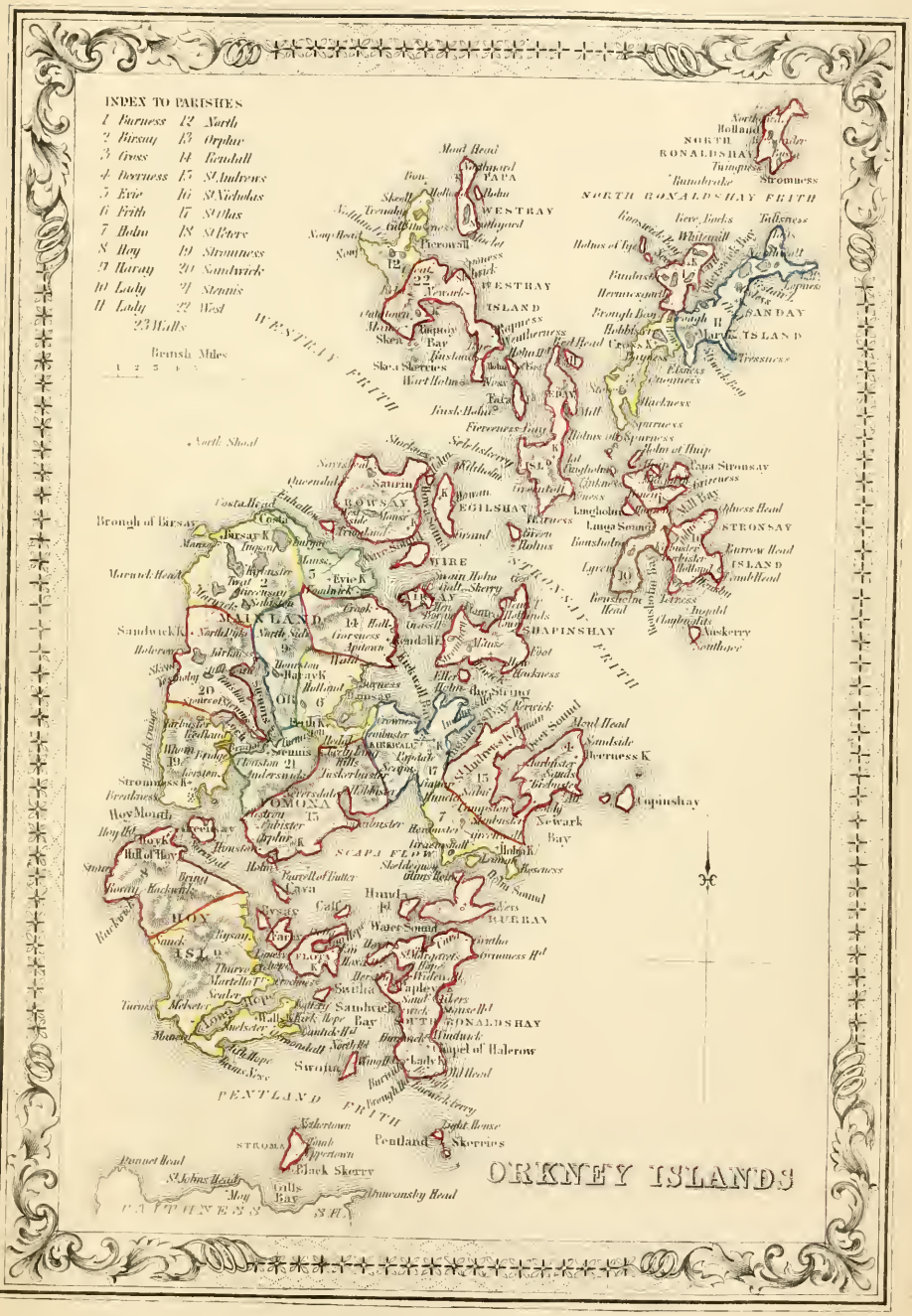
down the declivity in lines of communication with mosses round the base. About-one half of the whole parish has never been touched by the plough; and, excepting about 500 acres, appears to be irreclaimable. The soil of the arable grounds is, in general, deep, but lies upon a cold and retentive bottom. About 400 acres have been planted with larch, ash, Scottish fir, and other trees. The larger part of the area rests on gneiss and coarse micaceous schist. Park-house, the seat of Colonel Gordon, the sole heritor, is an elegant mansion. The village of Corncairn [see that article] stands 7 miles south of Portsoy, and has about 60 inhabitants. Mr. Walter Goodall, author of a 'Defence of Queen Mary,' was a native of Ordiquhill. The parish is traversed southward by the roads from Banff and Portsoy to Huntly. Population, in 1801, 510; in 1831, 655. Houses 138. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,380.—Ordiquhill is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £185 6s. 7d.; glebe £6 10s. Unappropriated teinds £55 18s. 7d. The church is a neat modern structure. Schoolmaster's salary £21 9s. 6d., with 8 bolls of oatmeal, £10 8s. fees, and £1 10s. other emoluments. There is a dame school in Corncairn.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, a county in the extreme north of Scotland, consisting of the Orkney Islands, the Fair Isle, and the Shetland Islands: see these articles. The area of the county is 1,325 square miles, or 848,000 acres; and of this 220,000 acres are cultivated, 112,000 are pastoral, and 516,000 are unprofitable. The valued rent, in 1674, was £56,551 9s. 1d. Scots, but was exclusive of fisheries and the kelp-manufactory. The annual rent of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £20,938. Population, in 1801, 46,824; in 1831, 58,239; in 1841, 60,007. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 10,296; families 11,805. Inhabited houses, in 1841, 11,426. The county returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 526. Kirkwall, the only royal burgh, is the county-town. Though the two archipelagos have long been nominally one county or stewartry, Shetland, till the passing of the Reform bill, had no vote for a member of parliament, and occupied the anomalous position of being part of the United Kingdom, and yet lying beyond the pale of the British constitution. Even the Reform bill has very doubtfully invested it with the franchise. On account of the regular line of post between Orkney and Shetland being by way of Leith, and of the former having communication with less frequently and facilely than with the southern counties of Scotland, the Shetland poll-books, at the first election in which it acted, could not, even though a powerful steamer was employed to carry them, be brought to Kirkwall within the time specified by the act; and delay, doubt, debate, and rioting were the result.—The county is ecclesiastically distributed into two synods, five presbyteries, and thirty *quoad civilia* parishes, assisted by five parliamentary churches. The synods are Orkney and Shetland; and the presbyteries are Kirkwall, Cairston, and North Isles in the former, and Lerwick and Burravoe in the latter. The parishes in Kirkwall, are St. Andrews, Evie, Holme, and Kirkwall, with the parliamentary church of Deerness; of Cairston, are Bersay and Harray, Firth and Stennis, Hoy and Græmsay, Orphir, Sandwick, Stromness, and Walls and Flota; of North Isles, are Cross and Burness, Lady, Rousay and Eagleshay, Shapinshay, Stronsay and Eday, and Westray and Papa, with the parliamentary churches of Westray and North Ronaldshay; of Lerwick, are Bressay, Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, and Walls, with the parliamentary churches of Quarff and Sandwick; and of Burravoe, are Delting, Fetlar, Nesting, Northmavine, Unst, and Yell. In 1834 there were in the county 28 parochial-schools, attended by 1,980 scholars; and 113 schools non parochial, attended by 2,179. An Orkney and Shetland society exists in Edinburgh for relieving distressed natives of the county casually visiting Edinburgh and Leith.

THE ORKNEY ISLANDS

—the Orcades of the Romans—form the southern section or archipelago of the northern isles of Scotland. They are separated from the north-eastern extremity of continental Scotland and of Caithness by the Pentland frith; they measure in extreme length, from north to south, about 57 miles, and in extreme breadth, from east to west, about 27 miles: they are, at their southern extremity, with the exception of the Pentland Skerry, from 6 to 12 miles distant from the coast of Caithness; and they lie between the parallels of 54° 47′ and 59° 20′ north latitude, and between 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ longitude west of Greenwich. Their aggregate area is computed to be about 384,000 acres; of which 84,000 are supposed to be in a productive state, and 300,000 pastoral or waste. They are grouped with considerable compactness; being separated from one another by sounds or straits which are seldom more than 5, and very often less than 2 miles wide. About two-thirds of their whole area, comprising the mainland and several other large as well as many smaller islands, forms a strictly compact ellipsoidal group on the south; the longer axis extending due north and south, and the general compactness being disturbed only, or at least chiefly, by an interior expansion of sea on the south, called Scapa flow. Along the north-east of this group lies a belt of sea, of about 5 miles in mean breadth, called, respectively at the north-west and at the south-east end, the Westray and the Stronsay friths. The other third of the aggregate area is arranged nearly in the form of three limbs of a Greek cross; ranging the two continuous limbs north-westward and south-eastward along the side of this sound, and sending off the transverse limb in a direction nearly due north-east. The number of inhabited islands is 29; of small islands, locally called Holms, covered with herbage, and regularly or occasionally stocked with cattle or sheep, is 38; and of rocky islets, called Skerries, which carry little or no herbage, and are altogether waste, is very considerable, but not accurately ascertained.

So full a description of each of the inhabited islands will be found in its appropriate place in our work, that we shall here only so far notice them as to indicate their relative magnitude and mutual positions. Pentland Skerry, the most southerly, and about equidistant from Caithness and Orkney proper, is a barren islet, important only as the site of a lighthouse, and inhabited by but one family. South Ronaldshay forms the south-east district of the greater or ellipsoidal group, and, next to the mainland, is the seat of the greatest population. Swanay lies west of the southern extremity of the former, in the middle of the southern entrance to Scapa flow; but is only about a mile long, and has few inhabitants. Hoy and Waas or Walls are considered as two islands, but are really one, sectioned into very unequal parts by the very deep indentation from the east of an elongated bay, called Long Hope; they form the south-west district of the ellipsoidal group, have a much larger area than South Ronaldshay, but contain the highest land in Orkney, and are thinly peopled. Faray, Rasa, and Cava, are three small islands triangularly grouped immediately off the middle of the west coast of Hoy, and aggregately subsisting but few inhabi-


INDEX TO PARISHES
1 Burness
2 Birsay
3 Cross
4 Deerness
5 Evie
6 Frith
7 Holm
8 Hoy
9 Harray
10 Lady
11 Lady
12 North
13 Orphir
14 Rendall
15 St Andrews
16 St Nicholas
17 St Olas
18 St Peters
19 Stromness
20 Sandwick
21 Stennis
22 West
23 Walls
Brush Miles
WESTRAY FRITH
NORTH RONALDSHAY FRITH
STRONSAY FRITH
PENTLAND FRITH
SCAPA FLOW
MAINLAND
HOY
ORKNEY ISLANDS

tants. Flota lies immediately south-east of this little sub-group, equidistant between Hoy and South Ronaldshay, in the centre of the channel leading up to Scapa flow, and is 3 miles long and 2 broad. Græmsay, a comparatively small but productive island, lies near the north-east extremity of Hoy, in the centre of Hoy mouth, or the western entrance to Scapa flow. Burray, measuring 4 miles by 1, stretches lengthwise parallel to the north end of South Ronaldshay, and is separated from it by Water sound, 1 mile in breadth. Lambholm, 3 miles in circumference, lies north of Burray, in the middle of Holme sound, or the eastern entrance to Scapa flow. Pomona, or the Mainland—the seat of considerably more than one-half of the whole Orcadian population, the site of the capital and of Stromness, and not so much a continuous continent as an aggregation of peninsulæ and isthmuses, sectioned off by very deeply indenting bays, a territory which bulks very largely in the archipelago, yet has an area far beneath the proportion or ratio of its population—screens the whole north side of Scapa flow, and of its western and eastern entrances, Hoy and Holm sounds, and extends, in a broad expanse of land, to the north-west extremity of the general ellipsoidal grouping. Copinshay, 1 mile by half a-mile, and subsisting only 7 persons, lies about 2½ miles east of the eastern extremity of the Mainland, and forms an excellent landmark for ships. Shapinshay, about 7 miles by 5, lies 2 or 3 miles north-east of the Mainland, forming the south-west screen of the Stronsay frith. Damsay, the Orcadian Tempe, small but beautiful, lies in the centre of the bay of Firth, a deep indentation of the Mainland due south-west of Shapinshay. Gairsay, 2 miles by 1, and consisting chiefly of a conical green hill, lies 2 miles north-west of Shapinshay, and 1½ east of the Mainland. Weir, or Wire, small but populous, lies 2 miles north of Gairsay. Rousay, nearly a square of about 18 or 20 square miles, forms the northern extremity of the ellipsoidal group. Eagleshay, a slender oblong of 2½ miles in length, flanks the east side of Rousay, is separated from it by a narrow marine belt, called Howa sound, and, jointly with it, forms the south-west screen of Westray frith. Enhallow, small but fertile, lies between Rousay and the Mainland.—The twenty-one islands now enumerated—excepting Pentland Skerry, lying to the south—form the larger or ellipsoidal Orcadian group; and the remaining eight constitute, with their Holms and Skerries, the lesser group, or that lying north-east of the Stronsay and the Westray friths. Stronsay, 7 miles by 4, forms the south-eastern extremity of the group, and screens its cognominal frith. Papa-Stronsay, a beautiful islet 3 miles in circumference, lies north of Stronsay, embosomed in one of its bays. Eday, 5 miles by nearly 2, stretching north and south, screens, on the south-west, the inner extremity of Westray frith, or the part where that frith merges in the frith of Stronsay. Faray, a small oblong, lies west of Eday, separated from it by a narrow sound. Westray, containing about 14 square miles, forms the north-west extremity of the northern group, and the north-east screen of the Westray frith. Papa-Westray, 4 miles by 1, stretching north and south, is separated from Westray, on the north-east, by a sound 1½ or 2 miles broad. Sanday, about 12 miles long by about 1½ of mean breadth, extends due north-eastward from a point about 1¾ mile north-east of Eday. North Ronaldshay, the most northerly of the Orkneys, and considerably populous, is separated, on the north-east, from Sanday by North Ronaldshay frith, a sound upwards of 2 miles broad, and of very dangerous navigation.

These islands appear to have been at one time a continuous territory, and not improbably were attached to continental Scotland. Their geognostic features, in confronting coasts, have, in general, an exact correspondence; and their intersecting and separating friths and sounds are, to a great extent, so shallow as to offer serious obstacles to navigation. Viewed as an unique territory, they are abruptly and boldly, though not in an alpine sense, mountainous in the extreme south-west; they speedily subside into hills as they recede from the south-western seaboard; they fall off in gentle slopes in the interior, and, with some exceptions, they stretch away toward the east and north-east in valleys or undulating plains which are rarely 100 feet above sea-level. The strictly rugged or boldest district is confined to Hoy and Walls; and occasionally exhibits some of the finest rock-scenery in Scotland,—blendings of shattered cliffs and stupendous precipices, with basins of water now smooth and translucent as glass, and now whirling and maddened like the wreaths and eddies of a whirlwind of snow. With the exception of a little chasm at Rackwick, the whole coast of about 15 miles is a precipitous mass of freestone rocks, from 300 to upwards of 500 feet high, in some places perpendicular and smooth, in others, rent, and shivered, and broken down into huge fragments, and, in a few, overhanging the sea and frowning on its dark and stormy surges. The heights inland from this coast-line, and those of the hilly but less rugged district, or of Rousay, the western sections of Pomona and Eday, and parts of Westray and South Ronaldshay, are soft in outline, and either rounded or gently curvatured; and, in common with the cliffs, they are bleak and sterile, seldom wearing any other vegetation than heath, and extensively abandoned to the moorfowl and birds of other species. The highest ground is the hill of Hoy, which has an altitude above sea-level of about 1,600 feet. The surface of the low grounds is now heathy, now covered with coarse pasture, and now vividly green or mellow, with good or even rich crops of grain; and it has not a few spots, and some entire valleys, which have been pronounced by strangers equal, in the opulence of their gramineous clothing, to some of the best lands in England. Yet from the utter absence of trees, or even of tall shrubs, except in a few gardens principally around Kirkwall, from the great prevalence of heath, from the general want of distinctive contour along the surface, and from the constant monotonous alternation of low bleak grounds and rock-dotted belts of sea, the aggregate landscape is far from possessing attractions to one who has dwelt among the scenic beauties of either the Lowland or the Highland continent. "If, however, the tourist has the good fortune to be in Orkney during a storm, he will cease to regret the absence of some of the softer and more common beauties of landscape, in the contemplation of the most sublime spectacle which he ever witnessed. By repairing at such a time to the weather-shore, particularly if it be the west side, he will behold waves, of the magnitude and force of which he could not have previously formed any adequate conception, tumbling across the Atlantic like monsters of the deep, their heads erect, their manes streaming in the wind, roaring and foaming as if with rage, till each discharges such a Niagara flood against the opposing precipices as makes the rocks tremble at their foundations, while the sheets of water that immediately ascend as if from artillery, hundreds of feet above their summits, deluge the surrounding country, and fall like showers on the opposite side of the island. All the springs within a mile of the weather-coast are rendered brackish, for some days after such a storm. Those living half-a-mile from the

precipice, declare that the earthen floors of their cots are shaken by the concussion of the waves. Rocks that two or three men could not lift, are washed about, even on the tops of cliffs which are between 60 and 100 feet above the surface of the sea when smooth, and detached masses of rock of an enormous size are well known to have been carried a considerable distance between low and high water-mark." [Anderson's Guide to the Highlands.]—To this we may add a very beautiful poetical sketch of their scenery, though a night-piece :—

Night walked in beauty o'er the peaceful sea,
Whose gentle waters spake tranquillity.
With dreamy lull the rolling billows broke
In hollow murmurs on the distant rock;
The sea-bird wailed along the airy steep;
The creak of distant oar was on the deep.
So still the scene, the boatswain's voice was heard,—
The listening ear could almost catch each word.
From isles remote the house-dog's fitful bay
Came floating o'er the waters far away.
And homeward wending o'er the silent hill,
The lonely shepherd's song and whistle shrill;
The lulling murmur of the mountain-flood,
That sung its night-hymn to the solitude;
The curlew's wild and desolate farewell,
As slow she sailed adown the darksome dell:
The heath-cock whirring o'er the heathy vale;
The mateless plover's far-forsaken wail;
The rush of tides that round the Islands ran,
And danced like maniacs in the moonlight wan,—
All formed a scene so wild, and yet so fair,
As might have wooed the heart from dreams of care."

* * * * *

The coast-line of nearly all the islands, except along the stern cliffs of the south-west and west, is exceedingly curved, dentulated, and jagged, forming numerous recesses for bays and landlocked havens in which fleets of the largest vessels may securely ride. The harbour of Long-Hope in Hoy, and that of Widewall, directly opposite, in South Ronaldshay, in particular, afford shelter amid all winds, except a gale from the north, to vessels passing through the Pentland frith; and for safety, depth of water, great extent, and ease of access, they are inferior to few in the world. The impetuous tides of the Pentland, which have a velocity of nearly 3 miles at neap, and the careering speed of 9 at spring, are nearly if not quite equalled by those of some of the intersecting sounds and friths; yet, in common with these, they are repelled into eddies and countermotion as they approach the land, and are so much curbed and modified as to be navigable in clear weather with probably as little danger as those of any part of the coast of Scotland. Ordinary neap tides rise about 3½ feet, and ordinary spring tides about 8; maximum neap tides rise upwards of 6 feet, and maximum spring tides 14; mimmum neap tides rise not above 2 feet, and minimum spring tides only 5. Within a league of the western coast, the depth of water is from 40 to 50 fathoms; but at the same distance on the east side, it does not exceed 32.

The Orkneys, owing to their peculiar situation, have a much less inequitable heat than the continent, and are strangers to the extremes both of summer heat and of winter cold. They have little snow, less frost, and never any great continuance of either. The mean heat throughout the year is 45°; and the widest general range of the thermometer is between 25° and 75°. Rain often falls heavily, and is supposed to have a deeper aggregate than over an equal extent of country in most parts of Scotland. In 1811, a year of more than average humidity, the quantity was 29.05 inches. The heaviest rains and the prevalent and strongest winds are from the south-west and the south-east. Winds between the north-west and the north-east are cold but dry and salubrious; and they prevail during spring, and sometimes till past the middle of June, checking the progress of vegetation. Calms are of short duration; and sudden changes in all the elements of weather occur oftener than in other parts of Scotland. Fogs are common even in summer; and both form and disperse with singular rapidity. Thunder-storms are most common in winter, amid high winds, and continued falls of rain or snow. The spring is cold and tardy; the summer, though of short continuance, is remarkable for rapidity of vegetation; and the winter is, in general, a continued series of high winds, heavy rains, and ever-varying storms. During about a month at mid-summer, the light, owing jointly to the highness of the latitude, and the superior reflecting power of water over land, is so strong at midnight that, when the sky is clear, a student may either read in the open air, or regale himself with the continued music of the lark, the land-rail, and other feathered songsters. The night of this halcyon season is but a mellowed and a balmy day, possessing the odours and the melodies and the wakeful activities of the hours of the sun's power, without any of their over-mastering influences or their scorching and dazzling glare. Even the winter nights, notwithstanding what has been fabled about their monopolizing and terrible dominion, give place at the very solstice to 6 hours of day-light; and, when not lit up with the moon, have very frequently a brilliant, and richly tinted, and sublimely fitful play of the aurora borealis, such as both yields a beautiful though faint light, and invites the well-toned mind to admiring and devout contemplation.

Primitive rock occurs only in the district around Stromness, in the south-west of Pomona, and impinging upon Græmsay. It consists chiefly of gneiss, confusedly stratified and often running into granite; it is everywhere disturbed and dislocated in its imperfect strata by veins of quartz and felspar; it occasionally gives place to beds of hornblende; and, in one locality, it passes into micaceous schist, freely gemmed with garnets. The rock forms a hilly rough ridge about 6 miles in length, extending north-westward and south-eastward, behind Stromness. The gneiss of Orkney seems totally to want the metalliferousness which so generally distinguishes that rock in other regions. Around the primitive strata lies a zone of conglomerate, whose base is argillaceous or silicious. All other parts of the islands, south-east and north, appear to lie upon a field of schistose strata, very various in their composition, and ranging from the transition series considerably up the secondary formation. The prevailing varieties are greywacke and greywacke slate; sometimes thin and black, and occasionally used for slating, and sometimes massive, and dark blue, and a good building material. Another variety is bituminous shale, not very plentiful, laden in one place with soft bitumen, or petroleum, and assuming in some places the appearance of glance coal. A third variety is limestone in thin beds, seldom pure, rarely more than two feet thick, nowhere abundant, yet occasionally good, and burnt as a building cement. Sandstone of the newer formations, grey, red, and brown, and sometimes, though rarely, streaked and variegated, constitutes the bold heights and fantastic cliffs and pinnacles of Hoy.—Secondary porphyry in several varieties, and secondary trap in the forms of greenstone, basalt, and amygdaloid, break through the schists and sandstone in all the islands, sometimes forming caves and hollow swells, sometimes rising in large pinnacled nodules, sometimes shooting out into the sea in points and headlands, and everywhere disarranging and contorting the stratified masses with their veins and dykes.—Veins of iron-ore, chiefly brown hemalite, traverse the sandstone of Hoy; they were ordered to be explored by the Carron company soon after the establishment of their

works; but though known to yield from 40 to 60 per cent. of iron, they have not yet been found of workable breadth. Small veins of galena or lead-glance are found among the schistose rocks, particularly in Pomona. One little mine, where several veins lie contiguously near the manse of Stromness, yields a little silver, and has been occasionally worked for about a century. Veins of heavy spar, or prismatoidal barytes, traverse the same rocks, or are found associated with the veins of galena. Lime-spar or calcareous spar is very common; and on the east side of Shapinshay, it is so abundant that it might be burnt into manurial lime. A compound of sulphate of barytes and carbonate of strontia, which has been treated as a new species, and called Barystrontianite from its composition, and Stromnesite from its geographical position, occurs in association with the heavy spar of Stromness. The different varieties of bog-iron, yielding from 30 to 38 per cent. of iron, occur in considerable quantity, chiefly on the sides of the hills toward their base, and in the vicinity of springs.—Though sand, in some places, and clay or moss, in others, is found of great depth, the general soil of Orkney is shallow, lying upon either till or rock within two feet of the surface, and often so near as to be touched by the plough. Much the greater part of it is peat or moss, forming, from the nature and nearness of the subsoil, a wet, spongy, and irreclaimable moorland. Yet a considerable proportion of the moss is what the inhabitants call yarfa soil, consisting of bent moss, and easily improveable. Loams, of various degrees of tenacity, and, in some instances, though never to any great extent, approaching to clay, cover an area next in magnitude to that of the mosses. Sandy soils are extensive; and, in a few spots, particularly in Westray, Stronsay, and Sandy, they degenerate into beds of loose, drifting sand, entirely sterile, and superincumbent on the real soil. Had not a beneficent Providence zoned most of the islands with a belt of indurated argillaceous and silicious debris, which is so hard as strongly to resist the action of the waves, and which, when pulverized and used as a manure, enriches the prevailing soils, the prevalently arenaceous character of the rocks, and the alluvium of Orkney might have exposed it to fearful havock from the ocean, in the way both of invasion and of accumulating the materials for a deluge of drifting sand. Of the arable lands, probably about one-third have sandy soils, a larger proportion have different sorts of loam, and the remainder have yarfa or dry benty moss.—Shell marl, consisting of fresh water shells in a basis of clayey chalk, is a common but much neglected production, occurring in almost every considerable meadow or marsh, but grossly unappreciated for its manurial powers. Tufaceous limestone or calc-tuff, though similar in value, and though frequently seen incrusting the rocks and vegetation in the vicinity of springs, is seldom applied to any useful purpose.—Moss of the depth and composition of peat is not so abundant as to prevent scarcity of fuel in several districts of the islands, or to render its conservation and even its increase objects of little public interest. Its ingredients, besides the herbaceous plants found in every moss-soil, are birch, hazel, Scottish fir trees, and the cones of the pitch pine; a circumstance which seems to argue that the country was anciently robed to a considerable extent in forest, or, at all events, was not so cheerlessly destitute as it now is of dendritic embellishment. Peat for fuel is usually dug in the end of May or beginning of June, and carried home in July.

Nearly all the land of Orkney is freehold, but burdened with payments in kind to the Crown, or to the Earl of Zetland, as the Crown's donatory. These payments, though of various origin, all bear the name of feu-duties, and are exigible on account either of the Crown's having come in the place of the king of Norway, to whom the islands paid tribute till 1468, or of its having acquired rights by purchase and forfeiture, or of its having inherited the claims of the bishop of Orkney. So enormous are the feu-duties, that the property is, in most instances, little more, as to actual value, than nominal, or differs from a high-rented leasehold only in the useless honour of an empty title. A considerable proportion was originally held under udal or allodial tenure,—a system which required no written right; but owing to very numerous and frequent transferences by sale, it has come, in the great majority of instances, to be held under charter and sasine, as in every other district of Scotland. Lands are occupied either by the proprietors themselves, by tacksmen who farm a part and let the remainder, or by tenants who farm all they rent. Farms are of various sizes, from 6 or 8 acres, to several hundreds, or even upwards of a thousand; but they are for the most part small, averaging probably 10 or 11 acres; and when very large, they consist chiefly of extensive tracts of open grazing-ground, or the uninhabited islets called holms. Though many of the farmers are men of considerable property and good education, the great body have but a slender capital and rank in the social scale, simply as peasants. The cultivated portions of farms are in a manner peculiar to Orkney, and so numerously as everywhere to impress upon it a characteristic feature, flung or maintained together in clusters called towns. An Orcadian town is a portion of ground, partly arable and partly in pasture, always—except where there is a marine or some other natural boundary—separated from what is called 'the hill,' or the common moor, by a massive encincturing turf-dyke; it is provided with a number of houses corresponding to the number of clustered farms, and severally occupied by the different farmers, whether proprietors or tenants; it was all originally, and in general still is, in runrig, belonging mixedly to the farmers, but apportioned to them in their respective shares; and it has patches of grass-land, and sometimes separate pieces of ground near the houses called 'tumails,' or little enclosures called 'quags.' The lands composing the towns are of very various dimensions; and, whether penny-lands, merk-lands, farthing-lands, cowsworths, or wearing particular modifications of these uncouth and quite indeterminate denominations, those of any name in the same town are of equal extent; and when they are 'planked,' as the local phrase is, or thrown into severalty, by processes for separating the runrig, and erecting marches among the several proprietors, they are, after due measurement, divided, in both their arable and their grass-grounds, in the proportion of the number of penny-lands, and lands of various other denominations legally belonging to the several claimants. Each resident in a 'town,' besides his possessions within the dyke, has the privilege of sending his live stock to 'the hill,' or common moor, and liberty, according to the nature of his rights, to cut turf in the mosses, and gather manurial sea-weed on the shore.

Though the continuance to a great extent of the mischievous system of runrig represses and impedes improvement, the arts of husbandry have, during the last 30 years, made great progress, and arrayed themselves in a modern and graceful dress. The old Orkney plough, which continued to be 'still too much used' in 1814, the date of the Agricultural Report of Orkney, and which had only one stilt, without either ground-wrist or earth-board, and,

when at work, received against one side the pressure of the ploughman's weight, and was drawn by three or four oxen or small horses yoked abreast, and which only scratched some soils, and slided along others;—this antique but absurd instrument is now completely discarded, and can be met with only in the museum of the antiquary. The old mode of portage, by means of 'the clibber and mazy,' balanced across the backs of horses, and bearing from the ends or at the horses' sides strange-looking heath-baskets, called creels, or quite as strange straw ones, called 'cubbies' and 'cazies;' this mode of portage, which was used in transporting all sorts of heavy or bulky articles, and which made the largest part of horses' labour consist in carrying home peats from the mosses, and which is still practised to a sufficient extent to treat a visiter to the islands with the sight of an antiquated custom highly illustrative of the semi-barbarous social order of bygone times, has now so generally yielded to the use of the very simple two-wheeled vehicle, whose introduction contributed so large a share in revolutionizing the Highlands, that in a parish where, at the end of last century, there were only 11 carts, at least 200 may now be found. Some gentlemen-farmers, and some large proprietors who farm part of their estates, put their arable grounds under a regular rotation of crops, make a free use of turnip-husbandry, judiciously cultivate the artificial grasses, and, in general, set an enlightened and enterprising example of improved methods of agriculture, which begins to be admired and to attract followers among the smaller farmers. By far the chief extent of the arable land of the islands, however, is periodically tortured out of heart by an alternate cropping of oats and bear, and is sustained as long and as fully as possible in its energies by a liberal dosing of sea-weed, but remains a stranger to nearly all those amenities of husbandry which can always keep a soil from even an approach to exhaustion, and yet draw from it a more continuous and greatly a more opulent produce than when it is wrung and overworked by continual demands for grain. Potatoes, though introduced about 75 years, continued to be both scantily and incorrectly cultivated several years after the opening of the present century; but they are now regularly raised on every farm, and at once form an important part of the farmer's diet, and serve to clean a small portion of his farm.

On account of the damage to crops by the frequent gales of autumn, by blights from the sea-spray, and by the general humidity of the climate, and on account also of the comparatively great equableness of the temperature, and the short continuance in winter of snows or frost, circumstances so favourable for the rearing of black cattle and sheep, pasturing seems much more suitable than husbandry for most of the land in Orkney; and, it is said, would long ago have become general but for the peculiar nature of the tenure; and, even under the present system, is so far an object of attention with tenants as to be made more than tillage to contribute to the paying of their rents.—The cattle of the islands do not seem to be of a breed materially different from those of Caithness and Sutherland; they are larger in size, and would even exceed their own largeness were they not when young very often half-starved in winter; and, as to colour, they are black, white, and brown, and, in a few instances, party-coloured, mottled, or brindled.—The only breed of native sheep seems to be the *ovis cauda brevi*, 'the short-tailed sheep' of Iceland, Shetland, the Hebrides, the interior of the Highlands of Scotland, and, in general, the far or mountainous north of Europe. Sheep of this breed, confusedly, and to the most untraceable extent mixed with other breeds, and amounting jointly with them to about 50,000, run wild in the hills and common moors, so little tended and so abandoned to a state of nature, as at once to escape improvement in themselves, and to yield but trivial advantage to their owners. But on holms or separate grazing islands, and on some peninsulas artificially shut out from the adjacent commons, there are some thriving and profitable flocks of Swedish Merinos, South Downs, Cheviots, and approved cross-breeds.—The first horses of Orkney were probably imported from Norway, and, for many ages, were not much different from those of that country in size and shape. But those now generally used appear to be descended from the breed of the northern counties of Scotland; and they are reared in such numbers as to be sent back in considerable annual supplies to the land of their origin.—The swine—though somewhat resembling the native breed of the Highlands—are very different from that which prevails in the lower districts of Scotland. They are of a middle size, generally black or dark-red in colour, flat-bodied, with backs highly arched, carrying a quantity of long stiff bristles over a fleece of coarse wool, their ears erect and sharp-pointed, their nose amazingly strong, and their whole figure and appearance—as well as their habits, while they range at will over hill or common, or are allowed possession of an entire island—bearing a closer resemblance than is found in any other of our domesticated breeds, to the wild boar.—Rabbits are found in most of the islands; they occupy an extensive warren in Burray; and in one year 36,000 rabbit-skins were shipped from Stromness.—Poultry of all sorts are reared; the common sorts everywhere, and particularly geese.

The manufacture of linen-yarn and cloth, for a considerable period previous to the commencement of the present century, was somewhat extensively conducted; but it received a severe check from the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining flax during the war with the continent; and it has since dwindled away into a state approaching extinction.—The manufacture of kelp, during the halcyon days of that rude and easy and congenial employment, was pursued with such avidity, and so fondly clung to as a staple, that perspicacious economists were at no loss, even so early as 1806, to foretell that it would be 'the ruin of Orkney.' The greatest annual export occurred in 1826, and amounted to 3,500 tons, bringing into the country, at the rate of £7 per ton, the sum of £24,500. The events which have destroyed the manufacture elsewhere have destroyed it here, and, by rendering its recovery hopeless, have damaged all and completely ruined some of the principal landed proprietors.—Straw-plaiting, for ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats, has been a large but fluctuating manufacture. It was introduced about the beginning of the century, and, about 10 or 15 years after its introduction, employed 6,000 or 7,000 females, and annually brought into the country about £20,000. The material then employed was split ripened wheat-straw; and the produce could be worked into only a flimsy, colourless, brittle piece of head-gear, which soon and deservedly lost the favour of fickle fashion. When a successful imitation, by the Messrs. Muir of Greenock, was made of the Leghorn plait, and found, under the name of Tuscan, a speedy promise of general patronage, the Orcadian damsels were easily instructed to substitute the unripened, unsplit, boiled, and bleached straw of rye, for the former material, and, to employ themselves upon the new fabric, chiefly for the Messrs. Muir, and also for smaller manufacturers. But they never could work as numerously, or as remuneratingly with it, as with the slender split wheat-

straw; and they have, more than once, come into rude collision with the wayward caprices of that viewless and subtle but powerful controlling power called fashion, which has them entirely at its mercy. They numbered, 7 years ago, about 3,000; annually producing about 2,000,000 yards of plait; and were paid with the pitiful earnings of only from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. They, for a long series of years, were collected in groups into confined apartments, and are understood to have seriously suffered in the moral character of the many, from the corrupting influence of the evil communications of the few; but they have latterly worked in their own homes, and, while freed from an outward mischievous pressure upon both their health and their hearts, they find their employment an incentive only to cleanliness and neatness.—The only other manufactories are three distilleries,—two of them at Kirkwall, and one at Stromness. Their annual produce, which amounts to about 14,000 gallons, is unhappily not more than the amount of local consumpt.

The fisheries were long shamefully neglected, or seemed to be all but forgotten amid the absorbing attention which was given to the manufacture of kelp. Lobster-fishing is the only department of some standing; it was introduced by an English company; and, for several years preceding 1814, it annually produced for the London market about 120,000 lobsters, and brought into the country about £1,500. It is still vigorously conducted, and sends off its produce in welled smacks, which make regular weekly calls at appointed stations; but it now produces only about 100,000 in the year, and, as they have for some years decreased in both size and plenteousness, it may be considered as seriously on the decline. The cod-fishery was carried on about half-a-century ago, in the neighbourhood of Stronsay, and afterwards was, for many years, neglected; it was revived and extended generally among the islands during the latter period of the war with continental Europe, the fishing-ground being less exposed than the Dogger bank to annoyance by the enemies' privateers; but it again fell into neglect; and, at present, it has been of only a few years' continuance, but is conducted by well-appointed sloops, and has a promising appearance. The herring-fishery, down to about twenty-five years ago, had scarcely an existence, owing, as some say, to the want of enterprise, or, as others say, to the want of herrings; it suddenly rose to such importance, however, as, in 1820, to produce for exportation 17,989 barrels; and, though it afterwards declined, it so rallied and progressed as, in 1832, to produce 65,000 barrels, and bring into the country about £32,500. English and Scottish whale-ships annually touch at the islands of both Orkney and Shetland, and obtain from them a large proportion of their quota of men for working the Baffin-bay fishery. When the ships resorted to Davis' straits, so many as sixty would have called in one year, taking on board 1,400 men, and leaving about £18,000; but since they began to resort to Baffin's-bay, and required men to continue away from home during the harvest months, when their domestic services were most wanted, they have had less connexion with the country, and allow the quondam harpooners of the king of the arctic seas to employ themselves, more benignly for their morals, in catching the edible tribes of the seas which gird their own islands.

The registered vessels of Orkney and Shetland, in 1833—much the larger proportion of them belonging to Orkney—were 78, carrying 4,049 tons and 319 seamen. They are, for the most part, schooner-rigged; they are well-built, uninsured, worked by able and sober seamen, and subject to fewer accidents than vessels of most other districts; and they trade chiefly with the ports of England and of Ireland. In 1770, the vessels were 17, carrying 825 tons and 76 seamen, and exporting produce to the value of £12,018; and, in 1800, they were 21, carrying 1,375 tons and 119 seamen, and exporting produce to the value of £39,677. The commerce of the country, both outward and inward, in bygone times and at present, exhibits a motleyness, and a width of range, and the occasional prominence of curious articles, which at once amuse the observer and illustrate the social condition of the people. The exports of 1806, for example, consisted of kelp, bear, beef, pork, pork-hams, calf-skins, cow-hides, tanned-leather, seal-skins, cow-hair, feathers, tallow, butter, fish-oil, linen-cloth, linen-yarn, rabbit-skins, otter-skins, quills, malt, dried podlies, small fish, eggs, woollen stuff, oatmeal, dried cod and ling, wool, slates, ale, and live cows and oxen; and the imports of the same year, as exhibited in a table before us, consisted of no fewer than 100 items, some of them curious for their littleness and simplicity, such as '1 bottle turpentine,' '2 carts complete,' '3 bundles spades,' and '6 casks whitening;' and some remarkable for their multifariousness and intrinsic variety, such as 'haberdashery,' 'apothecaries' ware,' 'confections,' and 'groceries,'—'gingerbread' and 'candy-sugar' being allowed to form separate items. The imports of late years, say the Messrs. Anderson in their excellent 'Guide to the Highlands,' "may be stated to be annually a few thousand pounds less" than the exports. "They consist of a great variety of articles, which would be best understood by an inspection of an Orkney shop, which is a sort of bazaar, the keeper of which is grocer, clothier, haberdasher, hosier, hatter, silk-mercer, ironmonger, tobacconist, &c. &c. A considerable annual quantity of wood from various places, and coals from Newcastle, are also imported."

One or two elegant mansions, a small number of neat and comfortable villas, and the manses of the parish-ministers, are the only Orcadian dwelling-houses of note out of Kirkwall. The farm-buildings are, in many instances, substantial and convenient, and occasionally they are expensive and aim at consideration; but they consist, at best, of a dwelling-house, and a detached barn and cow-house, with inferior offices; and, in the case of nearly all the small farmers, whether proprietors or tenants, or the retainers of gentlemen-farmers, they are single buildings, miserable primitive cottages, with an exterior blotched round by the excrescences of peat-stalk, kiln, and dunghill, and an interior laid out for the accommodation of man, beast, and fowl. These cottages are generally built with stones and clay, or with stones and clod, and are slenderly and clumsily covered, almost every year, with a little fresh straw. The door is sometimes less than 5 feet high, and affords ingress and egress to every inmate, whether biped or quadruped, plumeless or feathered. While many cottages, like the abodes of the better sort of farmers, have detached out-houses, they are, as a class of buildings, characteristically at once dwelling-house, cow-house, and hen-roost. The cows, for the most part, occupy their own end of the building, though a few calves, or a favourite cow, may be seen in 'the butt,' or end of honour, in company with the family; and fowls and geese, while assigned an appropriate place, are fully admitted to the comforts of the central fire, blazing on the middle of the earthen floor, and sending up to a constant canopy of smoke supply ample enough to compensate the upward drainage through an awry aperture, and various undesigned crevices in the roof. Around the fire, during the long winter nights, sit the family,

the men making or mending some utensils of husbandry, the women plaiting straw or plying the needle, and both seemingly more contented and free from sensible discomfort than the trim and refined peasants and farmers of Lowland Scotland and merry England. The cottages, besides the main apartment, have generally an interior one, or 'ben,' which is used, on great occasions, as a bed-room; they sometimes have, between the two apartments, a space for lumber; and, in their general character and accommodations, even in spite of their broad and dark faults, they are superior to houses of the same rank in some of the northern districts of the mainland of Scotland. Attached to each cottage, and connected with the barn, is a small round antique-looking tower, used as a kiln,—an appurtenance rendered necessary by the absence of any public or purchasable means of drying corn.

The Orcadians, though of the same parental stock as the Shetlanders, have fewer and less marked peculiarities of manner, and, maintaining a far freer and more frequent intercourse with the Scottish Lowlanders than with them, experience toward them the same feelings of strangeness which are entertained in the far south. The better classes are noted for their politeness; and even the middle and lower orders assume to be so much superior in good breeding to the corresponding orders on the continent, that, come from what quarter emigrants may, they are able to impart a polish to their manners. The language spoken is a dialect of the English, considerably purer in vocables and pronunciation than that spoken in almost any part of the Lowlands of Scotland, but marked in the utterance by the sibilant and guttural softness which belongs more to the Celtic than the Saxon tongues. Funerals, as in England and Ireland, are attended promiscuously by men and women. The dress, the customs, and all characteristic properties, have little or nothing in common with those of the Celtic Highlanders. The food of the peasantry, in summer, is pottage for breakfast, bread and milk for dinner, and either of these for supper; and, in winter, it consists of the same fare, variegated with potatoes, which are enriched occasionally with butter or fish, or very rarely with butcher-meat; and in both seasons of the year it frequently gives place, for both dinner and supper, to a meal of cabbages furnished from the well-stocked kail-yard which every cottage has as an appendage. All classes are, in the aggregate, as intelligent and as distinguished for attendance on the ordinances of Christianity as those of almost any part of Scotland. The patronage of the parochial places of worship, except that of two parliamentary churches, which belongs to the Crown, and that of Kirkwall, which belongs to the Town-council of the burgh, is all in the hands of the Earl of Zetland. The ministers of the Establishment have made great exertions, by their own activity and by the employment of assistants, to supply the deficiencies which have arisen from the union of parishes, or are occasioned by physical obstructions and the dispersedness of population; and they have been rivalled, perhaps stimulated, in their work by efforts of great enterprise and missionary devotedness, and not a little success on the part of dissenters, particularly the United Seceders and the Independents. In 1839 the United Secession had in the islands eleven congregations, all provided with settled ministers, and constituting the entire care or jurisdiction of a presbytery; the Independents had three congregations provided with settled pastors; the Original Seceders had two; and the Baptists had several stations. For the statistics of the Establishment, see ORKNEY and SHETLAND. Superstitions of the same idle and wild character as those which prevailed till a comparatively late period in even the Lowlands of Scotland, and which still unqualifiedly inthral nine-tenths of the peasantry of Ireland, have, during the last forty years, been in the progress of expulsion from Orkney, and have, to a chief degree, disappeared. Yet a considerable number of natives still tell stories of fairies and their elfish pranks, and tremble to turn a boat at the commencement of a voyage contrary to the course of the sun, and apply pet names to the elements to propitiate their favourable influences in culinary or agricultural operations. The common people are inured to great fatigue, and are very adventurous both in fishing during rough weather and in climbing the rocks for sea-fowl and their eggs. In some parts they sweep the faces of bold cliffs and perpendicular or overhanging sea-coast in the same manner as the Norwegians, the Icelanders, and the people of St. Kilda,—one person being danglingly lowered down at a rope's end by others to the place where the birds nestle; but, in general, they practise a method of their own, one party rowing, under the rocks where the fowls build, a boat provided with a large net, and fastening to the upper corners of the net two ropes lowered down from the top of the rocks, and another party, stationed at the top, and who had let down the ropes, hoisting up the net till it is spread opposite the cliffs where the birds are sitting, holding it there while the boatmen below suddenly affright the birds, and make them fly out in disorder, with the sound of a rattle, and then immediately enclosing them in the bosom of the net, and lowering the prize into the boat.—Of various distinguished persons whom Orkney claims as natives, two of the best known, at least in the literary world, are Mrs. Brunton, the amiable authoress of 'Self-Control,' 'Discipline,' and several other well-toned works of imagination, and Malcolm Laing, Esq., the author of a widely diffused history of Scotland, who was buried in the cathedral of Kirkwall.

The Orkney islands seem to be the Cape Orcas of Diodorus Siculus, which, in the year 57, he notices as an extremity of Britain; and they were, if not subdued, at least surveyed, by the Roman fleet which sailed round the north of Scotland in Agricola's memorable campaign of the year 84. Under their classical or Romanized name of Orcades, they became familiar to the Romans, from their communications with the Celtic inhabitants of Britain, before the Scandinavian rovers appeared in the British seas. *Orc* is one of the three principal isles of Britain mentioned by the Welsh Triads; and it stands as the Welsh name of the Orkneys in Davis' and Richards' Dictionaries. *Orch*, in the British language, signifies what is outward, extreme, or bordering, and aptly designates the relative position of the islands during the British period; and joined to *ynys*, *enys*, or *inis*, the words respectively in British, Cornish, and Gaelic, for an island, it occasioned the group, as Romanizing or purely Celtic influence prevailed, to be variously denominated Orcades, Orcadia, Orchadia, Orchades, Orkenies, and Orkneys. Such is the apparently clear and natural origin of the name as traced by that astute etymologist, the author of 'Caledonia.' Yet a writer in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, speaking "undoubtedly," but assigning a reason only "probably," and substituting "a large marine animal" for a word, says, "The origin of the name is undoubtedly Teutonic, and is probably derived from Orkin, a large marine animal which has been applied both to whales and seals. Orkney, therefore, means 'land of whales or of seals.'"—The stone monuments which still remain, appear to indicate that the Orkney islands were colonized during an early period by the posterity of the same

people who settled Western Europe. Druid monuments abound, and, in one instance, [see STENNESS,] are so magnificent as to be inferior, in the estimation of antiquaries, only to those in Salisbury plain, and celts, flint arrow-heads, flint axes, and swords made of the bone of a whale, have numerously been found; yet such monuments, so characteristic by the Celtic tribes, and so common throughout the territories which were possessed by the Celtic Britons, are altogether unknown, and have been untraceable, in Shetland. Not the Scandinavians, then, who colonized alike the archipelago of Orkney and the archipelago of Shetland, but the same Celtic people who colonized South and North Britain, seem to have been the original or earliest inhabitants of the Orkneys. A tradition accordingly came down to the 15th century that two nations, denominated Peti or Papé, possessed these islands during ages before the more recent arrival of the Scandinavians. Yet, owing probably to some physical cause, the original people seem to have disappeared at some period prior to the Roman discovery of the country. The names of places in Orkney are almost as universally Teutonic as in Shetland; and exhibit such slender and doubtful traces of Celtic influences as would seem to prove that it had substantially ceased long before the epoch of the new colonization by the Scandinavian rovers. Celts paved the way for the Teutonic race even in Scandinavia itself, and, as settled there, were the giants of Rudbeck; and, in that country as in Orkney, they ceased to have any decided monuments in the topographical nomenclature. Tacitus asserts the Orcades to have been subdued by Agricola, but uses language too general to throw light on their condition. Pomponius Mela mentions them about the middle of the 2d century, and states their number at 30. Pliny numbers them at 40. Ptolemy brings them back to 30. Solinus, writing in 240, and looking possibly at only the considerable southern islands, reduces them to 3, and pronounces them uninhabited by men, and "only," according to Richard, "the haunt of seals, and orcs, and seamews clang." Chalmers, contemplating their desolation at this period, and not flinging away his former etymology of their name, which is necessary in order to account for at once the "Orcades" of the Romans, "the Orc" of the Welsh, and the "Inis-Orc" of the Gaelic people of the neighbouring coast, thinks it not improbable, "if we may believe Wolf," as to *Ork* or *Oerck*, meaning in Danish, "a desert or uninhabited place, that the Danes, on visiting the islands, and seeing their wilderness appearance, gave them, from that word and *oee* or *ey*, "an isle," the name Ork-ees, "the uninhabited isles;" or, contemplating the abandonment of the islands to "seals, orcs, and sea-mews," and, observing that in ichthyology *orc* or *orca*, signifies a monstrous sea-fish, he even thinks it possible that the Scandinavians derived or formed the name Ork-ey out of that word, and their own *ey*, "an isle." Truth, we would conjecture, lies between, and points to the British derivation as that of the original name, or the name as it became known to the Romans,—and at one or other of the Teutonic derivations as that which, suggesting itself and seeming graphic to the Scandinavians, recommended the original name to their adoption.

The Orkneys appear to have become, toward the close of the 3d century, or early in the 4th, the harbours of the ferocious seamen of northern Europe; and, in the time of Constantine, they loomed so bulkily in the distant view, as, at the division of the empire, to be specially mentioned along with Gaul and Britain as the patrimony of the emperor's youngest son. In 366, the great Theodosius pursued the fleet of the northern pirates into their usual haunts, and, in a panegyric by Claudian on his victory, is said to have stained the Orkneys with the effusion of Saxon blood:—

> "——— Maduerunt Saxone fusio
> Orcades; incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,
> Scotorum cumulus flevit glacialis Ierne."

In 570, Columba found one of the Orcadian chiefs at the court of the Pictish king Bridei II., and arranged with him a mission of his disciple Cormac to the Orkneys. Cormac was possibly less successful than most of his fellow-Culdees, who either did not remain long in his adopted field of labour, or was not succeeded in it, as other Culdee missionaries were in theirs, by a college of preaching brethren; for he figures no further in the known history of the islands, and did not prevent them from being, for generations afterwards, an adopted home of Scandinavian heathenism. The islands, in an age rather of naval enterprise than of domestic industry, must have been but thinly inhabited and little cultivated. Yet their inhabitants, living chiefly by adventure, and signalized by reckless daring, seem frequently to have invaded the coasts of Pictavia; and, somewhere between 674 and 695, they were vigorously repulsed from one of their attacks by Bridei IV., and pursued by him into their usual retreats, amidst their shoals and isles. For two centuries afterwards they appear very dimly, and but as a phantasmagoria in history. Yet, during that period, many congenial colonists were very probably driven to share their bleak retreat and common exile from the frequent perturbations of their parent country; and, as well as the older settlers, they most likely yielded little subjection to any sovereign, and still less obedience to any government, and looked with stirring interest on the wild sea-kings wielding the dominion of the German main, and coming down with the swoop of an eagle, at intervals of their own choosing, upon whatever points they pleased of the Hebridean, the Pictavian, and the Scottish coasts.

In 870, Harold Harfager, or the Fair-haired, one of the chiefs of Norway, who had been dissatisfied with the territories he possessed, and had introduced discord and civil war among the little states around him, achieved by a naval victory the union and consolidation of the Norwegian provinces in subjection to his sway. Many of the princes and people, disgusted with his usurpations, or compelled to flee from his anger, left their native land, made a lodgment on Iceland, the Faroes, and the Hebrides, but especially on Orkney and Shetland, and thence sailed out in piratical or retaliative expeditions to intercept the trade and ravage the coasts of his kingdom. In 876, Harold, having equipped a fleet of invasion, made a descent on both the Orkney and the Hebridean islands, and subdued both, and established them under the authority of his vigorous government. On his return to Norway, he conferred the administration of Orkney on Ronald or Rognovald, Count of Merca, and the father of Rollo, the famous invader of Norway, and the great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. In 920, Sigurd, the brother of Ronald, received by peaceful cession from him the Orcadian dominion; and he afterwards added to it Caithness, Sutherland, Easter Ross, and Moray; and he eventually fell on the battle-field in the last of these districts, attempting to fight his way to further conquest. The two brothers are jointly—and sometimes the one, sometimes the other, singly—reckoned the founders of the Orcadian dynasty. A long line of Scandinavian earls or jarls who succeeded them, affected the style of independent princes in Orkney; maintained possession of Caithness and

Sutherland, and made their power to be felt in various parts of both the eastern and the Hebridean coasts of northern Scotland; wore the attributes and wielded the influence of enterprising and dauntless reguli; and, amid the dissensions of Norway, and their own plundering and piratical excursions, probably yielded but slight obedience to the Norwegian kings. Gottorm, the nephew of Ronald, and afterwards Halled his son, succeeded to the Orcadian earldom; but both were stupid and incompetent, and were allowed a hasty quaff of the luxuries of power. Rollo and Einor, brothers of Halled, competing for the succession, the former "gained a loss" by defeat, marched off to try his fortune in France, and became Duke of Normandy, leaving to Einar the icicled little throne of Orkney, and opportunity to earn the curious fame of being the first to teach the Orcadians to use turf for fuel,—a fame which shows how primitive was their condition, and which has occasioned him to be known in history under the name of Torf-Einar. At or toward the close of the 10th century, Christianity, in the corrupted or papisticated form in which it had been set up in the north-west of continental Europe, was forcibly introduced to Orkney, and made to supersede any slender remains, if indeed any remains there were, of its Culdee form, under the influence of Olaus, the first nominally Christian king of Norway. In 996, Sigurd, the 14th Earl, succeeded to the dominion; he enjoyed the Orkneys, Caithness, and Sutherland, with a tribute from the Hebrides, and also, for a time, established his power on the coasts of Ross and Moray; he was of the blood of the Vikingr, and did not disparage the race by his adventures; and he, for years, made the eastern shores of Scotland writhe under the torture of his frequent piracies and forays, but, in 1,006, bound himself up from further harassing his neighbours by marrying, as his second wife, a daughter of Malcolm II., the Scottish king. Yielding himself fully to the rough blandishments of those motives which were most seductive among the Vikingr, and, wearied with the dull amenities of repose around his own shores, he sailed away to the aid of Sigtrig, the sea-king of Dublin, and, in April, 1014, fell in the bloody field of Clontarf, fighting against the renowned Brian Boramh, the King of all Ireland. A wild ode was composed in celebration of his fate, and has been translated by Gray, under the title of "the Fatal Sisters." Einar, the eldest of four sons, whom he left by his first wife, succeeded to his earldom. But Torfin, his son by his second wife, the grandson of Malcolm II. of Scotland, only five years old at his father's death, and left in the Scottish king's care, was immediately put by Malcolm into military and tutorial possession of Caithness, and such other territories as had still, after his many conflicts, remained to Sigurd on the Scottish shore. Torfin resembled his father in stature of body, vigour of mind, and ambition of enterprise; he commenced, at the age of fourteen, his career as a Vikingr; he often, during his grandfather's reign, disquieted the coasts of Scotland by his ruthless and piratical exploits; he refused the usual tribute to the good Duncan, and necessitated him to march into Moray to enforce its payment; and he, at last, engaged in avowed warfare against Scotland, and held in scorn the favours it had bestowed. While, in an attitude of revolt, he rushed into hardy conflicts with "brave Macbeth, who well deserved that name;" and, though represented in a doubtful tone by Torfæus as the successful party in the strife, is poetically, and perhaps truly, sung by Shakspeare as defeated and overawed by the "peerless Macbeth." Yet he was neither crushed in power, nor sobered in ambition; he engaged in hostilities with his half-brothers in Orkney, slew one in battle, compelled another to flee, and wrested from the eldest several islands; he forced the Hebrides to purchase his forbearance by payment of tribute; he emulated the Scottish kings in splendour, and possibly equalled them in power; and at length, wearied with savage grandeur, and feeling "the compunctious visitings of nature," he went to Rome in search of remission of his crimes, and returning with mitigated emotions from the seat of priestly delusion and pretended pardon, he died about the year 1074, at the age of 65. Torfin's successors, as well as some whom we have named of his predecessors, maintained the peculiar dominion, and exhibited the characteristic properties of the Vikingr. The whole race of Scandinavian earls, jarls, or sea-kings, were considered high in rank, skilful in peace, and almost redoubtable in war. They intermarried with the noble families of neighbouring countries, with the daughters of the petty kings of Ireland, and with the powerful royal families of Norway in Scotland. Commanding fleets to which antagonist powers had little or nothing to oppose, and roving from point to point of attack with a swiftness and a caprice which continually put vigilance to fault, they were known and feared along the sea-board of every territory within their reach; and sharing in the Norwegian expeditions against Scotland and England, or occasionally exhibiting, in expeditions of their own, the colours of the predatory hosts from the European continent, they were confounded with other assailants of the British shores under the general name of Danes, and figure in masques along the pages of English and Scottish historians as the constant and hereditary scourges of their countries. Their followers probably comprehended, not only the subjects of their proper dominions, but many independent adventurers, who only served with them for a time, or were periodically, or at intervals, attracted to their standard by the news of an intended expedition, or the prospect of war and plunder. They nursed their people for conflict by encouraging them to reap the fruits of the earth during the mellowness of autumn, and treating them to festivity during the gloom of winter; and then, in summer, they bounded away to the Western Islands or the Scottish shores, to England or to Ireland, to conduct "predatory excursions against their fellow-men, much in the same manner as their descendants of the present day join in expeditions against the fish of the neighbouring seas, or the leviathans of Greenland. These were the men,

> 'Who for itself could woo the approaching fight,
> And turn what some deem danger to delight.'"

From the year 1098, when Magnus Barefoot, the powerful king of Norway, castigated the Orcadians, and made them smartingly feel his superiority, the Earls acknowledged their dependence on the Norwegian crown, and formally declared their allegiance; and, at a later date, when refinements began to be observed in the courts of the northern princes, they even received from the kings of Norway regular investiture. At length, about the year 1325, the male line of the ancient Earls, the descendants of Ronald, failed in the person of Magnus V., leaving the earldom to pass into an entirely new current of both possessors and events. The succession of the Scandinavian Earls is carried down to its close, and the exploits of each stirring individual of the series are fully exhibited in the Orcades of Torfæus, a work which he compiled from the ancient sagas and the Danish records, and are shown with sufficient amplitude in the abridgment of Torfæus' work in Dr. Barry's History of Orkney.

On the failure of the Scandinavian dynasty, the earldom passed to Malis, Earl of Strathearn, who was married to the only daughter of the last Earl, Magnus V.; and afterwards, in 1379, it passed to "the lordly line of high St. Clair" or Sinclair. While William Sinclair, the 3d of his name, held the earldom, the young king of Scotland—James III.—pressed with the difficulty of Christian I., king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, having demanded payment of a long arrear of "the annual of Norway"—married Margaret, the princess of Denmark; and, in 1468, obtained as her dowry 2,000 florins in money, and the impignoration of Orkney for 50,000 florins, and of Shetland for 8,000 more. As the islands were never ransomed from the pledge, they thenceforth became politically and entirely attached to Scotland. In 1470–1, the earldom of Orkney and the lordship of Shetland were, as to their "haill richt," purchased by James III. from the Sinclairs, and annexed by acts of parliament to the Crown, not to be alienated, except in favour of a lawful son of the king. The power of the Orcadian bishop, however, which had grown up from littleness to grandeur under the administration of the later Earls, was, to a certain extent, co-ordinate with that of the king as lord of the islands. "The old bishopric of Orkney was a greate thing, and lay sparsim throughout the haill parochines of Orknay and Zetland. Beside his lands, he had ye teinds of auchteen kirks: his lands grew daily, as delinquencies increased in the countray." Many small proprietors, too—the udallers—had heritages intermingled all over both archipelagos, with the lands of the king or the quondam Earls, and with those of the bishop; and, while they paid scats and other articles to the regnant superior of the soil, they claimed to retain Norwegian customs, and to be governed by Norwegian laws. In 1474, and at two subsequent dates, leases for various periods of years were given of the earldom to the bishop, and occasioned the country, till the death of James III. in 1488, to be almost entirely, in its civil matters, under prelatic administration. In 1489 and 1501, Henry Lord Sinclair, a descendant of the quondam Earls, obtained from James IV. leases of the earldom, at the low rate of £336 13s. 4d. Scottish, at which it had been leased to the bishops; and though he fell in 1513 at Flodden, the property was, at the same rent, continued, by successive leases to Lady Margaret, his widow, till the year 1586. In 1529, the Earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair, either to usurp the renewed lordship of the whole purchased earldom, or to take forcible possession of Lady Margaret's lease, or to adjust some question arising out of intermixture of rights, or to extinguish the udal holdings of the ancient inhabitants, and to subject them to feudal grantees of the Scottish crown—for all these reasons have been, by turns, assigned—invaded Orkney with an armed force, and were encountered by the governor of Kirkwall castle, heading the Orkney-men and others at Summerdale or Bigswell in Stenness; and there they sustained a disastrous and extinguishing defeat, the Earl of Caithness and 500 of his followers being slain, and Lord Sinclair and all the survivors of the force made prisoners. In 1530, a grant of the islands, in form of a feu, was—in defiance both of the settlement by parliamentary acts under James III., and of Lady Margaret Sinclair's lease—given to the Earl of Moray, the natural brother of James V.; but it proved nugatory, and never brought any proceeds of the islands into the grantees' possession. About 1535, James V. made a personal visit to Orkney.—the only royal visit which was ever made to it by either the Stuarts, or the present dynasty, both descendants of Ronald, the founder of the Scandinavian earldom; and during his stay, at Kirkwall, he was hospitably entertained in the bishop's palace, and received the homage of the loyal among the natives, and directed maritime surveys to be made of the intricate navigation of the surrounding and intersecting seas; and, at his departure, he carried off to the seat of justice the more turbulent and dangerous of the inhabitants. In 1540, the favourable leases to Lady Margaret Sinclair terminated by a general act of annexation and revocation. Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns was the last lessee of his family; and he obtained, for an advanced annual rent of £2,000 two successive leases, the latter of which expired in 1548. His name is associated with one of the most humiliating transactions recorded in the history of our country,—the disloyalty of the Scottish nobles, the dishonour of the Scottish arms at Solway moss, and the consequent captivity of the army, and heart-breaking of the promptest and most enterprising of the Stuart dynasty. The family of Sinclair in Orkney may be regarded as having been extinguished at the premature death of James V., and they have now, on the scene of their ancient greatness, and the seat of their ancient residence and power, no memorial except the rubbish of their castle,

> "——Where restless seas
> Howl round the storm-swept Orcades,—
> Where erst St. Clair bore princely sway
> O'er isle and islet, strait and bay;"
> —"Still nods their palace to its fall,
> Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirkwall."

The earldom of Orkney became part of the jointure of the widow of James V. immediately after his death, and remained with her till her own death in 1560; and, when she was called to the regency, it was placed by her under the administration of Bonot, a Frenchman, whose appointment was extremely unpopular. How it was disposed of during 15 years following her death, is not known. At the accession of Mary the country began to be subjected to a series of changes and oppressions, in its masters and their tyrannies, which to a great extent revolutionized its condition, and continue to the present day to affect very deeply in many points the most important interests of individuals and of the whole community. In 1564, Lord Robert Stuart, the natural brother of the queen, received by written charter, for an annual rent of £2,000 13s. 4d. Scottish, "all and whole the lands of Orkney and Zetland, with all and sundry the isles belonging and pertaining thereto, with all and each of the castles, towers, fortalices, woods, mills, multures, fishings, tenants, service of free tenants, with the whole superiority of free tenants, advocation, donation of churches, and with the office of sheriff of Orkney, and sheriff of the Fouldrie of Zetland." James, Earl of Bothwell, for a brief moment, in 1567, enjoyed an annulment in his favour of this grant to Lord Robert, and was plumed with the high designation of Duke of Orkney; but, if ever he at all obtained infeftment, he had but momentary possession, for, exactly a month after the date of the marriage-deed, which assigned him Orkney with its new title, he fled from Carberry-hill, and for ever lost sight of his phantasmagorial dukedom. At the close of the same year a question was agitated in parliament "quhider Orknay and Zetland sal be subiect to the commone law of this realme, or gif thai sal bruike thair awne lawis?—when it was found that thai aught to be subiect to thair awne lawis." Lord Robert Stuart, on obtaining possession of the earldom, had as commendator or abbot of Holyrood, exchanged his temporalities with the bishop of Orkney for those of the bishopric, thus uniting in himself the rights both of the Earl, or the Crown and the bishop; and, a little

before the queen's marriage, he got a right to her third of the revenues of Holyrood abbey, or a pension of £990 of money, besides a large quantity of every sort of grain, and was in consequence prevented from clamouring at the change which was made in favour of Bothwell. The earldom, or crown estate of Orkney, is said by some authorities to have been resumed by him on Bothwell's disgrace; but from an extant act of parliament it appears to have, for 14 years, or till 1581, regularly yielded up its revenues for behoof of the Crown. In 1581 it was restored to him by act of parliament, with the same latitude of possession and loftiness of jurisdiction as when originally granted by Mary; in 1587 it was revoked by another act of parliament, and for two years afterwards was let out for £4,000 Scottish a-year, to Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane and Sir Ludovick Ballantine, who were respectively Lord-chancellor and Justice-clerk; in 1589 it was re-granted to Lord Robert Stuart for an annual rent of £2,073 6s. 8d. Scottish; and in 1591 it was infefted to his lordship in life-rent, and his son Patrick in fee. After Lord Robert's death, which occurred in 1592, and another resumption made by the Crown, Patrick got charters, in 1600, of both the earldom and the bishopric, so that their joint rights were concentrated in his person; yet he obtained not, as Mary's grant gave to his father a right either to "the whole" lands and isles of Orkney and Shetland, or to the feudal superiority over the landholders, but, on the other hand, was bound to administer justice according to the peculiar laws of the region before it belonged to the Scottish crown. Both his father and he, however, were proud, avaricious, cruel, and dissipated; and, whether they possessed power legally, or could wield it by extortion and usurpation, they cared not, provided they could so work it as to demolish the rights and liberties of their people, and amass for themselves the influences, the monopolies, and the possessions of tyranny. Udal lands and tenements were free from taxation to the Crown, or vassalage to a lord superior; they could not be alienated, except by what was called "a shynde bill" obtained with the consent of all heirs in the Fouldry court; and, at the death of a possessor, they were divided, without fine and in equal portions, among all their children. Earls Robert and Patrick aimed with their whole energy to destroy the system, and to introduce feudal tenures; they so summoned and adjourned the great Fouldry court, as to possess a master-key to its movements; they perverted both this court and every other by the introduction of their creatures; they silenced and overawed the refractory udallers by means of a licentious soldiery; and they employed their rights over the temporalities of the bishopric as a pretext for levying fines from such landholders as incurred any censure of the church. They, in consequence, wrested much landed property from the rightful owners, and terrified not a few of the udal proprietors into a surrender of their peculiar privileges, an acknowledgment of feudal vassalage, and an acceptance of tenure by charter. The rents of the earldom being paid chiefly in kind, too, they, in order to increase the amount of proceeds without changing the nominal bulk, twice arbitrarily increased in value the weights used in the country; raising the mark, which was originally 8 ounces, first to 10 and next to 12, and the lispund, which was originally 12 pounds, first to 15, and next to 18. Earl Patrick even excelled his father in outrageous despotism; he compelled the people to work like slaves in carrying on his buildings and other works; he confiscated the lands of the inhabitants on the most trivial pretences; he summarily distrained the moveable goods of any man who dared to leave the islands without his own or his deputies' special licence; and—in crowning display of at once his savageness and his avarice—he ordained that "if any man tried to supply or give relief to ships, or any vessel distressed by tempest, the same shall be punished in his person, and fined at the Earl's pleasure." Such lugubrious wailings and indignant complaints were eventually and increasingly addressed to the throne, in appeal from his multiplied oppressions, that he was at length recalled, shut up in prison, and accused of high treason. His natural son, the bastard of Orkney, aided by about 500 persons—probably military retainers who identified their own interests with the family's illegal greatness—made an ineffectual attempt to achieve some feat in his favour. The miserable Earl was abhorred over the scene of his despotisms; he was violently suspected at court; he was vigilantly prosecuted by Law, the bishop of Orkney; he probably suffered from contorted and exaggerated because interested accusation; and, in 1612, by really a judicial murder, however foul were his crimes, he was ignominiously hanged at Edinburgh. His name, particularly in Shetland, continues to the present day to be mentioned with antipathy and disgust.

The lands of the earldom, under the pretext that a forfeiture might injure those proprietors who had resigned their udal tenures and taken out charters, were not, according to the usual course, declared forfeited immediately upon Earl Patrick's attainder. Many of the proprietors were instantly alarmed into the measure of asking and accepting charters from the Crown in the usual feudal form; and all, under apprehension that another taskmaster might be set over them akin in character to the two last, importuned the king to annex the islands inalienably to the Crown. James VI. thus all but completed the ruin of the feudal tenures; and he, at the same time, mocked the distracted islands with a most unkingly double-tonguedness of treatment. He formally annexed "the lands and earldom of Orkney and Zetland to the Crown to remain in time coming," and he admonished the people by proclamation against all fear of the islands reverting "to their former condition of misrule, trouble, and oppression;" yet he made no restoration of the lands which had been unlawfully seized by the last Earls, he set up the rental of Earl Patrick as the rule for future guidance, and, to complete his tantalizing, he immediately began to let them out on high terms to a series of farmers-general. Sir James Stewart of Kilsyth held them for a brief period. Sir George Hay of Kinfauns, the Lord-chancellor, next rented them for 40,000 merks Scottish a-year; but, probably finding them no great bargain, after they had been so long plundered by the two Stewarts, he resigned them at the end of 3 years. The inhabitants, after being for a short period oppressed without mercy by some other farmers-general, petitioned the king that no man might "be interponed between his majesty and them, but that they might remain his majesty's immediate vassals.' In response to this appeal the islands were, for a few years, closely annexed to the Crown; but they again began to be leased out for rents, high or low according to the interest the lessees had with the court or the ministry, and to be subjected as before to such ceaseless maltreatment as was utterly incompatible with social prosperity, or with advance in the arts. In fact, for two centuries after their cession by Norway to the Crown of Scotland, Orkney and Zetland seem to have been much in the condition of a Turkish province undergoing the rival and emulating scourgings of a quick succession of rapacious pashas. In 1643, they were, with all the regalities belonging

to them, granted by Charles I. in mortgage to William, Earl of Morton, but were redeemable by the Crown in payment of an alleged debt of £30,000. They were, however, mortgaged by the next Earl to assist Charles, and were afterwards confiscated by Cromwell. At the Restoration in 1662, they were given back to the Earl of Morton; and under the arbitrary control of the Earls, Chamberlain, Douglas of Spynie, the Fouldry court was abolished. In 1609 they were again, by act of parliament, annexed 'for ever' to the Crown; and, during upwards of 30 years, they were anew leased out to various farmers-general. In 1707 they were restored in the old form of a mortgage—redeemable by the Crown for £30,000, but subject to an annual feu-duty of £500 to James, Earl of Morton, and were placed under his jurisdiction as their admiral and hereditary steward and justiciary. In 1742, Lord Morton, though his revenues from the islands were computed to amount to £3,000 sterling a-year, pretended that they did not yield a rental equal to the interest of the alleged mortgage, and contrived, on this pretext, to get an act of parliament declaring them irredeemable. In 1747, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, he was compensated for those of Orkney and Shetland with £7,500; and, in 1766, after being harassed with complaints, quarrels, and lawsuits, he sold the estate for £60,000 to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the grandfather of the present Earl of Zetland. One of the lawsuits, and the chief one which annoyed the Earl of Morton, was a judicial attempt on the part of the proprietors to get the weights which regulated their rental in kind restored to their original value; but it proved unsuccessful. Sir Lawrence Dundas, in his turn, met a similar defeat; for, conceiving soon after he made his purchase, that he was entitled to higher powers than had been wielded by his predecessor, he made an expensive but vain effort to get them recognised by the law-courts. In later times the Dundas family, who continue to enjoy the great estate, have flung many amenities over islands which were so long desolated by oppression, and have erected so many monuments in the hearts of the people, and sprinkled so many improvements over the surface of the soil, as furnish materials for an altogether new era in their history.

The lands which belonged to the bishops of Orkney, and which lay intermixed on every island, parish, and even township, with those of the earldom, were, about the close of the 16th century, so exchanged and compacted as to be substituted by continuous and unique lands in Pomona and other islands. The jurisdictions of the bishopric and of the earldom were, at the same time, rendered distinct, and instead of perpetuating the contentions which arose out of their union, began to be exercised with concord to the country. Bishop Law, by whose influence these changes were effected, and who interested himself much in the civil welfare of Orkney, was, in 1615, translated to Glasgow. His successor, threatened with excommunication by the General Assembly which met at Glasgow in 1638, and awed by its proceedings in pronouncing the abolition of episcopacy, quietly resigned his see. The bishopric was afterwards, for a short time, revived; nor, till about the year 1700, did it wholly yield to the ascendency and final establishment of Presbyterianism. The revenues of the see have, since that period, been either held by the Crown, and managed by an agent, or leased out to the holders of the earldom, or to farmers-general; and at present they are under the control of the commissioners of the Queen's woods, forests, and land-revenues, to be expended, as is believed, for the benefit of the Crown.

ORMISTON, a parish in the middle of the western verge of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the north by Tranent; on the east by Gladsmuir, Pencaitland, and Salton; on the south by Humbie; and on the west by Cranston in Edinburghshire. Its length, from north to south, is 4¼ miles; its breadth, owing to deep indentations and projections on its east side, is exceedingly changeful, and varies from 3 furlongs to 3½ miles; and its area is 3,245 acres. The surface, along the southern frontier, is somewhat upland and bare; but everywhere else it is low, beautifully cultivated, and richly embellished with wood and hedge enclosures. About 30 parts in 33 of the whole area is in tillage; and between 160 and 180 acres are under plantation. Gardens abound, and, in two instances, send a large produce of fruit and vegetables to the Edinburgh market. The Tyne runs 1¼ mile north-eastward in the interior, and ¾ eastward along the south edge of one of the projections. It is here a mere streamlet, about 8 miles from its source, and does little more in summer than serve to drive a mill; yet it occasionally comes down in large freshets, and lays the adjacent meadows under water. Bellyford-burn—a tributary of the Tyne in Pencaitland—flows eastward a mile along the northern boundary, and the same distance through the interior of a projection. Coal exists in at least three workable seams; but, south of the Tyne, appears to have been worked at a date beyond record, and is nearly exhausted. Some curious occurrences have transpired connected with the discovery of its excavated seams. Much of what remains lies at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface. Limestone abounds in the south, and has long been extensively worked. Freestone is plentiful, and in several places has been quarried, but appears to be but an inferior building material. Ironstone seems to exist, but has not actually been discovered.—Nearly in the centre of the parish stands Ormiston-hall, a seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor of the whole parish. Part of the old mansion-house of the manor stands about 200 yards to the west, and is consolidated with buildings which form the suite of offices and servants' houses. The modern mansion consists of four parts, three of them built at various periods since 1747, when the estate was purchased by the Earl of Hopetoun, and one by the former proprietor in 1745. In the old house George Wishart the Reformer, then under the protection of Cockburn its proprietor, was, in January 1545, made prisoner by the Earl of Bothwell, and thence led away to martyrdom, under the infamous Cardinal Beaton, at St. Andrews. In the garden flourishes a remarkable yew-tree, under which the venerable martyr is said to have occasionally preached. The tree is probably upwards of 3½ centuries in growth, having been considered old in 1561; it measures 18 feet in girth, 38 feet in height, and 180 feet in the circumference of its branches, or the area which they overlie.—In the south corner of the parish are vestiges of a circular camp, British or Danish. A profusion of roads chequers the area, and, among them, a turnpike from north to south. Population, in 1801, 766; in 1831, 838. Houses 185. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,446.—The village of Ormiston is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tyne, and on the turnpike-road through the parish, 1¾ mile west of Pencaitland, 2¼ miles south of Tranent, 6 miles from Dalkeith, 8 from Haddington, and 12 from Edinburgh. It consists principally of one broad street extending east and west. Some of the houses are of two stories; and these, as well as some cottages, are occasionally let to genteel families as summer retreats. Gardens are attached to all the principal houses, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs, and, in some instances, well-

enclosed with stone-walls. The village is shaded with wood, stands in the vicinity of the Earl of Hopetoun's beautiful demesne, and presents soft but powerful attractions to lovers of quiet, balmy, rural landscape. Toward the end of last century it had a bleachfield, a starch-work, a distillery, and a brewery; but it is now bereft of them all, and has become the home chiefly of an agricultural people. In the centre of it stands an old cross, on the site of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel, which remained entire at the end of last century, and was then used as the parish school-house, but has since been removed. The village is a station of the Haddington itinerating libraries, and has a small library of its own. Population, in 1792, 600; in 1838, 330.—Ormiston is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend £230 4s. 3d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £210 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 9d., with about £30 fees. There are two private schools.—The ancient church was dedicated to St. Giles; and was granted, with its pertinents, to the hospital of Soutra. When the possessions of that hospital were annexed by the widowed queen of James II. to her collegiate church of Trinity in Edinburgh, the ecclesiastical revenues of Ormiston were distributed in equal shares among the four prebendaries of Ormiston, Gileston, Hill, and Newlands, belonging to her college. The estate of Peaston, which now forms the south end of the parish, was annexed to it after the Reformation; and previously belonged to Pencaitland. The descendants of the Orme, whoever he was, who gave name to the original parish, possessed it during the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1368 it passed by marriage to the family of Cockburn, and remained with them till the middle of last century. The Cockburns were, for several generations, distinguished as lawyers and statesmen, figuring illustriously both in the college-of-justice and in parliament. John, the last but one of the family, acted a prominent part in the negociation of the National Union, and represented Haddingtonshire in successive parliaments of the United Kingdom from 1707 to 1741. But his grand fame is, that he was the grand promoter of modern agricultural improvement in East Lothian,—the model farming-ground of Scotland, the originator at Ormiston of the first bleachfield in the kingdom, and the introducer of various other though less signally useful arts and establishments.

ORMSA, a Hebridean islet about 1½ mile in circumference, lying north of Lunga, and separated from it by a narrow sound. A lighthouse was built on its western extremity in 1823–4.

ORONSAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, in the district of Jura and Colonsay, from which latter island it is separated by a narrow channel. The walls of a priory, said to have been founded by St. Columba, still remains, a fine relic of the religious antiquities of the Hebrides. See COLONSAY.

ORPHIR, a parish in the southern district of Pomona, Orkney. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Stenness and Forth; on the east by Kirkwall; and on the south and west by Scalpa flow. It is nearly a parallelogram extending from east-north-east to west-south-west, and measures 7 miles by about 3½. A range of hills runs along the north-western and northern boundary, lifting the highest summit 700 feet above sea-level; and the surface thence to the sea is a tumulated descent, giving, amidst a continued series of hills and dales, a prevailing southerly exposure. The eastern district is characterized by heathy rising grounds and large peat-mosses, whence fuel is supplied to both Orphir and Kirkwall. The soil of the other districts is predominantly clay or moss, separate or in mixture; and, when well-manured, it yields, even under indifferent culture, more than sufficient produce for local use. A few places near the coast have a rich loam mixed with stones. The Loch of Kirbister, a little south-east of the centre of the parish, is between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, abounds with excellent sea-trout, and sends off a streamlet of sufficient water-power to drive extensive machinery. The sea-coast, including sinuosities, extends to 12 miles; it has, in general, a bold rocky shore of from 40 to 50 feet high, and it is finely indented with bays and creeks, one of which, called the bay of Houton, is protected by an islet at the entrance, and forms a safe harbour for small vessels. Mineral springs occur in every district; and one at Scoridale has long been famous for its tonic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic properties. Sandstone abounds; trap, of a kind suitable for building, is frequent; some excellent flagstones are quarried; fine white and blue clay, such as serves for colouring hearth-stones, is dug up in Staugro-bay; and bog iron-ore is comparatively plentiful. The island of CAVA [which see] belongs to Orphir. About a mile east of it is a curiously formed rock or skerry, well-known to seamen, and fantastically called the Barrel of Butter. In the churchyard are the remains of a very ancient building, rudely resembling the Pantheon at Rome, a rotundo, open at top, 20 feet high, 18 feet in diameter and sending out, on the east side, a vaulted recess, the site probably of an ancient altar. Remains of Romish chapels—of which this seems to have been one—occur in every district. Barrows or tumuli are numerous. An ancient circular tower, about 180 feet in circumference, stands in the district of Swanbister, and probably was the residence of Sueno Boerstrop, who was killed at the house of Paul, one of the Norwegian Counts of Orkney.—The parish is advantageously situated for commerce; and is traversed by the road from Kirkwall to Stromness. Population, in 1801, 864; in 1831, 996. Houses 210. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,166.—Orphir is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £12. There are a parochial school and two mortification schools. Salary attached to the former £26 with fees.—A hill behind the manse commands a view of twenty-five islands and twenty-three parishes, or of most of Orkney and much of Caithness and Sutherland, with a large expanse of the eastern and western oceans. Orphir is supposed to have its name from *yarfo*, or 'fire-land,' a species of fuel-earth with which its eastern district supplies the circumjacent country.

ORR (THE). See AUCHTERDERRAN.

ORR (LOCH). See BALLINGRAY.

ORRIN (THE), a river of the south-east of Ross-shire. It rises on the north side of Craig-Mon, 5 miles north of Loch-Monar, and has an easterly course of about 27 miles to the Conan, below Brahan-castle in Urray. A little below its source it expands into the lochlets Negin and Neriech. The Orrin is a very irregular stream; now very generally fordable, and now rolling along in sudden and vast floods which spread terror and devastation over lands adjacent to its banks. A wooden bridge thrown across it behind the manse of Urray, at the expense of Mr. M'Kenzie of Seaforth, was swept away by a flood in 1839; but has been replaced by a stronger erection at the expense of the county.

ORWELL, a parish in Kinross-shire; bounded on the west by Perthshire; on the north by Perthshire and the Kinross-shire section of Forgandenny; on the north-east, east, and south-east by Fifeshire; and on the south by Loch-Leven, and by Kinross

and Fossaway. Its greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 9¼ miles; its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 21 square miles. The surface, in all the southern and south-eastern districts, is low, prevailingly level, and diversified with gentle swells and rising grounds; and thence it gradually rises into hilly heights, called the braes of Orwell, and then, toward the northern border, shoots suddenly up into a frontier range of the Ochills, with summits of about 1,000 or 1,100 feet above sea-level. About 500 acres are waste or pastoral; between 600 and 700 are under wood, principally oak, ash, and pines; and all the rest of the area is regularly or occasionally in tillage. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, extensively dislodged and not a little contorted by trap. A mass of clay porphyry, unusually hard and compact, occupies several miles in the west; and a smaller, though still vast, mass of greenstone occurs in the east. The stream called the South Queich begins to touch the north-west extremity of the parish a little below its source; and, before passing into Kinross, runs nearly 5 miles along the western and southern boundary. The North Queich rises very near the north-west extremity; makes some beautiful little cascades among the hills; and, over a course of about 6 miles south-eastward to Loch-Leven, drains the greater part of the parish. Pure water wells up in many a spring; and may anywhere be obtained by a brief boring. Loch-Leven touches the parish over 1½ mile along the north-east of the lake. The only village is Milnathort: which see. On the farm of Orwell, and near Loch-Leven, are two standing stones, respectively 6½ and 8 feet high. About half-a-mile south-east of Milnathort stand the ruins of Burleigh-Castle: which see. Among the Ochills stands Cairn-a-vain, formerly a prodigious collection of loose stones, but now much reduced by the loss of many hundreds of cartloads which were carried away for dike-building. The parish is traversed northward by the public road from Edinburgh to Perth, and eastward by that from Stirling to Cupar. Population, in 1801, 2,036; in 1831, 3,005. Houses 455. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,201.—Orwell is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Graham of Kinross. Stipend £155 19s. 11d.; glebe £20. The parish-church was built in 1729; sittings 646. An United Secession meeting-house was built at Milnathort in 1764; sittings 756. An Original Burgher meeting-house was built at Milnathort in 1737, and rebuilt in 1821; cost £600; sittings 550. Stipend £100.—A small part of the parish is attached *quoad sacra* to Arngask. In the reign of Robert Bruce, Orwell was only a chapelry; and, in its ecclesiastical interests, was given by that king to the monks of Dunfermline. Besides the parish-school there are two private schools taught by females, and two others for general rudimental education. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees.

OTTER. See Kilfinan.

OTTERBURN. See Longformacus.

OTTERSTON (Loch). See Dalgetty.

OTTERVORE, a piece of sea, 4½ miles by 2, at the north end of the Barra group of Outer Hebrides. It extends westward between Gigha and a vast powdering of islets on the south, and Fuday on the north, to the isthmus between the main body and the northerly peninsula of Barra. The name is sometimes applied, more largely, to the whole sound between Barra and South Uist.

OUDE (The), a rivulet of Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. It rises among the braes of Lorn, and has a run of between 7 and 8 miles eastward to the head of Loch-Melfort, in the parish of Kilninver. About 2 miles below its source it expands, for 1½ mile, into Loch-Tralig.

OVERBIE. See Eskdalemuir.

OVERTON, one of three divisions of the village of Smalholm, in the parish of Smalholm, on the turnpike between Kelso and Edinburgh, 5½ miles north-west of the former, Roxburghshire. Jointly with the other divisions, West Third and East Third, its population is 360.

OXNA, a small inhabited island in the parish of Tingwall, Shetland. It measures about 3 miles in circumference, and lies about 4 miles south-west of Scalloway.

OXNAM (The), a rivulet of Roxburghshire. It rises in the parish of Oxnam, 2½ miles from the English border, runs 5½ miles north-north-westward to the village whence it derives its name, and then moves northward another mile through Oxnam, a mile on the boundary between it and Jedburgh, 1¼ miles across the neck of territory which connects the main body of the northern division of Jedburgh with its eastern wing, and 2 miles through Crailing, past the village of that name, to the Teviot, ¾ of a mile above the village of Eckford. Above the village of Oxnam it flows amid the glens and gorges of pastoral uplands; and afterwards it moves along in many serpentine windings between generally steep and romantic banks. Its tributaries are numerous, but all inconsiderable, and chiefly mountain rills in the parish of Oxnam. It abounds in excellent trout, and has a sufficient quantity of salmon to tempt the illegal practice of spearing by torch-light.

OXNAM—anciently Oxenham—a parish in the eastern division of Roxburgh; bounded on the north by the northern section of Jedburgh; on the east by Hounam and Northumberland; on the south by Northumberland; and on the west by the southern section of Jedburgh and by Southdean. It is an irregular oblong, stretching north-north-westward, and runs out into a point on the north; and it measures 10 miles in extreme length, 5 miles in extreme breadth, and 33 square miles in area. The southern, and part of the eastern boundary, except for a brief way where it is touched by the English river Coquet, near the rilly source of that stream, is formed by the water-shed of the Teviots, between Blackhall-hill and Fairwood-fell, a distance of 7 miles. The swells or summits of the ridge have an altitude of less than 2,000 feet; but they lift the eye away to the German ocean, and command a magnificent and map-like view of the vast tract of alternately brilliant and luscious country enclosed between the screens of the Cheviot, the Hartfell, and the Lammermoor mountain-ranges. The interior, generally viewed, is a sea of dome-like hills, smooth and green, and gracefully curved in their outline, diminishing in altitude as they recede from the monarch heights of the frontier, and eventually admitting tillage up their soft ascents. One valley, the basin of the Oxnam, lies along the centre of nearly two-thirds of the parish, and is beautifully undulated and otherwise diversified in its surface. Ravines, and picturesque defiles, and romantic dells, ploughed up by the long action of the mountain streams, run in various directions among the hills, adorned, over much of their aggregate extent, with an imposing distribution, and a rich exuberance of natural wood. Belts and clumps of plantation, amounting in all to 600 acres, and consisting chiefly of the Scottish fir and the larch, climb the upland ascents, or crown the summits of the gentler eminences. So many elements of attractive landscape are foiled rather than marred by a frequent carpeting of heath and bent on the depressions or intervening flats of the hills. Pasture-grounds and arable lands are in the proportion to each other over the whole

of 36 to 5. The chief flocks are Cheviot sheep,—some of the choicest of that valued breed. Agriculture has made rapid strides both in reclaiming and enriching a various soil, and in improving its own skill and practices. The river Jed touches the parish, for 1¾ mile on the west, and fringes it there with one of the most beautiful sections of its much and justly admired dell. A tributary of the Jed, akin to it in character, joins it at the point of its running against the parish, and previously traces for 1½ mile the western boundary. The Oxnam—see preceding article—drains the greater part of the parish. The Kail rises in several head-streams in the extreme south, and runs 4 miles northward into Hounam, at the distance all the way of about 1½ mile from the water-shed of the Cheviots. Limestone exists near the Jed; but being under a deep cover, and at a great distance from coal, cannot be worked. Sandstone, of firm texture and a beautiful whiteness, and believed to belong to the coal measures, abounds in the south, intersected by a thick dyke of trap. The transition rocks prevail in the north. A chalybeate spring of some repute wells up near Fairloans in the south. A Roman causeway—that which has been traced from Boroughbridge in Yorkshire to the Lothians by way of St. Boswells—forms the whole east boundary, and is a favourite resort and squatting ground of the border 'muggers' or gypsies. Three old forts—survivors of the numerous strengths which studded this battle-territory of a thousand Border raids, and places so strong in masonry that building materials may be taken more easily from a natural quarry than from their walls—exist in partial preservation respectively at Dolphiston, at Mossburnford, and on an eminence on the east side of Oxnam-water, about 500 yards west of the church. The chief landowners are the Duke of Roxburgh and the Marquis of Lothian. Two villages, Oxnam and Newbigging, which formerly made some rural figure, have—with the exception that the former continues to be 'the Kirktown'—entirely disappeared. Annual fairs, for the sale of sheep and lambs, and a tryst for the hiring of shepherds, all of very recent establishment, are held on respectively the 31st of July, the 15th of October, and the 25th of March. A road, coming up from Jedburgh, whence the church is 4 miles distant, leads into the vale of the Oxnam at the church, and forks into two lines, one extending to the Roman causeway, and the other to the Jedburgh and Newcastle turnpike.—Population, in 1801, 688; in 1831, 676. Houses 118. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,248.—Oxnam is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £237 1s. 7d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £1,196 18s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with £10 fees, and £7 10s. 4d. other emoluments. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Jedburgh, and was served by a vicar. A chapel, the ruins and cemetery of which still exist, stood at Plenderleith. The barony of Oxnam was given by David II. to Sir Duncan Wallace, and his consort the Countess of Carrick.

OXTON. See Channelkirk.

OYKEL. See Oickel.

OYNE, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the river Shevock, which divides it from Insch and Culsalmond; on the north-east by the Ury, which divides it from Rayne; on the east by the parish of Chapel-of-Garioch; on the south by Monymusk; and on the west by Tough and part of Bremnay. The Don forms part of the southern boundary-line; and the rivulet Gady runs eastward through the parish to the Ury. The greatest length of the parish from north to south, is 6 miles; the greatest breadth is 3½ miles; and the superficial extent is about 11,000 imperial acres. The mountain of Bennachee towers aloft a little south of the centre of the parish; and, during winter, obstructs the access of a portion of the parishioners to the parish-church. The lands of Tillyfour, lying south of it, are comparatively infertile, and have only about 100 inhabitants. The lands on the north are rich and early; and usually salute harvest eight days sooner than any neighbouring parish. Part of the estate of Pittodrie lies within the boundaries, and is richly planted. Tillyfour-house, situated amidst much wood, is a pleasant summer seat, presiding over scenes of beauty and romance. Westhall-house rejoices in the centre of a profusion and a great variety of trees; and possesses the honour of association with some of the earliest modern plantations in the north. The old statist, writing 6 or 8 years before the close of last century, says:—"Mr. John Horn, advocate, about 90 years ago, beautified this place very much with several plantations of firs, which throve so well, that it is said he himself was buried in a coffin made out of a fir-tree of his own planting. He likewise made out a fine avenue from the entry of his house, which at last ascends a pretty green hill, on the top of which he built a small lodge of two rooms, and called it Parnassus. He ornamented his seat with a great number of pleasure-walks, with statues in them, which show a great deal of taste, considering how long it is since these walks were laid out." The antiquities are two Druidical temples, one of them of great extent.—Population, in 1801, 518; in 1831, 796. Houses 148. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,744.—Oyne is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Erskine of Pittodrie. Stipend £161 1s.; glebe £15 15s. The church was built in 1807. Sittings from 450 to 500. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £12 10s. fees, and £4 5s. other emoluments. A private school is conducted by a female.

P

PABBA, a small island of the Barra group of Outer Hebrides. It lies 6½ miles south of the mainland of Barra, 2½ south-south-west of Sandera, and 1¾ north-north-east of Mingala. Its length is nearly 1½ mile, and its breadth is about 1 mile. It consists of a single hill, all of gneiss, rising about 800 feet above sea-level, and presenting a somewhat precipitous face to the west. A few fishermen inhabit its eastern and flatter end.—The sound of Pabba divides the island from Sandera, and is studded with the islets Lingay and Grianimull.

PABBA, a flat and fertile pasture-island of the Skye group of Hebrides. It lies across the entrance of Broadford-bay in the Skye parish of Strath; and is 2½ miles south-east of Scalpa. Its figure is nearly a circle of about a mile in diameter. It forms a flat table scarcely 60 feet high; is abrupt and precipitous on the south-east side, but on the opposite side declines to the water's edge; and is surrounded with low reefs, which cause a foul shore. Its rocks are predominantly limestone, corresponding with those of the opposite coast of Skye; but toward the south-east they become micaceous shale, with numerous interspersions of rounded nodules of trap. At the north end of the island are remains of a small chapel.

PABBA, an inhabited island of the parish of Harris, and at the north-west end of the sound of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides. It lies 3½ miles north of Bernera, and 2¼ west of Cape Difficulty, in the mainland of Harris. It measures 2½ miles from east to west, and 1½ mile from north to south. Seen from sea, it has a conical appearance; and it sends up a peak to probably 1,000 feet above sea-level. It formerly was, to a noticeable extent, productive in corn; but it has, in a great degree, been rendered infertile and desolate. Sand-drift has overwhelmed its south-east side; the spray from the Atlantic almost totally prevents vegetation in the north-west; and only on the south-west, where it is sheltered by Bernera, does the island retain anything like its former noted fertility.

PAISLEY, a parish in the upper and finest district of Renfrewshire. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the parishes of Renfrew and Govan, in which direction it approaches within 2 miles of the Clyde; on the east by Eastwood; on the south by Neilston; and on the west by Lochwinnoch and Kilbarchan. In point of extent, this is the third parish in the county, and, as regards value, by far the first. From north-east to south-west, it stretches out nearly 9 miles in length. It is so deeply indented on all sides by corners of adjoining parishes, that its breadth varies from half-a-mile to 5½ miles, in consequence of which, notwithstanding its great length, and, in some parts, breadth, it only contains 16,153 imperial acres, which may be arranged thus:—Arable or in cultivation, 12,500; natural pastures and meadows, 1,500; moss, sites of houses, roads, waters, &c., 1,153; woods and plantations, 1,000. The surface, for the most part, waves gently, and frequently swells into beautiful little eminences. A considerable portion to the north of the town of Paisley is a perfect level, having been anciently moss, which extended in 1719, when a survey was made, to 300 acres, but has since been mostly reclaimed by the operation of burning. The southern border of the parish rises into a range of hills called Paisley or Stanely Braes, known also, at least in one part, as 'the Braes of Gleniffer,' which have been celebrated in song by Tannahill. Their highest point is 760 feet above the surface of the river Cart at high-water mark at Paisley. Though interspersed with moss and heath, they afford good sheep-pasture, and where they decline into lower ground, a considerable part is in cultivation. In these heights there is a picturesque glen with a waterfall. The view from Duchal-law, the eastern summit, is varied, beautiful, and extensive, comprising the towns of Glasgow and Paisley, with villages, mansions, and hamlets, thickly scattered. The soil of the parish is, in general, thin, with a bottom of gravel, more frequently of till, very retentive of moisture. In the flat grounds, and along the banks of the rivers, it is rich and fertile; less so, thinner, and more stony, as it rises to the south.—The principal river is the White Cart: which see. See also the Black Cart and the Levern, which partly bound the parish. Several rivulets proceed from the hills on the south. One of these, bearing the pretty name of the Espedair, and aptly termed in ancient Latin writings a torrent (*torrens*), comes brawling down to the White Cart, into which it falls above the Abbey-bridge of Paisley. To the westward are the Candren and Altpatrick burns, which lose themselves in the Black Cart. Near the Candren is a saline spring, called Candren-well, a pamphlet strongly recommendatory of which was written by the late Robert Lyall, M.D. Within the town is the Seed hill-well, a slightly mineralized spring, which was formerly used as a tonic.—Coal, sandstone, limestone, greenstone, and ironstone, abound: see, in particular, Househill, Hurlet, and Quarrelton. The principal sandstone quarry is that of Nitshill, which gives employment to nearly 100 men. Aluminous schist is abundant at Hurlet. Fire-clay and blue-clay are prevalent in the lower part of the parish; and potter's-clay occurs at Brediland, where coarse earthenware is manufactured.—With regard to estates and mansions, those of Hawkhead, Househill, and Johnstone, have been already noticed. About a mile east from Paisley is the estate of Ralston, long possessed by the respectable family of Ralston "of that ilk," by whom it was sold about the beginning of the 18th century. In 1800, nearly the whole of it was acquired by the late William Orr, Esq., who built a handsome mansion, called Ralston-house, on part of the adjacent lands of Ingliston, which he had, 3 years previously, bought from the Earl of Glasgow. Throughout the parish, and especially in the vicinity of the town, there are many neat villas.—The parish contains not a few objects of antiquity. Near the base of the Gleniffer-braes is an old tower called Stanely-castle, which is of unknown date. This barony first occurs in the 14th century, as belonging to the Dennistons, from whom it passed to the Maxwells, and from them, in the 17th century, to the Lords Ross of Hawkhead, to whose descendant and representative, the Earl of Glasgow, it now belongs. The structure consists of a quadrangular body, with a projecting rectangular tower to protect the entrance; has contained four stories; and is about forty feet in height. A cornice at the top, the corbels of which project considerably, gives an agreeable finish to the pile. It was unroofed in 1714, and has since remained in a ruinous condition. It stands at the south-western extremity of the reservoir lately formed for supplying Paisley with water. The reservoir has

given an entirely new character to the appearance of the venerable ruin. They are mutually improved; the fine sheet of water supplies the place of bare uninteresting fields, and the castle—"yon hoary veteran, grey in arms,"—imparts grace and dignity to the scene.—In the field on the south of the castle, are the shaft and pedestal of an ancient stone cross, between four and five feet high, the cross piece at the top being awanting. On the edges, the remains of wreathed work are visible. Semple (p. 238,) mentions a similar object, called 'the Stead-Stone cross,' as existing in his time at Auldbar, 2 miles, or so, to the east. He calls them 'Danish stones;' but they were more probably devotional crosses, set up in Popish times. On a rock at Harelaw Craigs, in the same neighbourhood, are 72 small holes of an oval form, an inch deep, and placed at irregular distances, the origin of which is unknown.—On the right bank of the Levern, below Barrhead, is the ruined tower of Stewart's Raiss, once the property of Stewart of Halrig, a branch of the noble family of Darnley.—Cardonald, an antique structure, embowered in wood, on the right bank of the Cart, 3 miles east of Paisley, has belonged to the Blantyre family since the reign of James VI., and was once a seat of theirs, but is now let to various tenants.—Adjacent to the town, on the south-east, is the barony of Blackhall, belonging to the Shaw Stewart family, and granted to their ancestor, Sir John Stewart, by King Robert III. The charter is dated on the 12th day of December, in the 6th year of the King's reign, which, as he ascended the throne on 19th April, 1390, corresponds to the year 1395, not 1396, as has hitherto been represented. The house is a strongly built plain old pile, and affords a specimen of the confined and homely accommodation enjoyed by families of consequence so recently as 1710, when Craufurd mentions it as "one of the seats" of the Blackhall family. Latterly it was occupied by a farmer, but now it is unroofed and deserted, and presents a very dismal appearance. Of the "beautiful planting" with which it was adorned in Craufurd's time, not a shrub remains.—On the western side of the parish lay the barony of Cochrane, the original seat, and for five centuries the property of the family bearing that surname, ennobled as Lords Cochrane and Earls of Dundonald. About the year 1750, it was sold by Thomas, 8th Earl of Dundonald; and as his lordship, 16 years afterwards, sold the abbey lands of Paisley, the family ceased to have any connection with a county where they had long been of great consideration. The greater part of the estate of Cochrane now belongs to Mr. Houstoun of Johnstone. The ruins of the manor-place have been completely swept away since 1810, and the plough now passes over their site.—To the interesting localities of Crookston and Elderslie, separate articles have been devoted. The Abbey of Paisley, by far the most important antiquity in the district, will be more appropriately introduced hereafter.

The Town of Paisley is situated near the centre of the parish, and is spread out on both sides of the river White Cart, 3 miles from its junction with the Clyde. The distance of the cross of Paisley from that of Glasgow is 7¾ miles. From Greenock, Paisley is distant 16 miles, and from Edinburgh 52 miles; all these calculations being by the turnpike roads. The original burgh, or older part of the town, is chiefly built on and around a fine terrace-like eminence that runs westward from the Cart, and partly on the north side of a similar eminence running parallel on the south. On the east side of the river, which is crossed by three stone-bridges, the ground is level, and is principally occupied by the New-town, the building of which was commenced in 1779, having been planned and feued out by James, 8th Earl of Abercorn, the proprietor of the ground on which it stands, who named the most of the streets in honour of the manufactures of the place. Contiguous to these, but forming no part of the plan, are Wallneuk, Croft, Smith-hills, and other streets, which were begun earlier in the same century. The suburb called the Seedhill is of much older date, and is the only part of the town, on this side of the river, which belongs to the original burgh. On the east of the town is the suburb of Williamsburgh; on the south are Dovesland, Lylesland, and Charleston; and on the west Maxwelton, Ferguslie, and Millerston. The parliamentary burgh, as formed under the act of 1832, includes the old and new towns, with the above and other suburbs, and is spread over a surface of about 3 miles by 2½, including a very small portion of the parish of Renfrew. From the nature of the surface, and the manner in which the streets branch out on the low grounds, leaving open space between them, it was thought proper, in defining the parliamentary burgh, to draw a regular boundary, by taking points chiefly on rising grounds. To have followed any other course, would have made intricate boundaries; and it was necessary also to leave space for the increase of the town. The main street runs from east to west, under various names, for about 2 miles, forming part of the road from Glasgow to Beith and the coast of Ayrshire. Another long line of streets passes through the town from north to south—but with some deflections—being the continuation of the road from Inchinnan, and merges in that to Neilston. Although the situation of Paisley is pleasant, it cannot, in point of elegance, cope with some of the larger towns of Scotland. Many of the streets, it is true, are regularly formed, and of handsome houses there are not a few; but the effect of these is often marred by the lowly thatched dwellings with which they are surrounded. An accurate plan of the town and its environs, from an actual survey by James Knox, was published in the year 1822; and a new edition, with the necessary changes and improvements, by George Martin, was published in 1837.

Though of comparatively recent date as a seat of manufactures, Paisley is of venerable antiquity. It was the site of a station formed by the Romans during their occupation of Scotland between the years 80 and 446, and designated by Ptolemy, the ancient geographer, Vanduara. By Camden it is called Randuara, and by Chalmers, in his Caledonia, Vanduaria, one or other of which has been usually adopted by subsequent writers; but they were undoubtedly in error, as the word mentioned by the geographer, given in Roman characters, can have no other form than Vanduara. This was probably a Latinized modification of the British words *wen dur* (white water), applied by the natives to the White Cart, which flowed past the eastern side of the encampment. Misled by the fancied similarity of name, Camden regards Renfrew, which is 3 miles to the north, as the site of the station; but the lowness of the ground there rendered it quite unsuitable for a place of defence and observation; whereas Paisley was peculiarly fitted for such a purpose, as it occupied an isolated height, and commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, including the Roman road down Clydesdale, and the termination of Antoninus' wall at Dunglass. But we are not left to conjecture respecting the site of the station in question; for writers of authority have given minute descriptions of considerable remains as existing at Paisley at no distant date: We allude to Bishop Gibson* and

* Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia, p. 918.

Principal Dunlop,* both of whom wrote in the end of the 17th century, and George Craufurd,† whose work was originally published in 1710. All their accounts are to the same effect; and with regard to Dunlop and Craufurd, it is to be observed that they resided in this neighbourhood, and had every opportunity for inspecting the objects described. Principal Dunlop says:—"At Paisley there is a large Roman camp to be seen. The prætorium, or innermost part of the camp, is on the west end of a rising ground, or little hill, called Cap Shawhead, on the south-east descent of which hill standeth the town of Paisley. The prætorium is not very large, but hath been well fortified with three foussées and dikes of earth, which must have been large, when to this day their vestiges are so great that men on horseback will not see over them. The camp itself hath been great and large, it comprehending the whole hill. There are vestiges on the north side of the foussées and dike, whereby it appears that the camp reached to the river of Cart. On the north side, the dike goeth alongst the foot of the hill; and if we allow it to have gone so far on the other side, it hath enclosed all the space of ground on which the town of Paisley stands, and it may be guessed to be about a mile in compass.‡ Its situation was both strong and pleasant, overlooking the whole country. I have not heard that any have been so curious as to dig the ground into this prætorium; but when they tread upon it, it gives a sound as if it were hollow below, where belike there are some of their vaults. Near to this camp, about a quarter of a mile, stand two other rises or little hills, the one to the west, the other to the south, which, with this, make almost a triangular form, where have been stations for the outer guards. The vestiges of these appear, and make them little larger than the prætorium of the other camp, of the same form, without any other fortification than a foussée and dike." From this description, it is manifest that the prætorium, or general's quarter, stood on the site of the present bowling-green at Oakshawhead, and that the two hills occupied as outposts were at Woodside and Castlehead. The expansion of the town, and the cultivation of the country, have almost obliterated these interesting memorials of the invaders. In support of the above account, we may add, that Horsley in his Britannia Romana, published in 1732, (p. 377,) takes Paisley to be Vanduara, and says;—"There are yet some visible Roman remains at it, as well as a military way leading to it." This way was traced by Gordon in 1725, but can be no longer seen. It diverged to the left at Glasgow, from the great Clydesdale road, and passing the Clyde at a ford which existed till 1772, went across the country to Paisley. The well-known street in Paisley, called Causewayside, may have taken its name from its running by the side of the Roman causeway. In Bleau's map, 1654, "Causwaysid" is represented as at a little distance from the town. Beyond Paisley, on the west, no Roman station has yet been found, though some roads have been traced, and coins and armour discovered.

The Romans having finally quitted Scotland in the 5th century, the name of Vanduara was lost, and no place connected with its site occurs till the year 1157, when King Malcolm IV. granted a charter in favour of Walter, the son of Alan, first of that family, Steward of Scotland, confirming a gift (not now extant) of certain extensive possessions which King David, who reigned from 1124 to 1153, had conferred upon Walter. Lands called 'Passeleth' formed part of those specified in the grant, and were identical with the modern Paisley.§ There, on the east bank of the river, Walter founded a monastery, about the year 1163. At that time there does not appear to have been any village at the place, but one soon arose on the opposite bank, inhabited by the retainers and "kindly tenants" of the monks, to whom, as it stood on their lands, it belonged. In 1488, the village was created a free burgh-of-barony, but for some centuries it made little progress, the population having been only 2,200 in 1695. A view of the town and abbey, in 1693, is given in Slezer's 'Theatrum Scotiæ.' The earliest symptom of external traffic occurs about the same time, in Principal Dunlop's 'Description of Renfrewshire,' where it is stated (p. 145,) that by the river "boats come to Paisley with Highland timber and slates—6,000 in a boat—fish of all sorts, and return with coal and lime." Thus we find that, in the end of the 17th century, coal and lime were sent from hence to the Highlands, in return for timber, slates, and fish; but there is no notice of any manufactures: yet there must have been some such, for Craufurd only a few years afterwards says (p. 61,):—"This burgh has a weekly mercat, on Thursday, where there is store of provisions. But that which renders this place considerable is its trade of linen and muslin, where there is a great weekly sale in its mercats of those sorts of cloath; many of their inhabitants being chiefly employed in that sort of manufactory." About the same time (1710) Hamilton of Wishaw (p. 73) described Paisley as "a very pleasant and well-built little town; plentifully provided with all sorts of grain, fruitts, coalls, peats, fishes, and what else is proper for the comfortable use of man, or can be expected in any other place of the kingdome." From this graphic notice, Paisley appears to have been a very desirable place of abode. It then consisted of one principal street (the High-street), about half-a-mile in length, running westwards from the river, with some wynds and lanes in different directions.

It was not long after the Union with England, in 1707, when a free trade was opened with that country, that the spirit of manufacture began to show itself in Paisley. The fabrics produced were made upon such just and economical principles, and with so much taste and judgment, that they found a ready market not only at home, but likewise in the neighbouring kingdom. At first they consisted of coarse checkered linen cloth, and imitations of striped muslins, called bengals; afterwards of checkered linen handkerchiefs, some of them fine and beautifully variegated by the manner in which the colours were disposed. These were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful texture, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise of such as were striped with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures. About the year 1730 the making of white sewing thread—known by the name of *ounce* or *nuns' thread*—was begun by the inhabitants, and was prosecuted to such an extent, that Paisley became the principal seat of that manufacture. Towards the end of the century it began to decline, and was gradually superseded by an article made of cotton, in which branch eight or nine factories, propelled by steam, are now employed. This

* Description of Renfrewshire, in Appendix to Hamilton of Wishaw's work, printed by the Maitland Club in 1831, p. 145.

† Craufurd's Renfrewshire, ed 1818, p. 14.

‡ This, it must be recollected, means the small town, as it existed about the year 1690.

§ In ancient deeds the name is also written *Passelet*, *Passelay*, and (Latinized) *Pasletum*. It afterwards became *Paslay*, *Pasley*, and finally, in the 18th century, assumed the present form—*Paisley*. Of this name various etymologies have been suggested. Those who are curious in such investigations are referred to Mr. Ramsay's book on Renfrewshire, p. 6, and the New Statistical Account of Paisley, at the beginning of the article.

cotton thread meets with an extensive sale throughout the kingdom. By the middle of the 18th century, the making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade in Paisley. In 1759 the manufacture of silk gauze was first attempted here in imitation of that of Spitalfields. In consequence of the taste of the masters, and the patient application of the workmen, their success was complete; and the result was, that elegant and richly ornamented silk gauzes were issued from Paisley in such vast variety as outdid everything of the kind that had formerly appeared. Companies came down from London to carry on this manufacture in Paisley, where it prospered to an unexampled extent. Indeed, it not only became the great distinguishing business of the town, but it filled the country round to the distance of 20 miles, and the traders engaged in it not only had warehouses in London and Dublin, but employed persons in Paris and other great towns on the continent for selling their goods. About 1785 the change of fashion, on which this trade must entirely depend, had an unfavourable effect. It was gradually dropt, and as it was necessary that new and varied fabrics should be brought forward to meet the change of fashion, muslin goods next engaged the attention of the artisans of the district. The skill of the Paisley weavers was consequently directed to this object, and productions from their looms were soon exhibited which surpassed the muslins of any other part of the kingdom. This branch rose to an unexampled height of prosperity. Of late years comparatively little has been done in it; but the fabrics, which are chiefly designed for the London market, are not surpassed anywhere in point of taste and elegance of execution. The ornamenting of muslins by fine needle-work employs a great number of young women, and is carried to great perfection. In 1817 the silk gauze began to revive, and has since thriven well; so much so that Paisley now furnishes nearly all the silk gauzes that are used in the kingdom, with the exception of those exported from France.

In 1805 the shawl manufacture was introduced in this place, and has gradually become the staple trade of the place. Imitations were at different times made of Thibet shawls and Cashmere shawls, and of the striped scarfs and turbans worn by the nations of the east, which, from their resemblance to the skin of the animal of the name, are called zebras. For making the Cashmere shawls the genuine wool is imported, and the first cloth of this description made in Britain was fabricated in Paisley. Another beautiful and ingenious species of shawl manufactured here is that known by the French name of the caterpillar, chenille. This name it received from its variegated colour and softness of feel; and it is often labelled in shops with the very descriptive words, *velours au soie* (velvet on silk). About the year 1823 the manufacture of crape dresses, damask and embroided shawls, similar to those imported from Canton, was introduced to Paisley, and has since been extensively prosecuted. But the shawls chiefly made now are of three qualities;—the first is wholly silk; the second, half silk and half cotton; the third, wholly cotton. The total sales, in 1834, were estimated at nearly a million of pounds sterling, and in subsequent years they were considerably greater. Machinery, invented by a Frenchman, has, since that year, been advantageously employed in finishing the shawls, in the operation of *clipping*, which was formerly done in a tedious and comparatively clumsy way by the hand. All the trades depending upon the shawl branch have necessarily increased, in particular that of dyeing, in which from 400 to 500 hands are employed. In the beginning of 1837 the number of looms employed in all kinds of weaving in Paisley was ascertained to be about 6,000; of which 5,700 were employed by Paisley houses, and the remaining 300 by Glasgow ones. About 2,000 looms were employed in the country by Paisley capital, chiefly in the neighbouring villages, but including some hundreds in Kilmarnock, Perth, Largs, Strathaven, &c. At that time the number of apprentices to the looms in Paisley was 728,—harness-weavers, 5,350; plain weavers, 650; female weavers, 40,—in all, 6,040. Each harness-weaver requires a draw-boy, for whom he pays, on an average, 3s. 6d. per week off his earnings. The jacquard machine, used in place of a draw-boy, has lately been attempted here in an improved form.

In the town there are two large factories for spinning cotton, and one on a smaller scale; one large silk throwing mill; and one power-loom factory for cotton cloth used in the printing of silks and other fabrics, has lately been attempted, but on a small scale. The town has also several founderies of iron and brass, flour-mills, and timber-yards, three breweries, two distilleries, one large soap-work which has been in operation since 1776, and one large tan-work which was established about the same time. In and around the town are several bleachfields. We do not here take any account of the mills and other works at Johnstone, Elderslie, and other villages at some distance, though within the limits of the original parish of Paisley.

Besides the manufactures before-mentioned, others have at different times been carried on here. About 1748 a large stocking-factory was established in New-street, and some time after other two were commenced in the town, but the business was given up about 1760. In 1772 the fabrication of silk ribbons, both flowered and plain, was begun, but it only lasted for six years. In 1788 a company began the manufacture of tapes, for which a low range of buildings, called 'the Knitting-factory,' was built on the north side of the town, on the line of the road to Greenock. In 1818 about 100 people were employed in this branch, and produced goods of the value of £6,000 yearly.

Paisley was the seat of a regality court, but had no corporate rights or separate municipal jurisdiction till 1488, when it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony by charter from King James IV., granted in favour of the abbot of the monastery, who, as superior, was invested with the right of electing annually a provost, bailies, and other officers. In 1490 the abbot, George Shaw, with consent of his chapter, disponed the burgh, with sundry lands and privileges, to the provost, bailies, burgesses, and community thereof, to be held of him and his successors for payment of certain burgage farms and annual rents. King James' charter having been granted during his minority, it was confirmed by him in 151?. In 1648 the burgh obtained from parliament a ratification of its rights and privileges. Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, having, as will appear in the sequel, become superior of the burgh, the bailies and community, in 1658, purchased from him the superiority of the burgh, and the right of electing the magistrates; and in 1665 they obtained an independent tenure from the Crown by charter of King Charles II. Though Paisley is in form a burgh-of-barony, its jurisdiction and privileges are, in most respects, similar to those usually possessed by royal burghs. Real property within the burgh is held in feu of the magistrates, council, and community. According to an ancient and peculiar practice (the validity of which has been sanctioned by the Supreme court) investiture was given in burgage *lands*—but not houses—by a very simple process. The heir, or other person holding a con-

veyance to lands, and desiring to be entered or invested in place of the ancestor, or granter of the conveyance, appeared personally, or by attorney, and, in the usual manner, made symbolical resignation of his right in the hands of the magistrates, for the purpose of obtaining what is termed 'new and heritable booking.' This 'booking' consists in the registering of the *res gesta* (including a description of the land, and a statement of the party's right in connexion with the person last 'booked') in the chartulary of the burgh; and an authenticated copy or extract under the hands of the town-clerk, was held to complete the investiture, without charter, sasine, or any other written instrument. This practice, however, became exposed, in process of time, to great inconveniences, and is now little resorted to, except in the transmission of property in the different churches. It seems to have come down from the time of the monastery, when the entry of vassals was recorded in its books. Till 1739 the burgh was governed by two bailies; but in that year the magistracy was enlarged to three bailies, a treasurer, and seventeen councillors. In 1812 the municipality was increased by the appointment of a provost, the office having remained in abeyance since the erection of the burgh. Under the act of parliament, passed 28th August, 1833, the council is composed of a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten ordinary members. The magistrates are *ex officiis* justices-of-the-peace for the county; and the provost holds, in addition, the honourable office of deputy-lieutenant. In 1837 there were forty-two justices-of-the-peace residing in the town and neighbourhood; in 1841 they amounted to 60. The Report made by the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, stated the heritable property of the burgh, in the year from September 1832 to September 1833, as worth £53,914 8s. 7d., according to a valuation made upon oath by persons appointed for the purpose. Added to this, debts due to the community to the amount of £4,210 14s. 11d., made the property of the burgh amount altogether to £58,125 3s. 6d. Its revenue during the same year amounted to £3,848 12s. 7d., arising from rents of houses, lands, and church-seats, casualties of non-entry, feu-duties, and burgess entries, dues of river and flesh-market, and other items. The expenditure, including the payment of the interest of debts during the same period, had been £3,778 14s. 4d., leaving a surplus of £64 18s. 4d. in favour of the town for that year. The debts of the burgh, in 1833, amounted to upwards of £33,000, leaving a surplus of property or assets, in favour of the town, of about £25,000. The commissioners say: "It appears, on inspection of the books, and from the annual statements of balance sheets, that this debt has been gradually increasing since the year 1802, when it was about £18,000. But during that time many public works have been executed by the magistrates, which were stated to have rendered the contraction of these debts unavoidable; nor did it appear that there had been any misapplication of the funds." In September 1841 the revenue of the corporation amounted to £3,474 1s. 9d. The value of its property at that time was £69,047 15s. 1d.; and the debts due by it were £43,086 14s. 9d.; leaving a surplus, in favour of the community, of £25,961 0s. 4d.

Under the Reform act of 1832, Paisley returns one member to parliament. Previously the town had no voice in the representation, farther than that, till the year 1770, the chief magistrate voted in name of the burgh, at all elections of a member for the county. Within four years from the first election under the Reform act, Paisley had not fewer than four representatives, namely, Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, Baronet; Sir Daniel K. Sandford; Captain Alexander G. Speirs of Culcreuch; and the present member, Archibald Hastie, Esq., a native of the town and a highly respectable merchant in London. These rapid changes were caused by the resignation of the three first members. The constituency, parliamentary and municipal, as ascertained in 1841, amounted to 1,175. The ancient boundaries of the burgh, described in the charter, are much less than those fixed on for parliamentary and municipal elections. These last include that part of the town on the east side of the Cart, together with a large agricultural district which lies wholly in the Abbey parish, except a very small portion on the north, belonging to the parish of Renfrew.

In 1806 an act of parliament was passed for forming two police-establishments, one for the burgh comprising nine wards, and one for the suburbs comprising six wards. This separation having been found inconvenient, the establishments were united in 1836. Each ward returns two commissioners, making thirty in all, besides the sheriff-substitute, and the provost and bailies, who are commissioners *ex officiis*. The right of election is vested in householders who pay £5 or upwards of yearly rent. The expense is defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants. The income for the year ending on the first Monday of October 1841, was £2,634 17s. 6d., and the expenditure £2,417 17s., leaving a surplus income of £217 0s. 6d.

Paisley is lighted with gas, in virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1823, by which a company was incorporated. The capital was £16,000, which has since been doubled. The works are advantageously situated on the north-west of the town.

Until lately great inconvenience was experienced from the want of a sufficient supply of water. Some of the inhabitants drew it from public and private wells, and from barrels and cisterns into which rain was conveyed from the roofs of houses; while many others purchased water from persons who made a trade of carting it along the streets in large barrels, and selling it at the rate of one penny for ten gallons; the water thus sold being partly filtered from the river, and partly procured from wells and springs in the neighbourhood. In 1825 a company was formed, and an act of parliament obtained, for raising water from the river; but objections by the proprietors of the Sacel and Seedhill mills, to the abstraction of water without an amount of compensation to which the company were unable or unwilling to agree, caused the scheme to be abandoned. A few years afterwards an ingenious and much respected townsman, James Kerr, M.D., after a laborious examination of the Gleniffer-hills, called the attention of the public to the practicability of procuring from thence an ample supply of the desired element, by the interception of the drainage and the formation of a reservoir at Stanely. The scheme having been approved of, a capital of £40,000 was speedily subscribed, and in 1835 an act of parliament for carrying the scheme into effect was obtained. The works were commenced in 1836; were opened on 13th July, 1838; and have since been in full operation. Perhaps there are none in Britain so perfect in design, and so beautifully and substantially executed.

Paisley enjoys great facilities of communication with all parts of the country. Turnpike roads lead to it in various directions. A canal from Glasgow to Johnstone, opened in 1811, passes Paisley. By it goods and passengers are conveyed. It was originally intended that this canal should proceed to the sea at Ardrossan, but the intention has been abandoned. It is led over the river by a beautiful aqueduct bridge on the east side of Paisley. A railway for

the conveyance of goods and passengers between Paisley and the river Clyde near Renfrew-ferry—a distance of 3¼ miles—was opened in 1837. The line of railway to Glasgow and Ayrshire, opened in 1840, and that to Greenock, opened in 1841, have been described in separate articles. In consequence of a short canal, to avoid the shallows at Inchinnan bridge, having been cut, and of the river Cart having been deepened soon after the year 1786, the river is navigable up to the town for vessels of from 60 to 80 tons burthen. Additional improvements upon it, for which an act of parliament was obtained, have been in progress since 1835. The expenditure on these for the five years ending November 1840, amounted to £19,032 7s. 4½d. A branch of about ¾ of a mile in length from the Great canal to the Clyde, nearly opposite the mouth of the Cart, was opened in 1840, for the benefit of the Paisley trade.

With regard to public buildings, the first place is due to the Abbey-church of the monastery, which, as has already been incidentally stated, was established here by Walter the High Steward, about the year 1163. It was founded for monks of the Cluniac order of Reformed Benedictines, who were brought from the priory of Wenlock in Shropshire, his native county, and was specially dedicated to St. James the Apostle, St. Mirinus, and St. Milburga. The latter was the patroness of the parent-house of Wenlock. Mirinus—or, as he is popularly called, Mirren—was a confessor who, in early times, passed his life in this vicinity, and became the tutelar saint of the place. The monastery was so munificently endowed by the founder and his successors, and other pious persons, that it became the most opulent in the south of Scotland, with the exception of Kelso. By the original constitution it was ruled by a prior, but in 1219–45 it was raised to the rank of an abbacy. This was the burying-place of the Stuarts before their accession to the throne of Scotland; and even after that period, it was sometimes employed as such, Robert III., and the two consorts of Robert II., having been entombed here. Fordun records that this monastery was burnt by the English in 1307. It was afterwards rebuilt, and greatly enlarged and embellished. The greater part, if not the whole of what now exists, appears to have been built in the 15th century, by Abbot Thomas Tarvas, who died in 1459, and Abbot George Shaw, who ruled here from 1472 to March 1498–9.* A tower or steeple which had, by its own weight, and the insufficiency of the foundation, given way ere it was well completed, was rebuilt at immense cost by John Hamilton, the last abbot, in the 16th century; but about the end of the same century it again "fell with its own weight, and with it the quire [choir] of the church."† The remains of the strong clustered pillars that supported the tower are still to be seen. The buildings of the monastery, with its orchards and gardens, and a small park for fallow-deer, were surrounded by a magnificent wall, upwards of a mile in circumference, formed of squared freestone, and adorned with statues. This wall was constructed by Abbot Shaw, in 1485, as appears from an inscription on a stone which was originally fixed on it, and now forms the lintel of a house in Lawn-street. The wall remained nearly entire till 1781, when the Earl of Abercorn sold the stones to the feuars of the New Town, by whom they were used in building their houses. A portion which has escaped destruction is still to be seen in its place near the Seedhill bridge.

* See the Auchinleck Chronicle, where (p. 19,) "the mony notable thingis" done by Abbot Tarvas towards re-edifying the structure are recorded; and Crauford (p. 17), who says that the "wall, with most part of the fabric of the abbey that now stands, was built" by Abbot Shaw.

† Appendix to Hamilton's Description, p. 147.

The church, when entire, appears to have consisted of a nave, a tower, a choir, and a northern transept, with the chapel, whose proper name is 'St. Mirren's aisle,' but which is better known by that of 'the Sounding aisle.' It does not appear that there was a southern transept, the aisle just mentioned partly occupying what would have formed its site. The edifice has been 265 feet in length, measured over the walls. The internal measurement of the nave is 93 feet in length, and 59½ feet in breadth, including the width of the aisles. The transept measures internally 92½ feet by 35, and the choir, which has been without aisles, 123½ by 32 feet. The measurement of the transept is carried across the church to the wall of the Sounding aisle. The west front of the church is an elevation of much dignity, composed of a central and two lateral compartments, separated and flanked by buttresses, three of which are terminated by recently erected cones, a similar one of which is on the east end of the nave. These cones are by no means ornamental. The aisles are lighted by pointed windows, in the decorated style. On the north wall towards its west end, is a porch, above which is erected the present vestry. Through this porch is an entrance in a style of architecture somewhat similar to that of the western. On the left wall of the portico is a Latin inscription, which tells that John de Lithgow, abbot of the monastery, chose this for his place of sepulture, on the 20th day of January, 1433. The clerestory windows are twelve in number, and are on each side of the main body of the nave. The eastern gable of the nave is merely a screen of modern masonry filling up the western arch beneath the place where the great tower stood. On the outside of this gable may be traced the remains of a mural tablet, apparently erected to the memory of the unfortunate John Hamilton, the last of the abbots, who was ignominiously put to death at Stirling in 1571, for adhering to the cause of Queen Mary. The initials J. H., and the Hamilton arms, with the motto 'Misericordia et Pax,' are still visible. But neither the modern part of the gable, the window inserted in it, the bell-turret that rises above it, nor the roof of the building, also of modern date, are at all in keeping with the other parts of the edifice.—The interior of the nave is truly magnificent. Ten massy clustered columns, 17 feet in height, with simple but elegantly moulded capitals, divide the aisles from the body of the fabric. Of these columns, the circumference of each of the two nearest the west is more than double that of any of the others, plainly indicating that they were intended by the architect, in connection with the front wall, to support two western towers. From the imposts of the columns spring pointed arches, with delicate and graceful mouldings. From a floor formed above the first tier of arches, spring those of the triforium. Above the triforium rises the clerestory, the arches of which are simple, pointed, and narrow, but of just proportions. The original roof, which has given place to a simple coved one, was finely groined with sculptured bosses, at the intersections of the ribs, of which a specimen is still to be seen, towards the west end of the southern aisle. The modern east window, in the inside, is filled with stained glass, and beneath it is a white marble monument, erected by the county of Renfrew in 1810, in memory of William MacDowall, of Castle-Semple and Garthland, Esq., lord-lieutenant and member of parliament for Renfrewshire. The nave has been employed as a parish-church ever since the Reformation. It underwent a thorough repair in the year 1789. Stoves were introduced into the edifice in 1832; and having since been again cleaned and repaired, it forms not only one of the most magnificent, but also one

of the most comfortable places of worship in Scotland.—The transept, although ruinous, displays in its northern window a fine relic of monastic grandeur. The window, about 25 feet in height, by 18 in breadth, occupies the greater part of the space that intervenes between the graduated buttresses which support the northern angles of the transept. It is formed within an arch of beautiful proportions, and of the decorated kind. The walls of the choir are now levelled to within ten feet of the ground. The font still remains, with a niche on each side near the east end of the south wall. A little to the west, in the same wall, are four recesses, supposed to have been stalls or seats for the priests.

South of the nave, and closely adjoining to it, is the cloister-court, from which entrance is afforded to St. Mirren's aisle, a building on its east side, which is understood to have been erected about the year 1499; for in that year James Craufurd of Kilwynnet, burgess of Paisley, and his wife, founded and endowed a chapel "in the church of the parish of Paisley, on the south side thereof, to the altar of Saints Mirren and Columba." This building is about 24 feet long, by 24 broad. Beneath a window in the east gable, now blocked up, is a series of sculptured figures, chiefly representing ecclesiastics engaged in various offices of the Romish ritual. In the south is the font. Under the elevated pavement at the east end is a vault, 14 feet deep, the burying-place of the Abercorn family, and on the north wall is an inscription in memory of three infant children of Lord Claud Hamilton. Nearly in the centre of the lower floor is an altar tomb, which, after having lain for many years in a mutilated state in the cloister-court, was, about the year 1816, reconstructed, coated with stone-coloured cement, and placed in its present sheltered situation, under the direction of the late Dr. Boog, senior minister of the church. On the top is the figure of a female in a recumbent posture, with hands closed in the attitude of prayer. This monument is popularly called 'Queen Bleary's Tomb,' and is said to have been erected in honour of Marjory Bruce, daughter of the renowned King Robert, and wife of Walter the High Steward, who died in 1326. But that princess never was queen, and it is not known that she could be fitly designated by the epithet of 'Bleary.' If not referring to her, the monument may represent one of the consorts of her son, Robert II., who, from a remarkable inflammation in one of his eyes, was called 'King Bleary.' This chapel being vaulted, and containing nothing but the monument, has an echo so striking as to have obtained for it the name of 'the Sounding aisle.' Instrumental or vocal music performed in it has a curious effect, from the prolongation and consequent mingling of the notes.

After the Reformation, Lord Claud Hamilton, a younger son of the Duke of Chatelherault, became commendator of this abbacy. In 1587, the whole property of the monastery, which he held for life only, was erected into a temporal lordship, and granted to him and his heirs and assigns in fee, and he was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Paisley. His eldest son was, in his lifetime, created Earl of Abercorn. In 1652, his grandson and successor, the 2d Earl, sold this opulent lordship to the Earl of Angus, from whom, next year, the larger part of it was purchased by Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. Great portions were at different times sold by the Dundonald family. In 1764, what remained was repurchased from Thomas, 8th Earl of Dundonald, by James, 8th Earl of Abercorn, to whose successor, the Marquis of Abercorn, it now belongs.

On the south side of the abbey buildings is an ancient mansion, of old called 'the Place of Paisley, which was successively the residence of Lord Paisley, and of the Earls of Abercorn and Dundonald. The last proprietor of the Dundonald family having, between 1758 and 1764, demolished the gateway, and feued off the adjoining ground for building, the appearance of this place was entirely changed, and it was rendered unfit for a family residence. It was therefore let out to tradesmen's families, and now presents a gloomy aspect.

The next edifice which demands attention is that called 'the County Buildings,' erected in 1818–21, at an expense of about £28,000. This pile stands on the west bank of the river. Its general form is quadrangular, and the style of the exterior castellated. The front division contains a court-house, county-hall, council-chambers, and a number of offices for different departments of public business. The eastern range consists of the correction-house and common jail, with a chapel. The former prison and court-house stood at the Cross, and occupied the site of the new portion of what has long been known as the Saracen's Head inn. They were removed when the County Buildings were erected; but the spire which was attached to them still remains.—On the opposite side of the area of the cross are the Coffee-room buildings, erected in 1809. The upper part is adorned with Ionic pilasters, and includes a large elegant and comfortable reading-room.—The Town's hospital for maintaining the poor, was opened in 1752, and a small asylum for lunatics was since added. The Dispensary was established in 1786, and about 15 years afterwards a commodious House of recovery or Infirmary, for the reception of persons labouring under contagious disease, was built.—The Grammar-school was founded and endowed by royal charter, dated 3d January, 1576, and was kept in the street called School-wynd till 1802, when the present building adjacent to the High-church was erected. Near the head of Moss-street, on the east side, are the Exchange buildings, erected in 1837, partly on the site of what was till then the Fleshmarket. On the opposite side there stood till the beginning of this century the tron or custom booth, and above that a place dignified by Semple (p. 318,) with the name of 'the Assembly-hall,' where, 60 years since, the young people of the town were taught the accomplishment of dancing.—At the suburb of Williamsburgh, barracks for the accommodation of a battalion of infantry were erected in 1822.

Of the places of worship to be afterwards noticed, we may here particularize the High Church, a handsome building with a lofty spire, which occupies an eminence, and is seen from a great distance; St. George's church, a spacious Grecian structure; one of the Secession churches, also Grecian; and the Episcopal chapel, which is of chaste Gothic. All these are modern structures.

Paisley was formerly the town-residence of some of the families of the nobility and gentry of the county. On the north side of the High-street, a short distance above the Cross, stands a mansion once the property of the Lords Sempill, and bearing their arms, with the date 1580. On the opposite side of the same street westwards, is a tenement which was built in 1594, and belonged to the family of Ferguslie. Farther west, a little above the head of New-street, there stood the mansion of Cochrane of Craigmuir. To these have to be added the families of Abercorn and Dundonald, successive occupants, as already seen, of the mansion contiguous to the Abbey.

Although Renfrew is the county-town, Paisley has been the seat of the court of the sheriff of the county since 1705, when it was 'transported' hither in virtue of a warrant by the sheriff-principal. In 1815,

the county was divided into two wards, the upper of which was annexed to the court at Paisley. The practitioners before the courts here form one of the few legal bodies in Scotland that enjoy peculiar privileges, a royal charter having been granted to them on 24th June, 1803. The number of members, resident and non-resident, in 1841, is 47.

The Paisley Commercial Banking company, a joint-stock undertaking, was established in 1839. There are besides branches of two Edinburgh and two Glasgow banks, and a National Security Savings' bank, instituted in 1838. The Paisley bank, established in 1787, and the Paisley Union bank, established some years afterwards, were discontinued, the former in 1837, and the latter in 1838.

There is a weekly market held on Thursday; and fairs, each of three days' duration, are held in February, May, August, and November. Horse-races are run on two of the days of the August fair. They were instituted by the town-council, so far back as the year 1608; but it was only of late that they attracted any attention beyond the district. The 'Paisley Meeting' is now a fashionable resort. The race-course has been much improved, and no longer includes part of the turnpike road to Greenock.

An association, called the Philosophical Institution, was established in 1808, for the delivery of lectures on different branches of science and literature, and has since been carried on with various degrees of success. A Mechanics' Institution, which had existed for some years, was incorporated with it in 1825. There are three public libraries—the Paisley, with above 5,000 volumes, the Trades', and the Theological. There are several printing presses, and one newspaper, the Advertiser, which was commenced in 1824, and is published on Saturday.

Alexander Wilson, a poet of some note, but much better known as the Ornithologist of America, and Robert Tannahill, one of our finest song-writers, were natives of Paisley, and both belonged to the working class. The town also claims as natives two of the Edinburgh professors, John Wilson, Esq., and John Thomson, M.D.

In 1590 all the parishes in Renfrewshire, excepting those of Eaglesham and Cathcart, were formed into a presbytery, the seat of which was established at Paisley. This arrangement continued till May, 1834, when, by a decree of the General Assembly, seven parishes in the lower part of the county were, with Largs in Ayrshire, and Cumbray in Bute, formed into a presbytery, having its seat at Greenock. In 1841, the presbytery of Paisley contained 12 *quoad civilia* parishes, and 10 *quoad sacra* parishes and churches. It belongs to the synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Till the year 1736 Paisley formed one parish, and contained only one church—the Abbey. Owing to the increase of population, a charter was obtained in 1733, from Lord Dundonald, the patron of the parish, granting liberty to the magistrates and community to build within the burgh, a church or churches, the patronage of which was to be vested in the magistrates and town-council. In 1736 a church was, in consequence, built at the foot of New-street, and the burgh was erected into a separate parish, by a decree of the Lords-commissioners for the plantation of churches. The population continuing to increase, another church was built in 1756. Being situated on the most elevated part of the town, it was distinguished by the name of the *High Church*, while the former erection, from its relative situation, was denominated the *Laigh Kirk* or *Low Church*. In 1781, it was found necessary to add a third place of worship, which, from its situation between the other two, received the name of the *Middle Church*. The burgh, which had hitherto continued one parish, was, on 20th February, 1789, by a decree of the court of teinds, divided into three parishes, which were called from their several churches, the Low church parish, the High church parish, and the Middle church parish. The patronage of these belongs to the magistrates and town-council, and the stipends of the ministers are paid out of the funds of the burgh. Since 1834, several *quoad sacra* parishes and churches have been erected out of these.—The earliest congregation of dissenters in Paisley was one of Antiburghers, formed about the year 1750, and which, since its union with the Burghers in 1820, has been styled the First Congregation in the town belonging to the United Associate synod. Many other bodies of dissenters have, from time to time, been formed, as will appear from the following details, which are chiefly derived from the Appendix to the Eighth Report by the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, who visited Paisley in January 1838.

1. Abbey Parish.—Since the burgh was separated from it in 1736, the original parish has been distinguished by the name of the *Abbey Parish*, or, more properly, the *parish of the Abbey of Paisley*. Its greatest length is 9¼ miles, its greatest breadth 5½. It is partly landward, and partly town. The great proportion of the population is assembled in the New Town and suburbs of Paisley, and in large villages. By the census of 1831, the population of the parish, *quoad civilia*, was 26,006. According to a survey taken in the end of 1835, the population, *quoad sacra*, was 17,248, of whom there belonged to the Established church 9,040; to other denominations, 7,406; not known to belong to any denomination, 802. The church has already been described. Sittings 1,158. The parish has had the benefit of two ministers since 1648. The stipend of the minister of the first charge is £376 1s. 1d.; manse and glebe £67. Stipend of minister of second charge £362 15s. 2d., without manse or glebe. Patron of both, the Marquis of Abercorn. Unappropriated teinds £1,615 7s. 10d. The parish, *quoad civilia*, comprehends the *quoad sacra* parishes of Elderslie, Johnstone, and Levern: which see; and a portion annexed, *quoad sacra*, to the South church parish.—The Second Relief congregation, Thread-street, established in 1807, assembles in a church built in 1808, at a cost of more than £3,000. Sittings 1,640. Stipend rather more than £200. The late minister of this congregation, the Rev. James Thomson, D.D., a pious and learned man, who died in 1841, was Professor of Divinity to the Relief synod. Paisley is the seat of one of the presbyteries of that body.—The Second United Secession congregation, Abbey-close, was established in 1765, and built a church there in 1769. The church was rebuilt in 1827, at a cost of £2,588 19s. 3d., besides nearly £300 for a hall, vestry, and library-room. Sittings 1,178. Stipend, in 1837, £260. — The Roman Catholic congregation was established, and built a place of worship in 1808, at a cost of at least £4,000. Sittings 906. The minister has no fixed salary. He is allowed to take from the funds of the congregation what is necessary for his decent support. In 1838, it was computed that the total population connected with the congregation was about 8,000, one-half of whom were resident in the town of Paisley, and the other half in some neighbouring parishes.—The Old Scottish Independent congregation was established in 1784 or 5; and assembles in a part of the Abbey buildings, which is rented from the proprietor, the Marquis of Abercorn. Sittings 200. Mr. James M'Gavin, who had been pastor for nearly 42 years, and who has since died, stated to the commissioners

in 1838, that "he never received one shilling in his life for preaching."—The Primitive Methodist congregation was established in 1833, and assembles in the hall of the Philosophical Institution, which is rented from the directors, who also make use of it. Sittings 300. Stipend £45, besides a house for the minister, which is provided and furnished by the church, and all taxes paid.

2. Low Church Parish.—This, as already stated, was formed in 1782. Length, three-fourths of a mile; breadth, half-a-mile. It is almost wholly town. A small part is landward, but it is included within the boundaries of the burgh, and is uninhabited. A portion has been disjoined *quoad sacra*, and annexed to the South parish. The population, in 1831, was 6,955. In 1838 it was 6,934, 1,800 of whom belonged to the disjoined portion. Of the 6,934, there belonged to the Established church, 3,229; to other denominations, 2,651; not known to belong to any denomination, 1,054. The present parish-church was built in 1819 by the magistrates and council, aided by subscriptions from private individuals and incorporations, who retain property in it in proportion to their subscriptions. The cost, including vestry, presbytery-house, piece of ground, expense of opening streets, &c., was upwards of £7,000. Sittings 1,850. Stipend £300, paid out of the burgh's funds. The congregation removed to this church in 1820. It is in George-street, and when built received the name of St. George's, by which name the parish has also been often called. The New Jerusalem congregation was established in 1834, and assembles in a room of a dwelling-house occupied by the leader, whose services are gratuitous. Sittings 18.

3. High Church Parish.—It is about one mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth. It was formed in 1782, and is wholly town. *Quoad civilia*, it includes the *quoad sacra* parish of Martyrs, and had, in 1831, a population of 14,621. According to a census taken by the elders in December 1835, there were in the parish *quoad civilia* 14,988 persons, of whom 5,672 belonged to the Establishment; 6,612 to other denominations; and 2,706 were not known to belong to any. The church was built by the community, in 1756, and the spire about 1770. The expense—according to Semple, p. 307—was about £2,300. Sittings 1,890. Stipend £300.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation was established in 1804. The place of worship was erected in 1811, and with a manse and garden, and a burying-ground, cost about £3,000. Sittings 955. Stipend £110, besides manse and garden. The Rev. Andrew Symington, D. D., minister of the congregation, is professor of divinity to this body of dissenters.—The Third United Secession congregation, St. James'-street, was established in 1819, and in 1820 the church was built at a cost of somewhat less than £2,000. The congregation was originally connected with the Independents, but, in the course of a few years, that portion to whom the property belonged, joined the Secession synod. Sittings 1,212. Stipend £200.—The Fourth congregation of the United Secession, George-street, was at first in connection with the Original Burghers, and continued so until April 1835, when the majority resolved to connect themselves with the Secession body. The place of worship was built in 1822, and cost about £1,700. Sittings 1,058. Stipend £110.—The First Relief congregation, Canal-street, was established in 1780. The church was built in 1783, and, together with the session-house and manse, cost £2,800. Sittings 1,545. Stipend £150.—A congregation of the body terming itself "the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church," was established in 1835, and assembles in a building held by payment of a rent of £20 per annum. Number of sittings not stated. Average attendance, in 1838, about 50.—The Berean Baptist congregation was established in 1798, and meets in the upper floor of a building in Barr-street, which is their own property, and was erected in 1819, at a cost of £300. Sittings 200. The pastors receive no emolument.—The Scottish Baptist congregation, established in 1795, assembles in the upper part of a house in Storie-street, which is their own property, and was erected, in 1799, at a cost of above £800. Sittings 410. The pastors have no emolument.—The Unitarian congregation was established in 1808, and assembles in a chapel, which, with the property connected with it, consisting of two dwelling-houses and a workshop, belongs to a joint-stock company, composed of members and attenders. The property was built in 1818, and cost £490. Sittings in chapel 170. The pastors enjoy no emolument.

4. Middle Church Parish.—This is in extent upwards of a square mile. Greatest length $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, greatest breadth about 1 mile. It was formed in 1782, and is a town parish with a small section of the country. *Quoad civilia* it comprehends the *quoad sacra* North parish. In 1831 the population *quoad civilia* was 9,884. According to a census taken by the elders the population *quoad sacra*, in January 1838, was 6,834; of whom there belonged to the Established church, 3,554; to other denominations, 2,805; to no denomination, 475. The church was built in 1781–2, by subscription, sale of seats, &c., and cost upwards of £2,000. Sittings 1,555. Stipend £300.—The Independent congregation was first established in the High Church parish, about the year 1796, and latterly in this parish, in May 1834, in a chapel then finished, at a cost of £850. Sittings 450. Stipend £90.—The first congregation of the Secession church in Paisley was, as we have already had occasion to state, established about the year 1750. They built a place of worship about 1762, at the head of the alley thence called Meeting-house-lane, and at the east end of what is now called Oakshaw-street. In 1781 the church was enlarged; and in 1825–6 it was rebuilt at a cost of £4,071 17s. 10d. Sittings 954. Total allowances to minister, including house-rent, £199 19s.—A congregation of Original Burghers, which had existed for about thirty-six years, met for worship in this parish in May 1837. Sittings 270. Stipend £75. It was dissolved in 1839.—On 23d November, 1817, a congregation of Protestant Episcopalians was established in Paisley. They met in a school-room till May 1819, when a building in New Snedden-street, previously occupied by various bodies of dissenters, was taken on a lease of fourteen years. In May 1833 they removed to a neat edifice built for them, fronting St. James'-street. It is called Trinity chapel, and cost, with the site, about £1,200. It is capable of containing 600 people, though, as yet, seated for about 350 only. In 1838 the clear income of the minister, including baptismal dues, did not exceed £56. Under his immediate pastoral care there are about 700 souls; but in his district far more than double that number of Episcopalians reside.

5. North Church Parish.—This is a *quoad sacra* town parish, divided from the Middle parish in 1834. Its extent is about 1 square mile; greatest length rather more than 1 mile; greatest breadth nearly 1 mile. The population, by a census taken in 1835 by the elders, was 2,928; of whom 1,580 belonged to the Established church; 1,139 to other denominations; and 209 were not known to belong to any. The church was finished in 1834, and cost about £1,700, which, with the exception of £300 from the

General Assembly's fund, was raised by means of collections and subscriptions, chiefly in Paisley. Sittings nearly 1,000. Stipend £100. Patrons, the congregation. — The United Methodist congregation, established in September 1834, assembles in a large hall rented from a private individual, and fitted up for their use. Sittings 202. Stipend £50.

6. Martyrs' Church Parish.—Another *quoad sacra* town parish, divided from the High Church parish in 1836. Extent 20 acres; greatest length 400 yards; greatest breadth 220 yards. In January 1838 the population was 3,412; of whom there belonged to the Established church, 1,338; to other denominations, 1,421; not known to belong to any, 653. The church was built in 1835, and cost £2,120 3s. 6d., which was, to a certain extent, defrayed by subscriptions, — the Church Extension committee having granted £300. Sittings 1,200. Stipend £80, and £20 for communion expenses. Patrons, the congregation.

7. South Church Parish.—A third *quoad sacra* district, disjoined from the Low and Abbey parishes in 1837. It is half-a-mile long, and one-fourth of a mile broad, and is partly town and partly landward; the whole population, however, (at least in 1838,) being in the town. The population, in 1835–7, was 3,447; 1,149 of whom belonged to the Established church, 1,281 to other denominations, and 1,017 were not known to belong to any. The church was built in 1835–6, and cost £2,129 1s. 6½d., which was defrayed partly by subscription and collections, partly by a grant of £400 from the Church Extension fund. Sittings 972. Stipend £100, secured to the extent of £80. Patrons, the congregation.

8. Gaelic Church.—In 1834 this place of worship was received into the number of churches in the Paisley presbytery, but no parochial locality has been assigned to it. The church was built by subscription in 1793, and cost about £1,800. Patrons, the congregation. Sittings 1,085. Stipend £110, and a manse. The congregation is scattered over the town, and the villages and country districts within 5 or 6 miles of it. In 1837 the Highland population was computed as follows:—Town population, including a small number of dissenters, 2,000; country population, belonging to the Established church, 1,396; belonging to other denominations, 84;—total, 3,480. In this estimate the children of native Highlanders were included, although born in the low country and understanding English; but the minister believed that he had reckoned none but such as understood Gaelic better than English. The Highland population fluctuates to a considerable extent as to persons, but not as to its gross numbers. They consist almost entirely of the poor and working classes.

As respects education, it appears from the report of the presbytery to the General Assembly, in 1834, that there were then in the Abbey parish thirty-two schools, attended by 2,318 scholars, and in the town parishes thirty-three schools, attended by 2,458 scholars. This amount of persons receiving instruction is greatly less than what it ought to have been, in proportion to the population, which, at the date in question, was about 58,000.* The above return, however, did not include Sunday-schools, which, in 1836, were attended by 4,198 persons. Since the date of the return considerable additions to the means of education have been made. These chiefly consist of three school-rooms erected, and one enlarged, by means of a government grant of £700, augmented by the liberality of the inhabitants; an infant school built by public subscription; and a small seminary endowed by the late Mr. and Mrs. Corse of Greenlaw. In 1836 an association was formed for the erection of an institution to be called 'The Paisley Academy,' for the benefit of those whose circumstances might enable them to give to their children the higher branches of instruction; but this laudable project not having met with sufficient support, has, at least for the present, been abandoned. In the course of a few years great benefit will accrue to the children of the poor from a liberal endowment made by John Neilson, Esq. of Nethercommon, a native of Paisley, who died in November 1839, and who had, in company with his father and brother, long carried on the business of grocers and drysalters in the town. This gentleman, by his deed of settlement, set apart a portion of the residue of his estates, amounting to about £18,000, to form an endowment in Paisley for educating, clothing, and outfitting, and, if need be, maintaining of boys who have resided within the parliamentary boundaries of the town for at least three years, whose parents have died either without leaving sufficient for that purpose, or who, from misfortune, have been reduced, or who, from the want of means, are unable to give a suitable education to their children. Although the trustees are, by the deed, appointed to purchase a suitable piece of ground in the town for the erection of an institution-house within five years from the testator's death, yet they are not to build it till after the expiry of that period; so that they will have ample time to mature their plans. We may here mention another endowment, also made by a native of the town, though not precisely of an educational nature. The late Miss Elizabeth Kibble, by her deed of settlement, dated 27th August, 1840, set apart £7,500 to be applied by trustees "in founding and endowing in Paisley an institution for the purpose of reclaiming youthful offenders against the laws."

By the returns of 1801, 1811, and 1821, Paisley ranked as the third town in Scotland in point of population, coming next to Glasgow and Edinburgh. By 1831 Aberdeen exceeded it to the amount of a few hundreds, and now, in 1841, while Aberdeen has increased still more in proportion, Dundee has got ahead of both, thus reducing Paisley to the rank of the fifth town. In truth, this place, once so prosperous, has retrograded. In the course of 1841 an unparalleled number of manufacturing houses have become bankrupt; and in the end of the year, while these sheets pass through the press, the destitution of the working classes, caused by the want of employment, is most appalling; insomuch that (children and other dependents being included) about a fifth part of the population are maintained by public charity. It is gratifying to be enabled to add, that this deep distress is patiently borne, and that for its alleviation the sympathies of the benevolent throughout the empire are unceasingly exerted.

According to the government census of 1841, there were within the parliamentary boundaries of Paisley 10,133 inhabited houses, 671 uninhabited, and 9 building. The population within the boundaries was, by the same census, 48,125. The population of the town and Abbey parishes, in 1841, was 60,963. Illustrative of the statistics of these, we subjoin a statement prepared by Mr. Wilson of Thornly. That statement, it will be observed, makes the population within the parliamentary limits somewhat more than the government return.

* In a parliamentary paper entitled 'Abstract of Education Returns,' (Scotland,) 1834, we find the following remark under the title 'High Church Parish,' (of Paisley,) p. 621.—"It is a singular fact that of the families employed in factories, a greater proportion of the children are attending school than of the families of weavers or labourers, and this goes far to demonstrate the wisdom of some clauses in the Factory bill."—On the same page the Middle Church parish is erroneously stated to be "entirely landward." Its true condition is stated on our preceding page.

Population of the Abbey and Town parishes of Paisley, during Fifty Years, from the Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain in the years 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, (page 400,) and other sources.

The whole area of these Parishes, *25·24 Square miles, = 16,153 Imperial acres.
Area of the Parliamentary district, *5·50 ... ... = 3,520 ... ...
Valuation in the County-books, or Cess-roll, £11,782 Scots.
Land Rent in the year 1791, ... £10,200
... ... in the year 1810, ... 24,000
Annual value of the real property as assessed April, 1815, ... 75,125

POPULATION.						Numbers of both sexes in 1,000 of the population.		Increase every 10 Years.	Ratio of Periodical Increase.
Year.	Families.	Average to a Family.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1791	5,485	4·48	24,592	11,836	12,756	481	519	...	...
1801	6,936	4·49	31,179	14,413	16,766	462	538	6,587	26 8 per cent.
1811	8,058	4·55	36,722	16,457	20,263	448	552	5,543	17·8 per cent.
1821	9,940	4·73	47,003	21,742	25,261	462	538	10,281	28· per cent.
1831	12,308	4·67	57,466	26,522	30,944	461	539	10,463	22·2 per cent.
1841	12,359	4·93	60,963	28,098	32,865	461	539	3,497	6· per cent.
Increase in 50 years, 147 per cent.								36,351	

STATISTICS OF THE ABBEY AND TOWN PARISHES FOR THE YEAR 1841.

	Families.	Average to a Family.	Total.	Males.	Females.
The Burgh, three Parishes,	6,820	4·77	32,582	14,799	17,783
The Abbey, one Parish,	5,539	5·12	28,381	13,299	15,082
	12,359	...	60,963	28,098	32,865

Civil and Political Subdivisions.

	Families.	Average to a Family.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Numbers of both sexes in 1,000 of the Population. Males.	Females.
Parliamentary District contains the ancient Burgh of Paisley,	6,820	4·77	32,582	14,799	17,783	454	546
Suburbs, &c., *within* the Parliamentary boundaries,	3,309	4·93	16,308	7,681	8,627	471	529
Total *within* the Parliamentary bounds, (exclusive of four families at Sandyford, in Parish of Renfrew,)	10,129		48,890	22,480	26,410		
Inhabitants *outwith*, or beyond the Parliamentary boundary,	2,230	5·41	12,073	5,618	6,455	465	535
Total Burgh and Abbey,	12,359		60,963	28,098	32,865		

Increase in Ten Years.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
In the Burgh,	1122 =	339	783
In Abbey parish,	2375 =	1237	1138
	3497 =	1576	1921

	Area. Square Miles.	Population.	Inhabitants on one Square Mile in the year 1841.
*Parliamentary District,	5·50	48,890	8,889
Landward Division, comprehending Johnstone,	19·74	12,073	611
	25·24	60,963	2,415

PALDIE, or PALDIEKIRK, a small village in the parish of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire, noted for its three days' fair, vulgarly called Paddy fair, which begins on the 1st Tuesday after 11th July: See FORDOUN.

PALKILL-WATER, a rivulet in the parish of Minigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire, rising in the centre of the parish, and running 4 miles southward and 4½ south-westward to the Cree, at Newton-Stewart.

PANBRIDE, a parish on the south-east verge of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Carmylie; on the north-east and east by Arbirlot, and a detached part of St. Vigean's; on the south-east by the German ocean; on the south-west by Barry; and on the west by Monikie. Its figure is the small segment of a flat ring, the convex side turned to the south-west; and it measures nearly 5 miles in length from north to south-east, 2 miles in mean breadth, and 5,400 acres in area. The coast, 2½ miles in extent, is flat and very rocky, with a pebbly beach, which occasionally affords some gems. The interior is, in general, flat, but rises toward the north. The soil, toward the coast, is sandy; in the central district, is clay or loam; and, toward the north, is moorish. Three-fourths of the whole area is arable, and, in general, beautifully cultivated; and 600 acres of the other fourth are under plantation. Two rivulets, both originating in Monikie, and the larger traversing 8½ miles from its source to the sea, run south-eastward through the parish—one of them a mile along the south-east boundary—form a confluence a mile from the sea, and discharge their united waters midway between East and West Haven. The immediate basin of both is, in many places, a rocky dell, with steep and almost perpendicular sides of from 20 to 50 feet high; and that of the larger bears the name of Battie's den, and is spanned, at a romantic spot, by a bridge which carries across the Great North mail-road. Limestone, but of an inferior quality, and not in plenty, exists; and sandstone, both of an excellent sort for building, and of the slaty kind which yields the Arbroath paving-stone, abounds and is worked. There is in the parish a small flax spinning-mill. The chief villages are the HAVENS, (EAST and WEST,) and MUIRDRUM: which see. The others are Skrine, half-a-mile north of East Haven, and Panbride, the site of the parish-church, half-a-mile north of West Haven. In the north-east of the parish, 2 miles from the 'Live and Let Live Testimonial,' [see MONIKIE,] stands the spacious and stately mansion of Panmure, surrounded by an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and commanding, toward the south and the east, a pleasing seaward prospect. In its vicinity are the vaults and foundations of the old castle of Panmure, long the seat of the cognominal Earls. James, the 4th Earl of Panmure, was attainted, in 1716, for having shared in the rebellion of the previous year. The Honourable William Ramsay Maule, representative of the ancient Earls, and the brother of George, the 9th Earl of Dalhousie, was, in 1831, created Baron Panmure of Brechin and Navar, in the peerage of Great Britain; and is the proprietor of the modern mansion, and landowner of the whole parish. Fisheries and a small marine commerce are connected with the Havens. The Edinburgh and Aberdeen mail-road, and the Dundee and Arbroath railway, run across the parish, near its middle. Population, in 1801, 1,588; in 1831, 1,268. Houses 297. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,649.—Panbride is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £231 1s. 11d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £23 3s. 6d. fees. There are two non-parochial schools,—one of them for females. The church, which is very ancient, was originally dedicated to St. Bridget; and the usual abbreviation of the lady's name, with the prefix *Ballin*, so common in Irish topographical nomenclature, signifying 'a town,' and abbreviated and euphonized into Pan, gives the modern name of the parish, and, without any euphonizing of the prefix, gives its earlier name of Balbride. The ancestors of Hector Boethius, or Boece, were, for several generations, proprietors of the barony of Panbride; and the historian himself is generally supposed to have been a native of the parish.

PANNANICH, a village and celebrated mineral wells in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire. The village stands on the right bank of the Dee, 1½ mile east of Ballater, 18 miles east of the road across the Grampians, by Castleton of Braemar, to Fochabers, and 39 miles west of Aberdeen. The wells are the most frequented in the northern counties; and, except for being situated amid a richer landscape than the sister-spring of Cumbria, might be regarded as the Gilsland Spa of Scotland. They issue from the north side of the hill of Pannanich, and derive from it their name. The water is strongly impregnated with gaseous acid, and is said to possess a considerable resemblance to the Seltzar water in Germany. Its healing virtues were discovered about 70 years ago by an infirm and aged female in the vicinity, who experienced a cure in such remarkable circumstances as instantly gave the wells celebrity. Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie, on whose grounds the spa is situated, cleared away obstructions, taught the water to flow freely, covered in the spring, built several houses for the accommodation of visiters, constructed a public and a private bath, and, at a mile's distance toward Ballater, erected a large and commodious house, called Pannanich-lodge. In the lodge are a spacious public room, and a considerable number of private apartments, besides rooms for servants; and attached to it are offices, particularly carriage-houses and stables. The water of the wells has been found useful in scorbutic and scrofulous disorders, dyspepsy, stone, and gravel. There is an excellent inn at the village.

PAPA-STOUR, a suppressed parish and an island in the west of Shetland. The parish is now annexed to WALLS: which see. The island, the principal part of the parish, lies on the south side of the entrance of St. Magnus-bay, about 2 miles from the promontory of Sandness. Its length, from south-east to north-west, is about 2½ miles; and its breadth is about 1½ mile. It possesses several small voes or creeks, which afford shelter to the fishing-boats of the inhabitants. Its appearance in summer, as approached from St. Magnus-bay to House-voe, is delightful; the land lying in a sort of amphitheatre, and displaying rich sheets of grain and potato crops. Its soil is, in general, fertile; produces very rich grass; and, when well-manured with sea-weed, yields good returns to the husbandman. Part of the interior or common pasture was converted almost into wilderness by the miserable practice of cutting up and carrying away the sward either for fuel or for manuring the arable lands. The excellence of the beaches for drying fish occasioned the resort to them, last century, of a great English fishing company. On the south side are several magnificent and very curious caves, the abodes of numerous seals: see SHETLAND. Around the coast are various picturesque and even sublime porphyritic stalks,—rocks shooting perpendicularly up from the sea—like stupendous towers or castellated keeps. The Stack of Snalda is a grand perpendicular column of rock, probably 80, and at least 60 feet high, altogether inaccessible by man, and proudly possessed by the monarch eagle. Some time in last century an eagle

belonging to the Stack, while carrying a lamb from the mainland, dropped it still alive at Mid-Sater in Papa-Stour. The lamb was instantly rescued from his feathered majesty by a boy who happened to be within a few yards of where it fell; and, being a female, it established a breed on a farm where sheep were previously unknown. The Frau-a-Stock, or Lady's Rock, is accessible only to very practised and adroit climbers, and has on its summit the vestiges of a small human dwelling. It is said, by one account, to have been the abode of a Norwegian lady, who made a vow of celibacy, and retreated hither to be protected from the solicitations of suitors; but who was driven from her wild asylum by a bold udaller of Islesburgh who scaled the rock; and, by another account, to have been the prison of a fair lady whom her father placed here to be out of the way of a favourable lover, but who was rescued, and made prize of by the very lover in person. Papa-Stour is the only part of Shetland where the ancient Norwegian amusement of sword-dance, noticed in Sir Walter Scott's 'Pirate,' and minutely described in Dr. Hibbert's Account of the Islands, is still preserved.—Two other islands in Shetland bear the name of Papa, but are smaller than Papa-Stour, and individually inconsiderable; and all three appear to have been, in the earliest period of Scottish ecclesiastical history, the retreat of certain Irish missionaries or 'papæ,' who either sought refuge from some commotion in their own country, or, like Columba, came to proclaim in dreary lands, and among a barbarous and heathenish people, the unsearchable riches of the gospel of divine grace. Papa-Stour is provided with a parochial place of worship, and receives visits regularly from a Methodist minister, and occasionally from an Independent. Population, in 1838, 370.

PAPA-SOUND, a village in the island of Stronsay, Orkney. It is of quite recent origin, and, in 1838, had a population of 216.

PAPA-STRONSAY, a beautiful little island on the north-east side of Stronsay, Orkney. The strait or channel which divides it from Stronsay is from 2 to 4 furlongs broad; and, while deriving from it the name of Papa-Sound, gives that name in turn to the Stronsay village. Papa-Stronsay is about 3 miles in circumference, flat, and so fertile that, under proper management, it might be made one continued corn field. It has vestiges of two ancient chapels, which were dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; and, midway between them, an eminence called the Earl's Knowe, which seems to have been a burying-ground. The island has but few inhabitants.

PAPA-WESTRAY, a beautiful and very fertile island in Orkney. It lies 1½ mile west of Akerness, and 1¾ mile north of Sponness, in Westray, and 23 miles geographically due north of Kirkwall, but about 26 miles by the shortest sea-track. Its length, from north to south, is 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 1 mile. The surface rises gently toward the middle, and terminates on the north in the headland well-known to mariners as the Mull of Papa. Its soil is very fertile, carries fine natural herbage, and is, to the extent of 1,000 acres, under regular cultivation. In its south-east corner is a small fresh-water lake, with an islet, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Tredwall. On the shore is annually manufactured a large quantity of kelp. Two miles north of the island lies an extensive and very prolific fishing-bank, long well-known to the islanders, and latterly an object of interest to parties at a distance. Papa-Westray anciently formed a separate and independent parish; and, though now annexed to Westray, has still its own parochial place of worship: see WESTRAY. There is a Society school on the island.—Population, in 1814, about 200; in 1838, 335.—On this island Ronald, Earl of Orkney, was killed by Thorsin, Earl of Caithness.

PAPLAY. See HOLME.

PARKHEAD, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, situated about 2 miles to the east of the city. It is principally inhabited by the humbler orders of society, consisting of handloom weavers, carters, and labourers.—The population, in 1841, amounted to 1,150. Houses 260. The Glasgow water-works, erected in 1806, and situated upon the Clyde, are in the immediate vicinity of the village.

PARTICK, a beautiful and romantic village in the parish of Govan, lower ward of the county of Lanark. It is situated on the banks of the classic Kelvin, near its junction with the Clyde, and within about 2 miles of the city of Glasgow, to the humbler classes of whose citizens it forms a favourite summer resort, both from the beauty of the locality, and the reputed salubrity of the air. Here are several public works, in addition to the extensive flour-mills and granaries belonging to the incorporation of bakers of Glasgow, which were granted to them by the Regent Moray immediately after his victory over the forces of Queen Mary at Langside. It is recorded that the bakers of Glasgow were very serviceable in supplying the army with bread, while quartered in the neighbourhood; and upon the Regent returning thanks after the battle, Matthew Fawside, the deacon of the bakers, took this favourable opportunity of craving the mills of Partick—or Pertique as it was then termed—which belonged to the Crown, for his craft. They were at once granted, and have ever since remained the property of the incorporation. Until a recent period, the ruins of an old mansion, said to have been a country-residence of the Archbishop of Glasgow, stood on the west bank of the Kelvin, a little below Partick. It was supposed to have been built in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswood. This version of its identity is now, however, ascertained to have been erroneous; for documents are in existence to prove that it was erected by, and belonged to, George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's hospital in Glasgow. The contract for its erection, entered into by George Hutcheson with William Millar, a mason in Kilwinning, is still preserved by one of the descendants of the Hutcheson family. With characteristic caution the standard foot expressed in this contract, is declared to be "ye said George's awn fute." There are three places of worship in the village, viz., Partick church in connexion with the Establishment, built in 1834, at an expense of £1,000, and seated to accommodate 580 persons; Partick Secession church, built, in 1824, for 600 sitters; and Partick Relief church, built, in 1824, for 840 sitters. That portion of Partick which lies to the south and east of the Kelvin, with a population, in 1841, of 501, is within the parliamentary boundaries of Glasgow.

PARTON, a parish in the northern division of Kirkcudbrightshire, immediately south of the Glenkens. It is bounded on the north by Balmaclellan; on the east by Kirkpatrick-Durham; on the south by Crossmichael; and on the west by Balmaghie and Kells. Its greatest length from east to west is 6¾ miles; its mean breadth is about 4½ miles; and its area is about 28 square miles. The surface is highly tumulated, but nowhere strictly mountainous; and over a large part of its area, both high and low, is clothed with heath. A considerable ridge runs about 4 miles along the north. A congeries or field of heights occupies the centre. Lands, which formerly were prolific in furze and broom, but are now in a fine state of cultivation, spread out along the south.

The soil of the arable grounds, both in the last of these districts, and in belts along the east and west, is, in general, light, and unsuited to heavy crops. The prevalence of stone enclosures, the almost total absence of wood, and the largeness of the soil's dress of russet, render the landscape generally dreary. At least 1,000 black cattle and 3,000 sheep stock the pastures. Slate exists, and was at one period quarried. A mineral spring affected for a while to compete with the old spa of Moffat, but had an evanescent reputation. Seven lochlets, all inconsiderable in size, are plentifully stored with trout. Urr-water —here a paltry, bare, and cold stream—traces the whole of the eastern boundary, an extent of 4 miles, and receives one burn from the northern boundary, another from the southern, and two from the interior. The Ken and the Dee, from about the middle of Loch-Ken to about the middle of Loch-Dee, spread their laky folds along the whole of the western boundary, an extent of 5¼ miles, and completely relieve on that side the prevailing tameness and plainness of the landscape. The stripe of water, while in contact with the parish, is from 100 yards to half-a-mile broad, and from 10 to 30 feet deep; it abounds in pike of from 3 to 40 pounds, and in perch of from 1 to 4 or 5 in weight; and it frequently usurps possession of large tracts of meadow-land. Near the church is an artificial circular mound 120 yards in circumference at the base, and surrounded with a ditch from 6 to 9 feet deep, and about half-a-mile to the north is another nearly twice the circumference of the former, and enclosed with two ditches. Other antiquities are some cairns and a small Druidical circle. Excepting 3½ miles of the road from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart, by way of New Galloway in the extreme north-east, the parish has no good road, and very little of any sort; and it is, at the nearest point, 10 miles distant from the nearest sea-port. Population, in 1801, 426; in 1831, 827. Houses 133. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,994.—Parton is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Miss Glendonwyn of Parton. Stipend £231 6s. 2d.; glebe £21. Unappropriated teinds £210 0s. 3d. The population consisted, in 1836, according to the minister's statement, of 673 churchmen, 109 dissenters, and 1 nondescript,—in all 783. The parish-church was built in 1834. Sittings 418. A preaching-station was established in 1836 on the water of Urr. There is a small private Roman Catholic chapel, in which the priest of Dalbeattie officiates twice or thrice a-year. The ancient church was called Kirkennan, from St. Innan to whom it was dedicated; and stood a mile east-north-east of the present church, near a hamlet which still bears its name. The name Parton—of debated origin—was assumed before the end of the 13th century. James Hepburn, brother of the 1st Earl of Bothwell, was rector of Parton in the reign of James IV., and rose to be abbot of Dunfermline, and bishop of Moray. In 1458, Sir Simon Glendonwyn obtained a confirmation of the barony, baronial rights, and patronage of Parton. In 1834, two parochial schools were attended by 117 scholars; and a private school by 20. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster £31 6s. 6d., with £16 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments; of the second £20, with £8 16s. fees, and £1 5s. other emoluments.

PATH-OF-CONDIE, or Pathstruie, a small weaving village, in the parish of Forgandenny, 4 miles east south-east of Dunning, Perthshire. It is the site of a United Secession meeting-house. See Forgandenny. Population 50.

PATH-HEAD, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a considerable town, in the south-western extremity of the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, half-a-mile east of Kirkcaldy, and three quarters of a mile west of Dysart. The town is seated on a plain, gently sloping to the precipitous rocks on the shore. It consists of three streets, pretty regularly built; and is divided into two districts,—Dunnikier, the superior of which is Oswald of Dunnikier; and Sinclairtown, belonging to the Earl of Roslyn. It formerly enjoyed a great trade in nail-making, which is now decayed; but it still carries on an extensive manufacture of tykes and checks.—Below the town, on a precipice almost surrounded by the sea, stands the old castle of Ravenscraig, once the seat of the ancient family of St. Clair, but now in ruins.—In 1811, the town contained 1,692 inhabitants, in 1831, 2,090.—This *quoad sacra* parish has a handsome church, originally erected at a cost of £3,000, and now vested in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy. There are here an endowed school for 100 children, and three unendowed schools. See Dysart.

PATH-HEAD, a village in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. Population, in 1831, 361.

PATH-HEAD, a large and pretty village in the northern extremity of the parish of Crichton, 11½ miles from Edinburgh, 5 from Dalkeith, and 3½ from Fala, Edinburghshire. It runs up the northern declivity of a hill, past the base of which sweeps the infant Tyne; and it lines for some way both sides of the Edinburgh and Kelso road by way of Lauder. Its chief street is broad and straight, and consists mostly of one-story and well-built houses. A considerable number of the inhabitants are colliers. Four public coaches pass through it daily. Beautiful scenery and several fine demesnes in the vicinity unite with the intrinsic cheerfulness of the place to render it a pleasant summer-retreat. In the village are a circulating library and an infant school; and at Ford, in its immediate neighbourhood, is a United Secession meeting-house. Population 750.

PATNA, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Ayrshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Doon, and on the road between Ayr and Dumfries, 10 miles south-east of Ayr, 7 east of Maybole, and in the north corner of the parish of Straiton. Its houses lie almost as aspersedly among the fields as a handful of sown corn does among the clods. The landscape around it is confined, tumulated, and bleak. The working of coal and limestone, both of which abound in the neighbourhood, gives employment to the inhabitants. Population 236. The *quoad sacra* parish comprehends pendicles of no fewer than six parishes,—Straiton, Kirkmichael, Dalmellington, Ochiltree, Coylton, and Dalrymple; and has a population of about 630. The church was built in 1837. An United Secession meeting-house was built in 1838, and a neat manse for its minister in 1840. Both places of worship are situated in the village, and are neat but very small. There is in the village an endowed school.

PATTAIG (The), a wild mountain-stream in the south-west corner of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It rises in Ben-Aulder forest, far from the habitations of men, and runs 6 miles northward, and 2½ miles westward to the head of Loch-Laggan. While its waters pass through the Spean and the Lochy to the western ocean, one stream, which rises within 1½ mile of it, passes through Loch-Ericht, Loch-Rannoch, the Tummel, and the Tay to the Eastern ocean; and another stream, which rises within 3 miles of it, passes through the Spey to the Moray frith. The Pattaig, about midway between its source and its embouchure, expands into a lake of its own name, which measures about ¾ of a mile both in breadth and in length; and above this lake it is called first Caman-water, and next Culrea-water.

PAXTON, a village in the parish of Hutton, 4½

miles west of Berwick, and 10 miles east of Dunse, Berwickshire. It stands ¼ of a mile north of the road between Berwick and Kelso, and about 1½ mile from the beautiful suspension-bridge, called the Union bridge, across the Tweed. It is the site of a school-house, and had, in 1831, a population of 270. In its vicinity is a brick and tile work. The ancient parish of Paxton is now comprehended in HUTTON: which see.

PEATHS, or PEASE, a deep, thickly-wooded, and picturesque ravine or chasm, over which is thrown a remarkable bridge, in the parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. See COCKBURNSPATH. During the period of the international wars, this ravine was one of the strong passes for defending Scotland. Patten, in his account of the Duke of Somerset's expedition, thus describes it:—"We marched an VIII mile til we came to a place called the Peaths. It is a valley turning from a VI mile west straight eastward, and toward the sea a XX skore, a XX skore brode from banke to banke above: so steepe be these bankes on eyther syde, and depe to the bottom, that who goeth straight doune shall be in daunger in tumbling, and the commer up so sure of puffyng and payne; for remedie whereof the travailers that way have used to pas it, not by going directly, but by paths and footways, leading slope-wise; of the number of which paths they call it somewhat nicely indeed, ye Peaths. A brute a day or two before was spred among us that hereat ye Scottes were very busy a working, and how here we should be stayed and met withal by them, whereunto I harde my Lordes Grace vow that he wold put it in prose, for he wolde not step one foote out of his course appointed. At oure comming we found all in good peace. Howbeit the syde wayes on either syde most used for eas were crost and cut of in many places, with the castying of travers trenches, not very depe indede, and rather somewbat hinderyng than utterly letting; for whither it were more by pollecie or diligence—as I am sure neyther of both did want—the ways by the pioners were sone so well plained, that our army, caryage and ordenaunce were quite set over after sunset, and there as then we pight our campe."

PEATLAW, a hill in the parish and county, and 2 miles north-west of the town, of Selkirk, situated in the peninsula between the Tweed and the Ettrick, 3 miles above their confluence, and possessing an altitude above sea-level of 1,964 feet.

PEEBLES, a parish nearly in the centre of Peebleshire; bounded on the north-west and north by Eddleston; on the east by Innerleithen; on the south-east by a detached part of Traquair and by Selkirkshire; on the south-west by Manor; and on the west by Stobo and Lyne. Its outline is exceedingly irregular; and its extent is 7¾ miles in extreme length from north to south; 5 miles in extreme breadth; and 18,210 acres in area. The Tweed, running prevailingly eastward, but making several wide detours, moves majestically across the centre of the parish, over a distance geographically of 4½, and along its channel of 6 miles. A great and permanent contraction at the river of the southern half-length of the parish, occasions the stream to form the boundary-line 1¼ mile after the first contact, and half-a-mile before departing. The Tweed is here 500 feet above sea-level; and though it has now performed only one-third of its course to the sea, it has fallen 1,000 feet, or two-thirds of the aggregate height between its source and its embouchure. Its banks, for some distance after it becomes connected with the parish, are confined and simply pleasing; but at the bridge and onwards, they expand into a vale of considerable breadth, possessing almost every element of scenic beauty. The Lyne, immediately above its confluence with the Tweed, flows half-a-mile along the south-west boundary. Meldon-burn, a streamlet of 4½ miles in length, traces the western boundary of the northern division 2½ miles southward to the Lyne. Manor-water runs 1½ mile northward along the western boundary of the southern division to the Tweed, 1½ mile below the mouth of the Lyne. Eddlestone-water bisects the northern half of the parish southward, and enters the Tweed at the town of Peebles. Three other considerable streamlets, and several minor ones, run either to the Tweed or to the Eddlestone,—one of them tracing for 2 miles southward the eastern boundary. All the streams abound in trout; they are much frequented by anglers; and they yield a surprisingly large aggregate of produce. Floods, which are frequent, and occasionally large, and which used to keep up for several days their watery invasions, are now, in consequence of a matured system of drainage, carried speedily and careeringly away down the descent of the basin. The fine vale of the Tweed sends, on the one hand, a detachment strictly akin to itself up the Eddlestone, beyond the parochial limits; and is continued, on the other, by a short but beautiful vale up the Glensax and Cruxton burns, which unite a mile before falling into the Tweed. Hills occupy the rest of the area, sectioned off into little ridges or clusters, or isolated eminences, by the glens or gorges which give waterway to the streams. The hills are, in no instances, very high; and, in the aggregate, much lower than those of most other parishes in the county; they are soft and finely curved; and, except in a heathy game district, in the extreme south, they are luxuriantly green. The vales and the acclivities which screen them are profusely embellished with wood, being to the large amount of about 1,700 or 1,800 acres covered with modern and thriving plantation. Upwards of 3,000 acres are in tillage. The soil, in the bottom of the vales, is clay mixed with sand; on the interior edge of the vales, is generally loam on a gravelly subsoil; and, on the skirts and sides of the hills, is a kindly and rich earth. The pastoral grounds produce a fine herbage, and sustain, besides black cattle, about 8,000 blackfaced and Cheviot sheep. Greywacke, the prevailing rock of the county, is the chief stone of the parish, and, from the fineness of its texture, furnishes an excellent building material. Sandstone is unknown. Transition limestone exists, but cannot be profitably worked. The climate is singularly pure and healthy. Situated in the centre of an extensive hilly region, the frontiers of which are mountain-ridges, the parish has rain from all quarters in so moderate a degree as to bulk not more than 25 or 26 inches in the year; and usually not one day in a twelvemonth is it visited by the eastern fog.—On the hill of Cademuir—*Cadhmore*, 'the great fight'—a broad-backed upland in the south-east, are remains of camps and nearly 200 monumental stones, the transmuted vestiges of military possession first by the Britons and next by the Romans, and of a great and sanguinary local conflict. Camps and rings, the monuments of war in early times, and of predatory invasion in the feudal ages, surmount many of the hill summits.—Neidpath-castle, the chief landward antiquity, is situated about ¾ of a mile west of the old town of Peebles, on a rock overhanging the north side of the Tweed. It is the strongest and most massive of the numerous fortalices which survive in the county from the feudal period; and, though ruinous and partly fallen, still exhibits to the eye a bulky and imposing, yet lumpish, square pile. Its walls are 11 feet thick; they, last century, received, without damage, the imperforation of a staircase; and they are agglutinated with a cement almost

as hard as the greywacke of which they are built. Its site is at the lower end of a wide semicircular bend of the Tweed. The concave bank, or that on the side of the castle, is very steep, and of great height; about 40 years ago, was thickly feathered over with wood, from its top to the river's brink; and, in its form and features, it is a vast romantic amphitheatre. The convex bank commences with a little plain half encircled by the river, and rises in a bold and beautiful headland, which seems to stand sentinel over the bend. Amidst this scene, the castle commands, on the north-west side, an important pass; and, on the east, it overlooks the opening vale of the Tweed, and the bridge and town of Peebles. Dr. Pennecuick, in his description of Tweeddale, thus celebrates it:

"The noble Nid Path Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks,
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands."

The wood which embowered the castle and embellished the landscape, was avariciously destroyed by the last Duke of Queensberry, either meanly to impoverish the estate before it should fall to the heir of entail, or to fling what proceeds of it he could into the lap of his natural daughter. Wordsworth sings the ingloriousness of his conduct, and the natural scenic powers of the landscape, in the following sonnet:

"Degenerate Douglas! oh, the unworthy Lord,
Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,
And love of havock, (for with such disease
Fame taxes him,) that he could send forth word
To level with the dust a noble horde,
A brotherhood, of venerable trees,
Leaving an ancient dome, and towers like these,
Beggared and outraged! Many hearts deplored
The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain
The traveller, at this day, will stop and gaze
On wrongs, which Nature scarcely seems to heed:
For sheltered places, bosoms, nooks and bays,
And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed,
And the green silent pastures, yet remain."

The castle was anciently the chief residence of the powerful family of the Frasers,—proprietors first of Oliver-castle in Tweedsmuir, and afterwards of a great part of the lands from that to Peebles,—sheriffs of the county, and progenitors of the families of Lovat and Saltoun. The last male of them in Tweeddale, was the brave Sir Simon Fraser, who so signally distinguished himself in the triple action of Roslin-moor: see LASSWADE. In 1312, the castle passed by marriage to the Hays of Yester, the ancestors of the Earls and Marquises of Tweeddale; and, when Charles II. marched for England, it was garrisoned by John, the 2d Earl, for the King's service, and held out against Cromwell longer than any other place south of the Forth. In 1686, it was purchased by the 1st Duke of Queensberry, and settled by him on his second son, the Earl of March; in last century, it was the home of the early life of the 3d Earl of March, who became by inheritance the 4th Duke of Queensberry; and, at the latter's death without male issue in 1810, it was transmitted to the Earl of Wemyss, the descendant of a daughter of the Queensberry family.—About 2½ miles below the town, and contributing a feature to the landscape of the vale, but situated a few yards beyond the parochial boundary, stands Horsburgh-castle: see INNERLEITHEN. About 1½ mile south-south-east of Peebles, upwards of a mile from the Tweed, and on the right bank of Glensax-burn, stands Hayston, "a pleasant dwelling," says Dr. Pennecuick, "with a long and rising avenue of trees from the river and bridge," and the mansion whence the family of Hay, Bart., take their designation. Three-fourths of a mile below Peebles, on the right bank of the Tweed, is Kingsmeadows, the present seat of the Hay family, richly embellished with encincturing woods. The chief seats in the vale of the Eddlestone are Winkstone, Chapel-hill, Venelaw-house, and Rosetta. At the head of Soonhope-burn, east of Winkstone, is the old castle of Shieldgreen, a lofty ruin, and once a seat of opulence. The parish, for an upland one, is singularly well provided with roads; no fewer than eight diverging from the burgh, or its immediate vicinity, and one of these sending off two ramifications before arriving at the boundary.—Population, in 1801, 2,088; in 1831, 2,750. Houses 455. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,255.—Peebles is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £298 3s.; glebe £24. Unappropriated teinds, £64 10s. 8d. The parish-church, two places of worship belonging to the United Secession, one belonging to the Relief, and one to the Episcopalians, are all situated in the burgh. There is no parochial school. A burgh grammar-school has an average attendance of 55 scholars, from 40 to 46 of whom are boarders. Salary £10, with a large house and a small garden, jointly worth £50, the emoluments accruing from the boarding establishment, and £18 fees. A burgh English school has an attendance of from 60 to 100. Salary £38, with from £35 to £40 fees, and about £5 other emoluments, but no house. A school for females is salaried by the burgh with £10, but not provided with a school-house. Of 6 unendowed schools, 3 are taught by males, and 3 by females. In 1834, the 9 schools of the parish were conducted by 12 teachers, and attended by 500 scholars. On Eddlestone-water, about 1½ mile above the town, anciently stood a chapel, in the vicinity of the site of the mansion to which it has bequeathed the name of Chapel-hill; and in the extreme east of the parish, at a place which is now known as Chapel-yards, stood an hospitium dedicated to St. Leonard, designed for the relief of the indigent and the infirm, and given in 1427 by James I. to his confessor, David Rat, a preaching friar. Other ecclesiastical antiquarian notices belong properly to the town.

PEEBLES, an ancient royal burgh, and the capital of Tweeddale, is situated 6 miles west-north-west of Innerleithen, 22 west-north-west of Selkirk, 22 south of Edinburgh, 27 east of Lanark, 47½ east-south-east of Glasgow, and 54 north-north-east of Dumfries. Its site is on the north bank of the Tweed, and on both banks, but chiefly the east one, of the Eddlestone; exactly on that part of the convergent vales of the parish which commands the richest view all round of the low grounds, with their mansions, ancient castles, woods, and demesnes, and of the encincturing screen of green and beautiful hills, overhung in the distance by a perspective of waving mountain-heights. The Tweed at the place runs nearly due eastward, or in the direction of east by south; and the Eddlestone approaches it in a direction due southward, till within 850 feet of falling upon it at right angles, and then, contrary to the usual manner of 'the meeting of the waters,' bends upward along the basin of the parent stream, runs 1,000 feet south-westward, and debouching round the point of a peninsula, thus fashioned by it in the form of a ≺, disembogues itself by three channels, enclosing two islets, into the Tweed. The point or extremity of the peninsula is occupied as a bowling-green; and the south side of it is disposed in a beautiful promenade and play-ground called Tweed-green. The High-street, a spacious and airy thoroughfare, runs from near the bowling-green 750 feet along the ridge of the peninsula to the cross; and thence 250 or 300 feet eastward to the East-port. From the cross the Northgate, or Northgate-street, a narrow and subordinate thoroughfare in comparison with the

High-street, runs nearly 900 feet due northward, lying parallel over most of its length with the course of the Eddlestone. Various brief streets and alleys go off at right angles from these main thoroughfares; chiefly Portbrae, communicating from the lower end of High-street with Tweed-bridge,—School-wynd, communicating from the middle of High-street with the burgh schools, situated on the margin of Tweed-green,—Old Vennel, leading down from the East-port to the lower end of Tweed-green,—and Bridgegate, communicating from the lower end of Northgate with the upper one of two bridges across the Eddlestone. All these parts of Peebles, located in the peninsula and along the left bank of the Eddlestone, and a few houses on the south side of the Tweed, constitute the New town. The ancient district, or Old town, is of small extent, and consists almost entirely of a single street, 1,400 feet long, 300 feet distant from the Tweed, coming down the face of a high ground parallel with that river, and bending for a short way up the right bank of the Eddlestone. The houses of the Old town, though in a few instances modern, are so generally old and thatched, as to have a pervadingly wan and wealthless aspect. Two bridges, one a stone erection of a single arch, and the other a timber bridge for foot passengers, the former on a line with Portbrae and Tweed-bridge, and the latter on a line with Bridgegate, connect the Old town and the New. The New town is of motley character; but it has a pleasing, modern, and recently-improved appearance in its High-street; and it elsewhere possesses many good houses, and some detached mansions and neat villas. The aggregate aspect of all Peebles, in spite of the place occupying one of the most charming sites, and being curtained with one of the most delightful landscapes in Scotland, is rendered cold and dingy by the prevalence of grey and ashy blue in the hues of its masonry. A wall which originally encinctured all the New town north of the Tweed, has now, except at the exterior side of some gardens parallel with Northgate, entirely disappeared. Tweed-bridge is a structure of unknown antiquity, various in the architectural style of its different parts, and probably as various in the dates of their respective erection. It has five main arches in the ordinary channel of the river, and three smaller ones at the ends to admit the transit of a flood; and, till 3 or 4 years ago, when it was improved and widened, it measured only 8 feet between the parapets, and, in consequence, had not roadway for two oppositely moving vehicles. A little below the town a light, handsome iron-bridge, constructed in 1818 for foot-passengers, spans the Tweed, at a point where it is 108 feet wide. On the south side of the High-street is a large and very commodious tontine inn, erected in 1808. At the west end of High-street stands a neat modern building, used as the town and the county jail. In the same locality, on a small rising ground, stands the parish-church, a plain but substantial edifice, built in 1784, and surmounted by a steeple which is more massive than elegant or neat. The church, by being Romanistically placed due east and west, instead of being set right in front of the whole length of the High-street, is made to look squintingly down the thoroughfare; and, by wanting some cheap graces of architecture which it should naturally have received, it wears an air of looking at the burgh, and being looked at in return, with derision. In the roadway of High-street near the cross, is a well dedicated to St. Mungo, from which the town obtains a plentiful supply of water.

At the western extremity of the Old town are the ruins of St. Andrew's church, occupying the site of an earlier ecclesiastical erection, the pristine parish-church of Peebles. The ruins, in the state in which they existed toward the end of last century, are depicted in a drawing by Grose; but they were even then greatly dilapidated; and they have since suffered such decay, that little more than the wreck of the tower or steeple remains above ground. The cemetery around it continues to be the ordinary burying-ground of the parish. That the original church on the site was one of Culdee erection, one belonging to the British people, one connected with a social and a religious state long prior to that of the Anglo-Saxon period, is extremely probable. From some very old free-stone in its walls, the church which survived in ruin to a comparatively recent date, and which must have been built several years before the close of the 12th century, appears to have been the successor, and, to a certain extent, the re-edification of a church greatly more ancient. At the Inquisitio of David I., the church of Peebles is noted as existing, and as belonging to the see of Glasgow. Ingelram, whom David made chancellor of the kingdom in 1151, and who became bishop of Glasgow in 1164, was previously rector of Peebles, and archdeacon of Glasgow. The church in which he was rector, that which comes into view at the epoch of record, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but probably did not receive the name of St. Mary's church till it ceased to be Culdean, and became the scene of the Romish ritual of the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman colonists. David I. granted to chaplains of St. Mary's church—who probably were of his own appointing, or whose altarages he instituted—the corn and the fulling mills of Innerleithen, with extensive mulctures and the adjacent lands. In 1195, the new church, that dedicated to St. Andrew, was consecrated by Joceline, Ingelram's successor in the bishopric. In this church, and in its predecessor, the bishops of Glasgow occasionally held their synods. Joceline, or his successor, in order to settle a dispute with his archdeacon, assigned him a revenue out of the church's pertinents; and thus converted the rectory of Peebles into a vicarage. An altar in St. Andrew's church, dedicated to St. Michael, had a special endowment for the services of "a chappellane, there perpetually to say mes, efter the valow of the rents and possessiouns gevin thereto, in honour of Almighty God, Mary his modyr, and Saint Michael, for the hele of the body and the sawl of Jamys, Kyng of Scotts, for the balyheis, ye burges, and ye communite of ye burgh of Peebles, and for the hele of their awn sawn sawlis, their fadyris sawlis, their modyris sawlis, their kynnis sawlis, and al Chrystyn sawlis." St. Andrew's had various other chaplainries; it continued to be used as the parish-church till the Reformation; and it was then wilfully damaged, rendered unfit for use, and abandoned. The archdeacon of Glasgow continued till that epoch to be rector both of it and of the church of Manor, and is believed to have annually drawn from the two parishes parsonage tithes to the amount of 6,000 marks. Part of the vicarage tithes was at the Reformation assigned by the patron of the parish to the master of the burgh grammar-school. The dragoons of Cromwell are said, when engaged in the siege of Neidpath-castle, to have used the church as their horses' stable.

Two hundred yards north of the east end of the Old town stand the ruins of the conventual church of the Holy Cross, one of the four in Scotland called Ministries, and founded for 70 Red or Trinity friars. The entire building was a hollow quadrangle 124 feet by 110; and the church formed the south side of the square, and measured 164 feet by 26 within walls. In the front wall was inserted a small open arch over the spot containing the relics which occasioned the erection of the structure; and by this means worshippers of the relics or devotees of the

shrine had access both from without and from within to the object of their veneration. The side-walls of the church were 22 feet high; and the front was perforated and embellished with five large Gothic windows. The convent or cloistered residence of the friars formed the other three sides of the square; its ground floor was vaulted; and its side walls all round were 16 feet asunder, and 14 feet high. From the abandonment of St. Andrew's church, till the opening of the New town church in 1784, the church of the Red friars was used as the parochial place of worship; and till the beginning of last century, the cloisters, which had, at the Reformation, undergone some change in their interior arrangement, were occupied as schoolrooms of the burgh schools, and dwelling-houses of the schoolmasters. Only a fragment of the church now remains; and the cloisters have been obliterated. A steeple was, after the Reformation, added by the town, and inscribed on a corner-stone with its name; and this exists as a sort of *post mortem* memorial of the ancient building to which it was attached. So rapidly, after its relinquishment as public schools and church, did the original pile disappear, so rapaciously did the burghers seize upon it as a convenient quarry for cottage, cowhouse, or sty, and so magnanimously indifferent were the authorities to the work of dilapidation, that even the Protestant steeple might have been as bodily run away with as the Popish convent and mass-house, had not a neighbouring gentleman, for the sake of defending an enclosed family burying-vault, fenced the fragment and scared away the stone-eaters. The church of the Holy Cross owed its foundation to a very common event, which yet, from the superstition of the times, created a great popular sensation. On the 7th of May, 1261, as we learn from Fordun, there was found on the spot which became the site of the church, and, "in the presence of honest men, kirkmen, ministers, and burgesses, a certain magnificent and venerable cross," which seemed to have been very long inhumed, and was supposed to bear marks of martyrly or even higher sacredness. As a stone box which enclosed it bore the inscription, "The Place of St. Nicolaus, Bishop," the sapient opinion was instantly adopted that it had belonged to a Culdean saint and prelate of the name of Nicolaus, who had been martyred in the year 296, under the Maximian or Diocletian persecution!! Such a medley of anachronisms betrays at once the ignorance, the impudence, and the characteristic craft of the cowled priests of Rome who had, but three or four generations before, been let loose on Scotland to trick the country into abbey-building, and the prelatic dominance of the priesthood; but it was by no means gross enough to provoke the suspicion, or to act otherwise than to charm the credulity of that superstitious age. Even the discovery, "in the same place, about three or four paces distance from the part where that glorious cross was found at," of "the holy reliques of his [St. Nicolaus'] body cut assunder in bitts, or rollops, and pieces, laid up in a shrine of stone," could not suggest to "the honest men and burgesses," that the whole inhumation was a monkish imposture, and an act probably of not many days' date; but, on the contrary, operated on them like demonstration, that, by the bequest to them of the uncorrupting flesh and the thaumaturgical cross of a primitive martyr, their town would henceforth be the theatre of sacred prodigies. Nor did the adroit impostors of the cowl permit them to be disappointed. For, "in the place where it was found," says Fordun, "there was, and are yet, frequent miracles done by that cross; and thither the people with holy vows and oblations to God devoutly flocked, and still do, from all parts;" and, says another writer, "the place, while the piety of our ancestors continued, was famous by the glory of its miracles, and repaired to by a wonderful confluence of people." Alexander III., then only 21 years of age, drenched with the lessons of monkish tutorage, and prompted or urged by the bishop of Glasgow, lost no time in erecting over the spot "the magnificent church" and cloisters; and he gave for its support about 50 acres of excellent circumjacent land, and various other endowments. In addition to the original relics, a prodigious addition was made to the thaumaturgical and lucrative appliances of the foundation by the accession—though at what precise date does not appear—of a pretended piece of the true cross of our Lord; for a charter of James V. says, respecting the church, "quhair ane part of ye verray croce yat our salvator was crucifyit on is honorit and keepit." An oath in the reputed royal poem of "Peblis to the Play," in the words, "By the Haly Rude of Peebles," shows in what deep veneration the fictitious relic was held. A foundation so rich in relics could not, in an age when all religious well-being was treated as an affair of merchandise, fail to be rich in worldly wealth. King Robert IV., to whom its minister, Friar Thomas, was chaplain, gave it the lands of King's-meadow. The noble and opulent family of Frazer, the proprietor, in the 13th century, of the greater part of Tweeddale, bestowed upon it several princely donations. Frazer of Forton, in Athelstaneford, gave it a right to an annual revenue of grain from his lands, so considerable in value as to have come down by entail to the Earl of Wemyss as heir to the proprietor after the abolition of Scottish monkery. James V. gave it a splendid mansion in Dunbar, built by the Countess of the 7th Earl of Dunbar, and only daughter of the royal Bruce, for a community of Red friars who were suppressed; and other parties gave it lands in the parish of Cramond, houses in the West Port of Edinburgh, and various other donations of soil and tenement. All these possessions seem to have been transferred to William, Earl of March, second son of the 1st Duke of Queensberry, at the Revolution and the Union. But connected with various chaplainries and altarages which existed in the church, there were numerous endowments of partial, and in some instances, entire rents of houses, by the burgesses of Peebles for the "sawll-heil," or soul-welfare of particular individuals; and all these, as well as similar property connected with altars in St. Andrew's church, were granted, in 1621, by James VI. to the community of the burgh, on the condition of their paying an annual rent into the exchequer, and offering daily prayers for the royal donor.

On the rising ground near the point of the peninsula now crowned by the modern parish-church, anciently stood a chapel, attendant upon Peebles castle. Whatever the castle was, it does not figure in history, appears in record solely or chiefly through the medium of its chapel, and, as a building, has, for ages, been traceable only by tradition. The chapel was of great but unascertained antiquity; and, along with a carrucate of adjacent land, and ten shillings a-year out of the firm of the town, was granted by William the Lion to the monks of Kelso. It stood a little eastward of the site of the present church, looking right along the High-street; it was a long, narrow, Gothic structure; it was, for a long period after the Reformation, the meeting-place of the kirk-session and the presbytery, and the scene of the celebration of marriages; and it stood and was in use, till pulled down at the erection of the modern church.—Other chapels, particularly one dedicated

to the Virgin Mary, and called our Lady's chapel, anciently stood in the town, but are now untraceable in both their history and their ruins.—The contemporaneous existence of the three churches of St. Andrews, the cross, and the castle, with their respective towers, seems to have suggested to Timothy Pont, the compiler, at the middle of the 17th century, of Blean's Atlas Scotiæ, the conceit of searching out triads of objects in Peebles, and celebrating the town by the parade of as many as he could discover. "Celebris est hæc civitas," says he, "quinque ternis ornamentis, nempe, tribus templis, tribus campanilibus, tribus portis, tribus plateis, tribus pontibus." The quaint Dr. Pennecuick, delighted with the conceit, adopts and enlarges it in his usual style of versification:—

"Peebles, the metropolis of the shire,
Six times three praises doth from me require.
Three streets, three ports, three bridges it adorn,
And three old steeples by three churches borne.
Three mills do serve their turn in time of need,
On Peebles' water and the river Tweed.
Their arms are proper, and point out their meaning,
Three salmon-fishes nimbly counter-swimming."

Several localities and old houses in Peebles present, in their names, their association, or their appearance, memorials of ancient importance or bygone interest. Usher's-wynd, Borthwick's-walls, Castle-hill, King's-house, King's-orchards, and some others, are names which still indicate that the town was at one time often graced with the residence or the visits of royalty. "Money," says the writer of the Agricultural Report of the county, "would seem to have been coined in the town; an house still retaining the name of Cuinzee Nook." A strand across the High-street is called Dean's gutter, and an edifice immediately to be noticed is called Dean's house,—names which indicate the residence or influence as parish minister of the archdean of Glasgow. An old house of agreeable aspect, now sectioned off into small apartments for families of the working-class, is called Virgin's Inn, and, not improbably, was a nunnery. Dean's house, situated in the immediate vicinity of Dean's gutter, was the town residence in Peebles, of the noble family of March, and the natal mansion of the last Duke of Queensberry. The edifice is somewhat castellated, has on one of its corners a curious pepper-box turret, and admits ingress only by an arched passage leading through to the back courtyard. This house is believed to have been the scene of a highly romantic, though merely traditional, incident, which forms the subject of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "The Maid of Neidpath." When Neidpath castle, says the story, was inhabited by the Earls of March, a mutual passion was cherished by a daughter of the family and a son of the laird of Tushielaw in Ettrick. The young man could not win the consent of his loved one's parents to his happiness, and went abroad. The proud Earl soon saw his daughter becoming the victim of consumption, induced by her grief, and, as the only means of saving her life, agreed that her lover should be recalled. On the day when young Tushielaw was expected to pass through Peebles on his way to Ettrick, the fond, though greatly enfeebled, young lady caused herself to be removed to the balcony of her family's town residence that she might see him as he rode past. So acute were her organs, from the united effects of disease and eager anxiety, that she is reported to have heard and recognised his horse's footsteps long before they were detected by the ear of any of her attendants. But her lover, totally ignorant that any change had occurred in her appearance, and entirely unapprized, and unexpectant of her being in the town, rode past without recognising her, or even slackening his pace. She reeled beneath the shock of his seeming heedlessness, and, after a brief struggle, died in the arms of her attendants.—The cross of Peebles stood in the centre of a spacious area, at the intersection of High-street and North-gate, and still bequeaths its name to the locality. It resembled the Cross of Edinburgh, both in the elegance of its structure, and in the barbarousness of its fate, possessing beauties too sublimated to be seen by the fat bailies of a rotten burgh, and ordered off the thoroughfare to give "ample scope and verge enough" to donkeys and their drivers.

Peebles has not all the natural facilities to be a seat of manufacture which it is reputed to possess; and though twitted about its want of enterprise, actually labours under want of resources. Water is plentiful, but water-power is scanty, and is nearly all pre-engaged; coal is distant and dear; and communication with the coast and the great towns is expensive and slow. Yet, as the metropolis of an extensive, though thinly peopled, district, it has a considerable depot trade; nor is it destitute of even a decent amount of manufacture. In a suite of waulk-mills on Eddlestone-water waulking and dyeing are an established employment, and the fabricating of plaiding, flannel, and coarse woollen cloth, in all parts of the process from carding onward, is somewhat briskly conducted. Stocking-making employs a few workmen. One brewery exists at Kerfield, about a mile to the east, and another on the Tweed, at the head of Tweed-green. A suite of corn mills—the same to which Dr. Pennecuick's lines allude—stands on the Tweed, behind the Castle-hill. The tanning and the working of leather are carried on in Northgate. The manufacture of fine cotton fabrics was introduced from Glasgow at the beginning of the century; but, as in other places, and more than in most, it has greatly declined, and involves its operatives in penury and straits. The fabrics woven are chiefly cambric handkerchiefs with borders; and the clear weekly earnings of a weaver average six shillings. The weavers, as numerously as possible, migrate to the woollen district of Galashiels and Hawick, or obtain employment from farmers and gardeners. The number of handlooms, in 1828, was 190; and, in 1838, it was reduced to 50.—The town has a branch-office of the British linen company's bank; a savings' bank; a printing-press; a reading-room; a subscription-library; a masonic lodge; about 30 inns, public-houses, and whisky-shops; 2 friendly societies; and a curling and coursing club. Three free fairs, according to James VI.'s charter to the burgh, were, for some time, held annually; each of two of them for 48 hours, and the other for 8 days, "according to use and wont." Seven annual fairs were afterwards held, each of 6 for one day, and Beltein for 2 days,—Yule, Fasten's E'en, Beltein, St. Peter's Hook, Runt, and St. Andrew's. Only 4—one of them of very recent establishment—are now held; the chief on the 1st of March and in the beginning of October. A weekly corn and meal market is held on Tuesday.

Peebles was formerly much celebrated for games and amusements, which probably kings in some instances introduced, or at which they presided. "Peblis to the Play"—an antiquely written poem, written in the same stanza as "Christis Kirk of the Green," and first published by Pinkerton in 1783—pertinaciously ascribed by some critics to James I., as pertinaciously regarded by others as an impossible production of his pen, and quietly affiliated by not a few to the parodial genius of Allan Ramsay—gives a fair idea of the ancient pastimes, and, in a humorous manner, exhibits them as a tissue of rustic merri-

ment and athletic sport. They are noticed in the opening stanza of James I.'s undoubted poem :—

> "Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene
> Sic dansing nor deray,
> Nouther at Falkland on the Grene,
> Nor Pebillis at the Play;
> As wes of wowarris as I wene,
> At Christis Kirk on ane day:
> Thair came our kitties weshen clene,
> In thair new kirtillis of gray,
> Full gay,
> At Christis Kirk of the Grene that day."

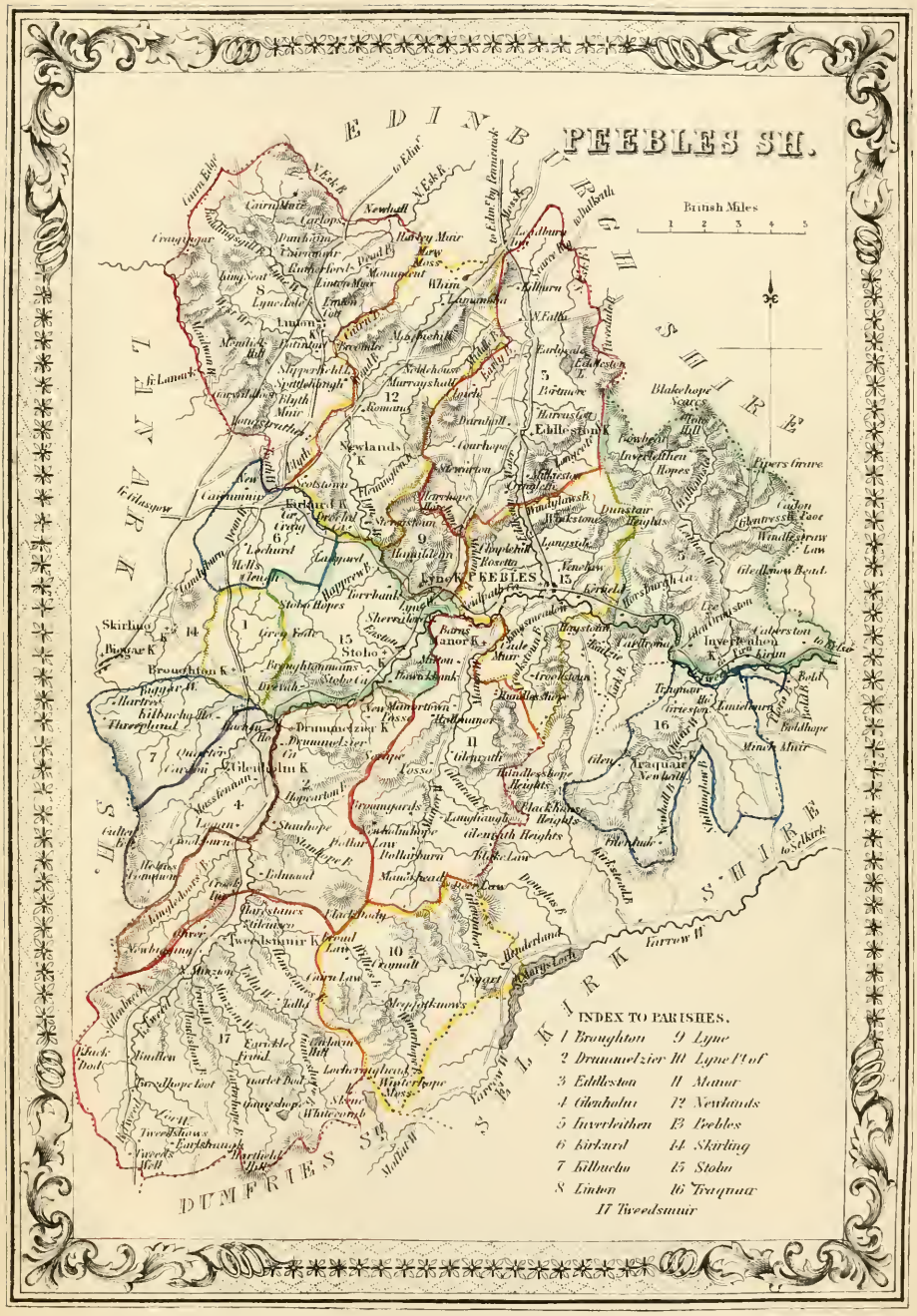
Yet Tytler, the enthusiastic admirer of James I., and the editor of his Poetical Remains, but one of those critics who will not allow 'Peblis to the Play' to be ascribed to him, says, "The anniversary games or plays of Peebles are of so high antiquity that, at this day, it is only from tradition, joined to a few remains of antiquity, that we can form any conjecture respecting the age of their institution, or even trace the vestiges of what these games were. That this town, situated on the banks of the Tweed, in a pastoral country, abounding with game, was much resorted to by our ancient Scottish princes, is certain. The plays were probably the golf, a game peculiar to the Scots, foot-ball, and shooting for prizes with bow and arrow. The shooting butts still remain. Archery, within the memory of man, was still kept up at Peebles; and an ancient silver prize-arrow, with several old medallions appended to it, as I am informed, is still preserved in the town-house of Peebles." A party of the royal company of archers have, for many years, attired in the elegant costume of the Scottish bowmen, repaired annually to contend for this "ancient silver prize-arrow;" and they keep up the practice of obliging or permitting the successful competitor to add to it a silver medal, inscribed with his name and the date of his victory. The bowling-green at the point of the peninsula is a favourite resort of all classes of the inhabitants. Angling in the Tweed and the Eddlestone, and various other trouting streams, within an easy distance, steals largely on the time of both burghers and visitants. Abundance of game in the uplands which screen the vales draws sportsmen from a distance. The mineral well and the Border games of Innerleithen belong to Peebles very much as the affairs of a suburb belong to an adjacent city. Salubrity of climate, delightful combination of town and rustic life, ample facilities for all sorts of healthful exercise, a fair amount of literary and social appliances, and a well-earned celebrity in the character of its seminaries, unite to render Peebles an attractive scene of retirement for various classes of annuitants.

Peebles, at the passing of the Reform act, was disfranchised as a burgh, and thrown into the county; and, before that date, it united with Selkirk, Linlithgow, and Lanark, in returning a member to parliament. Its town-council are a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 13 councillors, elected according to the provisions of the Reform act. Constituency 94. The magistrates have jurisdiction only over the property held burgage; they hold courts only when business requires, and chiefly for the service of heirs; they have not, for many years, held any regular courts; they, between 1820 and 1833, tried about 45 cases of sequestrations for rent, but presided in no other civil actions; they wield criminal jurisdiction only in cases of petty delicts; and, when necessary, they are assisted by the town-clerk as assessor. Their patronage is confined to the election of the town treasurer, with a salary of £5 10s. 8d.; the town-clerk, and the procurator-fiscal, paid by fees; the teachers of the burgh schools, paid by salary and fees; three burgh officers, each salaried at £6; and the town-drummer, scavenger, and grave-digger. The property of the burgh yields an annual rental of about £506; and its nett debt at Michaelmas, 1832, was £5,150 3s. 5d. The revenue, in 1832, was £649 14s. 6d.; and the expenditure, in the same year, was £767 17s. 6d. The taxes levied are cess, petty-customs, and poutage of Tweed bridge; the first amounting to £9 6s. 10d. a-year, and the second and third jointly to £101. The qualification of burgess and guild-brother used to be requisite to a trader; but is now seldom insisted upon, and rates at a low fee. The only incorporated craft is that of the weavers; whose number, in 1832, was 32, and their admission-fee 25s. All matters of police are regulated by the magistrates and town-council. The streets and shops are lighted with gas. Justice-of-peace courts, and the courts of the sheriff, are held in the burgh. The population within the royalty, in 1841, was 1,908; inhabited houses, 354.

Peebles seems to have been a seat of population in British, or, at latest, in Romanized British times. Its name is a British word, or the moulding of a British radix, which signifies 'shielings,' or the shingly and slender domiciles of a rude people.* Its site is one of those fertile and mountain-sheltered vales of the Tweed which are known to have been very early settled, and which were the scene of some of the earliest enterprises of evangelization and social enlightenment. Strongly protected on some sides by the thick forest of Ettrick, and on others by high and broad ridges of mountain-rampart, its naturally fortified position would necessarily invite settlement as a retreat and a security from hostile invasion. The town comes first distinctly into notice at the beginning of the 12th century; and it had then a church, a mill, and a brewery, and, though in the midst of a naturally poor and thinly peopled district, possessed sufficient wealth and importance to be immediately pushed into prominent connexion with the see of Glasgow. The castle, with its chapel and other accompaniments, was probably coeval with the date of record. Ingelram, while rector of Peebles in the 12th century, vigorously defended, in a provincial council at Norham, and afterwards in the papal court at Rome, the independence of the Scottish church, against Roger, Archbishop of York's claim of superiority; and he carried his point with Pope Alexander III., and was translated from his rectory to the bishopric of Glasgow, not only without the archbishop's concurrence, but in spite of his opposition. Peebles, from about the date of record at the commencement of the Anglo-Saxon period, was a king's burgh, or royal demesne, and was frequently visited by the Scottish princes for the sake of the pleasures of the chase. Alexander III. was much attached to it, and, as we have seen, rendered it attractive to both himself and crowds of devotees, by the erection in it of the Cross church. In 1296, William de la Chaumbre 'the baylliff,' John the vicar, several burgesses, and 'tote la communité de Peblis,' swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. In 1304, Edward, then lord paramount, granted Peebles, with its mills and pertinents, to Aylmar de Valence and his heirs. Robert I., when he had become lord of the ascendant, conferred on the burgh

* Dr. Dalgleish, the writer of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, falling into a rather natural mistake, says that the name "seems plainly to have been taken from the *pebbles* with which the soil abounds, particularly where the town was first built." The astute and caustic George Chalmers—whose predilections, however, induce him to fling most of his causticity at presbyterian modes and ministers—drily remarks on this: "The learned minister of Peebles derives the obscure name of his parish from the *pebbles* under his feet, though we are not told, indeed, that pebbles are very plentiful in this ancient town of the British tribes. We thus sometimes see antiquaries

> '———————— collecting toys,
> Like children gathering *pebbles* on the shore.'"



A Fullarton & Co Edinburgh & London

the privilege of holding a market. In 1334, Edward Baliol conveyed to England, as part of the purchase-money of a dependent crown, "villam et castrum et vicecomitatum de Peblis." In 1357, the burgh sent two representatives to the parliament which was called to grant an aid for the ransom of David II. In 1366, David II. granted it a charter of the chapel of St. Mary in Peebles, and the mill of Innerleithen. James I. seems occasionally to have visited the town on his hunting excursions; and by those who regard him as the author of 'Peblis to the Play,' is believed to have been residing in it, and to have just witnessed its now obsolete festival of Beltane, or Beltein—the fire of Baal—when he composed that poem. James II. gave the burgh one charter, and James IV. gave it two. A charter, the governing one, granted by James VI. in 1621, recites and confirms former ones, none of which are now extant; and is to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh. It confirms to them the burgh, with all its former liberties, privileges, and possessions, including power to hold courts, use merchandise, and levy customs, not only within the burgh but also through the shire, to institute a merchant guild and guild court, to hold a weekly market and three annual fairs, and draw customs, tolls, &c. thereat, and to draw the customs used and wont of the bridge over Tweed. It further grants powers to the said provost, &c. "of making and publishing acts, statutes, and orders for the common good and advantage of the said burgh, and for the defence of the liberties and privileges of the same, by assembling and calling together all the inhabitants and burgesses of the said burgh, to be observed under such penalties as to them shall seem expedient, with special power to them, within the territory of the said burgh, of putting to final execution the said acts and orders." The charter confirms or grants various lands particularly named and described; and also all prebendaries, chaplainries, altarages, and hospitals, within the burgh, with the rents and profits thereof, and all payments, out of the lands or tenements of the burgh, to any chapel in other parts of Scotland. A great part of the lands described appear from their names to have been long ago alienated. In 1545 the Earl of Hertford reduced the town to ashes, but spared the churches and the cross; and in 1604 it was partially reburnt, but by an accidental fire. In 1566–7, Lord Darnley was for some time pent up in Peebles in a sort of exile, and gave occasion to the historian Buchanan to load the place with charges of poverty, and of being haunted with thieves, which seem far from having been warranted by facts. In 1585, the Protestant lords passed through it in their march against the Earl of Arran at Stirling. "The inhabitants," says Pennecuick, speaking of both the town and the county, "are of so loyal and peaceable dispositions, that they have seldom or never appeared in arms against their lawful sovereign; nor were there amongst that great number twelve persons from Tweeddale at the insurrection of Rullion-green or Bothwell-bridge. Of their loyalty they gave sufficient testimony at the fight of Philiphaugh, where several of them were killed by David Leslie's army, and others, the most eminent of their gentry, taken prisoners." In 1745 a detachment of the troops of Prince Charles Edward encamped a day at Peebles, on their way to Dumfries; but they obtained no recruits, nor did they inflict any damage beyond being the occasion of some needless alarm. While Buonaparte threatened Britain with invasion, this ancient burgh was second to no place in the United Kingdom in the display of loyalty; and jointly with the county, out of an available population of 8,800, mustered no fewer than 820 effective volunteers and yeomanry, besides furnishing its proportion to the militia.

The arms of Peebles allude to the increase in the number of salmon at their annual spawning migration to the upper waters of the Tweed and the Eddlestone; and they express the allusion by the device of one salmon represented as swimming up the stream, and two represented as swimming down, and by the motto, "Contra nando incrementum." Above the shield appears St. Andrew with his cross, the adopted tutelary of the town, because the patron saint of the most ancient of the churches. The three fishes in the armorial bearings have long been associated with a local drinking usage most destructive to social morals: the inhabitants piquing themselves on the series of triads by which their town has been so long distinguished, observing how an instance of the ternary idea stands out in the town's arms, and seemingly feeling the treble thirst which follows a gormandizing dinner on fish, rarely sit down, no matter in how small a party, to any potation without consuming to the supposed honour of their burgh three bottles, three tumblers, or three measures, in some way, of intoxicating drink. "As much good liquor," says a contemporary, "we almost believe, has been shed on this account as would keep the river in flood for a week." Peebles gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Wemyss and March.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county in the interior of the southern division of Scotland, situated between 55° 24′ and 55° 50′ north latitude, and between 2° 45′ and 3° 23′ longitude west of London. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Edinburghshire; on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire; on the south by Dumfries-shire; and on the south-west and west by Lanarkshire. Its boundary-line, on the north and north-east, is partly a water-shed, partly the water-course of rills or incipient rivulets, and partly altogether artificial; on the east is arbitrarily carried across the basin and current of the Tweed; on the south-east and south is chiefly a water-shed, and partly the course of rills and the waters of St. Mary's-loch; and in the west is one-half a water-shed, and another half partly artificial but chiefly the course of the eastern Medwin, of Biggar-water, and of Spittal-burn. Its form is irregularly triangular; the sides being disposed along the north-east, the south-east, and the west; the north-east side having a symmetrical projection of 2½ miles deep, and the south-east side, a slender indentation of 7; all the three angles being slightly rounded. In straight lines between the angles, or between the middles of the roundings which represent them, the north-east side measures 20 miles, the south-east side 27, and the west side 28¾. The extreme length, from north to south, is about 30 miles; the extreme breadth, from east to west, is about 22 miles; and the area, according to Armstrong, is 251,320 English acres,—according to Findlater, the writer of the Agricultural Survey of the County, is 229,778 English acres,—and, according to Chalmers, the author of 'Caledonia,' whose data appear to be the most correct, is 216,320 English acres, or 338 square miles.

The surface lies aggregately higher than that of any other county in the south of Scotland, and is a continuous, tempestuated sea of heights, a congeries of hilly clusters and mountain-ranges, which direct their spurs and their terminations to every point of the compass. The lowest ground is in the narrow vale of the Tweed, immediately within the boundary with Selkirkshire, and lies between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level. The Tweed's entire course, in the segment of a circle, from the extreme south-west

corner, round by the very centre, on to the eastern angle of the county, over a distance along the channel of about 41 miles, forms a great artery into which, with the exception of the few rills on some parts of the boundaries, all the water-courses, like so many veins, pour their liquid accumulations. But this long sweep of central basin is, over a great proportion of its length, a series of mere gorges, affording space for little more than waterway and public road; and nowhere does it expand into vales of more than about 3 miles broad, and seldom into haughs of more than a few furlongs; while its screens are oftener bold heights, or abrupt banks, than gentle declivities and hanging plains. The grandly and prevailingly tumulated county everywhere, in a general view, recedingly rises from this great line of drainage, in series of shelving but quite irregularly disposed ascents toward the boundaries; and is cloven down into a ramified or almost tesselated texture by rivulets and brooks, which rarely rival the Tweed in the breadth of their conquests from the hills, and are frequently squeezed between the sides of deep ravines and narrow glens. On the south the surface is so densely and grandly mountainous as utterly to forbid all interior traffic, and barely to allow one wild outlet to Dumfries-shire; on the east it permits communication with the exterior world only by passes near the Tweed; and on the north it is penetrable only through three gorges among the hills, and along an equal number of stupendous elongated furrows, the narrow glens of southward streams. The mountain water-shed for 12 miles, partly along the western but chiefly along the south-eastern boundary adjacent to the southern angle, and also spurs and protrusions thence into the interior, are the summits of the Hartfell group, [see HARTFELL,] the highest Scottish ground south of the Forth and the Clyde, and the nucleus of the great mountain-ranges which extend from sea to sea, and constitute the southern Highlands of Scotland. Nearly all this district, as well as the inward continuation for a considerable way of its heights, has alternately a bleak and a dismal aspect, presenting little other evidence of the ken of man than the solitary cots or shielings of shepherds, occurring at drearily long intervals, and heavily relieved in their appearance of loneliness only by the sounds of the moorfowl and the browsing of the fleecy flock. Along the south-east, or the boundary with Selkirkshire, a lofty but uncontinuous series of heights maintains north-eastward to the Tweed, an elevation but slightly diminished from that of the more alpine district; and, among other summits, it sends up Blackhouse-hill to the altitude of 2,360 feet above sea-level, Scawed-law to the altitude of 2,120, and the wide-spreading obese mountain of Minchmuir to the altitude of 2,285. Even along the north-east boundary, the rim of the complicated county basin is so high as to have the summits of Windlestraw and Dundroich respectively 2,295 and 2,100 feet above sea-level. Along the north the surface subsides, for a considerable way, into little more than hilly swell, and nowhere possesses a loftier summit than Cairn-hill, whose altitude is 1,800 feet. Along the west the highest ground, even where the boundary is a water-shed, lies somewhat in the interior, and, among other heights, has those of Pykestane, Broughton, and Cadon, with elevations above sea-level of respectively 2,100, 1,483, and 2,200 feet,—and in the valleys, or rather on the streams at the base of these heights, the surface has an elevation of at least 800 feet; but, for several miles at two points, both where Biggar-water enters the county, and where Medwin-water splits into two files, and sends off its forces divergently to the Tweed and the Clyde, the general level, though upland, is comparatively low, and hangs doubtfully on the common lip of the Tweeddale and the Clydesdale basins. Excepting the highest grounds on the south, and a ridge west-south-westward from Minchmuir, which is black, craggy, and doleful with deep and terrible precipices and chasms, the heights of the county, whether hilly or mountainous, are, for the most part, finely curved in their form and beautifully verdant in their dress; they are easy of ascent, abundant in herbage, and free from the hideous mosses and the horrid precipices which characterize so many of the Highland mountains; though wild, they can hardly be called romantic, and, though high and large and too great to comport with ordinary beauty, they want sufficient abruptness and majesty for the sublime; but, by being blended in the view with dale and glen and glittering streams and hanging woods, they afford many and charming specimens of the softly and picturesquely grand.

The Tweed is so dominantly *the* river of the county as to have popularly imposed upon it, since at least the 12th century, the name of Tweeddale. The only streams which do not pay their tributes to the Tweed, are the Clydesdale, half of the Medwin on the west, and the head-waters of the North Esk and the South Esk on the north, two streams which traverse Edinburghshire, unite at Dalkeith, and enter the frith of Forth at Musselburgh. The other or interior streams, from their having at most only half the length of the county to traverse, are necessarily all of inconsiderable bulk; and are chiefly, on the right bank of the Tweed, Fruid-water, Talla-water, Glensax-burn, and Quair-water, and, on the left bank of the Tweed, Biggar, Lyne, Eddlestone, and Leithen waters, with Holms-water, a tributary of the Biggar, and West-water, and Tarth, or East Medwin, water, tributaries of the Lyne. Megget-water, on the south, finds its way to the Tweed, not in the indigenous manner of the other streams, but as a tributary of the Yarrow, and by it of the Ettrick, through Selkirkshire. The only lakes of the county—additional to St. Mary's-loch, which touches its south-eastern margin for about a mile, and conveys the Megget to the Yarrow—are Water, or Eddlestone-loch in Eddlestone, Gameshope-loch in an uninhabited glen in Tweedsmuir, and a small lake on the estate of Slipperfield in Linton. The chief medicinal springs are those of Heaven-aqua well in Linton, and the celebrated spa of Innerleithen,—resembling respectively the medicinal wells of Tunbridge and of Harrowgate.

Tweeddale, like all hilly countries, is variable in its climate. Owing to its midland situation, it is exposed to rain equally from both seas; it has less aggregate fall of moisture than the sea-board on either the east or the west; it has been known to have, at its centre or at Peebles, only 24·936 inches of rain, when the town of Dumfries had 36·9; and yet, owing to flying clouds and partial falls, it has fewer days free from rain or snow than even the west coast. The higher the elevation of the surface, the greater is the degree of moisture. The spring-months have often a prevalence of cold easterly winds; and the months of winter are rigorous. Immediately after sunset, in the end of August and the early part of September, a low, creeping, frigid mist, or hoar-frost, locally called 'rhyme' or 'crancreugh,' is frequently seen during a dead calm, particularly after a series of rainy days, to settle down on low lands lying by the sides of streams, lakes and morasses; and, if succeeded, on the following day, by bright sunshine, it puts an end to the vegetation of the year. It does small damage to produce that is hard ripe; and as to oats and some other spe-

cies, if it attack them while the juices in the ear are in a watery state, it does not prevent their maturation; but, if it attack them at any stage intermediate between the watery and the hard mature, it renders every species unfit for seed, and of very inferior value for food. Classing the south with the west, and the north with the east, the winds blow oftener from the westerly points than from the easterly, in the proportion sometimes of 4 to 3, and at other times of 5 to 4. The medium height of the barometer at Peebles, is, in summer, 29·2, and in winter 29; and the range of the thermometer—though rarely approaching the extremes—is between 81 of Fahrenheit, and 14 below zero. Chronic rheumatism, locally called 'the pains,' is frequent, but decreasingly so, among old persons of the poorer classes; inflammatory fevers sometimes prevail in spring; yet few diseases are known which have their origin from damp or putrid exhalations.

Peebles-shire is comparatively rich in minerals. Coal abounds in its north-east extremity, forms the westerly termination of the coal-field which extends about 15 miles by a breadth of 7 or 8 on both sides of the North Esk to the sea at Musselburgh, and supplies with fuel the whole county, excepting parts which more conveniently obtain it from Lothian. Carboniferous limestone exists plentifully in the coal-district, and is quarried and burnt for manure over the same extent of the county which is supplied from the same district with coal. Substances fermenting with vinegar, and variously described now as shell-marl, and now as marly clay, sometimes occur in tough indurated strata of a dark-blue colour, lying above the limestone rock, and at other times are found in white calcareous, in the vicinity of springs issuing from limestone, and are occasionally covered with a stratum of moss; but they have not challenged attention for georgical uses, and apparently have escaped any very careful examination, on account of the ample supply and the suitableness of lime. An endless variety of clays lies over a considerable part of the carboniferous formation, including a very thick bed of fire-clay, like that of Stourbridge, and a small seam of fullers' earth. Alum-slate likewise abounds; and ochres, both red and yellow, with veins of manganese, occur. White freestone, in the same region as all these minerals, is plentiful; and red freestone, of a firmer texture than the white, furnishing good blocks for building, and containing seams, whence excellent pavement-flag is obtained, forms a hilly ridge, called Broomylees, bisecting the district lengthwise, forming the boundary between the two coal-field parishes of Newlands and Linton, and affording ample scope for workable quarries. Greywacke and greywacke slate—here, contrary to the general application of the popular and too comprehensive word, called whinstone—are the prevailing rocks throughout the great body of the county. The greywacke, though everywhere used for more or less refined masonry, and though the building-stone of the towns of Peebles and Innerleithen, is often either so laminous in its contexture, or so intersected with cutters, as to fly in all directions under the hammer, and to be incapable of receiving a dressed and regular shape. The blue clay-slate of Stobo, which occurs in two seams, and resembles that of Ballachulish in Argyleshire, has long been in esteem, and is worked for the supply of Edinburgh, of the vale of the Tweed as far as Kelso, and of the Upper ward of Lanarkshire. Some limestone, compact and fine enough to take the polish of white ornamental marble,—a bed of ironstone, and some iron-ore, neither of them rich enough to be remuneratingly worked,—a vein of native loadstone,—galena or lead-ore, which formerly was mined in several places for lead, and proved to be accompanied by some silver;—these, in addition to the minerals of the coal-measures and of the strata above them, occur in the small but opulent carboniferous district. Galena is found in the glen of one of the tributaries of the Quair; and gold was formerly found in the parish of Megget,—the poorest parish, with all its gold, in Tweeddale.

The soils of by far the greater part of Peeblesshire never was, and probably never will be, turned up by the plough; and that of the arable grounds comprehends a very extensive variety. Moss, from 4 or 5, to 10 or even 20 feet deep, is found in almost every hollow and patch of level, in the higher parts of the county. At the bottom of the bed it is always of the deepest black colour, of homogeneous consistency, and convertible into the most solid and powerful peat; and nearer the surface it is of a tobacco-colour, has a more spongy contexture, and consists chiefly of the interlaced fibres of plants in various stages of decay. Moss of another kind is extensively found on high grounds, lying generally upon a considerable declivity, and forming a soil of from 2 to 4 feet thick, upon a highly retentive or even impervious subsoil or sand or clay till. In its natural state it is always moist, but operated upon by georgic and manurial processes, or mixed by the plough with the ingredients of the subsoil, it assumes a variously workable and fertile character. A natural mixture of moss and sand, a variety of what is usually called moorish soil, is pretty common on the skirts of heath-clad hills, and on high dry-lying flats, especially in the parish of Linton. A mixture of sand and clay in various proportions, with often the addition of freestone, limestone, ironstone, or greywacke gravel, very generally covers the skirts of most part of the hills, at the highest elevations to which cultivation is extended. The same soil mixed with clay, and eventually predominated over by it, generally carpets the declivities in the upper ranges of their arable limits. A mixture of clay and sand, generally deep and fertile, with often a great proportion of the gravelly and stony debris of the prevailing greywacke, generally covers the lower and gentle gradients of the declivities, immediately above the troughs or little plains of the streams. A soil, prevailingly light and sandy, and increasingly so toward the margins of the streams, but sometimes having a clayey intermixture, and occasionally yielding to a strong clayey predominance, is spread out athwart the haughs. Loams of the various classes of clayey, sandy, gravelly, and stony, occur only in the old croft lands, those which have been blackened and mellowed by long and constant manuring and cultivation, and occur only in the haughs and on the hanging plains which press immediately on their flank.

The forest of Leithen, the forest of Traquair, a wing of the great Ettrick forest, and a vast expanse of copses in the central district, and in the west and the north, adorned and sheltered nearly all Tweeddale, giving rise to pasturage, and tempering the bleak winds and the withering frosts. So early as the reign of David I., this wavingly and warmly woodland territory was disposed in the demesnes of princes, the granges of monks, and the manors of barons, and was embellished with their mansions, their churches, their mills, their kilns, and their brewhouses; and whether from the resources of the chase and of pasturage, or from the proceeds of an early but forgotten cultivation, it maintained a population more efficient and not less numerous than belongs to it after six centuries of changes, and amid the boasted refinements of modern economy. In those days farming was blended with grazing, the

labours of the plough with the cares of the shepherd; corn was raised in quantity to employ the mills of the manors; dairies were numerous; and orchards were cultivated with a passion which seems to have been inherited from the British Gadeni. The wide seat of the Tweeddale woods, like that of Ettrick forest, and by kindred processes of demolition [see ETTRICK FOREST] became stripped of its thick genial dress, and exposed to the erosion of the hoar-frost and the blast of withering winds, little else than masses of brown hill, and expanses of dismal moor, mocked with the rude tufting of the pigmy heath and the stunted furze. The prosperity of the district, from 1097 till 1297, was blasted by four following centuries of wretchedness. Yet Dr. Pennecuick, who published his well-known Description of Tweeddale in 1715, saw its resuscitation commence; and he even praised the young nobility and gentry for beginning to form plantations, which he foresaw would, in many ways, enrich just as surely as they tended directly to embellish. The farmers, though beginning to acquire a character for industry and enterprise, were still somewhat wilful in prejudice, and tenacious of old customs; they would not suffer 'the wrack' to be taken off their lands, because they supposed it to keep the corn warm; nor sow their bear-seed till after 'Runchie-week,' 'the week of weeds,' or the first week of May, had, with its imaginary malign influences, passed away; nor plant trees or hedges, lest they should wrong the undergrowth and shelter birds; nor ditch or drain a piece of boggy ground, because, by doing so, they would lose a few feet of grass; nor refrain from making their cattle lean, small, and low-priced, by overlaying their grounds, because they loved the notion of what they called 'full-plenishing.' Pennecuick, by showing the farmers their prejudices, and teaching the gentry the properties of plants, is himself entitled to praise as one of the earliest improvers. Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, about the years 1730-40, raised plantations, and inculcated on his neighbours the doctrines of improvement. Even the Earl of Islay, the far-famed Duke of Argyle, made choice of a moss at the Whim in Newlands, as the scene of a grand georgic experiment, and showed to the country an inspiriting example of agricultural enterprise. But James Macdougal, a small farmer of Linton, originally from the neighbourhood of Kelso, was the first person to introduce the rotation of cropping, the cultivation of turnips for the use of sheep, the growing of potatoes in the open fields, and some other practices of unostentatious but powerful utility. The Duke of Queensberry having begun about the year 1788, to receive fines of his tenants, and give them compensatory leases of 55 years, the notion of property of more than half-a-century's continuance speedily prompted the erection of commodious houses, the making of enclosures, and the conducting of variform enterprises of reclamation and improvement. Yet, till within 10 years before the close of last century, the practical management of arable farms continued to be comparatively skilless. Now, however, and increasingly, Peebles-shire, in the proportion of its natural capabilities, rivals even Haddingtonshire itself—that model farming-ground of Scotland—in the methods and most beneficial practices of husbandry. To detail what the methods are, what the rotation of crops, what the treatment of the various soils, and what the adaptations of produce to geognostic position and meteorological influence, would only be to mention those which, in the estimation of all scientific and skilful agriculturists, are the most approved.

The county, as to its configuration and entire physical character, is essentially and at the same time vigorously pastoral; and possibly may one day be as confessedly the model-ground for sheep husbandry as East Lothian is for tillage. The number of sheep upon its pastures was, in 1814, 112,800, and is at present only about 102,000; but it is likely to augment to its former amount. Nearly the whole annual produce in live stock, as to at once lambs, wedders, and cast ewes, is sent to the south of England. Over nearly one-half of the county, constituting the south-east district, the Cheviot breed not only predominates, but constitutes unmixedly almost the whole stock; and, over the rest of the area, it now yields to the predominance of the blackfaced breed, now shares about equal dominion with it, and now —though in a limited district—is crossed with the Leicester sheep. A curious circumstance, the causes of which do not seem to have been yet investigated, is that, while on both banks of the Tweed in the south-west division of the county, the sheep are in general and indiscriminately healthy, no sooner does the river debouch eastward than all along its south bank, till it enters Selkirkshire, the sheep are tenfold more subject to the diseases called "sickness," and "louping-ill," than those on the left bank,—no discernible difference appearing to exist in their position, or in the influences which affect them, except that the walk of the one has in general a northern, while that of the other has in general a southern, exposure.—The number of black cattle is about 5,000. The Tees-water and the Ayrshire breeds are distributed very nearly in the same way as the two breeds of sheep,—the Tees-water corresponding in territory with the Cheviot, and the Ayrshire with the blackfaced. Much attention is given, in some districts, particularly in the north, to the dairy.—Since about the beginning of the present century horses have been advanced to the working-stations on farms which formerly were occupied entirely by oxen; and they number about 1,200.—Swine, in consequence of a local but decreasing prejudice against their flesh, and the absence of any sufficiently exciting demand from without, are very limitedly reared.—Poultry are sometimes imposed as rent in kind; but, except in so far as additional numbers are needed to meet so foolish an imposition, they are reared only in such numbers as can feed themselves on the offals of barn-yards. Rabbits are found wild on the sand-hills of Linton. Pigeons do not thrive, and are rarely seen.

The whole landed property, as it stood in 1814, was held by about 60 proprietors; 13 of whom had estates of about £100 each, 24 of from £100 to £400, 15 of from £400 to £1,000, and 8 of from £1,000 to £4,000. About 80 farmers rented farms of from £100 to £500 of yearly rent; and a much greater number farms of from £20 to £80. The smaller farms, chiefly arable, consist of from 40 to 100 acres, and in one or two instances rise to 200. Few of the sheep-farms comprehend less than 600 or 700 acres, and most comprehend from 1,000 to 4,000; but though sometimes disposed nominally by admeasurement, they are in general let out according to their capacity, or are estimated by their known or appreciated power of supporting so many head of black cattle, and scores of sheep. About one-fifth of the county-territory lies under strict entail; and, in various features of both progress and management, is some degrees inferior to the rest of the area. The farmers, as a body, are intelligent, sober, industrious, and successful; and rarely afford an instance of dottish and stubborn antiquatedness in practice, or of bankruptcy in their business. The houses of those whose rent exceeds £50, are almost all substantial, neat, and comfortable residences. Cottiers are a class nearly, or in a great measure, unknown, their place

being supplied by day-labourers, who plod their long and weary way between the scenes of their toils and the lanes of Peebles or Linton. The peasantry, or even all classes except the few individuals who have received a polished education, are, in general, strangely characterized by ignorance of music. Pennecuick says, "Music is so great a stranger to their temper that you shall hardly light upon one amongst six that can distinguish one tune from another;" and his editor, who wrote a century after him, says, "In confirmation of this general want, it has been remarked, that from a band of Tweeddale shearers a song is scarcely ever to be heard; that a ploughman seldom enlivens his horse by whistling a tune; and that, although the scenery is so purely pastoral, the sound of a pipe, or flute, or cow-horn, or stock-in-horn, or even of a Jew's harp, is a rare occurrence in travelling through it." The population are, in general, a simple, primitive, unsophisticated race, quite alive to the substantial comforts and the real refinements of modern improvement, but uncontaminated by the tastes which have starched up one moiety of some communities in an utter artificiality of character, and have begreased the other moiety with the dripping unguents of luxury, or the malodorous lubrications of vice.

The sum of the manufactures of Peebles-shire will be seen by a glance at our articles on Peebles, Innerleithen, Carlops, and Linton. Viewed in connexion with the extent and resources of the county, and especially with the purity and great aggregate power of its waterfalls, and the numerous highly advantageous sites for paper and spinning mills, for bleachfields, for woollen-works, and for general manufactories, the amount of existing machinery for factorial produce is surprisingly small. Peebles-shire ranks as low in manufactures as some districts in the interior of the Highlands, though it might rank as high as the most prosperous districts in the Lowlands. Though the county-town itself, indeed, and the small district around it, jointly containing one-fourth of the whole population, do not enjoy much water-power, why should not the coal-district in the north rival the busy paper-mill and carpet-work industry of Penicuick and Lasswade, or the majority of the vales in the interior, and on the south-east rival the highly-prosperous woollen districts on the Gala and the Teviot,—districts quite as disadvantageously situated as they with respect both to coals and to facilities of communication? Excepting the exportation of the surplus produce of the sheep, dairy, and arable farms, the whole commerce consists in the importation and retail of the small amount of goods required for local consumpt.—About one-fifth of the compact area of the county, lying on the right side of the Tweed, is so ill-provided with roads, having only footpaths or miserable mere hoof-formed tracts, as to be quite impervious to a wheeled vehicle. Other districts, considering that the country is so tumultuously hilly, are well-provided. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Biggar, passes through the north-west wing. The better road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by way of Moffat traverses the extreme length of the county, down the Dead-burn and the Lyne, and up the higher Tweed. The road between Glasgow and Kelso traverses the extreme breadth of the county down the Tarth and the Lyne and the lower Tweed. The road from Edinburgh respectively to Peebles and to Innerleithen passes along the dales of the Eddlestone and the Leithen. On all these roads there are both public coaches and public carriers.—Additional to the fairs of Peebles and Linton, noted in the articles on these towns, annual fairs are held at Eddlestone on the 25th of September, old style, or, if that day be a Sabbath, on the Monday following; at Broughton, 9 days after Eddlestone fair, or on Monday, if the ninth day fall upon a Sabbath; and at Skirling, on the first Tuesday after the 26th of May, new style,—on the first Wednesday of June, old style,—and on the 4th of September, old style, or on the Monday following, should the 4th be a Sabbath.

The principal gentlemen's seats in Peebles-shire are Traquair-house, the Earl of Traquair, Darnhall, Lord Elibank; Kingsmeadows and Haystone, Hay, Bart.; Castle-craig, Carmichael, Bart.; New Posso, Nasmyth, Bart.; Stobo-castle, Montgomery, Bart.; Glen-Ormistone, Stewart, Esq.; Holylee, Ballantyne, Esq.; Kailzie, Campbell, Esq.; Glen, Allan, Esq.; Drummelzier-house, White, Esq.; Polmood, Hunter, Esq.; Rachan, Loch, Esq.; Mossfenman, Welch, Esq.; Quarter, Tweedie, Esq.; Barns, Burnett, Esq.; Cairnmuir, Lawson, Esq.; Whim, Montgomery, Bart.; Lamancha, Macintosh, Esq.; Magbiehill, Rev. Mr. Berresford; Romanno, Kennedy; Portmore, Mackenzie, Esq.; Horseburgh castle, Horseburgh, Esq., &c., &c. The only town is Peebles, till recently a royal burgh; and the only villages are Innerleithen, Linton, and Carlops. The county returns a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 782; in 1841, 803. Valued rent, in 1674, £51,937 Scottish. Real property, as assessed in 1815, £64,182. The number of crimes charged, in 1832, was 22, and convicted 17; charged in 1833, was 24, and convicted 16; charged in 1840, 7, and convicted, 7. The sheriff-court for the county and the sheriff small-debt court are held on every Tuesday from the 15th of October till the 4th of April, and from the 15th of May till the last Tuesday of July.—Tweeddale unites with Lothian in giving name to the first synod on the General Assembly's list. Its parishes are only 14 in number, 2 of which belong to the presbytery of Biggar, and attach it to the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, while the other 12 constitute the presbytery of Peebles. In 1834, there were 16 parochial schools, conducted by 17 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 858 scholars; and 14 non-parochial schools, conducted by 17 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 685 scholars. Population, in 1801, 8,717; in 1811, 9,935; in 1821, 10,046; in 1831, 10,578. In 1831, there were 1,789 inhabited houses; 2,072 families; 5,342 males; and 5,236 females. In 1841, the number of inhabited houses was 2,119. Population 10,520.

The portion of the ancient British Gadeni who inhabited the districts on the upper Tweed, are believed to have intermixed less with foreign races, and to have sent down their British blood to their modern successors on the soil in a stream of greater homogeneousness, than their brethren either of their own tribe, or of any of the tribes south or east of the Grampians. The natural mountain-barriers around their territory, the impervious forests which hemmed them in on the side of Ettrick, and the strong artificial bulwark of the Catrail flung fencingly across the inlets to their fastnesses, all served both to repel foreigners approaching from without, and to shut up in an exclusive fellowship the occupying community within. The county, accordingly, abounds with the monuments of the Britons. Its topographical nomenclature is replete with denominations from their significant language. The existing names of nearly all the waters, of eight of the parishes, and of a vast number of the mountains, hills, and knolly swells, are British. Remains of Druidical oratories or circles exist at Sheriffmuir in Stobo, at a place in Tweedsmuir near the church, and at Gatehope in Innerleithen; and are said by tradition to have existed also at Hairstanes in Kirkurd, and Quarter Knowe in Tweedsmuir. Sepulchral tumuli occur,

or stone-coffins with human remains have been found at Mundick-hill, at Chapel-hill, above Spital-haugh, and in the neighbourhood of King-seat in Linton,—in the parks of Kirkurd, and at Mount-hill in Kirkurd,—by the side of the Tweed, in Glenholm,—on Kingsmuir, in Peebles,—near Shiplaw, in Eddlestone,—near Easter Hartree, in Kilbucho,—on Sheriffmuir, in Stobo,—and in the vale of the Tweed between Tweedhope-braefoot and Bield. But by far the most illustrious of the British sepulchral monuments, and one which occasions those of their warriors to be almost utterly forgotten, is the reputed grave of their poet Merlin, or Myrrdin:* see Drummelzier. Memorial stones, commemorative of events in the history of the Gadeni, yet possibly in some instances the 'grandes lapides' which were set up by kings to ascertain the true limits of disputed boundaries, occur on the Tweed, in Traquair, and Innerleithen,—on Bellanrig, in Manor,—on Sheriffmuir, in Stobo,—and on Cademuir, in Peebles. Four strengths or hill-forts are traceable on Cademuir, 2 on Janet's-brae, 1 on Meldun-hill, 1 on the hill above Hutchinfield, 1 near Hayston-Craig, 1 on the hill above Wham, and 1 on Ewe-hill-craig, all in Peebles; remains of several occur in Manor, particularly of 5, two of which are on one hill; and traces, more or less distinct, exist of several called 'Chesters,' in Innerleithen, of 3 in Eddlestone, of 6 in Newlands, of 2 in Linton, of 3 in Kirkurd, and of 2 in Skirling. "Armstrong the surveyor," says Chalmers, "was induced by his folly to laugh at the country people, who believe those British hill-forts to be Roman, because most of them are called 'Chesters;' and he is prompted by his ignorance to talk confidently of those hill-forts being constructed 'not only to secure cattle,' but as exploratory camps to 'the lower forts.' By 'the lower forts,' he absurdly alludes to the old towers of recent times, which were built during the anarchy which succeeded the sad demise of Robert Bruce. The map-maker thus confounds the open hill-forts of the earliest people, with the close-fortlets of the latest proprietors. With the same absurdity, he talks of the Druid temples being constructed for the worship of Woden; and with an extraordinary stretch of stupidity, he supposes some of the sepulchral tumuli of the ancient Britons to have been erected to direct travellers from one place to another. The popular tradition of the country, however, assigns these hill-forts, as well as all the British works, to the Picts, who were ancient Britons, as we have seen. Some of the less intelligent of the local antiquaries ascribe those very primitive works to the Roman legionaries."—Though the Romans conquered Tweeddale, and kept it in military possession, they seem to have had power over it chiefly in consequence of its being isolated among districts which they completely commanded, and do not appear to have held it under any severe restraint, or by means of much fortified position within its own limits. They carried through it neither of the great roads which they constructed northward on the lines of their Caledonian conquests, nor did they lead into it from either of them a communicating branch. The Watling-street, which courses from Cumberland into Clydesdale, approaches, indeed, within half-a mile of the western extremity of Tweeddale, at a point where there is a natural passage from the Clyde to the Tweeddale; and they probably made this opening, with the connection to which it led by Watling-street with their strong posts in Clydesdale, a succedaneum for all artificial means of access to averawe the district. Vestiges of only three Roman camps exist; one on the east bank of the Lyne, near Lyne church, one at Upper-Whitefield in Linton, and one, though of doubtful character, in Manor.

During the 9th century, the Britons of Tweeddale, in common with those of Strathclyde, felt severe pressures from the Scoto-Irish on the west, and the Saxons on the east, and numerously emigrated to Wales. After the kingdom of Cambria, with which the remainder were incorporated, was overthrown by the Scottish king in 974, a portion of the Scoto-Irish came in, not as hostile intruders, but as fellow-subjects of a congenerous people, and soon began to give a complexion to the language and the institutions of the community. Aware of the significance of British names, and seeing the fitness of their application to the several objects, they seem to have extensively adopted the pre-existing terms of the topographical nomenclature, or to have new-modelled them to suit the variations of their own language. The British *glyn* and *cnwc*, for example, which respectively mean 'a deep narrow vale,' and 'a knob,' or metaphorically a hill,' were retained in the Irish or Celtic *glen* and *cnoc* of the same signification. Yet a very long list of purely Celtic names of places in Peebles-shire might be given, and would afford distinct evidence of how far the Scoto-Irish people spread over the district, and how long they exerted an influence on its speech. The Scoto-Saxons, who were the last race to multiply the blood, and to assume the mastery of Tweeddale, have a considerably less proportion of monuments in its nomenclature than what belongs to them in even the districts immediately adjacent; and, from the fact that such names as they imposed are strictly the same as to dialect with those of Selkirk and Roxburgh, but somewhat different from those of Dumfries-shire, they appear to have immigrated from not the west, but the east side of England. How they entered, whether as incursionists in the days of the Northumbrian monarchy, or as peaceful subjects after the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, is not known; but, by whatever title, or at whatever period, they came in, they eventually prevailed in the district, and established feudal settlements among the Scoto-Irish, and the descendants of the original Britons.

Two great classes of antiquities belong to one or other of the races who had possession after the Roman abdication,—terraces and castles. The terraces are noticed in the Introduction to our work; and, though they have counterparts in some other districts of Scotland, they are singularly prominent in Tweeddale. The largest, called Terrace-hill, is near Newlands; another, called Moot-hill, occurs a mile to the north; appearances of two others exist at Kirkurd and Skirling; and several are traceable in the vicinity of Peebles. They were constructed probably by the Romanized Britons, who abundantly evinced their capacity for such works by constructing the Catrail; and though afterwards appropriated, in some instances, as seats of feudal justice, they seem evidently to have been intended to accommo-

* Myrrdio's poetry may still be seen in the Welsh Archæology published by Owen; and though written by a Caledonian Briton so long ago as the 6th century, is still intelligible to any person moderately acquainted with Welsh. Merlin, like other gifted men whose story was handed down to a dark age by tradition, and exaggerated in ages of ignorance by superstition, was alleged to be a prophet, and, in popular credulity, stood accredited in vaticination, before the period of Edward III. "At the epoch of printing," says the author of 'Caledonia,' "which was also the era of popular prophecy, every absurd saw was attributed to noted men, who still lived in the popular voice,—to Merlin of the sixth century, to Bede of the eighth, and to Waldeve of the twelfth. During ages of ignorance, and times of superstition, the prophecy of traditional characters became extremely grateful to the popular taste." For once, this very astute but bigotted writer opens his eyes to the surpassing follies and romancings of a state of things which he generally admires, or that which intervened between Culdeeism and the Reformation; only he wears the appearance of very anachronism, placing "the ages of ignorance and times of superstition, of which he speaks, *after* instead of *before*" the epoch of printing.

date spectators in viewing some description of public sports. — Castles or Peel-houses, almost all very closely of the simple and model kind described in our Introduction, formed a thick dotting over Tweeddale; they belonged, as a specific and characteristic class of buildings, to the wild feudal barons of the age succeeding the Saxon ascendency; and, by both their numerousness and their relative position, they are a striking evidence of how rude and marauding were the manners of the period. They were, by mutual arrangement of their proprietors, built within view of one another, as a sort of cordon of fortalices; on bartizans which surmounted them, beacon-fires were kindled at a moment of invasion, to announce to the district that a foe was approaching; the smoke gave the signal by day, and the flame by night; and over a tract of country 50 miles broad, along the banks of the Tweed, and 70 miles long, from Berwick to the Bield, intelligence was, in a very few hours, conveyed. "As these are not only antiquities, but evidences of the ancient situation of the country, and are now most of them in ruins, it will not be improper to mention those along the Tweed for 10 miles below Peebles, and as many above it. Thus Elibank tower looks to one at Holylee, this to one at Scrogbank, this to one at Caberstone, this to one at Bold, this to one at Purvis-hill, this to those at Innerleithen, Traquair, and Griestone, this last to one at Ormistone, this to one at Cardrona, this to one at Nether Horsburgh, this to Horsburgh-castle, this to those at Hayston, Castlehill of Peebles, and Nidpath, this last to one at Caverhill, this to one at Barns, and to another at Lyne, this to those at Easter Happrew, Easter Dawick, Hillhouse, and Wester Dawick, now New Posse, this last to one at Dreva, and this to one at Timnis or Thanes-castle, near Drummelzier."

The districts on the upper Tweed were not formed into a shire or sheriffdom till near the close of the 13th century. David I. and Malcolm IV. respectively call the county Tueddal and Tuededale, and seem to have had no notion of designating it as 'a shire.' But owing to the existence of two royal castles, the one at Peebles, and the other at Traquair, there were, in the reigns immediately succeeding Malcolm IV., two sheriffdoms, named, not from Tweeddale, but from the seats of the royal castles. A curious precept of Alexander II. to his sheriff and bailies of Traquair, commands them to imprison all excommunicated persons within their jurisdiction. The two sheriffdoms probably continued throughout the disastrous times which succeeded the demise of Alexander III. Yet before the epoch of Edward I.'s ordonance settling the government of Scotland, in 1305, the sheriffdom of Peebles had ingulfed that of Traquair, and extended over all Tweeddale; and, from about the time of the accession of James I., it became hereditary in the Hays of Locherworth. In 1686, John, the 2d Earl of Tweeddale, and the lineal descendant of the Hays, sold it, with his whole estates in the county, to William, Duke of Queensberry; and, in 1747, the Earl of March, the Duke's second son, who had received it from his father, received in compensation for it, and for the subordinate regality of Newlands, the sum of £3,418 4s. 5d. The first sheriff on the new regimen was James Montgomery of Magbiehall, who rose to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.—Tweeddale gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay, created Baron Hay of Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden, in 1694. The family-seat is Yester-house, Haddingtonshire.

PEFFER (The), a rivulet chiefly in the parish of Fodderty, in Cromarty and Ross-shire. It has a run of only about 5 miles, and flows eastward to the head of the Cromarty frith, a little north of Dingwall. It is chiefly remarkable for giving name to the now beautiful and noted district of Strathpeffer: which see.

PEFFER, two streamlets in the northern division of Haddingtonshire. They rise within a brief distance of each other in a meadow in the parish of Athelstaneford, and flow, the one westward to Aberlady-bay, and the other eastward and north-eastward to a creek 1½ mile north-west of Whitberry-head. The western Peffer has about 6½ or 7 miles of course; and, except for ¾ of a mile immediately below its source, flows the whole way between Dirleton on its right bank, and Athelstaneford and Aberlady on its left. The eastern Peffer has 6 miles of course, though measured along its nominal tributary but real head-water of Cogtal-burn, it has at least 8; and it flows, over most of the distance, through Preston and Whitekirk. Each stream has a fall, from source to embouchure, of not more than 25 or 30 feet, and is, consequently, sluggish in its motion, looking like a large drain, and corresponding in character to the import of its name, 'the slowly running river.' The entire strath, traversed by both streams, though now a rich alluvial mould and blushing all over with luxuriance, was anciently a morass, bristling with forest, and tenanted with wild boars and beasts of prey. Large oaks have often been found inhumed in moss on the banks, their tops generally lying toward the south. At the widening and deepening of the bed of the streams not very many years ago, for preventing an overflow and stagnation of water during winter, several stag-horns were dug up very near the surface of the former bed.

PENCAITLAND, a parish in the western division of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the north by Gladsmuir; on the east by Salton; on the south by Ormiston; and on the west by Ormiston and Tranent. It is, in a general view, an oblong of 3½ miles by 3, stretching east and west, but it has a prolonged contraction and four small projections; and, in area, it measures 3,800 Scottish acres. The surface slightly declines toward two streams which drain it, yet remarkably resembles a pendicle of flat and fine central England, all cultivated, all luxuriant, all charmingly frilled and flounced with hedge-rows and trees, but without one marked feature, and simply an expanse of prettiness. Both of the streams claim to be the Tyne. The smaller—which is locally allowed a monopoly of the name—runs eastward through the interior, cutting the parish into nearly equal parts; and the larger, or geographically the true Tyne, comes down from the south, receives at the point of contact Kinchie-burn, which had flowed 1½ mile eastward along the southern boundary, and runs 2¾ miles northward and north-north-eastward, chiefly along the eastern boundary, but repeatedly deviating, both into Pencaitland and into Salton. The soil is naturally wet and clayey, but has been surprisingly improved. About 300 acres are covered with wood, partly plantation and partly natural oak and birch; about 160 are laid out in artificial pasture; and all the rest are regularly tilled. Coal, though constituting apparently the outer margin of the Lothian coal-field, abounds, and is worked for the supply of the southern and south-eastern district of the county and of part of Lauderdale. Carboniferous limestone, enclosing numerous fossils of the kinds usual to this rock, is very abundant and is largely worked. Freestone has been worked in several quarries. Though the climate possesses more than average salubriousness, the colliers are much subject to pulmonary complaints, one of which is very peculiar, and bears, among themselves, the name of 'the black spittle.'

The only noticeable works are a bleachfield, a distillery, and a variety of rural mills. The villages of Easter and Wester Pencaitland stand a brief way distant from each other on opposite banks of the smaller Tyne, very nearly in the centre of the parish, 6 miles south-west of Haddington. The Tyne is spanned between them by a bridge of three arches. Between Easter Pencaitland and the bridge stands the parish-church, a picturesque pile, all old, but of various date and architectural style. In Wester Pencaitland are the parish-school, a comfortable inn, and an old cross unstoried by history or tradition. On the united Tyne stands the village of NISBET: which see. The only other village is Newton, inhabited by colliers.—Winton-house, half-a-mile north-east of Wester Pencaitland, is a large castellated edifice, partly modern and partly built in 1619, sombre in appearance, yet situated amid some beautiful artificial banks, and pleasant woods with several uncommonly fine trees. The ancient part of it belonged to the noble family of Seaton, Earls of Winton, attainted, in 1716, in the person of George, the 5th Earl,—who, captured and condemned for taking part in the rebellion, escaped from the Tower of London, and died an exile and a bachelor in Rome at the age of 70.—Pencaitland-house, in the immediate vicinity of Wester Pencaitland and Fountainhall, 1¼ mile to the south-west, are both fine mansions, the latter surrounded with extensive and pleasant woods. Former proprietors of both—James Hamilton, son of Lord Presmennan, and Sir John Lauder—were distinguished lawyers, and members of the College-of-Justice, under the titles respectively of Lord Pencaitland and Lord Fountainhall. Sir John Lauder was eminent also as a statesman and as a zealous follower of the Protestant faith, and is well-known by two legal volumes called 'Fountainhall's Decisions.' The chief proprietors are Lady Ruthven, Dudgeon of East Craig, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., and Fletcher of Salton. The parish is traversed by the road between Tranent and Lauder, and has abundant facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 925; in 1831, 1,166. Houses 256. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,362.—Pencaitland is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Hamilton of Pencaitland. Stipend £291 0s. 2d.; glebe £14. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £16 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools, the one in Easter Pencaitland, and the other in Newton.—Everard de Pencaithlan, who probably obtained the manor, whence he took his name, from William the Lion, granted the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso. Both the manor and the church passing from their owners during the war of the succession, the manor was given to Robert de Lawder, and soon afterwards passed to John de Maxwell, younger brother of Sir Eustace Maxwell of Caerlaverock; and the church, along with its pertinents and the chapel of Payston, was given to the monks of Dryburgh. The ancient parish was more comprehensive than the present; and, after the Reformation, the lands of Payston were annexed to Ormiston, and those of Winton to Tranent.

PENICUICK, a parish in the middle of the southern verge of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north-west and north by Currie and Colinton; on the north-east by Glencorse; on the east, including the north side of a long easterly projection, by Lasswade and Carrington; on the south-east by Temple; on the south and south-west by Peebles-shire; and on the west by Liston Shiels, the detached part, civilly of Kirkliston, and ecclesiastically of Kirknewton. The form is very irregular; but, in a general view, is a parallelogram of 7½ miles by 4, stretching north-westward and south-eastward, with a square projection 1½ mile deep from the north-east corner, and a triangular projection of upwards of 2 miles along each side, from near the south-east corner. The area is about 20,000 Scottish acres. The North Esk, coming in a little below its source, traces most of the south-western and part of the southern boundary; then runs north-eastward, with about two-thirds of the parish on its left; and, before taking leave, lingers on the boundary with Lasswade. Its immediate basin or glen is, over most of the way, not a little picturesque,—in some places highly romantic,—and, in two, deeply associated with the musings of genius: see articles HABBIE'S HOWE and NEWHALL. Though the stream is small, it sprinkles its path with beauty, and, by driving a succession of mills, contributes more to the wealth of the population than if gold dust were mingled with its sands. Owing to georgical improvement by draining in its upper basin, it has lost some of its former water-power, and now requires to be drawn off in its prodigal moments into a storage of large reservoirs. The South Esk traces the boundary northward along the whole eastern side of the triangular projection. Loganwater, or Glencorse-burn, cleaving down the Pentland range, and furrowing out a vale of pastoral loveliness and romance, rises in the interior, not far from the south-west corner, and runs away north-eastward, lingering for a while, and swelling into Compensation Pond, on the boundary with GLENCORSE: which see. About ten or twelve burns traverse the interior, or run along the boundaries, and pay their tiny tributes to one or other of the three principal streams. Bevelaw-burn, a tributary of the water of Leith, and the feeder of a reservoir for regulating the water-power of that most distinguished of all Scottish streams for driving mills, forms for 2 miles the division with Currie. Springs, both numerous and copious, supply the district with a profusion of the purest water, and at one time drew the attention of the Edinburgh Water company for the supply of the metropolis, and yielded only to the famous Crawley spring in Glencorse. Some petrifying springs occur, and also some chalybeates,—the latter neglected. The north-western half of the parish is wholly occupied with the picturesque range of the Pentlands, sending up some summits about 1,600 feet above sea-level, but occasionally giving place to softness and forms of beauty along the course of the streams. The south-western division is, to a great extent, bleak moorland, and contains, near the village of Penicuick, extensive beds of sand and gravel; but it has many pendicles, and several stripes of both scenic and agricultural interest. The soil of the parish is exceedingly various, consisting of clay, gravel, sand, moss, and their numerous combinations. The expanse of moorland, though yet for the most part unreclaimed, is gradually confessing the power of the plough; and the other districts are warmed and beautified with wood to the large aggregate extent of considerably more than one-twentieth of the whole parochial area. The arable lands amount probably to little short of 7,000 Scottish acres; and exhibit large specimens of some of the boldest and most energetic land-reclamation in Scotland. The sheep and cattle pastured on the heights and declivities of the uplands are almost all of cross-breeds, the Ayrshire and the Cheviot giving the tone. The climate is none of the healthiest, but improves with the invasion and taming of the wastes. The minerals of the south-eastern district nearly all belong to the strata upwards from the transition rocks. Fossils, especially the conchal and the dandritic, are unusually numerous and interesting. Specimens of an unknown fossil-tree exist at Newhall; and an account of an-

other remarkable fossil-tree found in the parish is given in the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. Coal abounds, but, owing to the frequency of its disturbance by dikes, it has hitherto been little worked. Limestone is extensively quarried and burned in aid of georgical improvement; and some of it, in the upper part of the parish, is so hard as to take the cut and the polish of marble. Iron-ore occurs in nodules and in beds and veins of schist. Lead ore is found in small quantities in Carlops-hill on the southern boundary; and at the Picket-craig, half-a-mile west, a vein was for some time worked which yielded silver. The hills, in one direction, are chiefly porphyritic, and, in another, abound with freestone, ironstone, and the species of stone called Petunse Pentlandica.

Penicuick-house, situated on the left bank of the North Esk 1½ mile above the village, and the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart., the proprietor of one-half of the parish, has many features of interest at once in itself, in its pleasure-grounds, and in its associations. It was built in 1761, and afterwards environed with the rich and numerous embellishments of its grounds, by Sir James Clerk, Bart. It stands on a flat in a curve of the river, with a picturesque glen behind carrying up the view to the ruins of Brunstane-castle, and the western extremity of the Pentlands,—a little plain in front, gemmed with a beautiful artificial pond and a rich garden, and overhung by ascents which are mantled all over with wood, —and swells and eminences on each side, dissevered by ravines, and moulded into many curvatures of beauty. Westward, and above the level of the house, is a second large piece of water well-stocked with various kinds of fish. The ponds are notable as the scene of boatings in his boyhood, which kindled the enthusiasm of John Clerk of Eldin, the brother of Sir James, for nautical studies, and remotely led to the production of his work on Naval Tactics. The house has, in front, a handsome portico supported by eight columns, and a flight of steps on each side, defended by balustrades; and it is surmounted by a row of vases, and roofed with lead. The offices, 280 feet distant, form a large square, with a rustic portico, and an elegant spire and clock, and, behind them, serving as a pigeon-house, is an exact model of the quondam celebrated Roman temple on the Carron, called by Buchanan, "Templum Termini," but popularly denominated Arthur's Oven. On the opposite side of the river, at the end of an avenue on the top of the bank, and half-a-mile from the house, stands an obelisk, raised by Sir James Clerk, to the memory of his friend and frequent inmate, Allan Ramsay. On a conic eminence directly in front of the house, and 3 furlongs distant, stands a round tower which is seen at a great distance. On another eminence close on the Esk, and midway between the house and the village of Penicuick, stands another tower, formerly called Terregles, the original seat of the ancient proprietor of the parish; and onward from it to the termination of the grounds at the village is a profusion of luxuriant and striking scenes. About a furlong above the garden, on the margin of the Esk, is Hurly-cove, a subterranean passage 147 feet long, 7 high and 6 broad, with a dark cell in the middle in which are seats for 6 or 8 persons, the whole cut out of the solid rock in 1742. Directly opposite this, is a third artificial sheet of water, stored with perch and trout. The interior of the house fully corresponds with such wealth and variety in the interesting features and furniturings of its grounds. The rooms are spacious, and splendidly furnished and embellished. Runciman owed both his celebrity as a painter, and the occasion of his death to his acting a part in adorning them; being, when young, one of the persons who painted them, he drew the notice of Sir James Clerk, then a chief patron of Scottish genius, and was sent by him to study the ornate departments of his art at Rome; and after he had reached the zenith of his fame, he was employed to decorate with his brush the large apartment called Ossian's hall, the ceilings of which are painted with designs from Ossian's Poems; and contracted his death-illness from being obliged to lie constantly on his back while executing the performance. In the house is an excellent collection of books, paintings, Roman antiquities, and miscellaneous curiosities. The Roman antiquities are chiefly from Antoninus' wall, and the camp at Netherby; and among the miscellanea is a buff coat which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, wore at the battle of Killiecrankie, and through which, beneath the arm-pit, he received the fatal bullet. Newhall, which competes with Penicuick-house in interest, is separately described.

Remains of various towers and mansions exist, all historical knowledge of which is lost. About ¾ of a mile south of the village of Penicuick, on a peninsula between the glen of the North Esk and that of one of its tributaries, are the remains of old Ravensnook, once the property of Oliver Sinclair, brother to the laird of Roslin, and, under James V., commander-in-chief of the forces, who was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Solway-moss. About 1½ mile above Penicuick-house, and on the same bank of the Esk, stands Brunstane-castle, an extensive ruin, said to have been inhabited by the predecessors of the Earl of Dumfries. Three miles northwest of the village, on the left bank of Logan-water, completely surrounded by the Pentlands, stands Logan-house, a ruin of remarkably thick walls and small narrow windows, and once a favourite hunting-seat of the Scottish kings. On the neighbouring grounds occurred the celebrated match between the hounds of the royal Bruce and those of Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, detailed by Sir Walter Scott in the Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Upwards of 2 miles farther west stands Bevelaw-house, once also a royal hunting-box, but still entire and uninhabited.—On the summit of the pass over the Pentlands, alluded to in the article Newhall, and at an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea-level, are remains of a Roman Catholic station; the cross gone, but the pedestal remaining, with two deep erosions, obviously formed by the kneelings of multitudinous wayfarers across the dreary wild.—In central situations in the parish are vestiges apparently of towns or large villages, no historical notice of which exists.

The village of Penicuick, a burgh-of-barony, stands on the left bank of the North Esk, where it forms the boundary-line with Lasswade, 10 miles south of Edinburgh, and 9 miles north-east of Linton. It consists chiefly of a single street, extending north-east and south-west. The parish-church—which stands at its north-east end—is a chastely elegant Grecian structure, built in 1771 at the expense of Sir James Clerk, and both highly creditable to his taste and memory, and not a little ornamental to the village. It has a portico, supported by four Doric pillars, and surmounted by a stone-cross,—the portico inscribed, in Hebrew characters, with the word 'Bethel.' The shops and dwelling-houses have in general an air of neatness and comfort, decidedly superior to those of most places of its size; and a number of new houses are both spacious and elegant. The village is lighted with gas, and has a monthly baronial bailie court, and a number of special constables, nominated by the bailie, but seldom required to act. Annual fairs are held on the third Friday of March and the first Friday of October

The place has a subscription library, a savings' bank, two friendly societies, and a total abstinence society. Its population is about 700. The other villages are Nine-mile-burn, 2½ miles south-west of Penicuick, with a population of about 100, and Kirkhill and Howgate: which see.—The manufactures are seated principally in and below Penicuick, and are mainly concentrated on the production of paper. There is a gunpowder manufactory at Marfield, upon the North Esk. A large building, erected by government during the war as a cavalry barracks, has been occupied during the last ten years as a foundry. A few looms in Penicuick bring their workmen a similar pittance to what now too generally belongs to their class. A saw-mill was erected three or four years ago, and is constantly employed. No fewer than six paper-mills line the banks of the North Esk, and annually consume about 12,000 tons of rags, produce a quantity of paper 1½ yard wide, equal to about 7,500 miles in length, and yield government about £29,000, or £30,000 of duty. In 1810 the older factories were converted by government into depôts for prisoners of war,—that of Valley-field for 6,000, and that of Eskmills, then a cotton factory, for 1,500; and the cottages of the workmen were fitted up as barracks for the necessary military guards. The place became stirring and active, and was considerably enriched, but suffered damage in the moral tone of its people. The reversion of the mills, at the close of the war, from their warlike occupancy to the manufacture of paper, was felt to be an event of general joy, and was celebrated by a general illumination, and some other kindred demonstrations. On a spot in the grounds of Valley-field, where upwards of 300 of the prisoners of war were interred, stands a neat chaste monument, from a design by Hamilton, with the inscriptions, "Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnis terra sepulchrum," and "Certain inhabitants of this parish, desiring to remember that all men are brethren, caused this monument to be erected."—The parish is traversed through Howgate by the old Dumfries turnpike; through Penicuick by the new Dumfries and the Peebles turnpike; and through Nine-mile-burn by the Biggar turnpike. Population, in 1801, 1,705; in 1831, 2,255. Houses 379. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,570.

Penicuick is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir George Clerk, Bart. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £16. The church has been thrice enlarged since 1830. Sittings 800. An United Secession meeting-house, usually designated of Penicuick, is really situated at Bridgend, ¾ of a mile north of the village, and within the *quoad sacra* parish of Roslin: which see. An United Secession congregation was established, and built a chapel in Howgate about the year 1750. Sittings 390. Stipend £100, with £10 for sacramental expenses, and a house and a glebe, the latter worth from £8 to £10 a-year. A schoolhouse belongs to the congregation. A survey by the parish-minister, made in 1835, exhibited the population then as 2,286, of whom 1,434 were churchmen. Most of the paper-workers, however, are dissenters. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with about £40 fees, and at least £12 other emoluments. There are 8 non-parochial schools, 3 of them conducted by females, and one an infant-school.—The present parish comprehends the greater part of the old parish of Penicuick, and the whole of the old parish of Mount Lothian. Part of old Penicuick, jointly with part of the abolished parish of Pentland, was, in 1616, erected into the parish of Glencross: which see. On the bisecting line which marked off the disjoined portion, anciently stood the chapel of St. Catherine's, erected by Sir William Sinclair, in consequence of his hunting-match with Bruce, and curiously storied in the Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' The ancient church of Penicuick was dedicated to St. Mungo, and long bore his name; and it was an independent parsonage. The parish of Mount Lothian consisted of the district on the south-east, lying inward from the South Esk. The church belonged, before the Reformation, to the monks of Holyrood, and was served by a vicar. In 1635 the church was transferred to the Episcopate of Edinburgh; and, in 1638, the parish was suppressed. The name Penicuick, so very variously written in modern times, was, in early times, spelt Penicok, and is believed to have been derived from the Gaelic *Bein-na-cuack*, or the British *Pen-y-coc*, both of which mean 'the Cuckoo's hill.'

PENIELHEUGH, a hill in the parish of Crailing: which see. The battle fought on Lilliard's Edge, in the contiguous parish, and usually designated of Ancrum, is sometimes called the battle of Penielheugh. See Ancrum.

PENNAN. See Aberdour, Aberdeenshire.

PENNERSAUGHS, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire. It is on the eastern bank of the river Mein, at the distance of a mile south-east from Ecclesfechan.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in the north-east extremity of Wigtonshire; bounded on the north by Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire; on the east by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south by Wigton and Kirkinner; and on the west by Kirkcowan. Its greatest length from north-north-west to south-south-east is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles; and its area about 52 square miles. It forms a belt of very irregular and ever-varying breadth between the rivers Cree and Bladenoch, which respectively trace the whole of its eastern and western boundaries. Its chief features of interest are its town of Newton-Stewart and the Cree: see these articles. Most of the surface is tumulated and moorish, nowhere mountainous, but prevailingly bleak; and, in a general view, is a long, dimpled, broken swell, inclining to the rivers. The moss of Cree is a flat, in the south-east extremity, of nearly 2,000 acres; it seems first to have been submarine, next a forest, and next a moss: it has, to a considerable extent, been reclaimed, and is undergoing steady invasion; and, wherever improved, it produces excellent crops. If the whole parochial area were divided or arranged into 58 parts, 1 would be found covered with wood, 3 disposed in meadow, 8 occupied by moss, water, and roads, 24 occasionally or regularly tilled, and 40 pastoral or waste. The rental of the estate of Penningham comprising 16,236 acres, betwixt the rivers Cree and Bladenoch, in 1823, was £3,300. Among the moorlands, especially along the Cree, there are many fruitful and agreeable spots, and a large proportion of the uncultivated grounds would, with comparative ease, yield to agricultural improvement. Eleven lakes and lochlets, all tame and cheerless, but variously stored with fish, lie in the northern division; the most considerable are Lochs Maberry and Dornal, both on the boundary with Ayrshire, and the former in the basin of the Bladenoch. Springs are pure and numerous; and one is a chalybeate. The parish has scarcely any native rock except greywacke, but is sprinkled all over with boulders, many of them of great size. Out of Newton-Stewart, the only things approximating to manufacture, are two grain-mills. The mansions are Carsbie and Corrisel, in the vicinity of Newton-Stewart; Merton-hall, 2 miles to the west, and Penningham-house, 4 miles to the north, on the

Cree. The chief landowners are the Earl of Galloway, and Blair of Penningham. The ruin of Castle-Stewart—the ancient seat of the Stewarts of that ilk—stands 3 miles north-north-west of Newton-Stewart. The great mail-road between Dumfries and Portpatrick crosses the parish directly westward; a road follows the whole boundary-course of the Cree; and there are various subordinate roads. Population, in 1801, 2,569; in 1831, 3,461. Houses 523. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,985.—Penningham is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Galloway. Stipend £231 15s. 11d.; glebe £22 17s. 2d. Unapp. propriated teinds £449 7s. 7d. All the places of worship are situated in Newton-Stewart. The old parish-church was built in 1778, and enlarged about 23 years ago. A new and elegant church, seating 1,200, was recently built. It has a tall and handsome spire, and, being seated on an eminence, is seen at a great distance. The Relief meeting-house was built in 1792. Sittings 400. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1831, at a cost of about £300. Sittings 177, besides some standing-room. There is likewise a Reformed Presbyterian place of worship. The minister stated the population, in 1836, to be 3,556, and the proportion of that number belonging to the Establishment to be 2,723. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 3s. 4d., with £15 fees. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 30 scholars, and 10 non-parochial schools by 442. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Ninian, the patron saint of Galloway, and had a bell with the inscription, 'Campana Sancti Niniani Penigham, M.' When James IV. passed through the ancient and extinct hamlet or kirktown, on his pilgrimage a-foot to Whithorn, in 1506–7, he gave a donation of nine shillings 'to an man that bore Sanct Ninian's bell.' The house of Clary or Clachary, still traceable, and the fruit-trees in whose garden still yield some produce, was anciently the chief residence of the bishops of Galloway, who were proprietors of the manor, and, for a long time, also of the church of Penningham. In the 16th century the church was annexed to the archdeaconry of Galloway; and during the period of Protestant episcopacy, the parson was archdeacon of the diocese, and first member of the bishop's chapter. The ruins of the old church still exist, 3 miles south of Newton-Stewart. There were anciently two chapels subordinate to the church; the one at the Cruives of Cree, 4 miles north of Newton-Stewart, built, in 1508, by John Kennedy of Blairquhan, endowed with an annual rent of £8 10s. from the barony of Alloway, and dedicated to St. Ninian; and the other 2½ miles farther north, of earlier erection, and called Kery, or Keir chapel. Ruins of only the former exist.

PENPONT, a parish in upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the north by Sanquhar; on the north-east by Sanquhar and Durisdeer; on the east by Morton; on the south and south-west by Keir and Tynron; and on the west by the Kirkcudbrightshire Dalry. It measures 14 miles in extreme length from north-west to south-east, 2½ or 2¾ miles in mean breadth, and 32½ square miles, or 16,418¼ Scottish acres in area. The surface, at the north-west extremity, is wildly but romantically upland, flinging up summits which compete in all the elements of mountain landscape with any south of the Grampians; in the central district, it is still upland, but of softer feature and lessened elevation; and, in the south-west district, it passes through the gradations of towering hill, considerable eminence, and gentle swell, till it finally subsides into a belt of alluvial plain. Two-thirds or more of the whole area are arranged lengthwise into four generally steep ridges, and three deep and narrow glens, each of the latter watered by a very pure and plentiful stream. Skarr-water rises close on the boundary, in the extreme north-west, runs 10 miles in a long curvature, or nearly the segment of a circle, through the interior, traces for 5 miles the boundary with Tynron and Keir, and leaves the parish only 1½ mile before falling into the Nith. Its hill-screens over a great part of its course are so steep and high, tufted with copses below, and dotted over with fleeces in the ascent, and its basin is so narrow and rocky, so rapid in gradient, and so embellished with trees and cultivation, as to be replete with picturesqueness and romance. Chanlock-burn, a streamlet of 5½ miles course, and entirely indigenous, strikes the Skarr at an acute angle 1¼ mile above the point where the latter begins to run along the boundary. The ridge which lies between them, comes boldly and steeply down in the form of a grand mountain-wedge, to their point of confluence; and there it is velveted and furred all over with trees, and confronts hill-screens on the opposite sides of the glens, arrayed in the richest green, and forms with them, as seen a little down the course of the united stream, one of the finest varieties of romantic landscape. In the bosom of the Skarr's left mountain flank, 2½ miles above this point, rises almost perpendicularly from the glen, the naked stupendous crag of Glenquhargen, a mountain mass of nearly bare stone, amidst highlands where all else is green; or russet, one of the greatest curiosities in the south of Scotland: see GLENQUHARGEN. About 1¾ mile south-east of it appears the summit of Cairnkinna, crowning a gradual ascent, possessing an altitude of 2,086 feet above sea-level, and commanding a view of large parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, considerable portions of Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Clydesdale, and some blue and hazy summits in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Mar-burn, for 2½ miles above its confluence with the Nith, traces the boundary with Durisdeer, trotting cheerily through the brilliant demesne of Drumlanrig-castle, and overlooked on the Durisdeer side by that magnificent ducal pile. The Nith, the beauteous Nith, rich here in the beauty of its dress, forms for 2½ miles after receiving the Mar-burn, the boundary-line on the west. The general prospect down both this stream and the lower Skarr is extensive and enchanting, and presents a foreground of highly cultivated and tastefully embellished haughs and hanging plains, diversified by swells and sott eminences, thriving woods, and neat villas, with a singularly varied back-ground, now boldly and abruptly mountainous, and now retreating slowly upward from lowland to soaring summit. From a plain, the site of the church and manse, on the left bank of the Skarr, 30 feet above its level, three-fourths of a mile above the point where it leaves the parish, and a mile distant from the nearest part of the Nith, both rivers are distinctly seen for about 8 miles, first separate, and then united, their pools appearing at intervals as smooth sheets of water, and their delightful haugh-ground converted, on occasion of a sharp freshet, into a little inland sea about a mile broad. Not far from this point of observation, a neat new erection spans the Skarr, between two steep rocks, on the site of a venerable hanging bridge, of very remote but unknown antiquity, of one large semicircular arch, completely mantled with ivy and woodbine, but removed in 1801. The banks of the stream are here high and skirted with wood, and the channel rocky and obstructed with loose blocks; and immediately above, the stream comes tumultuously along in a leap, and in foaming cataracts, receives at right angles on its Tynron side the waters of the Shinnel from between

high and wooded banks, and invites the eye to wander up its glen amid a little expanse of forest, and a variform congeries of abrupt green swells and hills. Only about one-tenth of the parochial area is cultivated; and probably not more than one-eighth is capable of cultivation. Improvements of every sort upon the land have been conducted, and are still carried forward, with the greatest energy and success. Plantations, already extensive, are almost annually on the increase. The magnificent new gardens of Drumlanrig-castle, which, together with the elegant cottage for the gardener, from a design by Mr. Burn, cost upwards of £10,000, and also part of the adjacent demesne, fling enchantment over the district lying on the Mar-burn. Orchards and small gardens are objects of general care. The soil in the many arable spots among the hills is light, early, easily improvable, and very fertile. The herbage on the uplands is excellent, and maintains at least 980 black cattle, and 1,200 sheep. White and red sandstone abound in the lower district; whinstone is quarried as a building material from among the hills; lead ore exists, and is supposed to be abundant; coal is said to have been accidentally stumbled upon, but has not been formally searched for, and is not certainly known to exist. Dow-loch, which, as well as several springs, has some mineral qualities, and which occupies the summit of a hill about a mile below Drumlanrig, was famed, in the days of superstition, for the alleged power of healing all sorts of diseases, and had a guardian demon or saint, to whom devotees left some part of their dress as an offering. Marburn is notable as the beautiful streamlet beside which Burns wrote the song commencing

"Their groves o' sweet myrtles let foreign lands reckon."

Glenmannow-burn, an early and wild little tributary of the Skarr, though a bleak sheep-walk among the mountains, is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, known only as Glenmannow, who lived in the latter half of last century, and performed wonderful and almost incredible feats of physical strength.—At the confluence of Mar-burn with the Nith, are slight vestiges of what is called Tibber's-castle, an erection which is supposed to have been of Roman origin, and to have had its name in honour of Tiberias Cæsar. This castle was garrisoned by the English in the early part of the wars of the succession, and was taken by surprise by Sir William Wallace. The barony on which the castle stands, and a hill in its vicinity, also bear the name of Tibbers. A Roman causeway is traceable up the Skarr, and into Tynron; and there are vestiges of a Roman encampment. Other antiquities are two moats, an obelisk, and four very large cairns.—The chief landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch. For 4½ miles at the upper end, the parish has no road; for 5½ more it has only one along the Skarr; and in the remaining district, it is tolerably well-provided.—The village of Penpont stands on the Skarr, 2 miles west of Thornhill, 5 north-east of Minnyhive, and 15 north-north-west of Dumfries-shire. It is a straggling, rural, pleasant place; and consists of three clusters, Penpont Proper, Townhead of Penpont, and Brierbush. Its population is between 400 and 500. Hiring-markets are held on the 3d Tuesday of March, of June, and of October. The small village or hamlet of Burnhead stands 1 or 1¼ mile to the east, on the road to Thornhill. Population of the parish, in 1801, 966; in 1831, 1,232. Houses 211. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,113.—Penpont, anciently a vicarage of the abbey of Holywood, is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £236 6s. 9d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £621 4s. The parish-church, and also a meeting-house of the Reformed Presbyterians, are situated in the village of Penpont; and at Burnhead is a meeting-house of the Relief. The parish minister stated the population in January, 1835, to be 1,261; of whom 570 were churchmen, 347 Relievers, 235 Reformed Presbyterians, and 109 Seceders,—the last connected with congregations in Thornhill and Minnyhive. There are two parochial and two private schools; the former attended, in 1834, by 104 scholars. Salary of the first master £29 6s. 6¾d., with £16 fees, and £4 other emoluments; of the second £22, with £9 fees.—Penpont seems to have had its name from the British *Pen-y-pont*, 'the head of the bridge,'—the site of the church and village being at the end of the recently demolished bridge,—an erection which was seemingly Roman, and which probably succeeded an earlier and simpler one of the British Selgovæ.

PENSTON, a village and a barony in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. The village stands on an eminence half-a-mile south of the nearest point of the Edinburgh and London railroad, 3 miles east of Tranent, and 5 west of Haddington. It occupies the centre of one of the most extensively-worked coal districts in the county, and is inhabited chiefly by colliers. Though situated amidst probably the richest agricultural landscape in Scotland, it has a comfortless and almost pestiferous appearance, and is mean and ruinous in its houses, and filthy and putrid in its thoroughfare. The place has a school, or friendly society, a mortcloth society, and a coffin society. Its inhabitants are an unsettled migratory race. Population, nearly 400. At the west end of the village stands the farm-house of Penston, with a neat set of offices, a steam-engine, and a saw-mill.—The barony of Penston, lying around the village, and at the south end of the parish, has belonged to the family of its present proprietor during about 5½ centuries. William de Baliol, son of Alexander Baliol, Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, and grandnephew of John Baliol of Barnard-castle, the father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, was proprietor of Penston and Hoprig toward the close of the 13th century, and, in 1296, as lord of these baronies, swore fealty to Edward I. By marriage, as is said, with a daughter of Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, he acquired the barony of Lamington in Lanarkshire, and assumed for himself, as well as bequeathed to his descendants down to the present possessor, the name and designation of Bailie of Lamington, Hoprig, and Penston.

PENTLAND, an ancient but suppressed parish, in the centre of Edinburghshire. It comprehended the manors of Pentland and Falford, with the northern portion of the Pentland-hills, including the vale or sequestered glen of Logan or Glencross-water. The name Pentland was written in charters of the 12th century, and has continued to be written from that epoch onward, exactly as at present; yet it is of obscure and doubtful origin. From the circumstance that the northern division of the great Mid-Lothian hill-range was in the 13th and the 14th centuries, called the Moor of Pentland, the author of 'Caledonia' has no doubt that the hills borrowed the name from the parish, and not the parish from the hills; and, from among various possible etymologies, he prefers as the etymon of the name the Old English *Pent*, signifying enclosed, which, with the word *land*, would mean the enclosed land, the enclosure on the moor. The parish-church stood at the village of Pentland, and has left some vestiges to greet the eye of the antiquarian. It seems to have been granted to the monks of Holyrood at the founding of their abbey, and was confirmed to them in 1240; but before the demise of Alexander III., it became

an independent rectory, and, in the 14th and two following centuries, it was under the patronage of the Earls of Orkney and Barons of Roslin. The parish was suppressed after the Reformation; and the northern part annexed to Lasswade, while the southern, comprehending the barony of Falford, was united to the new parish of St. Catherine's, afterwards called Glencross. The small decayed village or hamlet of Pentland stands a little west of the Peebles and Dumfries road, while New Pentland stands on that road each about 5¼ miles south of Edinburgh.

PENTLAND HILLS, a beautiful range of heights, partly in Peebles-shire, and chiefly in Mid-Lothian. The range is geographically an isolated or slender continuation north-eastward of the broad congeries of mountains and hills which comes off from the central nodule of the Southern Highlands, and occupies most of the area of Peebles-shire; and it extends about 12 miles from the interior and western boundary of the parish of Linton to points in the parishes of Colinton and Lasswade, about 4 miles south-west of Edinburgh. The hills do not form strictly a ridge; but, over most of their length, they are spurred by the gorgy or developing basins of streams, and near their middle, they are diagonally cut across by the lonely pastoral vale of Logan or Glencross-water. The summits at the north-east end, or in Colinton and Lasswade, rise, in several instances, about 1,600 feet above-sea-level; and several which form a group about the middle, or in the parishes of Glencross and Penicuick, have an altitude of upwards of 1,700 feet; East-cairn-hill, the highest, rising 1,802 feet above the level of the sea at Leith. The hills, though of a bare, heathy, barren appearance, are covered with fine pasture, and sustain numerous flocks of sheep; and they exhibit in the openings among their spurs and through their diagonal cut, various landscapes of very pleasing pastoral romance. Their outline also arrests and delights the eye; and, as seen respectively in the north-east and in the south-west, is said, in the one case, to resemble that of the Andes, and, in the other, to be a duplicate of that of the Malvern range in Worcestershire. From some of the copious springs of pure water which they in numerous places send up, Edinburgh is regularly and unfailingly supplied by pipes.—The Pentlands have geognostically no affinity to the Tweeddale heights, but, in most cases, consist entirely of porphyry,—chiefly of the claystone and the felspar varieties. Caerketan or Kirkyettan crags, on the boundary between Colinton and Lasswade, and elevated 1,580 feet above sea-level, are composed principally of a clayey felspar, strongly impregnated with black oxide of iron. This substance, but for its impregnation, would be highly useful to the potter; and, from its resemblance to the Chinese petunse or kaoline, out of which the best native china is made, it has obtained the name of Petunse Pentlandica. Some specimens of it are white, some of a flesh colour, and some of a cream colour, with small red spots. It occurs, in general, in amorphous blocks or masses; but it is found also—especially in other parts of the Pentlands—in veins about ¾ of an inch thick, and variously bent, and even lies dispersed among the porphyritic rock in nodules about the size of pease. Boulders of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks, lie on the very summits of the Pentlands; and belong to varieties whose nearest indigenous position is among the Grampians, at a distance of not less than 60 miles. Jaspers, some of which are of great beauty, are frequently picked up. Fluor spar—so rare in Scotland, and till 20 years ago believed not to exist in the country—has, at least in one instance, been found; but it is thought not to be indigenous. Malactite, or green carbonate of copper, and one or two other rare minerals, occur.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait or sound betwixt the continental Scotland and the Orkney islands, connecting the Atlantic and the German oceans. Its length is about 17 miles; and its breadth is from 6 to 8. But, at the middle, it expands, on the north side, into Scalpa Flow; and, if identified with the lower and unsheltered part of that Orcadian mediterranean, or the part south of Flota, it attains an extreme breadth of 11 miles. On the coast of Caithness it terminates, on the east, at Duncansby-head, and, on the west, at Dunnet-head; and, on the north, or Orkney side, it is terminated, on the east, by a headland of South Ronaldsay, and, on the west, by a headland of Hoy. The distance, or breadth of sea, between the eastern terminations, is 6 miles; and that between the western terminations, is 7. Nearly in the centre of the east end of the frith, but 2¼ miles east of a straight line between Duncansby-head and South Ronaldshay, lie the Pentland Skerries: see that article. Twelve miles north-west of Duncansby-head, and 1½ mile from the nearest point of the Caithness coast, lies the island of Stroma: which see. About 3½ miles north-north-east of this island, 2 miles west of the nearest point of South Ronaldshay, and looking right up the centre of Scalpa Flow, lies the island of Swona: which also see. Two miles west-south-west of Stroma, and not far from the Caithness coast, are some very dangerous rocks, called the Merry Men of Mey, which are not always visible, and cause a dreadful agitation of the sea. See Mey. At the east end of the frith, outward from Duncansby-head, is another very rough and dangerous piece of sea, occasioned also by rocks alternately submerged and visible, called the Boars of Duncansby. Near the north side of Stroma is a perilous whirlpool, which whitens a considerable extent of circumjacent sea with its foam, and bears the name of the Swalchie of Stroma. Other constant whirlpools near Swona island are called the Wells of Swona; and tidal or occasional whirlpools and eddies are so numerous and shifting that they cannot wear a name. The Pentland frith is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; yet must be traversed by all vessels passing from the east of Scotland to the Atlantic, or from the west to the German ocean, which cannot navigate the limited capacities of the Caledonian canal. Its perils have been delineated with powerful and emulating appeals to the sense of the wonderful and the terrific, by artists, poets, and historians; yet, though frankly acknowledged by even the most experienced mariners, they have been much exaggerated; and, by Orkney pilots and boatmen, who have long and carefully studied their humours, they are regarded as by no means formidable. The phenomena of the frith, amid the aids of lighthouses and high nautical skill, are rather subjects of sublime marine scenery than objects of terror to navigation. The tide varies in rate from 3 to 9 miles an hour, according to the height of its rise, and the consequent amount of its mass of waters. At full spring, it rises 8 feet, and on extraordinary occasions 14; and at neap it rises from 3½ to 6. The flood comes northward along the west coast of Scotland, runs eastward through the frith, and then courses away southward along the eastern coast. But, in consequence of sudden contractions and expansions of the channel, and of the intervention or obstruction of headlands, islands, rocks, and shoals, counter currents are produced in the frith as rapid as the tide itself; and these, in their collisions with one another, or with the tide, or with sunken rocks,

produce powerful eddies and stupendous spoutings which, when lashed and infuriated by gales, are menacing to even the largest vessels. The stream along the coasts flows in a direction opposite to that of the central or main current. At spring-tides, says a very graphic notice of this phenomenon in the New Statistical Account of the parish of Dunnet, "it is high water at Scarfskerry at nine o'clock. Immediately as the water begins to fall upon the shore the current turns to the west; but the strength of the current is so great in the middle of the frith, that it continues to run east till about twelve. These contiguous currents, running with such a velocity from opposite directions, have a strange appearance from the land. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind about eight o'clock in the morning, the whole frith seems as smooth as a sheet of glass, from Dunnet-head to Hoyhead in Orkney. About nine the sea begins to rage for about 100 yards off the head, while all without continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances toward the frith, and along the shore to the east, though the effects are not much felt upon the shore till it reaches Scarfskerry-head, which is about three miles distant from Dunnet-head, as the land between these points forms a considerable bay. By two o'clock, the whole frith seems to rage. About three in the afternoon, it is low water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed—the smooth water beginning to appear next the land, and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the frith." These contiguous and opposite currents, even in calm weather, are quite perplexing to mariners unacquainted with this peculiar sea, and sweep along to destruction any of their vessels which incautiously approach the land; but they are so well-known to the native sailors and boatmen of the flanking coasts, that they are taken advantage of to expedite sailing, and in the event of threatened danger, to steer steadily toward some one harbour or sheltered creek. The greatest danger may be apprehended, not in a gale, but in a calm, especially during a fog. Persons unacquainted with the tides have been known to drift along at the rapid rate of nine miles in the hour, while they supposed themselves to be stationary; and, a few years ago, while the crew of a large ship supposed themselves becalmed in the frith during a mist, their vessel came ashore, and was wrecked in Dunnet-bay.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, two islets and some contiguous rocks, a little seaward of the middle of the eastern entrance of the Pentland frith. The smaller islet lies 1¼ mile south by west of the larger, and is uninhabited. The larger islet lies 4½ miles east-north-east of Duncansby-head, and 3½ miles south by east of the Loather rock, on the nearest part of the Orkney coast; and is inhabited only by the keeper of a lighthouse. Owing to their relative position to the Pentland frith, and to their full exposure to its rapid tides and currents, and to the impetuous surges of the Northern sea, the Pentland Skerries were long eminently perilous to mariners, and presented a site of no common importance for a lighthouse. In 1794 one of these useful erections was built on the larger Skerry. It stands in north latitude 58° 41′, and in longitude west of Greenwich 2° 55′. It consists of two towers, and has a higher and a lower light. The north-west or highest light is elevated 170 feet, and the lower light 140 feet above high water. The two light-rooms, relatively to each other, bear S. S. W. and N. N. E., distant 100 feet. The bearings, as taken from the highest light-room by compass, are the western extremity of the Little Pentland Skerry S. by W., distant 1¼ miles; extremity of the foul ground of that Skerry S. E. distant 1½ miles; Duncansby-head in Caithness W. S. W., distant 4½ miles; Noss-head S. W. by W., distant 14 miles; north-west point of the island of Stroma, N. W. by W., distant 6½ miles; south-eastern extremity of the Loather rock on the Orkney shore N. by W., distant 3½ miles. The expense of maintaining these lights, in 1840, amounted to £1,222.

PERSIE, a chapel-district in the Grampian part of the eastern border of Perthshire. It comprehends the Highland district of Bendochy, the north-western portion of Alyth, the detached portions of Rattray and Caputh, a small portion of Kirkmichael, and parts of Blairgowrie and Kinloch parishes. It belongs in nearly equal proportions to the presbytery of Meigle, in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and to that of Dunkeld in the synod of Perth and Stirling; but the chapel is situated in Bendochy, which belongs to the former. Population about 1,000; of whom about 190 belong to Bendochy and about 300 to Alyth. The chapel was built about 60 years ago, at the cost of £150; and it has about 340 sittings, and can be enlarged. Stipend of the preacher £70, with a manse and garden. A school-room near the church has been given rent-free for the district; but there is no salary for the teacher.

PERTH, till 1807, one compact and undivided parish, and, since that date, a cluster of four *quoad civilia* and two *quoad sacra* cognominal parishes, in the district of Perth Proper, or that which is surrounded by the districts of Strathmore, Gowrie, and Strathearn, in Perthshire. The East Kirk or landward parish of Perth—all the others lying within the town—may, in a general view, be regarded as including whatever does not fall to be described in the article on the burgh. Its form is extremely irregular; but may be represented as a square of about 1½ mile deep, its sides facing the cardinal points, its north-east angle sending off a narrow stripe 1¾ mile northward, and its south-east angle sending off a similar but broader stripe 1¼ eastward. The river Almond bounds the further end of the northerly stripe, and divides it from Redgorton; and the river Tay bounds the east sides of the northerly stripe and the square, and also the north side of the easterly stripe, and divides them from Scone, Kinnoul, and Kinfauns. In other parts, the parish is bounded on the east by Rhynd; on the south by Rhynd, Dunbarnie, and Forteviot; and on the west by Aberdalgie and Tippermuir. Its area is about 3,410 imperial acres. Various hills of a ridgy character, but soft in outline, and of inconsiderable elevation, occur in the south and the west. The highest is Moncrieff Hill: which see. The others vary in height from about 300 feet to a little upwards of 600. But though uncommanding in bulk or altitude, they contribute by the beauty of their contour and the richness of their dress some fine features to a singularly ornate landscape, and lift the eye over a large expanse of scenery unsurpassed in Scotland by the loveliness of its natural features, the opulence of its artificial decorations, and the number, variety, and harmony of its parts. The view in the interior of the parish, aided by the hill-screens of Kinnoul, is that of an exquisitely ornamented cavity,—a gorgeous but limited amphitheatre,—a magnificent nest feathered all round with the softest and most finely tinted elements of scenic luxury. But the view from the hill-tops, particularly from Moncrieff, where the eye minutely scans the clustering of all sorts of picturesque things in Kinnoul, and wanders over the luscious and far-stretching districts of Strathearn and Gowrie, is so exultant, so superb, that Pennant's laconic panegyric upon it can hardly become stale,—"It is the glory of Scotland." Both the

heights on the boundaries, and numerous swells in the interior, subside by gentle gradients into a luxuriant stretch of plain, which extends along the Tay. Nearly three-fourths of the whole parochial area is arable ground in a state of the highest cultivation; upwards of 700 acres are covered with wood; and the caps of some of the hills, as well as the two beautiful pendicles of level ground called Inches, in the immediate outskirts of the town, are disposed in pasture. The soil on the higher grounds is a rich loam; and, on the low or level grounds, it is a clayey alluvium lying upon gravel. The old red sandstone, dipping toward the north-west, lies beneath most of the parish; it was at one time quarried as building-stone, but was found too perishable. A vast bed of conglomerate occurs in the south-west. Greenstone, basalt, and other forms of trap, constitute the hills along the south; and the trap-rock is in one place quarried as road-metal. Boulders of granite and gneiss, which must have been tossed along from the Grampians, were at one time common, and are still not infrequent; but wherever they obstructed cultivation they have been removed. The Almond, during its brief connection with the parish, has lost all its high romance, and is tamely pretty. The Tay, as it sweeps along the boundary, and makes a bold debouch from a southerly to an easterly direction, and splits, just before the curve, into two streams, which forms the beautiful islet of Moncrieff, and marches on in the united column of its waters, to stem the tides from the frith and to flank the Carse of Gowrie, is a majestic and sumptuous stream, luxuriating in the picturesqueness and beauty of its lowland path, after its wild race among the romance and the sublimity of the Highlands. The salmon-fisheries are valuable, and rent at between £1,300 and £1,400. The villages of the parish are Tulloch [which see], Craigie, with 250 inhabitants, and Pitheaveless and Cherrybank, with jointly 120. The principal landowners are the Earl of Kinnoul, Earl Grey, Lord Elibank, and Sir Thomas Moncrieff, Bart. A notice of antiquities, manufactures, traffic, and other matters, belongs to our article on the town. Population, in 1801, 14,878; in 1831, 20,016. Houses 2,049. Assessed property, in 1815, £34,838.

Perth is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling. The parish of East Kirk of Perth comprehends all the landward part of the ancient parish, and a portion of the suburbs of the town; and was erected into its present form, in 1807, by the court of teinds. The church is a section of a very ancient edifice, which will be described as one of the town's public buildings, and the other sections of which are fitted up as the churches of the Middle and the West parishes. Sittings 1,286. Stipend £266 9s. 5d. Patron, the Town-council.—An United Secession church was established at Craigend in 1780; and built a chapel in 1780, a house for the minister in 1792, and a schoolhouse in 1826. Sittings in the chapel 413. Stipend £100, with £8 8s. for sacramental expenses.—An Original Burgher congregation was established in the parish upwards of 33 years ago. Their chapel was built in 1821, and cost £1,000. Sittings 740.—A Roman Catholic congregation was established in 1830. The chapel was built in 1833, and afterwards improved, at an aggregate cost of about £1,000. Sittings 450. The minister or priest officiates over all Perthshire. Stipend £8, and the proceeds of the seat-rents.—A Glassite congregation was established about 1730, and built a place of worship between 1760 and 1770. Sittings unascertained. No stipend.—The population of the parish, in 1831, was 7,188; and, in 1838, it had probably increased not more than 200.—A small portion of the parish, containing about 80 inhabitants, is included *quoad sacra* in the Perth parish of St. Leonard's.—The schools are the town seminaries and an infant-school. The town seminaries consist of two English schools with each one teacher, a grammar-school with two teachers, and an academy for mathematics, arithmetic, writing, French, and other modern languages, with a rector and three masters. The infant school was, in 1834, conducted by one teacher, and attended by 80 boys and 100 girls. In 1834 subscriptions were commenced with the view of building four new schools.

The parish of Middle Kirk of Perth was divided from the original parish in 1807, by authority of the court of teinds. It is wholly a town-parish; and measures 250 yards in extreme length, and 160 yards in extreme breadth. Sittings in the church 1,208. Stipend £259 0s. 7d. Patron, the Town-council. An assistant and successor has £70 from the minister and £80 from the congregation. A town-missionary acts for the various parishes, but has regular evening service in the Middle Kirk. Two congregational and 9 parochial Sabbath schools are taught by the members of session, and attended by upwards of 200 scholars.—The South United Secession congregation was established in 1739, and built a chapel in 1740. Sittings 932. Two Sabbath schools connected with the congregation are attended by about 140 children.—The Original Seceder congregation was established in 1820, and built their place of worship in 1821, at the cost of about £1,000. Sittings between 600 and 700. Stipend £100; annuity to a colleague £40. There are two Sabbath schools.—The first Relief congregation was established in 1785, and built their chapel next year, at the cost of about £700. Sittings 915. The charge is collegiate. Stipend of each minister £90. Two Sabbath schools have an attendance of 120.—The Baptist congregation was established about the year 1788. Their chapel was built in 1831 at the expense of about £700. Sittings 300. Stipend, between £70 and £80. A city-missionary is salaried at £5, to visit one day in the week, and a Sabbath school is kept.—In 1831, the population of the parish was 5,238; but, in 1836, in consequence of several old houses having fallen, it was reduced to 4,726. At the latter of these dates the minister classified it into 2,805 churchmen, 1,674 dissenters, and 247 nondescripts.—In 1834, there were 10 schools conducted by 10 teachers. Three of the schools were maintained by subscription for poor children, and by small fees, and were attended by 332 scholars; two were private schools, taught by females, and attended by about 70 girls; and five were private schools, for reading, writing, and arithmetic, and were attended by 230 scholars.

The West Church parish is about half-a-mile square, lies almost all in the town, and comprises a great part of the *quoad sacra* parish of St. Leonard's. Sittings in the parish-church 957. Stipend £250. There is one Sabbath school, attended by about 200 children.—An Episcopalian chapel in the parish has between 250 and 300 sittings. Stipend £150.—The population, *quoad civilia*, was, in 1831, 4,406; and, *quoad sacra*, it was, in 1838, 2,327,—of whom 1,500 were churchmen, 685 were dissenters, and 142 were nondescripts.—In 1834, there were four schools, all private, conducted by six teachers, and attended by 129 scholars.

St. Paul's parish lies wholly in the town, and measures about a mile in extreme length, and about ¼ of a mile in extreme breadth. The church was built in 1805–6. Sittings 884. Stipend £280. Patron, the Town-council.—The North United Secession congregation was established in 1739. Their meeting-house was built in 1791 at an expense of

£1,111, and has since undergone many improvements. Sittings 1,404. Stipend of each of the ministers while the charge was collegiate £200, with expenses of attending synod, and at sacramental occasions. In 1838, there were in the congregation twenty fellowship meetings, and more or less connected with it about sixteen seminaries for the young, attended by about 600 pupils.—The Independent congregation was established in 1798. Their place of worship was built in 1824, at the cost of about £1,500. Sittings 750. Stipend £120.—In 1831, the population, *quoad civilia*, was 3,184; and, in 1835, it was, *quoad sacra*, 2,938,—of whom 904 were communicants in the Establishment, and 385 were dissenting communicants.—In 1834, there were five schools, all private, conducted by six teachers.

St. Leonard's parish was divided, *quoad sacra*, chiefly from the East and the West Church parishes, in June 1835, by authority of the General Assembly. It lies almost entirely in the town, and measures about half-a-mile by about a furlong. In 1838, the population, according to a census taken by the elders, was 2,581,—of whom 1,137 were churchmen, 1,319 were dissenters, and 125 were nondescripts. The church was built in 1834-5, at a cost of £2,450 6s. 5d. Sittings 980. Stipend £100, with £20 for communion elements. Patrons, the heads of families. Classes for religious instruction are attended by about 200 children.—The Holy Catholic Apostolic congregation was established about the year 1835. They assemble in a house fitted up for their use and rented at £20. Sittings about 120. Stipend not known.—The second Relief congregation was established in 1807. Their place of worship belongs to their minister, and was purchased about 23 years ago for £450. Sittings £580. Stipend not known.—A General Baptist congregation meet in a school-room rented at £1. Sittings 50. No stipend. A Sabbath school in connection with them is attended by from 20 to 100 children.

St. Stephen's parish, or the parish of the Gaelic church of Perth, was erected, *quoad sacra*, in 1836, by the General Assembly. Its bounds are a circle round the parish-church, drawn upon a radius of 4 miles; but they have reference exclusively to the inhabitants who speak Gaelic. The population under charge of the minister was, in 1838, 1,046,—all of whom belonged to the Establishment, and 828 were above 12 years of age. Sittings in the church 762. Stipend £80. Patrons, the male communicants.

Perth, a large and beautiful town, a royal burgh, the capital of Perthshire, the seat of a presbytery and a synod, and formerly the metropolis of Scotland, stands in 56° 23′ 40″ north latitude, and 3° 6′ 20″ west longitude of Greenwich; 15 miles south-south-west of Dunkeld; 17½ east-north-east of Crieff; 22 west-south-west of Dundee; 61 north-east of Glasgow; and 39 and 43½ north-north-west of Edinburgh, respectively by Burntisland and by Queensferry. Its site is an alluvial plain, on the right bank of the Tay, about 28 miles above the influx of that river to the sea; and, as to its general character, has been described in the preceding article. The town itself has a rich and sumptuous urban aspect, second in Scotland only to that of Edinburgh; it presents, over more than one-half of its outskirts, arrays of architectural elegance and finish, which may almost compare with the brilliant displays of the metropolis; it is wooed in front by the majestic Tay, and fanned on both sides by breezes circling over large and bright-green expanses of public meadow; it looks away, through a pure atmosphere, to the hazy summits of the Grampians, and yet is, on all sides, and at a brief distance, encinctured with soft and gentle and undulating hills, thickly gemmed with embowered villas, or worked into luscious picturesqueness, with wood and culture; and from the summits of two of these heights, Moncrieff—'the glory of Scotland,' and Kinnoul, that museum of beauty and romance—it offers to its citizens and to tourists a series, a whole circle of views, whose profusion and magnificence of landscape fill even a dull mind with rich and long-remembered images. Of several views of the gem-city itself, seen jointly in its own brilliance and in the lustre of its setting, a very rich one is obtained from Moncrieff island, immediately below in the Tay, and another from the bridge—especially when the sun is sinking beyond the distant Grampians, and the background of mountains is enshrouded in the purple of a summer's evening—is truly exquisite, and has but few rivals in Scotland.

The Inches of Perth, or public grounds devoted to a free ventilation of the town, and to the promenading and out-of-door amusements of the inhabitants, are so spacious and beautiful as instantly to attract the notice of a stranger, and entirely vindicate the taste which makes them figure prominently in every description of 'the fair city.' They derive their name from having formerly been insulated by the river; and they still extend close along its margin. The South Inch, situated—as its epithet implies—on the south side of the town, is nearly a square of about 680 yards each way. A noble avenue of stately trees adorns it on three sides; and, previous to 1801, when it began to be edificed on the north by the fine street-line of Marshall-place, went completely round it. Another sylvan avenue, nowhere excelled in Scotland for the beauty and tasteful arrangement of its trees, bisects the Inch a little eastward of its middle. Along this avenue runs the new Edinburgh road, opened about the year 1770, and presenting to the tourist, as he surmounts Moncrieff-hill, and then debouches through the Inch, a singularly imposing approach to a city. The elegant terrace of Marshall-place along the north, and a line of handsome villas, called St. Leonard Bank, or Glover's Croft, along the west, impart to the landscape of the Inch the ornamental aids of architecture. This fine expanse of ground was, in former times, the arena of the athletic sports of the citizens, and frequently the theatre of active military movements. Many feats of archery, in particular, were performed upon it,—an accomplishment for which the town appears to have been celebrated.—Adamson, in the 'Threnodie,' gives high credit to the citizens of his younger days for their dexterity as bowmen; and he appears inclined to draw a small share of the honour to his own account. Thus does he laud the benders of the yew:—

> And for that art our skill was loudly blown,
> What time Perth's credit did stand with the best
> And bravest archers this land hath possest.
> We spar'd nor gains nor pains for to report
> To Perth the worship, by such noble sport;
> Witness the links of Leith, where Cowper, Grahame,
> And Stewart won the prize, and brought it home;
> And in these games did offer ten to three,
> There to contend; *Quorum pars magna fui.*

Mr. Cant, Adamson's continuator, informs us that the distance between the stones in the Inch, marked for the flight of an arrow, was 500 fathoms. The North Inch is more spacious and less umbrageously shaded than its rival; and has, at various modern dates, received considerable additions. It forms a broad and long band of about 1,400 yards by 350, extending north-westward from the vicinity of the bridge. A race-course, curved at the ends, straight along the sides, and measuring about 950 yards from end to end, and 370 from side to side, is laid out upon it parallel to the river. Previous to about the year 1790, when

the present line of road was formed, considerably to the west, the Inch was traversed through the middle, by the road to Dunkeld and Inverness. The Inch is now used for the open-air exercises of the inhabitants, and for reviews of the military; and, in ancient times, it seems to have been the favourite arena for judicial combats. In the reign of Robert Bruce, and under that monarch's eye, it was the scene of a combat between Hugh Harding and William de Saintlowe; and in the reign of Robert III., it witnessed a deadly encounter between chosen parties of the M'Phersons and the M'Kays, or of the clans Chattan and Quhele,—one of the most striking events of its class in the ancient history of Scotland. The Earl of Dunbar and the Earl of Crawford, having failed to effect an arrangement of a feud between the M'Phersons and the M'Kays, proposed that the quarrel should be settled by open combat. Accordingly, on an appointed day, the combatants—thirty of each clan—appeared on the North Inch, to decide, in presence of the king and queen and a large body of nobles, the truth or justice of their respective claims. Barriers had been erected on the ground, and the king and his party took their place on a platform to view the combat. According to some accounts, one of the M'Phersons fell sick; or according to Bower, one of them, panic-struck, slipped through the crowd, plunged into the Tay and swam across, and although pursued by thousands, effected his escape. As the combat could not proceed with the inequality of numbers thus occasioned, the king was about to break up the assembly, when a diminutive and crooked man, Henry Wynd, a burgher of Perth, and an armourer by trade, sprang within the barriers, and thus addressed the assembly:—"Here am I! Will any one fee me to engage with these hirelings in this stage play? For half a merk will I try the game, provided, if I escape alive, I have my board of one of you so long as I live." This demand, or proposal, of *Gow Crom*—that is, Crooked Smith, as Henry was familiarly styled—was granted by the king and nobles. A murderous conflict then took place. The armourer bending his bow, and sending the first arrow among the opposite party, killed one of them. After a discharge of arrows, the combatants rushed upon one another, and a terrific scene ensued. The violent thrusts of the daggers, and the gashes inflicted by swords and battle-axes, hastened the work of butchery and death. Victory at last declared for the M'Phersons, but not until twenty-nine of the M'Kays had fallen; nineteen of the M'Phersons were killed, and the ten remaining were all grievously wounded. Henry Wynd, and the survivor of the clan M'Kay, escaped unhurt. This passage of history, or of arms, if so it may be called, is vividly exhibited in the 'Fair Maid of Perth;' and it is also told well and succinctly in Dr. Browne's 'History of the Highlands and Highland Clans.' Wyntoun says of the combatants—

> "All thai entrit in barreris,
> With bow and axe, knyf and swerd,
> To deal amang them thair last werd."

The old part of Perth, or what existed previous to extensions which were commenced toward the end of last century, forms the central division, and occupies less than one-half of the area of the present town. It extends west-south-westward, in a direction at right angles with the course of the river, and measures about 600 yards by 450. Four straight, parallel, and completely edificed thoroughfares, called Mill, High, South, and Canal streets, traverse its area lengthwise, or outward from the river; and these are connected or crossed, at irregular and very widely different intervals, by shorter streets, which are variously old, new, and renovated. All these streets stood, at one time, upon a level so much lower than the present, that they were constantly liable to be inundated by the freshets of the river; and they have gradually, and by a long process of improvement, been raised to their present elevation. Their houses, too, till about 70 years ago, were generally of mean and antique construction, numerously faced with wood, and aggregately so closely piled and so projecting as to render the thoroughfares mere lanes, malodoriferous, dingy, and dismal. Canal-street, in particular, was simply an unpaved, confined, disagreeable pathway along the edge of an open part of the aqueduct or fosse which anciently surrounded the city walls. Watergate, running between High-street and South-street, near the river, still retains much of its ancient character; and several others of the thoroughfares continue to be more or less chequered with antique tenements. But, with these exceptions, the present town, both old and new, everywhere presents a modern, airy, substantial, and handsome appearance,—the majority of its thoroughfares vieing with one another in the neatness of their general architecture, or the imposing character of their public buildings, or the *impressement* of their scenic vistas, to draw the attention and win the eulogium of the stranger. The High-street is broad and spacious. John-street, running between it and South-street, parallel to Watergate, is an entirely renovated old thoroughfare; and, in its new form, with lines of elegant buildings, and fine shops on the site of the demolished mass of hideous and crazy edifices, was opened in 1801. George-street, leading from the end of the bridge to a point in High-street opposite Watergate and John-street, was formed about the year 1770, and contains no house of earlier date. Princes-street, carrying out the Edinburgh road from South-street toward the Inch, was in one part built about the same time as George-street, and, in another, not till 30 years later. Charlotte-street, leading from the end of the bridge to the Dunkeld road, was not commenced till 1783. All the south wing of the town, consisting of King's-place, Marshall-place, Nelson, Scott, and James' streets, the southern half of Princes-street, besides some other thoroughfares—the whole arranged somewhat in the style of the New town of Edinburgh, and terminating in terraces—has been built since 1801. A suite of horticultural grounds, called the Spey gardens, and the northern line of the sylvan avenue which begirt the South Inch, occupied, up to that date, the whole of the area now covered by these thoroughfares and their buildings. The north wing of the town, though constructed much less upon the straight line and right angle principle than the south wing, possesses an arrangement which gives finer effect to its handsome and occasionally superb edifices, and which, in combination with the North Inch and the landscape beyond, produces several fascinating specimens of the urban picturesque. The division consists of Athole-place, the North-crescent, Athole-street, Rose-terrace, Stormont-street, Melville-street, Barossa-place, and some other lines of edifices; and, with unimportant exceptions, it has all, like the southern division, been built since the commencement of the present century. An extension of the town on the west, consisting principally of two considerable and several minor streets, is all likewise of modern origin. A splendid street, called Tay-street, to extend along the margin of the river from the bridge to the South Inch, a distance of about 750 yards, was projected but two or three years ago, and is only now in progress.

The Bridge of Perth is a noble structure, simple, yet elegant, and constructed from a design by the

eminent engineer, Smeaton. It has 9 arches, and extends over a clear water-way of 590 feet. Its length is 880 feet; its breadth between the parapets is 22 feet, and is divided into 4 feet of pavement, and 18 of carriage-way. Proposals have repeatedly been made to widen it; but they have never obtained a concurrence of view among interested parties, and necessarily remain unexecuted. The bridge was founded in January, 1766, and finished in February, 1772, at the cost of £26,446. The town contributed £2,000 of this sum; £4,000 was obtained from the Crown, and £700 yearly for 14 years, all payable from the rents of the annexed estates; and the Earl of Kinnoul contributed £500, and so strenuously used influence, and made exertion for obtaining the subscriptions which composed the remainder, that he must be viewed as the grand constructor of the important work. A large timber-bridge is said, but not on good authority, to have been thrown across the Tay at Perth by Agricola. A stone-bridge was, in 1329, erected by the magistrates opposite the foot of High-street; it was thrice, or in three successive parts, thrown down by floods, respectively in 1573, in 1582, and in 1589; it was afterwards temporarily repaired with timber; it was next, from 1599 till 1617, entirely rebuilt with stone, and rendered virtually a new bridge, with ten spacious arches; and it was finally, in 1621, just 4 years after its completion, irreparably demolished by a flood. Successive subscriptions for the restoration of the structure were headed by James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and other potent personages; but, owing to the turbulence of the times, and to other causes, all previous to that of the Earl of Kinnoul proved abortive. From 1621 till 1771, communication across the river was maintained solely by a ferry. The bridge destroyed at the former of these dates is said by Mr. Cant, the annotator upon the 'Muses Threnodie,' to have been built under the direction of Mr. Mylne, a celebrated architect, whose father, also an architect, was patronized by James III. Mr. Mylne was buried in the Greyfriars' cemetery, and is commemorated there by a tomb, bearing a long poetical inscription. Two sons of his were distinguished architects, the one in London and the other in Edinburgh; and the former constructed the London Blackfriars' bridge. In the town's charter granted by James VI., dated 15th March, 1600, the bridge of Perth is referred to as "a most precious jewel of our kingdom, and a work profitable and primely necessary to our whole kingdom and dominion, and for the suppression of rebels, and such as are viciously affected, most commodious; and also keeping the one-half of the kingdom, with the other half thereof, in faith, obedience, duty, and office, towards us their kings, in our kingdom and dominion." The destruction of this bridge caused a great sensation, and was extensively regarded as a judicial visitation of divine providence. "The people," says Calderwood, "ascribed this wrack to iniquity committed in the town; for there was held the last General Assembly, and another in 1596, when the schism in the kirk began; and in 1606, here was held that parliament at which bishops were erected, and the lords rode first in their scarlett gowns."

A chief architectural attraction in Perth is a magnificent suite of county-buildings, erected in 1819, from a design by Mr. Smirke, at a cost of £32,000, and situated in Tay-street, at the foot of Canal and South streets. The principal building confronts the Tay, is constructed of fine polished sandstone, and has an elegant portico, whose pediment is supported by twelve massive fluted columns. A spacious entrance-hall opens from the portico; and a flight of steps leads thence to the gallery of the justiciary-hall. This gallery can accommodate about 1,000 persons; and the hall itself has the form of a large segment of a circle, and measures in the upper part 66 feet by 43½. The prisoners' box communicates by a descending flight of steps and a passage with the prison. The jury's and some of the witnesses' rooms are beneath the gallery; and the judges' rooms and others of the witnesses' rooms are behind the judges' bench. The county-hall occupies the south wing of the principal building, measures 68 feet by 40, and is elegantly painted and fitted up. It contains full-length portraits of the late Duke of Athole, and of Lord Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a portrait of Sir George Murray, by Pickersgill. A committee-room to the right of the entrance to the county-hall, measures 30 feet by 30; and a tea or card-room, in the upper story, measures 44½ feet by 30, and has a portrait of the celebrated Neil Gow, by Sir Henry Raeburn. The sheriff's court-room and the sheriff-clerk's office are in the north wing; the office of the collector of cess is above the north entrance; and, among other apartments, are arched fire-proof-rooms for the conservation of the city and county records.—Behind these county-buildings, and extending from them to Speygate, are the new city and county prisons, surrounded by a high wall. The governor's house confronts the entrance-gate; and the felons' and the debtors' jails occupy respectively the northern and the southern areas, and contain 29 apartments. They were built in 1819, and have been greatly improved within these late years. A general prison for Scotland, which will contain about 400 prisoners, or about a fifth of the average number in Scotland, is now erecting on the space of ground formerly used as a depot for French prisoners, on the south side of the South Inch, about half-a-mile from the city, on the banks of the Tay. To this prison all criminals ordered to imprisonment for six months or upwards may be sentenced or removed. The building is adapted to the separate system of prison-discipline; and is to consist of four wings, each four stories in height, radiating from a centre; but only two of these wings are at present erected. Each wing contains 184 cells, with 4 rooms for warders, and 8 punishment-cells placed in the sunk floor. Each cell is 13 feet long, and from 6½ to 8½ feet wide. They are built in two separate ranges, divided by a corridor 15 feet wide, and 220 feet long, and of the whole height of the four stories. The building is lighted with gas, and each cell has one light. The entire cost of the structure will be about £28,000. The prison is placed under the management of the board of directors of prisons in Scotland, who have power to apportion the several counties and burghs the sums required for building and maintaining the prison.

Below the county-buildings, at the foot of Marshall-place, and overlooking the river, stands the water-reservoir, constructed in 1830, at a cost of about £13,600. This valuable establishment, and all the machinery and appliances connected with it, were planned by Dr. Anderson, then rector of Perth academy, and elected, in 1837, to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the university of St. Andrews. The reservoir, as a mere edifice, is one of the finest ornaments of the town; but draws off attention from its external beauty, by the ingenuity and greatness of its interior, and its attached mechanism for affording an abundant supply of pure water. A filtering bed, 300 feet in length, is constructed in the gravel of the upper end of Moncrieff-island, and secretes a large and constant volume of soft and limpid water from the Tay, through a natural bank of gravel and sand; a suction-pipe of great power, laid

beneath the bed of the river, draws the water hence to a tank beneath the great reservoir; two steam-engines throw it up 55 feet to the great reservoir; and pipes conduct it from that grand receptacle in minute ramifications through the town. An act of parliament sanctioning the construction of these works was obtained in June, 1829; and confers permanent powers, yet provides that all debt shall be liquidated in not less than 30, or more than 40 years, after which the assessment authorized shall be only for the annual expense. The assessment is leviable from proprietors and occupants, and is limited within a maximum of 5 per cent. on the actual rent or annual value. Six public functionaries of the town and county, and two persons elected from each of six wards of the city and suburbs, constitute the body of water-commissioners,—£5 of yearly rent being the qualification of an elector, £10 that of a person eligible to be a commissioner.—At the head of Athole-street, in the north-west extremity of the town, is a spacious suite of barracks, built in 1793, and originally designed for cavalry, but now fitted up for infantry.—At the foot of the High-street, beside the old shore, are the city council-room and the police-office,—the latter formerly the chapel of the Virgin Mary, and the former erected in 1696, and originally much ornamented and gaudily furnished.—In the same street stands the Guild-hall; and in Parliament-close, off that street, stands the Free-masons'-hall, erected in 1818, on the site of the old parliament-house.—The gas-works of Perth, situated in Canal-street, vie in excellence with the very superior water-works of the town; and were planned in their design, and superintended in their execution, by the same scientific gentleman,—Dr. Anderson. They were constructed in 1824, and cost £19,000. The gas is purified according to a method, alike simple and ingenious, invented by Dr. Anderson, and is noted for its brilliancy.

At the north end of George-street, near the bridge, is a tasteful and elegant building, erected by subscription, in 1824, to commemorate the public services of Provost Marshall. It is circular in form, but has an Ionic portico, and is surmounted by a dome; and it contains halls for the public library, and for the museum of the Literary and Antiquarian society of Perthshire. The museum, besides comprising an extensive collection of curiosities, is enriched with several excellent paintings by old masters, presented by the Marquis of Breadalbane,—the most striking of which is a painting of Prometheus chained to the rock.—In the centre of Rose-terrace, confronting the North Inch, are the public seminaries. They were built in 1807, from a design by Mr. Burn, and at a cost of about £6,000; and are provided in the interior with ample accommodation, and embellished in the exterior with some fine pillars. Jointly with an adjoining building which is entered from Barossa-place, these edifices contain apartments for seven schools, all of which are under the patronage of the town-council, and salaried from the burgh funds, and have acquired a high reputation. The grammar-school, of long standing, and yielding a salary of £50 to its rector, is for Latin, Greek, ancient geography, &c.; the academy, instituted in 1760, and yielding its master a salary of £100, is for natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, and all the departments of scientific and practical mathematics; the French school, is for French, Italian, and Spanish; the English school, for rudimental branches, and for composition, history, geography, and astronomy; the writing and arithmetic, the drawing and painting, and the singing and church-music schools for the branches named in their designations; and they yield, to masters and assistants, various salaries of from £12 10s. to £25.—The theatre, situated at the junction of Kinnoul and Athole streets, was built in 1820, at a cost of £2,625; but, much to the credit of the citizens of Perth, is very generally regarded as a moral nuisance. "This place of amusement," says the Rev. Dr. Thomson, in the New Statistical Account, "has fallen very much into disrepute. Few inhabitants of any respectability frequent it. Prices of admission have been lately lowered, not to the improvement of the morals of the place, for that has brought to it the lowest and the most questionable characters of society. A correspondent of the Perth Constitutional newspaper, December 21, 1836, identifies the multitude of its frequenters with the baser sort who squander their means in tippling-houses."

King James the VI.'s hospital, situated at the extremity of South-street, is a large, handsome, well-arranged structure of three stories. Two charters, for founding the institution and endowing it with property, were given respectively before and after the King attained his majority; but, while making provision for "poor members of Christ's body residing in our burgh of Perth," they do not enjoin the erection of an almshouse. How the original hospital was built is not known; but it was demolished by Cromwell in 1652, to assist in the supply of materials for his citadel. The present edifice was erected by public subscriptions and collections, in 1750; and stands near the site of the quondam Carthusian monastery. Till 1814, it was literally an almshouse, or place of retreat and residence to the poor; but since that date, it is all, excepting the hospital master's and the managers' rooms, let out for rent. The annual receipts of the charity amount to nearly £600, and are distributed among received paupers as out-pensioners.—The city and county infirmary, situated in County-place, at the head of South-street, is a graceful and capacious edifice, erected in 1836–7, from a design by Mr. W. M. Mackenzie, the city architect. It accommodates nearly 60 patients. The sum of about £5,000 belonged to it at the date of its foundation; and £600 and £400 were realized for it respectively by bequest of the first and donation of the second Marquis of Breadalbane.—The royal Lunatic asylum, situated on the west side of Kinnoul-hill, is one of the most perfect establishments of its class in the kingdom, and an almost unrivalled work of individual benevolence. Upwards of £40,000 have been expended upon it; and the funds have arisen from the gift, by the late Mr. James Murray of Tursappie, a native of the town, of a large proportion of a princely fortune amassed by him in the East Indies. The edifice was so far advanced, in 1827, as to be then opened for the reception of patients; but it was extensively enlarged in 1834. It exhibits a pleasing and ornate specimen of the Grecian Doric style; and was built from a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh. It surmounts an eminence or swell on the face of the hill, about six minutes' walk from the end of Tay bridge; and commands a magnificent view of Perth, Strathtay, and the distant Grampians. The institution is incorporated by royal charter.—The dispensary of Perth was commenced in 1819, and adopted the self-supporting system in 1834. Immediately after the change, a second dispensary, in continuation of the old system, was commenced.

At once the most ancient, the most imposing, and, in all respects, the chief public building of Perth, is the church of St. John's, originally called, 'The Kirk of the Holy Cross of St. John the Baptist.' It stands in a large open area, on the west side of St. John's-street. The original edifice—some say, the oldest part of the present structure—is believed to

have been erected as early as the beginning of the 5th century,—probably before Ninian of Galloway had terminated his labours among the Southern Picts, as a missionary for the introduction of Christianity. The structure, as it existed in the 12th century, and the early part of the 13th, is proved by historical documents as well as by parts of its architecture which remain, to have been both magnificent and extensive. During about 100 years succeeding 1226, its being gifted to the monks of Dunfermline, its having to compete with the new-fangled and seductive churches of the monasteries, and its suffering the abrasion of the tumultuous movements of the successional war, all occasioned it to fall into disrepair, and nod toward ruin. Orders were given for its restoration by King Robert Bruce; but they were only partially executed, and became a dead letter at his death in 1329. At the beginning of the 15th century, the choir or east end had been re-edified,—the whole structure was in complete repair,—former altars, excepting the great one of the patron saint, had been removed,—and numerous new altars, including one to St. Ninian, began to be founded. The edifice, as it stands, is of very various dates, has undergone many modifications, and is divided into three parochial places of worship,—the east, the west, and the middle, churches. The length of the entire building is 207 feet. The east church is elegant and impressive in the interior; contains the tombstone of James I. and his queen, with outline figures of both of these royal personages; and has an eastern or altar Gothic window of stained glass, regarded as the most beautiful in any presbyterian place of worship in Scotland. The middle church is situated to a great extent beneath the tower, and exhibits in its interior four enormous pillars supporting that vast superstructure. The west church, then extensively ruinous, was taken down in 1828, and re-edified according to a plan by Mr. Gillespie. The square tower is the principal remaining part of the original or early edifice; it is of so imposing a character as instantly to impart conviction of the object's ancient grandeur; and, with a curious and clumsy exception, it exists in its original form. The exception is a wooden erection of a pyramidal form, covered with lead, and rising from the summit of the tower, and designated in an act of the town-council in 1675, "the pricket of the steeple." The entire height is 155 feet. Five bells of great and celebrated tone anciently hung in the tower; one of them—now the great bell—still repeats the strong and solemn vibrations which spread from it over the town before the Reformation; three other bells are of a comparatively modern date; and a set of music-bells chimes, in a variety of Scottish airs, a half-hourly division of time. In St. John's church, the reformer Knox preached the celebrated sermon which was followed by the demolition of the monasteries; and here Edward III. of England slew, in 1336, his brother, John, Earl of Cornwall. Edward, while standing before the high altar, was told by John that the latter had just completed a journey of desolation and rapine through the west of Scotland,—that, in particular, he had fired the church and priory of Lesmahago, and various other churches, while they were the retreat of persons who had fled from the disasters of the open country; and the King indignantly reproaching the Earl for his truculent and savage conduct, and receiving a disdainful reply, plunged a dagger into the body of the boasting devastator, and laid him gory and dead at his feet.—St. Paul's church, situated in St. Paul's-square, at the west end of High-street, is an elegant edifice, with a fine spire.—St. Leonard's church, situated in King-street, at the head of Canal-street, is also a handsome building, from a design by Mr. W. M. Mackenzie. St. Stephen's church is situated in Canal-street. Several of the dissenting places of worship, particularly those of the Independent and the Second United Secession congregations, are very pleasing edifices. That of the First United Secession congregation is venerable as one of the four original structures belonging to the nascent "Associate Presbytery."

The extinct public erections of Perth are numerous, and aggregately possess great interest. Military walls, of sufficient strength to resist vigorous sieges, surrounded the town from a very early date till far in the last century, they were originally built, no one can tell when, or by whom,—though Adamson, in the 'Muses Threnodie,' says, by Agricola; and they often suffered partial demolitions, restorations, and changes, from the ordinary progress of events, and the alternations of peace and war. Not a vestige of them now remains, except a small fragment at one spot on the north side. A fosse, or aqueduct, supplied with water from the Almond, and also boldly ascribed by Adamson to Agricola, went round the outer side of the walls; and though still existing, it has, since a year or two after the commencement of the present century, been arched over on the south and partly on the west, and has elsewhere been much narrowed.—The Castle of Perth, the original of which also has been ascribed to Agricola, stood without the walls, in the immediate vicinity of the Skinner-gate, and, previous to the erection of the Blackfriars' monastery, was the usual Perth residence of the Scottish kings; but it has completely disappeared.—A citadel was, in 1652, built by Cromwell's army on the north side of the South Inch, and was designed to overawe the town. It was a stately and strong work; square, with a bastion at each corner, and surrounded with strong earthen ramparts, and a deep moat filled with water. Opposite to it the army built a pier for the loading and unloading of vessels. "The entry towards the town," says Cant, "had an iron gate. The commanding officer ordered great trees to be cut down in the king's hunting-park at Falkland, and brought to the citadel. The school-house was demolished. It contained 360 scholars, was three stories high, with room for the rector, doctors, and music-master. They demolished the high walls of the Greyfriars, carried away the stones, with nearly 300 tombstones, and 140 dwelling-houses, with the garden walls; also the hospital, a stately building. The stone-pillars and abutments of the bridge, besides many kilns and fishing-boats,—all were carried away to build the citadel. One hundred and forty families were turned out of their houses, and had starved if they had not been supplied by the town. The surface of the two Inches, which yielded 2,000 merks yearly for grass, was carried off to build the ramparts." The citadel, soon after the Restoration, was given by Charles II. to the town as some indemnification for their losses; it immediately after fell into disrepair, and was pilfered from as a quarry; it was, in 1666, sold for 4,702 merks, but under conditions which subsequently made the wreck of it public property; and it was finally removed piecemeal by grant or permission of the town-council. During some years previous to the erection of the barracks, a remnant of it was fitted up for cavalry, and contained stabling for 200 horses, a riding-house, a tavern, and other accommodations. So completely are the trenches filled and the ground levelled, that not a trace of the huge structure exists. Each of the four walls which formed the square of the citadel was 266 feet in length; and that on the north side ran parallel to the Greyfriars' burying-ground, from near the river to the site of Marshall-place;

so that the ground on which the fort stood is now bisected by the public road to Edinburgh.—The Parliament-house stood on the north side of the High-street, a brief distance inward from the street; and still gives the name of Parliament-close to the avenue by which it was approached. During the early years of the present century, it continued to retain distinct though very tarnished traces of ancient magnificence, but existed in a state of time-worn decay, and gave a cheerless shelter to a few poor families; and in 1818, it was razed to the ground. Meetings of the Scottish parliament were held usually in this building, and occasionally in the Blackfriars' convent, till the reign of James II.; and then they and the courts of justice were formally removed to Edinburgh.—Earl Gowrie's palace, the scene of a mysterious event in the national history of Scotland, afterwards to be noticed, and known in the days of the city's pride as the Whitehall of Perth, projected its garden on the south to the city wall, presented fronts on other sides to the river, to South-street, and to the Water Vennel, and occupied the ground which now forms the site of the County buildings. It was erected in 1520 by the Countess of Huntly. After the Earl of Gowrie's murder, it passed into the possession of the city; in 1746, it was presented to the Duke of Cumberland; afterwards, it was sold by the Duke to the government, and, till the commencement of the French war, was transmuted into an artillery barracks; in 1805, it was repurchased by the city; and, several years later, it was coolly doomed to destruction, its site granted for the County buildings, and its materiel sold for about £600.—Spey Tower, a fortress on the city-wall near the Gowrie palace, and the latest in existence of that wall's towers, was taken down about 35 years ago, and is noted for having contained a strong prison,—the prison of Protestant martyrs and confessors. Cardinal Bethune shut up in it the Christian men whom he procured to be condemned for alleged heresy; and he witnessed from it their execution.—Among noted city-residences of noblemen and courtiers at Perth, while the city was the seat of the Scottish court, may be noticed the house of Lord-chancellor Hay, at the south end of Watergate, in the immediate vicinity of the Gowrie palace, that of the Earl of Errol, in the same street, and nearly opposite; that of the Earl of Errol on the west side of Speygate, nearly opposite the Gowrie palace; that of the bishop of Dunkeld, in the same vicinity, and with an entrance from South-street; that of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, also in Speygate; and that of Lord John Murray, in Couvre-feu-street, a little north of the Old Glover hall. Excepting the front part of the last, all these houses have disappeared.—Among extinct civil edifices, we may, almost as a matter of course, look for the burgh cross,—that most obnoxious of all ancient town-erections to modern generations of carters, and split-the-farthing utilitarians; and, in the case of Perth, we find that the hated structure was sold at public auction to a mason for the long sum of £5, and may therefore infer, that it possessed some very high architectural attractions. It was built in 1668 by Mr. Mylne, the king's master-architect, who contracted with the magistrates to render it a rival to the most beautiful in Scotland; and, by special permission of the Lord Lyon, it was afterwards emblazoned both with the royal arms and with those of the city. It had a flight of steps within, was 12 feet high, and terminated in a spacious terrace. Its embellishments of statuary and architecture may be surmised from the historical notice that, on the anniversary of the Restoration, in the year after its erection, "the treasurer was appointed to cover the terrass of the new crois with a carpet, and to prepare glasses and two gallons (Scottish) of French wine, to be run out of the mouths of lions, bears, griffins, and other heads with which the cross was ornamented." This fine structure was situated in the middle of the High-street, between Kirkgate and Skinnergate. A previous cross, which occupied the same site, and seems to have been ancient, was demolished by Cromwell to aid the supply of material for his citadel.

The monasteries and other religious houses of Perth, were numerous and notable in the days of popery, and, as is well-known, stand out on the foreground of that picture of demolition which records the early external movements of the Reformation. The Blackfriars or Dominican convent,—frequently spoken of as a palace, on account of its being an occasional residence of the Scottish kings, was an extensive, and probably a sumptuous edifice. It stood on the north side of the town, and had attached to it the chapel in which some parliaments were held. In 1231, Alexander II. founded the establishment; and, in 1244, he bestowed upon it all the area of his garden, and a valuable supply of water from his mill-lead.—The Carthusian monastery or Charter-house stood at the west end of the town, and was founded in 1429 by James I. or his queen, for 13 monks and their servants. The chapel connected with it contained the tombs of James I., of his queen, and of Margaret, the queen-mother of James V.—The Whitefriars, or Carmelite convent, stood a little west of the town, and was designated 'the Prior and Convent of the Carmelite friars of Tulilum, near Perth.'—The Greyfriars, or Franciscan convent, was founded in 1460 by Lord Oliphant, and stood near the river, at the south-east corner of the town. The site of both the convent and its chapel became, in 1580, the common burying-ground for the citizens, and is the present Greyfriars' cemetery.—The Nunnery of St. Leonard, to which were attached a chapel and an hospital, was founded in the 13th century, and stood a little south-west of the town. Lady Elizabeth Dunbar, the daughter of the Earl of March, and the privately espoused and afterwards rejected wife of Prince David, Duke of Rothesay, became, in 1411, the superior of the convent, and the governess of its hospital.—The Nunnery of St. Mary Magdalene, with a chapel attached to it, was of early but unascertained origin, and stood nearly a mile south of the town. Both this convent and the former were suppressed after the erection of the Carthusian monastery, and their lands and revenues given to that establishment.—Our Lady's chapel, or the chapel of St. Mary, is, with the exception of part of St. John's church, the only surviving ecclesiastical edifice of Popery in the city. The original chapel stood close by the old bridge at the foot of High-street, and, in 1210, when already an old building, it was destroyed by a great flood in the river. The succeeding structure was built, for sake of safety, a little farther from the river; and, after the Reformation, became partly transmuted into the old jail.—St. Ann's chapel, dedicated to the Mother of the Virgin Mary, was of early but unknown foundation, had attached to it an hospital for the poor, and stood on the south side of St. John's church. Sir Walter Eviot was chaplain of it during a large part of the first thirty years of the 16th century.—The chapel of Our Lady of Loretto or Allareit, stood on the north side and near the head of South-street; but seems to have had little or none of the absurd and mischievous fame of the chapels of the fabled "sancta casa" in other towns.—The Rood chapel, or Chapel of the Holy Cross, stood at the north side of the South-street port.—St. Paul's chapel was founded in 1434 by John Spens of Glen-Douglas, had connected with it

an hospital for strangers and the poor, and stood at the north-west corner of the New-row.—Sts. James' and Thomas' chapel was dedicated, in monstrous conjunction, to the Apostle James, and to Thomas-a-Becket, the roistering prelate of Canterbury. It stood on the south side of St. John's church. The original chapel became ruinous about the commencement of the 15th century; and a new one was then built by the magistrates, aided by a large donation from a burgess.—The chapel of St. Catherine was founded in 1523 by Sir John Tyrie, provost of the collegiate church of Methven, had connected with it an hospice for poor travellers, and stood "at the clay-pots," at the west end of the town.—St. Laurence chapel was founded by some Scottish king prior to Robert III., and stood on part of the ground belonging to Perth-castle. The Blackfriars received it from Robert III., as the price of masses to be said for the soul of his mother, Elizabeth More, whose body had been buried in the Blackfriars' chapel; and, after getting it into their possession, they allowed it to fall into decay.

Two or three objects of antiquity, not strictly classifiable with extinct buildings, and possessing strong interest for antiquaries, remain to be noticed. The ground, covered by a house built about 55 years ago, on the south side and near the foot of High-street, is traditionally asserted to have been the site of a British temple, erected before the Christian era. When the ground was excavated for laying the foundation of the present house, two apartments were discovered each 26 feet by 14, with strongly-cemented walls 3½ feet thick; and the apartments were spanned or surmounted by two parallel arches. The ground, up to the preparations which immediately preceded the excavation, was for ages occupied by a tenement called the House of the Green, to which tradition attached the fame of surmounting the supposed temple's site. Geoffrey, who wrote in the beginning of the 12th century, states as history what the tradition conveys as a report; and Hollinshed, who wrote in 1571, boldly traces the founding of the temple up to a prince of a goodly date before the incarnation of the Redeemer.—Three Roman iters, approaching from different quarters, led toward Perth, and possibly met within its area; and they are stoutly appealed to by parties who contend that the town was the Victoria of the Britons, and a fortified and castellated post of Agricola. One of these iters leads from Abernethy; another leads from Stirling through the famous Roman camp at Ardoch; and a third leads from Kinross, yet is properly the joint continuation of two iters coming up respectively from Aberdour and North Queensferry. At the excavating of the ground for founding St. Paul's church, where the height of the surface is about 23 feet above the ordinary level of the Tay, there was found, at the depth of 10 feet from the surface, a work of well-built ashler masonry, extending in a direction parallel to the river, and provided with iron rings and staples which seemed to indicate its having been a quay. In two different localities, and at different depths from the surface, willow-trees have at recent periods been discovered in their upright or growing position in the alluvium, surrounded with such vegetable matter as indicated that they stood, *in situ*, or in the very position and on the very level of their natural state. In numerous localities there have been found, in the making of excavations for the founding of houses, scissors, spurs, pieces of leather, and various other articles which demonstrate, what we stated in our general description of the town, that the level of the streets has, at periods subsequent to their thorough edificing, been very considerably raised. But very ancient coins, vases, urns, and other similar minor antiquities, which are rife in many much less pretending localities in Scotland, and which always afford presumptive, and sometimes certain, evidence of Roman or otherwise ancient allocation, are not among the boasts of Perth; but, on the contrary, the coins found have been both few in number and aggregately very modern.—A common seal, but of unascertained impression and legend, is known to have been in the possession of the burgh so early as the reign of Alexander II., or first half of the 13th century. A subsequent seal, which was in use at the commencement of the 15th century, had, on one side, a representation of the beheading of John the Baptist, on the other, a representation of his enshrinement, attended by four priests,—and on both, the legend, "S. communitatis ville Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Berth." The modern seal shows the impression of an imperial eagle, its two heads looking in opposite directions, and its breast surmounted by a red escutcheon charged with the holy lamb passant, carrying the banner of St. Andrew; and has the legend, "Pro lege, rege et grege."

The institutions of Perth, remedial, benevolent, religious, educational, literary, and commercial, have, to a large amount, been noticed in connection with the town's public buildings. The Literary and Antiquarian society, incidentally named in the description of Provost Marshall's monument, was established in 1784, is presided over by the Earl of Kinnoul, has a charter from the magistrates, and, since 1818, has issued diplomas. Of six public or circulating libraries which the town possesses, five are the property of private associations, and Perth library, the largest, was instituted in 1786, and contains between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes. The public newsroom of the town is brilliantly lighted with gas, and well-supplied with Scottish, English, and Irish newspapers, and with the larger literary periodicals. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town,—the Perthshire Courier, commenced in 1809, and issued on Thursday,—the Perth Constitutional, 1835, Wednesday,—the Perth Chronicle, 1836, Thursday,—and the Perthshire Advertiser, Thursday. A periodical called the Perth Magazine was begun in 1772, but, after the issue of five volumes, it ceased. Another periodical was commenced about ten years ago, but proved unsuccessful. An annual periodical, under the title of 'the Perth and Perthshire Register,' containing lists of the nobility, constituency, and institutions of the town and county, is issued from the press of Mr. Morrison. This press, under the Messrs. Morrison, father and son, has long been extensively and nobly worked, and has been distinguished for the number and worth of its literary and religious productions,—and particularly for the Encyclopædia Perthensis, the largest work ever printed anywhere in Scotland except in Edinburgh. The charitable institutions, and their respective revenues, in 1835, were the Destitute Sick, £74 6s. 6d.; the Hospital Female school, £46 12s. 6d.; the Aged and Indigent Females', £67 10s.; the Clothing Indigent Females', £60 18s. 5d.; the Clothing Indigent Old Men's, £118 3s. 6d.; the Infant-school, £73 8s. 6d.; the Sabbath school, £10 1s. A savings' bank was instituted in 1815, and, several years ago, possessed deposits to the amount of about £3,200. About 18 friendly societies, some of them of long standing, existed at the date of the legislative interference on the subject of such institutions; and they suffered so ruinous a panic that only three or four, and these in a languishing condition, survive. Eight of the incorporated bodies of the city act as beneficiary institutions. Strictly religious societies, though still at work, have sustained much damage from the re-

cent collisions and excitements among the evangelical denominations. The banks of the city are the Central Bank of Scotland and the Perth Banking company; and the branch banks are the British Linen company, the Bank of Scotland, the Glasgow Union Banking company, and the Western Bank of Scotland. The weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Friday; and annual fairs for wool are held on an early but not fixed day of July,—for general business, on the first Friday of September,—for cattle and cheese, on the third Friday of October,—and for cattle and horses, on the first Friday of March, April, and July, and the second Friday of December.

The manufactures of Perth were, at an early period, extensive, and are still various and important. Gloves were early and long a staple produce; they possessed much fame throughout the kingdom, and were produced for home use to the amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 pairs a-year; but they have almost entirely ceased to be made, and are now an article of import. The dressing of sheep and lamb skins was carried on, about the year 1795, to the extent of about 30,000 skins; and was at an earlier period so prominent an occupation as to have given the name of Skinner-street to one of the city thoroughfares; but, though still of noticeable extent, it suffered serious declension from the ruin of the glove manufacture. The cotton-goods manufacture was, with great and spirited enterprise, introduced about 55 years ago; but it soon received a serious check, and became comparatively limited in its operations. An umbrella gingham manufacture was established about the year 1806, is now the staple, and is increasing; and it sends its produce to London, Manchester, and other great British towns. Pullicates, checks, and similar fabrics, and also imitation Indian shawls and scarfs, are woven for the manufacturers of Glasgow. In 1838, the number of looms employed upon the umbrella ginghams was 663,—upon pullicates, checks, &c., 523,—and upon shawls and scarfs, 169; total, 1,355. In 1800, a 14°° ¢ umbrella gingham was paid 24s. per cut of 24 yards; but, in 1838, it was paid only 8s. 6d. The average nett weekly wages in 1838 were, for shawls, 8s. 1d.,—for first and second class umbrella ginghams, respectively 6s. 4d. and 5s. 4d.,—and for first, second, and third class pullicates, &c., respectively 6s. 8d., 4s. 8d., and 3s. 2d. The number of looms in the city, in 1819, was about 2,400; and it continues to be decreasing. The weavers are remarkable for their good conduct; they know nothing of embezzlement; but they, in few instances, have looms of their own; and their cottages generally show signs of great poverty. A mill for spinning flax and tow yarns was erected a few years ago, has 1,250 spindles, and employs about 140 persons. There are three extensive iron foundries, several coach-building establishments, distilleries, breweries, ropeworks, tanneries, dyeworks, saw-mills, and corn-mills, and various minor operative establishments. Ship-building is an extensive and increasing employment. Mr. Brown has built by contract several fine large sea-steamers, and has launched sailing-vessels of each from 400 to 500 tons. Messrs. Macfarlane, iron-founders, built, in 1837, the earliest iron steam-vessel constructed on the east coast. A ship-building company, formed in 1838, have already built several very fine vessels. Messrs. Graham carry on to a large extent ship-building for the immediate trade of Perth; and, in 1840, they were owners, for their own commerce, of shipping to the amount of 2,400 tons.

Perth was anciently a place of extensive commerce and vast wealth. Alexander Neckham, an English writer, who was abbot of Exeter in 1215, and died in 1227, takes notice of the town in the following distich, quoted in Camden's Britannia:

> "Transis ample Tai, per rura, per oppida, per Perth,
> Regnum sustentant illius orbis opes."

Thus translated by Bishop Gibson:

> "Great Tay through Perth, through town, through country flies,
> Perth the whole kingdom with her wealth supplies."

Before 1236, and during many ages, the merchants of Perth conducted an extensive traffic with the Netherlands, and visited the Hanse towns in their own ships. An eulogium pronounced on Alexander III. by history, is, that he exerted such influence and maintained such measures as protected the ships of Perth, and all other Scottish trading vessels, from being embargoed in foreign ports, or preyed upon by pirates at sea. The German merchants, or Flemings, very early frequented the port of Perth; and, in numerous instances, they even settled in the town, received the privilege of burgess-ship, and introduced the manufacture of woollen and linen goods, and the staining and dyeing of cloth. The narrow-minded natives took alarm at the prosperity of these plodding artisans, a blundering and prejudiced legislature clamoured against them; and two monarchs—David I. and his grandson, William the Lion, greatly to the damage of the town's traffic—laid restrictions on their liberties and movements. The latter monarch, in particular, pronounced them disqualified to be burgesses, placed a virtual proscription on a large part of their industrious proceedings, and, at the same time, invidiously granted to the burgesses of Perth, 'that they might have their own merchant-guild, fullers and weavers excepted.' The modern prosperity of Perth commenced immediately after the rebellion of 1745. During the previous rebellion it had been made a place of arms, to which the rebels retreated after the battle of Sheriffmuir; during 1745–6 it was the central point of rendezvous for the forces and friends of Prince Charles Edward; and afterwards it continued, for a considerable period, to be the place of resort for the whole disaffected party. The march and residence of armies made it a mart for every kind of commodity; the gatherings of gentlemen from all the points of a far-spreading territory stimulated its citizens to enterprise; and, while the season of stimulus and profusion lasted, adroit persons acquired fortunes, and spread among their neighbours the contagion of animated industry.

The harbour of Perth, till within the last few years, was so inaccessible by vessels of any considerable burden, and so utterly devoid of advantages to enable it to compete with that of Dundee, situated on the margin and near the mouth of the frith, that its incapacities threatened to bring the commerce of the town to extinction, or to occasion its entire transference to the superiorly situated rival. Yet, even had the commerce seaward been overthrown, Perth is so commandingly situated as an emporium for the centre of Scotland, a centre of supply to a very extensive and populous circumjacent country, and sends out in every direction such a profuse radiation of excellent and much-frequented roads, that its trade must have continued to be considerable. But recent improvements have been made on its harbour, and recent deepenings effected in the channel of the river, which have quite revived its sinking hopes as a port, and given a sudden and increasing impulse to its seaward trade. An act of parliament was obtained, about 12 years ago, for enlarging the quays, constructing a tide-harbour and wet-dock, connected by a canal, and generally improving the navigation of the river. Though but

part of the plan has as yet been executed, the results are highly important. Only sloops of 60 tons burden could formerly be seen at Perth, and even these not often, except when they had undergone the tedious process of lightening; but now vessels of 300 tons reach the harbour, and need scarcely ever be longer on the river than during one tide, and can easily and at small expense be brought up by tug-steamers. The lumpish barges, known as Bridg-end boats, and formerly used as lighters, are now quite laid aside, or used only for occasional transferences of sand. Except in the exportation of coals to London, and in some other and inconsiderable items, shipments from Perth to points beyond the frith had nearly ceased; but, since the river and harbour improvements, vessels sail freely away from it to the ocean, and even make voyages direct to North America and the West Indies. The Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping company, very recently employed at Perth only one agent, and paid about £40 of salary; but now they employ, not only several persons of this one's description, but two local clerks or managers. The customs' revenue, some time after the commencement of the present century, was so small that it sometimes did not pay local expenses; and, in the years 1834–5–6, though beginning to feel the effect of the improvements, and to mount up before them, it was so low as respectively £3,702, £4,942, and £5,190. But in 1837 it was £6,270; in 1838, £8,760; in 1839, £11,893; and in 1840, £25,767. The shipping belonging to the port, in 1828, was not more than 4,000 tons; in 1837, was 5,467 tons; in the beginning of 1840, was 7,508 tons; and, toward the end of the same year, was 10,163 tons. Merchants and other inhabitants of Perth, in addition to employing the vessels of their own port, freight numerous vessels belonging to other ports, and hold shares in the whale shipping companies of Dundee, and are the principal party in the Dundee, Perth, and London shipping company, whose fine sailing smacks, and three powerful and splendid steam-ships, never proceed farther up the Tay than to Dundee. Perth was made a free port in January 1840. The principal articles of import are Baltic and American timber, hides, bark, tar, madder, flax, linseed, cloverseed, cheese, foreign spirits, coals, salt, lime, and bones; and the principal articles of export are the produce of the manufactories, potatoes, corns, slates, Scottish timber, pit-props, rails, and oak-bark. Coals are imported to the amount of about 55,000 tons a-year; and potatoes exported to the amount of from 100,000 to 150,000 Scottish bolls. Steam-vessels ply daily between Perth and Dundee, touching at the intermediate port of Newburgh in Fife. Mail and stage coaches maintain daily communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and intermediate places.

Perth owes much of its prosperity to the loveliness of its situation, the excellence of its schools, and the connexion of its diverging thoroughfares, and its means of communication with a very large proportion of everything in Scotland which is most interesting to an accomplished or a tasteful tourist. Its relation to Dundee considerably resembles that of Edinburgh to Glasgow; and, like its metropolitan prototype, it possesses a polish, an intellectuality, a cultivated taste, a social refinement, and a calm and easy gentility which can be appreciated by only a limited proportion of the rival town's inhabitants, and are regarded by the greater part with senseless apathy or vulgar stupid scorn. Wealthy annuitants who desire a quiet home, or men with a competency who wish to live in a city retreat rich in the appliances which soothe the imagination and healthfully stimulate the judgment, must necessarily regard Perth with peculiar favour; and they already form a sufficient proportion of its population to render it strictly in social character what its aggregately tasteful and handsome architecture has rendered it physically, 'a genteel town.' A very large number of strangers, too, are attracted to it in brief visits during summer, and—excepting persons who have spent all their days in a brick-field, and can see no object in scenery to match that of a tall chimney-stalk—they never fail to be delighted, as the Romans were, with the superb landscape in which the 'Fair city' is embosomed; and numerous tourists of taste pour into the town, and make their passing donations to its maintenance, on their way to explore the regions of romance and beauty and sublimity among the magnificent head-waters and tributaries of the Tay.

Perth is usually deemed to have been erected into a royal burgh by a charter dated 10th October, 1210, and attributed to William the Lion, who, in a subsequent charter, is styled "the founder and instaurator of our said royal burgh of Perth, after the vastation and ruin thereof by the inundation of the said flood and river of Tay." The Commissioners on Municipal corporations, on inspecting this alleged earliest charter at their visit, found strong reasons for doubting its authenticity; but they name, and briefly describe, a long series of subsequent charters, which they pronounce authentic. These are a charter of rights of guildry and letters of enforcement by Robert I., the latter dated in the 12th year of his reign; a confirming charter, in the 36th year of David II.; a charter of feu-farm, in the 4th year of Robert II.; a charter, in the 5th year of Robert III., empowering to choose a sheriff; two charters, in the 8th year of Robert III., empowering to apprehend forestallers and confiscate goods; a charter of confirmation, in the 10th year of Robert III.; a charter of monetic grants, in the 15th year of Robert III.; a charter conferring self-legislative power on the guildry, in the 16th year of Robert III.; a charter of confirmation relative to the lands of Tullilum and the common moor, in 1450, by Patrick, Lord Ruthven; a declaration in favour of the aldermen and sheriff of Perth, by the Exchequer-court of James IV., in 1474; an indenture, of 1494, by Lord Ruthven and his son, relative to certain mill-leads and water-passages; two royal and parliamentary charters of confirmation, in the 3d and 21st years of James VI.; a decreet of the commissioners of burghs, in 1582, giving the commissioners of Perth precedence to those of Dundee; and a charter of confirmation of the whole rights and privileges of the burgh, granted by James VI., in 1600, the 34th year of his reign. This last is of great length, and is deemed the governing charter.

The public property of the town consists of the lands of Nether Tullilum, Meikle Tullilum, and Unthank, Cow-causeway, and Soutarland; the North and South Inches, Sand Island, and Maggie's Park; ten tenements let to tenants; four parish-churches; flour, meal, barley, oil and saw-mills, kilns and granaries; fishings in the Tay; harbour-customs; the flesh, vegetable, and butter-ma kets, situated westward of St. John's church; the fish-market, on the north shore, at the foot of High-street; and two other items,—one of them valuable suites of sheds. Including the customs, the produce of which, at the time, was about £823 a-year, and after deducting debts, the total value of the property, in 1833, was estimated at £67,510 11s. 10d. The average corporation revenue, for seven years ending Michaelmas 1832, was £6,560 14s. 2¾d.; and the average expenditure, during the same period, was £6,732 8s.

1½d. The revenue, in 1839–40, was £6,225. The imposts leviable by power of charter and usage, are harbour-customs, shore-dues, meal-market-dues, flesh-market-customs, and weigh-house-dues. The average annual amount of cess levied between 1823 and 1832, both these years included, was £372 12s. 8¾d.; and the average number of persons assessed was 1,458.—The town is governed by a lord-provost, who is sheriff and coroner, four bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1839, 605; in 1841, 688. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the royalty of the burgh,—whose boundaries, however, are not well-defined; and is exercised by them personally and directly, the town-clerk acting gratuitously as assessor. The dean-of-guild exercises judicial functions in conjunction with a council of ten, consisting of four magistrates, and six representatives of the guildry and the incorporated trades; and he holds a guild-court on the fourth Monday of each month, and oftener if business require. The four bailies, in rotation of each three months, hold a burgh-court every Tuesday. All the usual civil causes for which the court is competent, are occasionally tried; but criminal causes have not, for a number of years, been entertained, except in a few instances for removing nuisances, or punishing, in a pecuniary way, breaches of the public regulations. The civil patronage of the town-council is limited to the appointment of the city-chamberlain, salaried at £90; the procurator-fiscal, at £51 13s. 4d.; the superintendent of works, at £80; three town-sergeants, at each £40; and four other, and minor officers, at aggregately £55 9s. 8d. The ecclesiastical and school patronage includes the appointment of the four *quoad civilia* parish-ministers, the four precentors, and the teachers of all the seven schools of the public seminaries.

The exclusive privileges in Perth are important and rigid. The guildry corporation, which is of great antiquity, consists chiefly of dealers, about 560 in number, nine-tenths of whom are merchants, yet who, as a body, are said to exercise the four 'sciences,' of merchants, maltmen, surgeons, and dyers. All these have the privileges of 'merchandizing,' or of keeping open-shop for buying and selling, and are styled 'merchant-burgesses.' But another portion of the guildry are 'trades-burgesses,' 'exercising crafts,' who are entitled to 'merchandize' by becoming burgesses and guild brethren, but cannot exercise any craft without entering with its particular corporation. The administration of public rights, as of admission of burgesses, is vested in the guildry-court; and the administration of pecuniary concerns has, since 1817, been conducted by a separate committee. The costs of admission consist of a small sum to the common good of the town, certain sums for stamps and dues, and a chief sum to the guildry; and they vary for each class of applicants according to the party's age in decades from under 30 to 50 and upwards. For merchants' sons and sons-in-law, they vary from £4 2s. 2d. to £10 2s. 2d.,—for merchants' apprentices, from £7 8s. 10d. to £14 8s. 10d.,—and for merchant strangers, from £24 15s. 6d. to £39 15s. 6d. But those for trades' burgesses are uniform, and, for sons and sons-in-law, for apprentices and for strangers, amount respectively to £1 10s. 11½d., £2 17s. 7½d., and £6 4s. 3½d. The real property of the guildry was valued, in 1833, at £28,000, and consists of burgh subjects, of feu-dues, and of land 5 or 6 miles from the town. Their average revenue is between £1,300 and £1,400; and is just about equal to the expenditure, the largest item of which is about £800 a-year in weekly allowances to the poor who have claims upon the fund. The incorporated trades are seven, and aggregately number about 454 members; and they have a court, of trivial moment and no real power, called the convener-court. Four of them consist of more than one 'science,' or, in mambitious, sober English, are composed of different crafts,—the hammermen, of 10; the wrights of 7; the glovers of 2; and the tailors of 2. But the other three, the bakers, the fleshers, and the shoemakers, consist each of only one craft. The general statistics of these incorporations, as they existed in 1833, may be given in brief space. The hammermen were 76 in number, exacted £30 18s. 6d. of entry money from a stranger, and had an annual revenue and expenditure of respectively £194 18s. and £168 8s. The bakers number 38; fee, from a stranger, £35; revenue £223 8s.; expenditure £176 13s. 8d. The glovers, 64; fee £100; revenue £1,094 4s. 8½d.; expenditure £996 4s. The wrights, 160; fee from £32 2s. 8d. to £62 2s. 8d.; revenue £774 7s. 1d.; expenditure £773 8s. 7d. The tailors, 35; fee from £30 to £35; revenue £238 2s. 6d.; expenditure £275 8s. 7¾d. The fleshers, 23; fee, for apprentice, £10 10s. 4d.; revenue £132 7s. 6d.; expenditure £159 0s. 7d. The shoemakers, 58; fee, for a stranger, £20; revenue £139 13s. 3d.; expenditure £104 15s. 2d. The weavers have sometimes been styled a corporation; but are properly no more than a friendly society. A very considerable number of persons, residing within the parliamentary boundaries, but without the royalty, exercise the same callings as the freemen of the corporations. The guildry-court have been in the practice of licensing non-burgesses to 'merchandize' for an annual fee of £1 10s. 6d.

The police establishments, including the departments of paving and lighting, are administered under two statutes obtained in 1811 and 1819. The police commissioners are the provost, the 4 bailies, the dean-of-guild, 7 members of the guildry, and 7 members of the incorporated trades, one chosen by each of these bodies according to certain statutory rules. The police territory extends beyond the royalty, and is divided into districts and wards. Power is possessed to regulate markets, to impose a fine not exceeding £5, and to commit to hard labour or to solitary confinement for a period not exceeding 60 days. The lighting department is managed by contract with the gas company. The assessment is imposed on rents of £7 and upwards,—20 per cent. being first deducted from the actual rent; and it must not exceed 5 per cent., but is levied up to the maximum. The expenditure for the year ending in September, 1833, was £2,027 5s. 6d.; and the revenue fell short of this by £24 8s. 3d. There was, at the same date, a debt of £1,400.—Perth returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 895. The parliamentary boundaries are very extensive: they comprehend, on the east side of the river, a district of rather more than 2 miles in length, and nearly half-a-mile in mean breadth; and, on the west or Perth side, they extend nearly 1¼ mile south, the same distance north-west, and 1½ mile south-west of the county buildings or east end of South-street.—Population of the burgh, in 1801, 14,878; in 1811, 17,248; in 1821, 19,068; in 1831, 20,016; in 1841, 18,281. Houses, in 1841, 4,770. Assessed taxes £2,452 19s.

So much of history and of antiquarian notice has been interwoven with our description of the town, that our task, on these topics, is already half performed. The etymology of the name of Perth has been too hotly and often contested by philologists to be a manageable subject for our calm and rapid remarks. Even the origin of the town, or the question of its antiquity within so wide a range of difference as eleven centuries, is a topic on which we must for-

bear to state an opinion. Certain objects discovered during excavations and borings on the site of the town, and noticed in our concluding paragraph on the antiquities of the place, would require so elaborate a process of discussion in order to be judiciously dovetailed into history, that they must pass with us as mere objects of topographical notice. Documentary evidence, or rather the statements of historians respecting the early condition of Perth or its site, though sufficiently varied and bulky, are either very doubtful in character, or comparatively quite modern in date. Richard de Cirencester, Geoffrey de Monmouth, Fordun, Major, Hollinshed, Boethius, Buchanan, Adamson, and Cant, all touch the question of antiquity; but, in some instances, are laconic, in some are obscure, and in most, or perhaps all, are of no real authority. Richard de Cirencester, who, though he flourished so late as the 14th century, is usually quoted as a final authority—says that, of three towns of the Horestii, the British tribe who inhabited what forms the south-east division of the present Perthshire, the largest, called Victoria, stood on the Tay 20 miles from the exit of that river into the sea, and that this town was built—or, as his meaning seems to be, remodelled, and transmuted into a modern town—by Agricola. Hoffman, in a work written so late as in the 7th decade of the 17th century, gives computations of distances from Perth which are alleged to sanction such an interpretation of Richard's *twenty* miles above the Tay's embouchure as should make the distance *twenty-eight* miles; and place his Victoria on the site of Perth; for Hoffman states the distance to Dunkeld at 12 miles instead of 15,—to Stirling, at 2^3, instead of 32,—and to Edinburgh, at 32, instead of 43. Adamson, writing in 1620, and partly copying from Fordun, partly imbodying current tradition, relates a traditionary and well-known exclamation of Agricola's army, and adds:—"The Italians, many ages after, were in use to give to the Tay the name of New Tiber, and Fordun gave the name Tibermore, (now Tibbermuir,) to an extensive moor which lies west from the town of Perth. As the field at Rome was, by the early Romans, consecrated to Mars, so their descendants found, in the field adjoining the Tay, an old temple, which, say the British and Welch historians, was built many ages before by one of the British kings, and dedicated to Mars. The Romans performed worship here to that heathen deity, in hopes of their expeditions being favoured in the new country into which they were come. Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the spot where Perth stands. He proposed to make it a winter camp, and afterwards built what he intended to be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls, and with a strong castle, and supplied the ditches with water by an aqueduct from the Almond. Also, with much labour to his soldiers, and probably to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was constructed over the river at Perth." Whatever may be thought respecting this pretty story as a whole, that part of it which traces the name of Tibbermuir or Tibbermore, to a supposed application of the name Tiber to the Tay, must be a mistake; for the word, as traced in the Gaelic, means, according to the orthography adopted, either 'the well in the muir,' or 'the great well.' Boethius, and, after him, Hollinshed, Buchanan, and others, take up entirely different ground respecting the origin of the present Perth; and state that Old Perth or Bertha [see article BERTHA] was situated at the confluence of the Almond and the Tay, two miles farther north than the present town,—that it was swept away by a flood in 1210,—and that, in the same year, modern Perth was founded and built, and received from William the Lion a charter of erection into a royal burgh. But the assertion that Bertha and Perth were different places, is confronted by the following passage in the earlier authority of the Scoto-chronicon of Fordun,—a passage which, if it does not quite disprove that Perth was a successor to Bertha, proves at least that, according to Fordun, Bertha and Perth were names of the same place: "Villam quoque quæ olim dicebatur Bertha, nunc quoque Perth, in Scotia aqua de Taya cum aqua de Almond maxima ex parte pertransiit." The charter of William the Lion, too, is triumphantly quoted as conclusive authority; and certainly the document which exists under that name purports to confirm privileges enjoyed by the burgh in the time of David I., who died in 1153, and otherwise uses language very distinctly assuming the existence in a prior age of a regular town on the site of Perth; but that document, as we already had occasion to notice, bears startling marks of being spurious. Other and earlier alleged charters have been appealed to, and are flourishingly mentioned in the following terms by Mr. Scott, in the Old Statistical Account:—"It is certain that the town had the name of Perth long before the year 1210. There are many hundreds of charters, from about the year 1106 to the year 1210, still extant. Any person who will take the trouble of looking into these charters, will find, that, whenever there was occasion to mention the town, its name was always written Perth, or Pertht, or, by way of contraction, Pert. * * It is also certain that tenements and streets in Perth are described in charters prior to the year 1210, the same as they afterwards were." But "hundreds of charters," "*many* hundreds of charters," "many hundreds of charters from about the year 1106 to the year 1210," or during only 104 years—conveying the idea of 30 or 15, or at least 7 or 8 charters for every year of the period, is language scarcely fitted to draw a very ready credence. The New Statistical Account, however, throws the "hundreds" away, and reduces the "many hundreds" to a simple and sober "many;" and, as an instance, it gives *one* which, if the reasoning respecting the date be correct—and we see no cause to doubt its being so—decidedly proves the existence of the modern Perth as a town at least ten years before the alleged substituting of a new city on a different spot for the older and destroyed Bertha. But we have probably said more than enough to satiate the curiosity of most readers on a dry though interesting subject of inquiry; and must leave the question and the dates of Perth's antiquity to be fought out or settled, as they best may, by local amateurs and professed antiquaries.

Previous to the accession of James II. Perth possessed, in many respects, the character of the capital of Scotland, or seat of the national government. The Kings were crowned at Scone, in the vicinity, [see SCONE,] had a stated residence in Perth, and so often made that residence their home that the town was esteemed the first in the kingdom,—not only the Windsor, but also the London, of Scotland. Events having proved that neither Perth, Scone, Stirling, nor Dunfermline could protect royalty against the treasonable plots of the turbulent nobility of the period, Edinburgh, in connexion with its castle, came to be formally declared the Scottish metropolis. See EDINBURGH. Yet, in spite of its apparent loss of rank, Perth did not cease to contest, and occasionally to win, the honour of being the capital till 1482, in the reign of James III. Several of the public writings of even subsequent periods, especially of the reign of James IV., designate it the city of Perth; and the charter of confirmation, granted by James VI. in 1600, speaks of it in the following very lofty

terms:—"Our most renowned predecessors have not only beautified, but abundantly heaped on our said royal burgh of Perth greatest benefices and egregious gifts, liberties, privileges, and immunities, that almost all the donations, liberties, benefits, and privileges conferred on other royal burghs of our kingdom are referred to our said royal burgh of Perth." Even up to the present hour, Perth, though greatly outstripped in population and importance by six towns of Scotland, and sharply competed with by several others, continues to rank next to Edinburgh on the list of royal burghs. In connexion with its metropolitan character, Perth was the peculiar seat of the great national councils till the accession of James II., and the occasional seat of them till that of James IV.; and the seat also, till 1465, of the provincial councils of the Scottish clergy,—or those councils which affected the Scottish department of the papal domination. No fewer than 14 parliaments were held in it between 1201 and 1459; and of a total number of 37 ecclesiastical councils of Scotland, held from the earliest times of Popish footing in the country till the era of the Reformation, no fewer than 16 were held, between 1201 and 1465, in Perth; and this circumstance is the more remarkable that the remaining 21 were distributed among 9 different towns,—Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, Scone, Dundee, Carlisle, York, and Northampton.

Perth makes a prominent figure in the history of the wars of the succession, immediately subsequent to the demise of Alexander III. Edward I. of England, after the battle of Falkirk in 1298, while reducing and destroying all the fortresses of Scotland, strongly fortified Perth as the capital of the kingdom he had subjugated, and as the chosen residence of his deputies. As he carried away with him to England "the sacred coronation stone" from Scone, and destroyed over the whole country whatever documents might even remotely impugn his monstrous claim of sovereignty over Scotland, he may, without any breach of charity, be fairly supposed to have covered himself with the disgrace of destroying or carrying off a mass of both national and civic records from Perth, and annihilating nearly all authentic history of the town prior to the date of his stupendously marauding inroad. Sir Aymer de Vallence, as Edward's deputy, took up his official abode in Perth; and, in 1306, he defeated Robert Bruce at Methven. In 1311, Bruce invested it with a powerful force, and pressed it, for a considerable time, with a vigorous siege; but not having sufficient engines for making a breach in the walls, or instruments for scaling them, he was compelled to withdraw. Scotland's patriot hero-king, however, was not to be baffled; and, returning suitably provided with ladders and other tools, he silently approached at the head of a chosen band, on a dark night and when the laggards within were luxuriating in the idea of the town's impregnability, and partly wading, partly swimming across the large moat on the exterior, he and his followers suddenly stood unchallenged on the walls, and, in a few minutes, were masters of the city. Bruce himself so literally headed this bold and perilous enterprise, that but one man among the emulous many preceded him, in either surmounting the walls or entering the town. His subsequent measures were as summary as his success was silent and sudden: he slew the garrison, razed the walls, and filled up the moat. In 1332, Edward Baliol, after his success at the battle of Dupplin, took possession of Perth, and was crowned at Scone. But when, immediately after his coronation, he went toward the Scottish border to open a communication with England, the town was left with only temporary fortifications, and with little other garrison than the attendants and vassals of the Earl of Fife; and, suddenly assailed by a party of the friends of David Bruce, it quickly yielded to their joint stratagem and force. The town, however, went soon back to the possession of minion royalty; and in 1335, it was skilfully and strongly fortified by Edward III. at the expense of six rich abbacies, provided with a gallant garrison, and placed under the governorship of Sir Thomas Ochtred. In 1339, Robert, the Lord-high-steward, who had just been made Regent, and afterwards became King, vigorously besieged the town,—vainly, for three months, lay before it, and performed deeds of valour, for its reduction,—was reinforced by Douglas, Lord Liddesdale, with a large supply of men and provisions from France,—pressed the siege for one month longer,—and then, adopting the expedient of digging mines and draining the moat, he led his troops on dry ground to the walls, beat down the besieged who opposed him with engines of war, and accepted the surrender of the town on the condition of sparing the lives and respecting the property of the garrison. In 1437, James I. was murdered in the Blackfriars' monastery, by Walter, Earl of Athole, and his kinsmen, Robert Stewart and Robert Graham. The regicides were seized, tried, and ignominiously put to death; and the Earl and Robert Graham—the two most deeply implicated—were previously and publicly tortured in a manner too appalling to be recorded,—too horrible not to have left a black and indelible stain upon man's punishment of even the foulest crimes. In 1443, the town once more underwent siege and capture.

Perth, as to a considerable number of its citizens, early received the reformed doctrines; and suffered more severely than most places from the truculent wrath of the blood-drinking priests of Rome. That the Perthensians, and our readers, in general, may prize the respect now paid to the sacred rights of conscience, and see from how horrible a thraldom the Reformation was the means of delivering the "fair city" and Scotland at large, we must quote in full, from the historian of the town, the narrative of the leading incident of one year,—the year 1544. "This was a busy year. Cardinal Bethune, in the last convention, having obtained an act in favour of the bishops and clergy, to persecute and punish heretics to death, came in January this year to Perth, with the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, who was a weak man. Friar Spence accused Robert Lamb and his wife Helen Stark, William Anderson, James Ronald, James Hunter, and James Finlayson. Lamb and his wife were accused of interrupting Spence in a sermon, in which he taught that there was no salvation without intercession and prayers to the saints. They confessed the charge, declaring that it was the duty of every one who knows the truth to bear testimony to it, and not suffer people to be abused with false doctrine, as that was. Anderson, Finlayson, and Ronald, were indicted for nailing two ram's horns to St. Francis' head, putting a cow's rump to his tail, and eating a goose on All-Hallow even. Hunter, a butcher, simple and unlearned, was charged with haunting the company of the heretics. Helen Stark was further charged with refusing to pray to the Virgin Mary when in childbirth, and saying that she would only pray to God in the name of Jesus Christ. They were all imprisoned in the Spey tower, being found guilty and condemned. Great intercession was made to the regent for them, who promised that they should not be hurt. The citizens, who were in a tumult, relying on a promise of Arran, dispersed and went peaceably home. The cardinal, who had the regent in his power, had taken his measures. Determined to make an example of

these heretics, he brought them forth next day to the gibbet, January 25th, being St. Paul's day, and feasted his eyes from the windows of the Spey tower with their execution. The men were hanged, and Helen Stark was drowned. Robert Lamb, at the foot of the ladder, made a pathetic exhortation to the people, beseeching them to fear God, and forsake the leaven of popish abominations. Helen Stark earnestly desired to die with her husband, but her request was refused; however, they permitted her to accompany him to the place of execution. In the way, she exhorted him to constancy in the cause of Christ, and, as she parted with him, said, 'Husband, be glad, we have lived together many joyful days, and this day of our death we ought to esteem the most joyful of them all, for we shall have joy for ever; therefore I will not bid you good-night, for we shall shortly meet in the kingdom of heaven.' As soon as the men were executed, the woman was taken to a pool of water hard by, where having recommended her children to the charity of her neighbours, her sucking child being taken from her breast, and given to a nurse, she was drowned, and died with great courage and comfort." This atrocious murder of excellent persons, under the pretext of serving the cause of religion, exerted a powerful influence, along with the kindred martyrdom of George Wishart and Walter Mylne at St. Andrews, to render the character and superstitions of the popish priests an object of public execration, to fan the ignited elements of ecclesiastical, doctrinal, and moral reform, and to push up to a crisis the silent but powerful process of antagonism which was at work between a large portion of the people and their cowled and ghostly oppressors.

On the 11th of May, 1559, seven days after his arrival in Scotland, John Knox appeared in Perth, made public confession of his faith, and immediately commenced his ministerial duty. "In a sermon delivered in the Old church," says Calderwood, "he declared what commandment God had given for the destruction of the monuments of idolatrie, and denounced the mass as an abomination. The service being closed, a priest opening a splendid tabernacle which stood above the altar, was about to celebrate mass, when a boy cried out, 'This is intolerable!' The priest gave him a blow. The boy lifted up a stone and throwing it at the priest, hit the tabernacle, and broke down an image; and immediately the multitude despatched the tabernacle and the other monuments in the kirk, before the tenth man in the town understood the matter, for the most part were gone to dinner. This being noised abroad, the rascal multitude assembled, and, finding nothing to do in the kirk, ran to Gray and Blackfriars; and, after they had destroyed the monuments of idolatrie, they began to seek some spoil." This insurrection—which must be regarded as an unpremeditated and accidental irruption of popular feeling, and which was publicly censured and condemned by the preachers and all the chief leaders of the Reformation—did not pause till it hurled altars, images, crucifixes, and other similar paraphernalia to ruin, and laid the walls of several of the ornate and sumptuous monasteries nearly level with the ground. Mary, the queen-regent, who had already concentrated her French mercenaries at Stirling, was enraged when she heard of the tumult, and, resolving to inflict fell vengeance on the whole of the reforming party, she made a sudden levy of whatever Scottish forces could be gathered to her standard, and, at the head of them and of her French forces, marched toward Perth. She had, by wily and disingenuous promises, induced the Protestant leaders to dismiss their armed followers; and she hoped to surprise the town before any new or effective force could be collected to oppose her. But though her army were 7,000 strong, and led by the experienced French general, D'Oysel, and powerfully aided by her unprincipled tampering with truth and honourable dealing, they found themselves confronted by such a large and lofty-spirited host, whom the bruit of the queen's proceedings and zeal for their religion and liberties had poured suddenly down from all quarters upon the town, that they dared not attempt their meditated enterprise, and could only stand embodied as a practical argument for a peaceful negociation. Both armies having been disbanded by mutual stipulation, Mary peacefully entered the town on the 29th of May; yet she no sooner found herself in quiet possession, and knew the Protestant forces to be broken up and at a distance, then she flung her agreement by treaty to the winds, introduced French troops to the town, dismissed the magistracy, and restored the popish rites and the priestly domination. When she departed, the inhabitants again became tumultuously insurgent, and invoked the Lords of the congregation to send soldiers to their aid. Lords Argyle and Ruthven and others marched in consequence to the town, and prepared regularly to invest it: they were plied, through the mediation of Lords Huntly and Erskine, with proposals from the queen designed to divert them from their purpose; but they could no longer believe her word, or regard her terms in any other light than that of faithless artifice; and they stoutly began and conducted the siege, and, against the 26th of June, 1559, compelled the garrison to capitulate. The queen endeavouring, after the loss of Perth, to seize on Stirling, 300 inhabitants of "the fair city" joined the standard of Argyle and other leaders, in an enterprise for her overthrow, and for the complete establishment of religious liberty; and so galled had they been by the combined tyranny of priests and Frenchmen, and so determined were they to succeed in their enterprise or perish in the attempt, that, to indicate their zeal and resolution, they wore ropes about their necks to be hung up with them in ignominious death if they should desert their colours. A picture of the march of this resolute body is still preserved in the city; and the circumstance of their substituting ropes for neckerchiefs or ribands is the subject of the frequent popular allusion to 'St. Johnstone tippets.'*

In the year 1600, occurred, in Gowrie palace, the event which, under the name of the Gowrie conspiracy, has perplexed historians, and been the subject of not fewer that 11 or 12 controversial treatises. John Ruthven, 6th Lord Ruthven and 3d Earl of Gowrie, succeeded to the family honours when 11 years of age, and was carefully trained up in the doctrines of the Reformation. When only a student at Edinburgh university, he was elected provost of Perth,—an office which had been filled by his immediate four precedessors in the line of ancestry; and, during six years—1594–1600—of his being absent on the continent prosecuting his studies, he was annually chosen to the office. In February 1600, when 22 years of age, he returned; and, on the one hand, was warmly received by those who had reposed such high confidence in him, but, on the other, was coldly treated and coldly spoken of by the reigning monarch, James VI. In the month of August, he and his brother were murdered in Gowrie palace, under a belief or a pretext of their having attempted to

* At an early period, and during several ages, the city was often called, from its patron saint, St. John's-town, and abbreviatedly St. Johnstone; but it was never so designated in public writs, and very seldom in historical documents. An assertion is frequently made that its ancient church, or that of St. John the Baptist, was called 'the Kirk of St. Johnstone;' but this is very obviously a mistake.

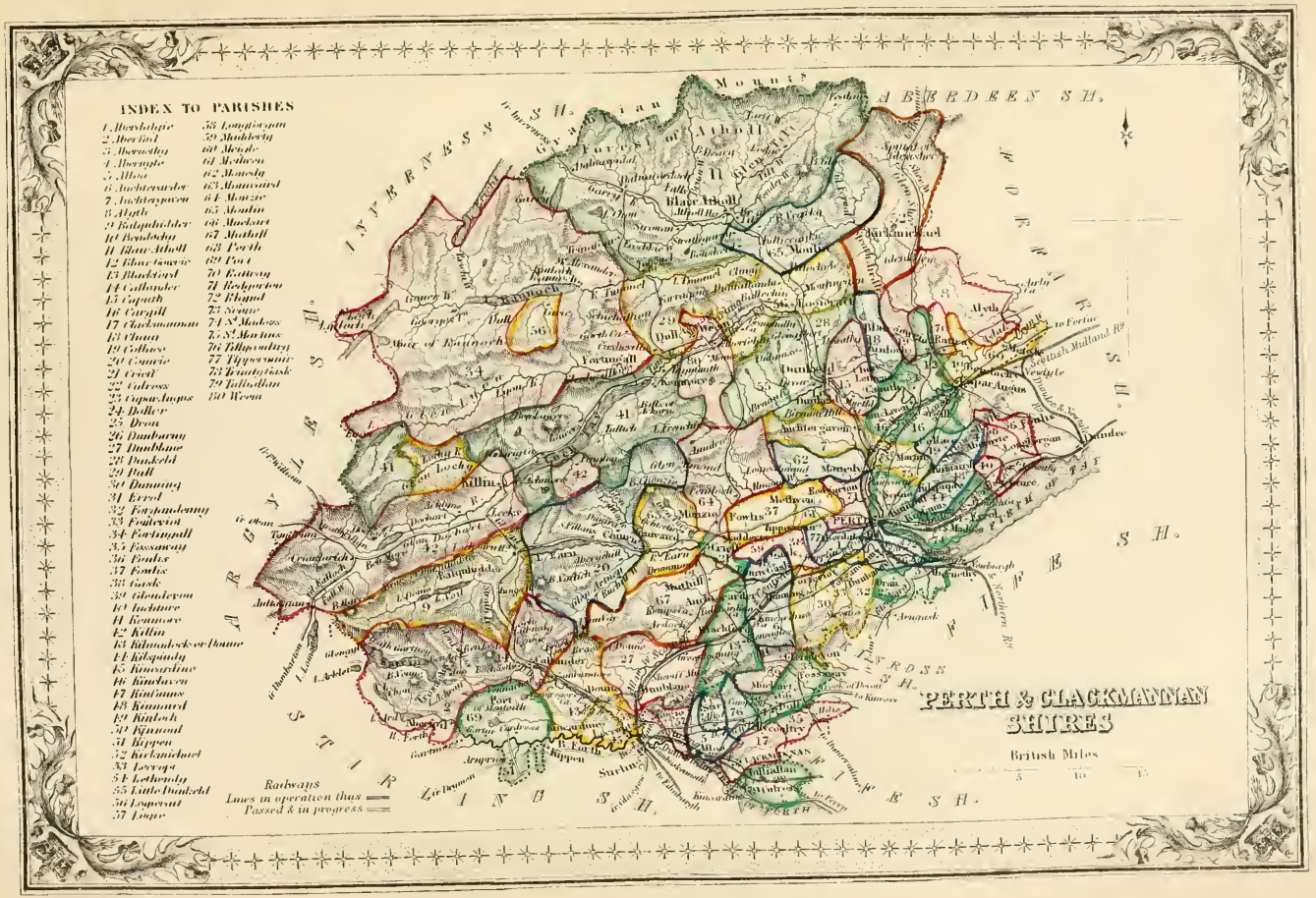
murder the king. The current story is that James, menaced by them with assassination, called out of a window for help, and was rescued by his attendants rushing into the room. But, whether the Earl intended to assassinate the king, or the king intended to assassinate the Earl, or whether any attempt at assassination on either side was meditated, are points which have been keenly contested. Several contemporary writers strongly asserted that the Earl was guilty, and painted in the deepest colouring the supposed circumstances of his imputed crime; while multitudes, at the same period, regarded their whole story as monstrously fictitious. Lord Hailes, in republishing the account inculpating the Earl, and published "by authority" in 1600, preparatory to his further observations upon it, regarded it as not worthy of credit. Dr. Robertson appears to believe that the Earl wished to secure the king's person for political purposes. Adamson, in the 'Muses Threnodie,' asserts that the king was the guilty party, and that he wished to get rid of two popular characters, whose family had long been hostile to his measures; and Adamson has been joined in opinion numerously by Scotchmen in general, and almost uniformly by the citizens of Perth. "The scrutiny," says Dr. Thomson, in the New Statistical Account, "which has been made into the circumstances of the case, leaves an impression unfavourable to his Majesty, which the ingenuity of his most powerful advocates has not been able to remove. His Majesty volunteered to give the city a very full and kindly expressed charter of confirmation of rights and privileges. This, it has been believed, was intended by him to weaken the people's hostility to him, occasioned by the catastrophe. To the same cause is ascribed his entering his name on the guildry-book as a burgess."

In 1623, three women, after being formally tried, and condemned in an assize of seven days' continuance, were strangled at the stake, and then burnt, for the imputed crime of witchcraft. The place where they and former victims of superstitious and sanguinary ignorance suffered death, is said to have been a hollow in the North Inch. In 1617, James VI., while on his royal tour through Scotland, visited Perth, and, agreeably to previous secret instructions, was received with adulatory poems and addresses, and with jejune and ridiculous pageants, which delighted the small-hearted pedant-king as much as they provoked the stare and incurred the contempt of every gentleman and peasant of common sense. For example, the skinners were instructed to "provide for the sword dance, the baxters for the Egyptian dance, and the schoolmaster and the bairns gud dance to his majesty;" and "anent the speche that is to be maid to his majestie," said a preparatory missive from the secret council at Edinburgh, "zou sall inform him whome you are to trust with that matter, that first in name of the town he mak his majestie welcome, and then, in sensible and good language, he sal sette forth his majesties awin praise, by innumerable comfortis and blessings, quhilk this country has haid baith in kirk and policie under his majesteis moist happie government,—and lait go far as modestie may permitt." [New Statistical Account.] In 1632, Charles I. visited the city, and was received and entertained in the same style of ineffable folly; but with the exquisitely ludicrous addition, that two tailors personated the city and the Tay, and performed before the king what courtesy called a poetic comedy. In 1644, after the battle of Tippermuir, Perth was taken possession of by the Marquis of Montrose. In 1651, Cromwell, after his victory near Burntisland, marched directly to Perth, found its gates shut against him, and purposed to besiege it; but, in consequence of a noisy and imposing bustle being kept up by stratagem within the walls, he imagined that a powerful military force were prepared to offer vigorous resistance, and he offered advantageous terms of capitulation, and was peacefully admitted. In 1715 and in 1745, as we formerly noticed, Perth was the head-quarters of the insurgent Jacobites. On the anniversary of George II.'s birth-day, while the Prince and his Highland army were still at Holyrood, a mob rose in Perth, placed guards at all the town's gates, took possession of the main guard, rung the fire-bell, and drew about 200 persons to join their enterprise; and they then sent a message to the Jacobite governor, requesting him immediately to deliver up to them arms and ammunition, and to withdraw from the town. The governor refused; they again rang the fire-bell: and hostilities commenced about two o'clock in the morning, and continued about three hours. The people fired upon the council-house from the heads of the lanes, from windows, and from behind stairs; so that the party within could not look out without the greatest hazard. Four of the mob were wounded; and one of the governor's party, an Irish captain in the French service, was killed, and three or four were wounded. To prevent any similar outbreak, 190 of the Prince's followers were added to the previous garrison.

Remarkable floods in the Tay inundated the town, and occasioned dismay and damage in the years 1210, 1621, 1740, 1773, and 1814. A notice of the earliest of these is given in our article on BERTHAR, and will sufficiently illustrate the disastrous character of the others. That appalling pestilence, the plague, visited and scourged the town in the years 1512, 1585–7, 1608, and 1645. An old manuscript volume, quoted by Dr. Thomson in the New Statistical Account, says, respecting its visitation in the last of these years: "Three thousand of the inhabitants died of it during that time, besides many who died afterwards, it not ceasing for several years, though not raging with such violence. It almost depopulated Perth; many houses in different places being shut up, which afterwards, in back parts, went to ruin; and what houses stood to the streets uninfected, were inhabited by few. Several houses were infected in a great degree to the front, and even some streets were entirely forsaken, particularly one between the church and the Meal-Vennel. And the inhabitants, being few in number, had no courage to carry on trade, or manufacture, and buildings, for many years."—Perth formerly gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Drummond; created Baron Drummond in 1488, and Earl of Perth in 1605. James, the 4th Earl, attached himself to the cause of James II. after the Revolution, and was created by him Duke of Perth; but he was outlawed by the established government, and dying in 1716, his two sons were attainted. The earldom is said to be represented by George Drummond, commonly called the Duke of Melfort, formerly a captain in the 93d regiment—the claimant of the earldom of Melfort, attainted in 1695; and it is claimed also by Mr. Thomas Drummond, a working collier, or pitman, at Pensher near Newcastle, who represents himself to be the grandson of General James Drummond, commonly called the Duke of Perth. The estates were restored in fee simple, in 1785, to James Drummond; and the British title of Lord Perth was revived in his person, but became dormant at the death of its first possessor. The only surviving child of this nobleman, the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond—who would be Countess of Perth were it a female peerage—was married, in 1807, to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

PERTHSHIRE, one of the largest, and, in all respects, most important counties of Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the kingdom, and connects the northern Highlands with the southern Lowlands, and the Highlands of the west with the Lowlands on the east. A small section of it, consisting of the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, and lying on the north side of the upper part of the frith of Forth, is dissevered from the main body, by the intervention of the counties of Clackmannan and Fife. This section is bounded, partly on the west and partly on the north, by Clackmannanshire; partly on the north, and wholly on the north-east and east, by Fifeshire; and wholly on the south and south-west, and partly on the west, by the frith of Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire. It lies at the nearest point, only 1¾ mile from the main body; and measures in extreme length from east to west 6¼ miles; and in extreme breadth from north to south 4½ miles. The rest, or body of the county, is bounded on the north-west by Inverness-shire; on the north by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire; on the east by Forfarshire; on the south-west by Fifeshire and Kinross-shire; on the south by Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire; on the south-west by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the west by Argyleshire. Its form is not very far from being a circle, upon a radius of about 30 miles, drawn from a centre a little north of Healnaddow, near the head of Glenalmond; but the outline is in many places jagged, and otherwise irregular; and where it touches Fifeshire and Stirlingshire, particularly the former, it makes long-continued, though not very deep recessions. The boundaries are, to a great extent, natural, and very boldly defined; yet over considerable distances they are quite artificial, and not a little capricious. From a point in the south-west, within about 3 miles of the head of Loch-Fyne, the longest arm of the frith of Clyde in Argyleshire, to a point at the base of Mount-Blair, between Glenshee and Glenisla, a distance of at least 117 miles, all over the west and the north, and part of the east, the boundary-line consists, with inconsiderable exceptions, of vast central summit-ranges,—the water-sheds of the most alpine and elongated mountain-chains of Scotland. The exceptions are at the points where the moor of Rannoch places Loch-Lydoch and the lochlet Lochanachly on the boundary with Argyleshire, and that at which a recession of the mountains conducts Loch-Ericht within the frontier of Badenoch. From Mount-Blair, the boundary-line follows, for 2 miles, the river Shee; it then, for 12 miles, alternately runs along secondary water-sheds, and the courses of nascent streams, till it falls upon the Isla, at the ruins of Airley-castle; it now follows the Isla down to the confluence with it of the Dean,—then, for 3½ miles, ascends the latter stream,—and then, for 27 or 28 miles, wends tortuously, and with whimsical deviations, and with hardly a mile of natural boundary, till it falls upon the frith of Tay at Invergowrie, 3 miles above Dundee. The boundary-line travels 11 miles up the frith of Tay, before recommencing on the south shore; and it thus occasions a deep incipient recession of the county from Fifeshire. After leaving the Tay, a little west of Mugdrum island, the line has a course of at least 36 miles before reaching the south-east extremity of the main body, at a point upon the South Devon, ¾ of a mile south of Solsgirth; but it moves with such sinuosities, and so capriciously, over most of the way, follows now the ridges, and now the rills of the Ochils, that it cannot be succinctly described. From the south-east extremity, it recedes nearly 5 miles due north, up the South Devon, across the Devon, and along a generally artificial path; it then proceeds 17 miles chiefly westward and partly south-westward, across the Ochils and Strathallan, guided most of the way by a range of heights, by a tributary of the Allan, and by the Allan itself, till, deviating from that river it falls upon the Forth, just at the confluence with it of the Teith. Except for cutting off a few farms in the parish of Kippen, immediately west of the cognominal village, and some others stretching from Gartmore through a hilly country toward Benlomond, —except for cutting off these, which belong to Perthshire, and lie on the south side of the river, the boundary-line now runs undeviatingly up the Forth, and its southern head-stream, the Duchray, till within 3¾ miles of Benlomond: and it then, for 6 miles, passes along a ridge of heights; it next, for 6 miles, crosses Loch-Arklet, and the upper part of Loch-Katrine, and runs up the northern head-water of the Forth nearly to its source; and it finally, for 7 miles, walks along the heights round the head of Loch-Lomond, crosses Glenfalloch at a point less than a mile north of that great lake, and passes up a tributary of the Falloch, through Lochanlarig, on to Crochrechan, the point whence we commenced our delineation.—The county lies between 56° 4′ and 56° 57′ north latitude; and between 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ longitude, west of Greenwich. Its extreme length from Invergowrie on the east, to the top of Benloi on the west, is 77 miles; and its extreme breadth from the boundary of the east forest of Athole, at the source of the Tilt on the north, to the frith of Forth at Culross on the south, is 68 miles. Its superficial extent, were its form quadrangular, would be 5,236 square miles; but, allowing for the rounding away of the angles, and for indentations, it may be estimated, in round numbers, at 5,000 square miles, or 4,068,640 English acres. These are the measurements of Dr. James Robertson, in his Agricultural View of Perthshire; but they are probably marred by considerable inaccuracies, and as regards the area, they profess to be mere approximations. Other measurements, given in Oliver and Boyd's Almanack, and copied into graver works, but evidently falling far within the truth, state the area at no more than 2,588 square miles, or 1,656,320 acres; and compute the distribution of it to be 500,000 cultivated acres, 550,000 uncultivated, and 606,320 unprofitable.

Perthshire was anciently divided into jurisdictions, or subordinate territories, which still retain their designations, but differ widely from the modern districts, which subdivide and facilitate administration. Monteith, in the south-west, was a stewartry, and, with the exception of the parish of Balquidder, comprehended all the territory lying west of the Ochils, and drained by the Forth and its tributaries. Breadalbane was, with all its dependencies, a bailiary, or separate jurisdiction of its earls, and comprehended the western division of the county, from the north-west boundary down to the south screen of Glendochart. Strathearn was a stewartry, and comprehended Balquidder, and all the country drained by the Earn and its tributaries. Methven was a separate regality, and comprehended a small territory round the site of the present village. Athole was also a separate, but, territorially, a very large regality; it was under the immediate jurisdiction of its dukes, who, at the same time, were hereditary sheriffs of whatever parts of the county were unrobbed of independency; and it comprehended all the north-western division of the present county, from the northern boundary down to the heights which overlook Dunkeld and Blairgowrie. The other ancient divisions, whose names continue to be in use, are Rannoch, a subdivision of Breadalbane, occupying its north-western or northern corner; Strathardle and Glenshee, subdivisions of Athole, along the courses respectively of the Ardle and the Shee; Stormont,



A Fullarton & Co London & Edinburgh

a beautiful band of country of about 7 miles broad, extending from the Ericht and the Isla to the vicinity of Dunkeld; Gowrie, a district on the eastern frontier from Stormont to the frith of Tay; and Perth Proper, a portion of Strathtay and its screens from Stormont to the congress of Strathearn and the Carse of Gowrie. These divisions include the whole county except the detached district of Culross and Tulliallan.—Since the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, the sheriff-depute exercises rule over all the county, and appoints two substitutes, the one of whom resides at Perth, and the other at Dunblane. By an act of parliament passed in 1795, extending the jurisdiction of justices-of-peace in determining causes for the recovery of small debts, the county is divided into the 10 districts of Perth, Dunkeld, Blairgowrie, Weem, Auchterarder, Culross, Crieff, Dunblane, Carse of Gowrie, and Cupar-Angus.

The county, in a general view, has a prevailingly south-eastern declination or exposure. While about the region of the Moor of Rannoch, it receives one or two inconsiderable streams from the west, it nowhere sends in that direction even a rill in return; and except at the Moor and at Loch-Ericht, it is stupendously walled up along all the far-stretching west and the far-stretching north, by alpine ramparts, which form the grandest water-shed in Scotland, and an almost impervious barrier against any sort of intercommunication. The streams, and the general slope of the country, coming down from these soaring mountain enclosures, decline now southward and now eastward, but averagely toward the south-east. A band of country along the south, possessing a mean breadth of about 11 miles, but suffering vast deductions from the indentation of Fife and Kinross, and the interventions of Clackmannan and Stirling, is sectioned off from the rest of the county, by a line of water-shed, at first lofty, but afterwards of gentle elevation, which extends from Bencharra on the west to Coalridge hill among the Ochils on the east, and forms the south screen successively of Glenfalloch, Glendochart, Glenogle, Glenartney, and Strathearn. Excepting a nook on the south-west, of about 30 square miles, which is drained by the Falloch toward Loch-Lomond, the whole country north of this line is the vast, the varied, the beautifully intricate, and the exquisitely scenic, basin of the monarch-river of Britain,—the majestic Tay and its noble tributaries. As the Earn sweeps away to the east on a line parallel to the southern water-shed, and at but a brief distance from it, a mere ribbony belt of the basin declines toward the north, while incomparably the greater expanse of it follows in its dip the south-easterly declination of the Tay. All the band of country which is sectioned off from the Tay's basin belongs to the basin of the Forth; and nearly the whole of it takes its declination from the south-easterly course of the Teith and the upper Devon, and the southerly course of the Allan.—But Perthshire is affected in its climate more by relative position than by interior declination. Situated in the zone where the Highlands melt down into the Lowlands, at nearly equal distances from the German ocean and the Atlantic, it possesses a medium heat between the temperatures respectively of the northern and the southern counties, and experiences all the varieties of climate which belong to both the eastern and the western coasts. Easterly winds bring rain and unsettled weather on Gowrie, Stormont, Glenshee, and Strathardle, while the weather is dry and serene in Breadalbane; westerly winds waft the clouds of the Atlantic over Monteith, Breadalbane, and Rannoch, while not a drop of rain falls on the east; and the two classes of winds so strive for the mastery in the interior, and are so disburdened of their loads by the attractive power of mountain-ranges on the frontier, as very often to have little dominion, and small moistening influence about the region of Methven, Monzie, Dull, and Dunkeld. The climate of extensive localities is powerfully affected also by the peculiar configuration of the surfaces, and the mutual positions of adjacent mountain-ranges, and intermediate valleys. The westerly winds, for example, which sail along the Grampians, almost due east, till they arrive at the bold headland between Drummond-castle and the house of Braco, instead of continuing their course in the same direction over the flat country of Strathearn, for the most part cross south-east to the Ochils at Gleneagles, or north-east to the hills behind Crieff and Fowlis; and, in the same way, the westerly winds, guided by the mountain-ridge which separates Glenlochy from Glendochart, and terminates at the village of Killin, rarely continue their course eastward along the opening made by Loch-Tay and its vale, but for the most part assume either a northerly course toward the hills above Finlarig, or a southerly one toward those above Achmore. Northerly winds —which, in most parts of the island, blow with penetrating and chilly keenness—are powerfully mollified over a large part of Perthshire by the same heights which give it a southerly exposure,—the vast broad alpine range along the northern frontier, the Ochil hill-screen of the Carse of Gowrie, and the long ridge which separates from each other the basins of the Tay and the Forth. According to observations continued during five consecutive years, westerly winds have been found to prevail during from 165 to 220 days in the year; fair weather from 189 to 250 days; rain from 95 to 141; and frost from 11 to 66. The mean height of the barometer has been found, during three consecutive years, to range between 29·59, and 29·71; and the mean height of the thermometer between 41 and 42½. The annual quantity of rain during five years of observation, varied between 31·45 inches and 38·4. The climate, on the whole, is so mild, that, even in some valleys of the Grampians, barley has been reaped in good order nine weeks after being sown. These results were ascertained partly at Meigle, in the extreme east, and partly at Coldoch in Menteith, on the south-west.

The mountain-rampart which runs along the north is a main part, and contains some of the bulkiest forms, and some of the most towering summits, of that vast alpine range, the greatest in Scotland, which extends from Ben-Nevis on the west, to Mount-Battock on the east, and thence forks off into diminished lines to the German ocean at Stonehaven and the mouth of the Dee; and so stern and resistful is it, that only at three points over its great extent,—at the heads respectively of the Shee, the Bruar, and the Garry,—have military roads been drilled through its high and terrific passes. The rampart which towers aloft along the west is a chief part of the continuous range which, second in importance only to the former, extends from the Moor of Rannoch away southward by the peaks of Arroquhar to the extremity of the peninsula of Cowal. The Moor of Rannoch intervenes between the commencement of the one range and the transit of the other, and presents at the boundary on the north-west a lugubriously waste table-land or huge upland plain, lying about 1,000 feet above sea-level. From the two continuous ramparts along the boundaries, and from the inner edge of Rannoch Moor, ridges run direct into the interior, going off at right angles with the boundaries, southward from the north, south-eastward from Rannoch, and eastward from the west; and, in a general view, they are spreading, and agglomorated, at their

commencement,—they attenuate in breadth, and diminish in altitude, during their progress,—and they now thin out, or form concentrations, so as to merge two or even three ridges into one,—now make mutual recessions, so as to enclose ample expanses of lowland,—and now send off spurs and protuberances, and oblique elongations, so as to cover a district with an almost confused assemblage of heights. In a few instances, also, as in the marked and magnificent one of Schichallion, mountains tower solitarily up from the plains formed by the recesses of the ridges. All these heights, from the boundaries inwards, wear the general and unmeaning name of Grampians; and over the whole of their aggregately slow and sublimely undulating descent to the interior, they lie within the Highlands, and form, with their valleys and gorges and retreats, at once the strongest, the most varied, and in every respect the most distinctive and fascinating section of that vast and very diversified territory. Among their very numerous and grand summits, Ben-Lawers lifts its peak 4,015 feet above sea-level; Ben-More, 3,903; Schichallion, 3,564; Beniglo, 3,724; Benledi, 3,009; Ben-Venue, 3,000; and Ben-Chonzie, in Strathearn, 2,922. The mountains are, in general, enormous lumpish piles, broad in their bases, and heavy in their features; yet, in many instances, they are steep in ascent, sharp in outline, very diversified in form, and both striking and peculiar in the erosions, protuberances, or deep fissures of their surface. Most of them exhibit bare and utterly weather-worn summits; and, in the region below the crowning one where the rock breaks the surface, and claims in its nakedness a sturdy and savage ascendency, they are generally covered with a moorish soil, so comparatively rich as to be greatly superior to that of most upland tracts in England, and three or four times better than that of the eastern moorlands of Yorkshire. Their lower declivities, and, in some cases, even their middle zones, are very extensively green with emerald sward, or bosky and warmly tinted with a profusion of copses and plantation. The valleys which wind among their lines, and their recesses, though bearing a small proportion to the aggregate measurements of the Highland area in which they lie, are, for the most part, both more extensive and more fertile than the valleys at the foot of the mountains which advance northward from Northumberland into Scotland, along the eastern border of Dumfries-shire. The contrast which the luxuriance and the warmth of these recluse valleys exhibit to the barrenness and the coldness of the snow-wreathed or cloud-capped elevations which environ them, flings a charm upward to the chilliest part of the landscape, renders them extremely refreshing to the eye of a stranger, and dresses them into fine keeping with whatever woods may dangle in loveliness upon the lower declivities.—About two-thirds of the whole county, from Loch-Ericht or the Moor of Rannoch south-eastward, is comprehended in the Grampian or Highland region. But as an approach is made to the low country, the mountains lose much of their sternness, the valleys considerably expand, summits are less generally bare, and declivities more frequently glide off into hanging plains; and eventually the Highlands, disclosing themselves through a long series of vastly magnificent portals, come exulting out in dresses of opulence and surpassing beauty, which well befit the scene and the occasion of their union with the Lowlands.—Nearly at right angles with the opening valleys, and with the terminating headlands of the ranges which separate them, runs from south-west to north-east across the whole of the county, what concurrent geographical nomenclature describes as STRATHMORE: see that article. Yet the notion of a great plain, lying along the base of the frontier rampart of the Highlands, applies better, or with less violence, to the whole extent, of what is geographically termed Strathmore, than to the section of it which lies within Perthshire. Our description of the low grounds here, or of the upper frontier of the Lowlands, within the county, must be more particular. The most southerly of all the Highland valleys suddenly expands and flattens down at Gartmore, 18 miles above Stirling, into a level strath, a broad band of carse ground; and this strath,—the luxuriant, wheat-bearing vale of the Forth,—after quite leaving the overshadowing flank of any spur of the Grampians, sweeps along all the remaining part of the southern boundary of the county, so far as it lies upon the Forth. Strathallan, or the rich broad vale of the Allan, goes off from this plain in a north-eastward direction, at points opposite the parish of Stirling; and till it is closed up by the long low ridge from east to west, which separates the basin of the Forth from that of the Tay, it might very literally be understood as part of the largely defined Strathmore. STRATHEARN [which see] opens from among the Grampians on a line parallel with the vale of the Forth, and in a style of kindred suddenness and expansion; and, while the greatest of the openings which spread out in Lowland fulness after debouching from the Highlands,—while, also, extending due eastward all the way to the Tay, at a point very near the northern extremity of the boundary with Fifeshire,—it contributes not its length, but its breadth, to the continuation of the alleged great plain along the base of the Highland frontier. Another low ridge, similar to that which flanks the south side of Strathearn, at first mountainous and rugged, but afterwards gentle and undulating, now divides the feeders of the Earn from those of the Almond, and once more interrupts the strict continuousness of Strathmore. But beyond this ridge, or from Methven north-eastward to the boundary at Meigle, the undoubted Strathmore, a well defined plain across the ribs and inlets of the Highlands, stretches along in richly cultivated luxuriance, and includes the low grounds of Methven, Perth Proper, Stormont, and Upper Gowrie. The various plains and valleys which, as strung together thus, compose a broad band of Lowland frontier, are exceedingly various in the breadth of contribution which they make to the consecutive 'great strath;' and are better and more justly understood, if considered seriatim as the vale of the Tay, encroaching far on the Highlands, and coming out directly to the east; the vale of the Teith, coming down south-eastward, and losing itself in the former, very soon after becoming Lowland; the vale of the Allan, sweeping round south-westward and southward, invaded by Grampian detachments, and compelled by them to have comparatively unexpansive limits; the vale of the Earn, making an early conquest over the Highlands, and extending away eastward in a long broad march of freedom from mountain control; the vale of the Almond, breaking away from the choking grasp of the Grampians above Buchanty, spreading itself out in a sheet of verdure, around Methven, and extending strictly parallel to Strathearn; the vale of the Tay, coming down south-eastward and southward, in extreme magnificence of landscape, long maintaining dubiousness of character between Highland grandeur and Lowland amenity, and eventually sweeping along in undulations, or otherwise incessant changes of valley contour; the vale of the Lunan, the brilliant district of Stormont, with its chain of fine lochlets, its sheets of forest, and its expanse of tumulated plain, extending south-eastward parallel to the left bank of the Tay, from the vicinity of Dunkeld; and the vale of the Isla

coming down south-westward from the boundary, and blending the undoubted section of the Strathmore of Perthshire with the far-extending and distinctly marked Strathmore district of Forfarshire.—Along the south-east skirt or margin, of this concatenation of vales, extend the Ochil and the Sidlaw hills,—the former from the side of the strath of Forth, a little below Stirling, to the Tay at Abernethy; and the latter from Kinnoul-hill, 6 or 7 miles farther up the Tay, and on the opposite bank, to the eastern boundary of the county: see Ochils and Sidlaws. The Ochils have the whole of their water-shed or summit-range in Perthshire; they are sectioned off from it at their south-west end solely by the intrusions of the counties of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Fife; they rear aloft in it some of their grandest summits, and their most metalliferous piles; and in their far march north-eastward, they give but their skirts and their lower declivities to the shores of Fife and Kinross. The Sidlaws, till they pass the frontier, into the conterminous county, are wholly within Perthshire; they section off the rich district of the Carse of Gowrie from the broad plain of Strathmore; and they claim various detached and straggling hills, among the most noted of which is the celebrated Dunsinnan. —The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaws and the frith of Tay, differs from every other part of the county, except part of Strathearn, and the band of carse lands along the Forth, in being nearly a dead level, singularly opulent in its soil, highly fructiferous over every square foot of its surface, and athwart all its expanse an uninterrupted scene of the most luxuriant cultivation.

The scenery of Perthshire, as has been partially hinted, and as can scarcely fail to be inferred from the general contour of the country, is surprisingly varied, and almost uniformly rich; and, in its gross amount, if estimated by the number of first-rate pictures, or distinctive and individualized groupings which it contains, is probably quite equal to that of all the rest of gorgeously scenic Scotland. In close landscapes, especially, or in those which concentrate a thousand attractions within the winding of a glen, or the recess of a hill-range, it is peculiarly rich. In extensiveness of view, too, combined with surpassing beauty, and with all those properties which produce the most exquisite thrills of delight, what can surpass the visions from the hills of Moncrieff and Demyat? Scenery occurs of every extent, from the largest panorama which can be intelligently surveyed, to the smallest miniature which can be compressed into a nook,—of every class, from the sublimely wild or romantic, to the softly champaign and beautiful,—and of every style, from the sternest or most nakedly magnificent, to the fullest of amenities and lusciousness and ornament. Though all such striking combinations of marine and mountain landscape are awanting, as form the grand attraction of the western Highlands, they are very abundantly, and somewhat in their own style, compensated by large lacustrine, and sometimes isleted sheets of water, screened by heights which, for alpine altitude and boldness of contour, and romance of dress, may challenge comparison with any in the west. Excepting only that of Loch-Lomond, nearly all the really fine lake-scenery of Scotland occurs in Perthshire; and without any exception whatever, the county's aggregate blendings of mountain and wood and water, into pictures of magnificence and romance, are quite unmatched, as to either extent or effect, in any other district of Britain. Who that gazes upon the type of all glorious things which bursts upon the eye at Killin, or at the debouch from the Trosachs, will ever again speak in superlatives of the brilliantly pretty Derwent-water, or the calmly beautiful Windermere, or the sullenly pleasant Ulles-water, or any select sheet or point whatever of the Westmoreland lakes? Then, as to river scenery, where but in Perthshire shall be found such tumultuous assemblages of rocky eminences, all of whimsical and fantastic form, shagged over with trees and shrubs, and grouped in the very confusion of boskiness and romance, with wondrous overshadowing hill-screens, as occurs at the Trosachs, at the head of Strathearn, and on the river Rannoch? or such closely approaching and sheer alpine descents, bringing down sheets of forest from the clouds, and standing with their bases on the margin of rapids and cataracts, as in the glens of the Tummel and the Tilt? or such uninterrupted series of distinctive landscape, ever varying, in all styles, now close and now expanding, playfully and almost whimsically various, in the disposal of a profusion of wood at first Highland, afterwards and long debateably Highland and Lowland, and eventually subsiding into the most luscious and ornate champaign, as occur along Strathtay? or such tremendous defiles, such protuberances of hill almost in contact with hill, lifting a passenger into mid-air, sending down walls of rock tufted with scanty shrubs, to a dark chasm below, and suspending objects in dreadful giddiness over an impetuous rush and a deafening roar of a wild stream careering in darkness below, as occur at the passes of Killiecrankie, Leney, Spittal of Glenshee, Coheilg, and Aberfoil? But to go on specifying even classes of singular and arresting landscape, and especially classes of all that scenery which finely blends the grand and the beautiful, would be to write very far beyond our disposable limits. We shall, however, present the reader with the remarks of a most intelligent but anonymous tourist on the Highland scenery of this county:—"We have visited many parts of Scotland, but if we were to select a district to which we would give the name of the Scottish Arcadia, it would be the Highlands of Perthshire. We beg to remind our readers that Arcadia was not only a pastoral, but generally a rugged country, whose charms consisted in sweet wooded valleys, enclosed among lofty mountains and precipices; and such, precisely, is the country we allude to. From the one extremity of the journey to the other, the traveller will find an unbroken line of ornamental plantations, with the exception of 5 or 6 miles in the pass of Glen Ogle, which leads from Earn to Loch-Tay. The form and appearance of a Highland valley is pretty generally known. The bottom consists of an alluvial plain, a quarter or half-a-mile broad, with a surface which is almost a dead-level, and with its margin not melting insensibly into the slopes of the heights, but sharp and well-defined. Through this plain, the river flows sometimes along the side, rarely along the middle, but often winding across it in many a meander. Above the first or lowest bottom, at some places may be seen the remains of a second, a third, and even a fourth, in the form of terraces, with the same flat appearance, the one terrace rising sometimes six feet, and sometimes twenty, forty, or sixty, above the other. The lowest of these plains has the appearance of a meadow, and as the subsoil is entirely gravel, it is generally dry, and bears good crops of corn. The hills above partake of the same character, and in the very deep valleys these comprise the whole of the arable land. But when the declivities of the mountains are moderate, the alluvial soil, that is to say, the coating of gravel, sometimes extends 100 to 200 feet (of perpendicular height) above the river bottom, and the plough generally follows it to its upper extremity. When standing on one side of a valley, the eye can trace with ease the boundary of the alluvial soil on the other, both by the smoothness of its surface, and the crops of corn or hay which it bears.

Where the rock consists of clay-slate, mica-slate, or limestone, the natural grasses ascend two, three, or four hundred feet higher on the sides of the mountain; and heath, mixed with coarse and wiry grass, occupies all above to the summit, except where the bare rock is exposed. In mountains of granite and quartz rock, the heath descends a good deal lower. In the district we have been describing, the wood is variously distributed along the bottom and sides of the valley. In the bottom where the ground is valuable, it is seen in narrow belts, or running in slender lines like hedgerows, with here and there an ornamental clump covering a few acres. The braes immediately above the bottom, when too steep for the plough, are sometimes entirely covered by copsewood, and at other times by large timber, comprising most of the trees which succeed in the Lowlands. The Scotch fir occupies a higher situation, and is seen disputing the ground with the hardy heath, sometimes, we believe, at the height of 1,500 feet above the sea. In the bottom lands at Dunkeld and Taymouth, gigantic limes, elms, and beeches, are to be found, which we imagine would not yield the palm of beauty or grandeur to anything that England produces. Some of the subordinate hills rising 1,000 feet above the valleys, are entirely covered with pines. It is this abundance of wood, scattered over the bottoms and sides of the valleys, and often covering the smaller hills, which constitutes the great charm of the scenery. It takes away that appearance of bleakness and desolation which naked mountain masses present; and it adds richness, grace, and softness, to a landscape whose sole character otherwise would be that of stern grandeur. The lower and wooded part of the valley, with its glassy lake or murmuring stream, breathes the very essence of rural beauty; and a new charm is thrown over it by the rampart of rugged mountains which enclose it, and suggest at once ideas of shelter, seclusion, and sublimity. The distance from the top of the one enclosing ridge to that of the other, is seldom less than 2 miles, or more than 5 or 6; but in nearly all cases the bends and turns of the mountains also shut in the valley to the eye in the direction of its length, and thus give each section of it the appearance of being a sweet little pastoral world within itself. The passes where the mountains approach very near to one another, have a beauty and a grandeur quite peculiar. Dr. Clarke, we think, compares the pass of Killiecrankie to the celebrated Vale of Tempe."

The waters of Perthshire, both lakes and streams, are so fully noticed in their respective alphabetical places, that here we need only name and classify them. The lakes of the first class as to size are, Tay, Earn, and Rannoch, in Breadalbane; Ericht, on the boundary with Inverness-shire; and Katrine, in Monteith. The second class lakes are Lydoch, on the boundary with Argyleshire; Garry, between Rannoch and Athole; Tummel, in Athole; Vennachoir, Monteith, and Lubnaig, in Monteith; and Voil, in Balquidder. Of numerous lakes of third class size, the most noticeable are Lyon and Dochart, in Breadalbane: Tilt, in Athole; Ard, Achray, and Chon, in Monteith; Doine, in Balquidder; Turret, in Strathearn; Freuchie, in Glenqueich; and Ordie, Lows, Butterstone, Cluny, and Drumellie, in Stormont.—The Forth, as we have seen, traces much of the southern boundary, and drains all the territory lying south of Strathearn. Its only noticeable tributaries on the side of Perthshire, are the Goody, the Teith, the Allan, the Devon, and the South Devon. —The Tay, as it drains all the country between the south screen of Strathearn and the northern boundary of the country, draws its waters in numerous and converging streams toward a great central channel. The Earn, its tributary along Strathearn, brings to it the Lednock, the Ruchil, the Turret, the Powaffray, the Machony, the Shaggy, the Ruthven, the May, and the Farg. The lake whence the main stream of the Tay issues, and that main stream itself, receive the Fillan, the Dochart, the Lochy, the Lyon, the Tummel, the Bran, the Isla, the Ordie, the Shochie, and the Almond; and of these the Lyon brings to it the Glenmore,—the Tummel brings the Gouir, the Ericht, the Rannoch, the Garry,—and, through the last, the Edendon, the Endor, the Feachory, the Erachkie, the Bruar, the Tarff, and the Tilt, —the Bran brings the Freuchie,—and the Isla brings the Shee, the Ardle, the Erochd, and the Lunan.— Of various mineral waters in the county, the most celebrated for medicinal properties are the wells of Pitcaithly.—In all the hilly districts, spring water is not only plenteous, but of the finest quality, descending from fountains in the face of rocks or mountains, in streams as pure as crystal; but in the level parts of Monteith, in the Carse of Gowrie, and in a few other localities of similar physical complexion, it is both scarce and of inferior quality. While, in consequence of the flatness of the districts, streams are rare, and springs are stinted, a dry season speedily carries off by evaporation all such water as exists, occasioning nauseous and pestiferous exhalations from putrid ditches; and a wet season converts the whole surface into a miry expanse, renders every foot-print of man or beast a receptacle of water, and, but for the relief of the surface by drainage, would speedily occasion an appalling rifeness of agues, rheumatisms, and other intermittent diseases.—Though the county is strictly inland, it stretches sufficiently far along the navigable parts of the Tay and the Forth, to enable the inhabitants of Perth, of the Carse of Gowrie, and of the Culross and Tulliallan district, to conduct a considerable sea-ward trade.

The mineralogy of the county, though abundantly rich in the estimation of the scientific student, possesses comparatively small importance in the eye of the economist. The series of hill-chains along the south-east margin of the largely defined Strathmore, forms a barrier in the interior, or on the Highland side, of which coal has never been found. Every effort has been made to effect a discovery beyond this vast natural dyke, but hitherto without any probability of success. Coal has been wrought for ages at Culross, and it occurs in abundance in all the small districts south-east of the Ochils; and thence it is sent to the west end of Strathearn, to Strathallan, and to part of Monteith and Breadalbane, but to no other part of the county. The Carse of Gowrie, and the town and vicinity of Perth, are supplied with coal up the Tay, from the south coast of Fife, and from England; Strathmore Proper, and the eastern part of Strathearn, are supplied by inland carriage from the ports of Dundee and Perth; and nearly all the Highland districts are entirely dependent for fuel upon peats, and the periodical clearing of copses, enjoying from the two sources quite enough of material for all culinary and domestic purposes, but receiving it with such vicissitudes as often occasion great distress, and with such expenditure of labour as very extensively squanders away in processes upon the mosses and the thickets what is unsubtractedly required for the working and culture of land.—Limestone was early discovered, and much used, as a building cement, in many parts of the county, especially toward the Highland districts, and came in the place of sea-shells; but, as a manure, it continued to be unknown till the last century, and did not come into general use till the century was far advanced. According to a law of adaptations which more or less potently is exhibited in every department and detail

of the Creator's works, limestone, where the soil is of an inferior staple, exists in abundance, and, where the soil is superior, lies remote, and can be procured only at a great expense. Inexhaustible rocks of it, uniformly of a grey colour, occur in Rannoch, Glenlyon, the southern part of Breadalbane, and the west end of Loch-Earn. A beautiful limestone, of the density of marble, of a blue ground, and finely variegated with streaks of white, occurs at Callander and at Aberfoil. Marble of superior quality, and much beauty, at once of a fine green, of a light grey, and of a pure white colour, is found likewise in Glentilt; and thence, as well as from the former places, has been exported to a great distance, as a material for fancy ornaments and architectural embellishments. Limestone quarries have been worked in Port-of-Menteith, in Glenartney, in Strathardle, and in Glenshee; but, in general, they were rendered uncompensating by the dearth of fuel. Extensive limeworks are maintained in Stormont from inexhaustible supplies of material on the south side of Loch-Cluny. Lime has also been burnt in Cargill and Longforgan; but in these, and other places, it is much limited by scarcity of fuel. Though limestone is unknown throughout Strathearn, and the country around Perth, the farmers purchase it at very high prices at the harbours, and carry it far into the interior.—Ironstone exists in abundance in the coal-field of the district south-east of the Ochils.—Large beds of fire-clay occur on the estate of Blair-castle, and other places in the vicinity of Culross. Roofing slates, some of a purple colour, some of an azure blue, and some of a muddy brown complexion along the cutters, are extensively quarried in the Highlands. Breccia, or plum-pudding stone,—consisting of a great variety of small and different-coloured stones, firmly cemented by a brown basis, and so compact as to form a very durable building material,—occurs in the vicinity of Drummond-castle, in Strathearn, around Callander in Monteith, and appears to extend south-west to Dumbartonshire. Sandstone, of very prime quality for building, has long and extensively been quarried, both for home use and for exportation, at Longannat on the Forth, and at Kingoodie in the Carse of Gowrie. Copper occurs among the southern Ochils. Lead has been extensively mined at Tyndrum; and it occurs also at Benledi, near Callander, and at Glenlyon in Breadalbane. Shell marl abounds in Stormont, and has been plentifully used; and in Strathearn, it was of later discovery, is less abundantly, and has been less highly appreciated. Boulders of the sulphate of barytes, each about the size of an egg, occur in the bed of the Shaggy in Strathearn.—The prevailing rocks in all the Highlands of Perthshire are mica-slate, gneiss, clay-slate, chlorite-slate, some varieties of hornblende-slate, with occasional beds of quartz, and some patches of granite. Mica-slate alone forms the entire mass of some of the monarch mountains, such as Ben-Lawers and Ben-Voirlich. A narrow tract of clay-slate may be traced north-eastward, along the lower edge of the Grampians, from boundary to boundary of the county, and, in one uninterrupted sweep, comes up from Gareloch in Dumbartonshire, and passes on to Stonehaven in Kincardineshire. A bed of limestone —furnishing some of those local supplies which we have noticed as quarried—extends from Leney, near Callander, north-eastward, quite to the extremity of the county, and passes on to Braemar. Greywacke, frequently running into sandstone, a coarse red conglomerate, and hornblende porphyry, composes most of those isolated hills which, in several localities, aggregate in crowds at the foot of the Grampians, and impart to the landscape an aspect of tangledness and picturesque confusion. A red sandstone, generally regarded as the old red, seems to lie beneath very nearly the whole of the large defined Strathmore, occupying all the Lowlands between the Grampians on the one side, and the Ochils and the Sidlaws on the other, and extending from the Forth to the boundary with Meigle. Sandstone, also pronounced to be the old red, but containing fossils, some curious specimens have engaged the attention of the most learned geologists, lies beneath the Carse of Gowrie. The geognostic features of the Ochils and the Sidlaws are noticed in the articles on these hill-ranges. Trap-dikes are comparatively unextensive, and where they do occur, consist principally of greenstone.

The soils of Perthshire are so endlessly varied, and run so much into one another, that they can with as much difficulty be perfectly separated as the blending colours of the rainbow; yet, for all the purposes of general description of their intrinsic nature, and of proximate calculation as to how far they severally prevail, they may be reduced to the six classes of clay, haugh, loam, till, sand or gravel, and moss or moor.—Along the Forth, from the bridge of Gartmore to the bridge of Allan, a tract of 18 miles, all the flat land is a deep stiff clay, of various degrees of fertility, the blue being generally more fertile than the yellow. In the Carse of Gowrie, all the flat land—which constitutes immensely the larger portion of the district—is a deep rich clay; and while the summits of the different swells, which run diagonally down the Carse toward the frith, are covered with a loam which is supposed to lie on iron ore, the skirts of the swells have a reddish-coloured soil, which possesses some affinity to clay, and which, owing to its having formerly been used for constructing the houses of the lower orders, bears the provincial name of mortar. From the bridge of Forteviot on the Earn, to the confluence of that river with the Tay, extends a tract of pale brown clay, modified by some fresh water deposits, and by the effects of prolonged tillage. At Gogar and Menstrie, on the Devon, occurs a small tract altogether similar to this in Strathearn. In some places about Cupar Grange, there is a strong stiff mould, which appears to be a deep till transmuted by georgical improvement, and which has more affinity to clay than to any other description of soil. On the banks of the Isla, particularly about Bendochy, clay prevails over several pendicles of land; but, wherever it has been much overflown by the river, it has received large deposits of fine sediment, and has been mixed up with it into a soil of great fertility. About the town of Perth, in Strathtay, below Dunkeld, and in various limited localities throughout the Lowlands of the county, are pendicles of rich soil more or less thoroughly argillaceous,—clay either in a comparatively native state, or partially transmuted by manures and by the deposits of streams.—Haugh soil, or the fructiferous crust of flat stream-washed lands, formed by the fresh water deposition, of the finest and most attenuated particles of earth, necessarily varies in quality with its deepness and with the nature of the materials of which it is composed. Much haugh land occurs on the Earn, wherever the river occasionally flows beyond its ordinary channel,—on the Powis,—on the Allan,—on the Goodie,—on the Devon below Dollar,—in various parts of Balquidder and Callander,—at Killin,—and in such portions of Glendochart, Glenfillan, Glenlochy, and other districts, as are frequently overflowd by their streams. On the Isla, where it holds a westerly course, the haughs are uncommonly rich and extensive; on various parts of the long course of the Tay, especially for some miles before it receives the Isla, they are considerable; and at the mouth of the Ericht, and at the west end of Loch-Tummel, they are of very noticeable extent.—Loam, or soil of

any natural variety, which has been worked up by long tillage and rich manuring into a fertile vegetable mould, is, in most situations, so greatly interspersed with other soils, that notices of its occurrence, unless they would be insufferably minute, must be very general. A fine bank of loamy soil, of considerable length, extends from Rednock-house to Blair-Drummond. A long tract of loam, interspersed in different places with till or clay, extends behind the haughs of Strathearn; and a stripe of fine loam stretches behind the haughs of the Wester Pow from Methven to Innerpeffrey. The same class of soil occurs often, though not in continuous tracts, around Kier, Muthill, Auchterarder, Dunning, and many other places. Loamy soil prevails in all the district between Dunkeld and Perth, especially southward from Auchtergaven; and it occupies a large area, but is various in colour and quality throughout Strathmore Proper, or the vale of the Isla. A rich mould, loose and tender, which easily yields to the plough, covers nearly all the south-east face of the Sidlaws.—On the declivities of by far the greater part of the hills, a strong stiff till abounds. A poor kind of till covers all the north face of the Ochils, from Dunblane to Abernethy, a tract of at least 20 miles. A wet, unkindly till, skirts all the moor between the vales of the Teith and the Forth, and terminates only a few miles above the junction of the rivers; and it also covers a large extent of land on both sides of Menteith-loch. A cold, deep, spouty till soil occupies the north-west brow of the Sidlaws, and, in general, has a prevailing place on the northern declivities of hills. A red kind of till, quite superior in quality to most which occurs, and capable of high cultivation, is found around Auchterarder and Dunning, and covers the face of a bank above the public road from Methven to Ferntown, and carpets many considerable patches of sloping land which lie upon rocks, easily pulverized by the alternate action of frost and thaw, and of rain and wind. A pale-coloured till, more barren and more difficult to be drained than the red, and the most reluctant of all the Perthshire soils to reward the labours of the husbandman, spreads over the face of most of the schistose hills which are porous with springs, and not very abrupt in descent, and may be observed on both sides of the Allan, at Kinbuck, in the glen of Condie, in the upper grounds of Culross and Tulliallan, in the hollows among the Sidlaws, in Glenshee, Glenquiech, Glenalmond, and less or more on the lower declivities of hills in all the glens of the Highlands. An uncommonly rich tilly soil, consisting chiefly of calcareous matter, occurs in some parts of the Highlands, superincumbent on limestone rock, whence it derives its excellence.—Light free soil, easily pulverized, and consisting principally of sand or gravel, is the most frequent in Perthshire. This soil prevails in all the valleys north of Alyth, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld, and west of Crieff, Callander, and Gartmore, except where, at the confluence of streams, or in parts subject to inundation, haughs have been formed, or on the sloping face of hills where the soil is spouty, or on the confines of moors, where the soil is a mixture of peat earth: and it occurs in considerable tracts at the head of the Allan, along the Machony, at the foot of the Ruthven and the May, near Muthill, round the moor of Orchill, on both sides of the Almond in Monzie, at Crieff, at Monivaird, from Doune to Callander, betwixt Cupar-Angus and Meigle, betwixt Scone and Cargill, north and west of Auchtergaven on one side of the Tay, and in the neighbourhood of Delvin on the other, on the ridge of high ground between the Pow and the Earn, and in parts of the parishes of Rattray, Blairgowrie, Muckart, and Glendevon. Land with this soil is, for the most part, altogether incapable of being constantly cropped with grain, but yields excellent green crops, and makes good returns in grass.—Mosses of various dimensions of various depths, and of various degrees of firmness, corresponding to the time they have had for acquiring solidity, expand on some parts of almost every flat, and on not a few slopes of the higher hills. In the Highlands, they are so frequent that to enumerate them would be intolerably irksome. In the Lowlands, they may be viewed as concentrating all their interest in the famous Flanders Moss in the vale of the Forth, originally computed at 10,000 acres, but the scene of those novel, remarkable, and extensive georgical operations which have worked the localities of Blair-Drummond and Kincardine into supereminent fame among reclaimers of waste lands. Moorland, or a thin stratum of moss superincumbent on gravel or sand, occurs in the moor of Orchill, computed to be about 10,000 acres; the Sheriff Moor, computed to be about two-thirds of that extent; the moor of Dollary, stretching eastward to the vicinity of Perth; the moor of Methven; the moor of Thorn, south of Dunkeld; the moor of Alyth, very extensive; the moor around Dunsinnan, both broad and long; and some moor on the high grounds of Culross, and at Dalganross, Doune, and Callander. But a large aggregate area of these lands has been the scene of spirited improvements, and now continues moorland only in name.

The proprietors of Perthshire are of all the different ranks of landowners known in Britain, from the nobleman of vast possessions, to the peasant owner of a few roods. The commoners are distinguished above those of most counties by the extent of their property, the excellence of their education, the polish of their manners, the enlargedness of their views, and the warmth and enlightenment of their love of country. Those among them who are not engaged in the arduous duties of legislation, government, law, or military affairs, for the most part live upon their estates, and show a pleasure in embellishing their residence, ornamenting their grounds, and superintending or inciting operations of improvement by their tenants. Estates, as in most of Scotland, consist, as to their tenure, of superiorities or baronial rights, reserved under the name of feu-duties, or of the gross possession of landed property, which is either freehold, or held in feu from a superior. A great proportion of the county is freehold; yet many of the small proprietors hold in feu. The boundaries of estates in the Highlands are principally brooks, the water-shed of mountains, and strong stone-walls without mortar, provincially called dry stone-dykes; and, in the Lowlands, substantial walls of quarried stone, open ditches of such width as to prevent the depredations of cattle, and fences of hedge and ditch, with flanking lines or belts of plantation. The farm-houses, instead of the mean hovels of a former generation, without light, and air, and ventilation, are now very generally substantial and neat two-story houses, constructed of stone and lime, roofed with blue slate, and disposed in methods of commodiousness and comfort.—Exclusive of diminutive possessions called pendicles, which are small portions of land allotted by farmers to cottagers and servants, farms which may be regarded as arable, range, as to extent, between the extremes of 30 and 500 acres, and farms under a regular system of husbandry, average from 100 to 300 acres. In the Carse of Gowrie, the lower parts of Strathearn, the district in Strathtay between Perth and Dunkeld, and Strathmore or the vale of the Isla, especially about Meigle, some of the farms comprehend 400, and a few even 500 Scottish acres, all arable land, and the richest in the county. Large tracts of grass, or pasture-ground,

on the skirts of moors and hills, are very frequently annexed to arable farms; and may be observed in a state of appendage to them on the confines of the Ochils and the Sidlaws, and in all the Highland valleys which intersect the Grampians. Even in the most forbidding situations, at the very head of the stupendously screened glens, some arable grounds, with the house and the garden of the cultivator in their centre, are very generally associated with a great extent of hill pasture. But in these regions, the farms are more frequently reckoned by miles than by acres; and distant wildly upland grazings which, a brief period ago, were temporarily visited only in the style of the ancient Scythians, are now disjoined from the farms to which they formerly belonged, and let as distinct and continuously occupied possessions. Leases in the lowlands, as in most other agricultural districts of Scotland, are generally for 19 years, though a few are for 36 years; and in the highlands they extend, for the most part, to 9, 19, and 21 years, and, in some instances, have been granted for one life, and 19 years after its expiry.—In a country intersected with so many mountains, a great proportion of the surface must remain for ever unenclosed; yet all the arable and the green grounds in the Lowlands are, with some trivial exceptions, substantially, and in many instances beautifully fenced, and a large proportion of the green grounds, as well as nearly all the arable land, in the Highlands, is enclosed. Stone-walls without mortar, or what are called double dykes, prevail where quarries are convenient, or where stones are found of sufficient size and quantity in the fields, or where the exposed situation and the sterility of the soil render the growth of thorns precarious. Hedge and ditch prevail where the land requires draining, and where the soil is of a good quality for rearing the quicks. Besides the hedges of common hawthorn, which are general and thriving, and give much of the county a frilled and lively appearance, some hedges are made of larch trees planted diagonally, or in a zigzag manner, along the face of ditches; and others called indifferently Surrey-fences and snap-dykes, consist of thorns defended, not by stakes and rafters, but by single stone walls of about 2½ feet in height, constructed along the top of the ditches. At Glendevon, about Blairgowrie, at Petcur, and in a few other places where the ground is high, and there are suitable stones, the fences are Galloway dykes. In the Carse of Gowrie, and in most of the flat land in other parts of the county, where the cultivation of grain is the principal, almost the sole object of the farmer, open drains are a succedaneum for both hedge and wall, and serve the double purpose of fencing and of draining. Rows of trees accompany many of the stone-walls and the hedges, and impart much warmth of tint and embellishment of aspect to the general landscape. Where the ground is of little value, and the object sought is shelter, these belts of wood are in many cases 40, and in some 120 feet broad, and consist almost wholly of common firs; but where ornament alone or chiefly is studied, they are often narrower, and have generally an intermixture of various kinds of trees.—In the lower parts of the county, where much of the ground has a gradual slope, or is nearly in the plane of the horizon, and also in the bottom of some valleys of the Highlands, tillage is well understood, and is executed with masterly skill. In the bleaker and less skilfully managed districts, land intended for barley either is virtually fallowed by being cropped with potatoes,—a species of produce for which the soil is admirably adapted,—or it is ploughed before winter, or early in spring, to prepare it for the seed-furrow in May. In the more fertile districts, where soil and climate are calculated for raising various kinds of grain, and where the farmers fully understand their business, and have stock to enable them to make the most of their land, either a clean summer-fallow, or at least a fallow crop, consisting almost invariably of turnips, is introduced to every rotation. On strong soils, the fallow is a preparation for wheat; and on light land, it is succeeded by barley with grass seeds. In most of the light and gravelly districts of Strathearn and Strathallan, the farmers practise a winter fallow by a process, when winter commences, of what they call 'ribbing' their land, or of alternately turning up and leaving a furrow in such a way that the soil brought up is laid exactly along the top of the unstirred line. Closely similar, or nearly identical rotations of crops, are practised by intelligent and substantial farmers on soils of the same nature, and in kindred climates, shelters and exposures; but the generic soils, and the grand modifying circumstances being very various, not fewer than about eleven regular systems of regular rotation more or less extensively prevail,—one of them of eight years, and including twice wheat, once barley, once oats, and once pulse,—another of eight years, and including once wheat, once barley, and once oats,—two of seven years, and including once barley and once oats,—one of six years, the richest and the most extensive, including once each of wheat, barley, oats, pulse, and hay,—three of six years, severally including, but in various ways, once barley and once oats,—two of five years, one of which includes wheat, barley, oats, and pulse, and the other only barley and oats,—and one of four years, which includes once barley and once oats. Yet some of the farmers, especially in the bleaker districts, have no regular system or fixed rotation; and in a few instances, they display but a transition state of advance from the barbarous practices of unenlightened times.

Horses have always been used in draught in Perthshire, where oxen have never been wrought in the ordinary practice of farmers. Formerly four horses a-breast was the plough-team of the Highlanders; and, in some parts, are still in use, though nearly superseded by that of two horses with reins, now the almost general plough-team of the northern provinces; but the old breed of Highland horses are found too light for this purpose. Of late years, oxen have been tried both for the plough and cart; but the slowness of their motion will greatly prevent their general introduction, especially among practical farmers. What may be properly termed the true Highland horse, is somewhat below the middle stature, viz., about twelve or thirteen hands high, the back generally hollow, and the sides flat, but mostly wide behind; the chest deep, the bosom broad, and the legs generally good; the prevailing colour grey, changing early to white, with a long shaggy mane, and thick bushy tail. These animals travel with steadiness and endurance, and for roads over rugged or rotten surfaces, it would perhaps be difficult to introduce a better breed.—The great objection which modern sheep-farmers have to horses on the hills, has checked the breeding of this useful species. The number of horses still kept, however, may be considered as one of its greatest evils, and must remain such while the present method of supplying fuel continues. Perthshire is destitute of coal; wood and peats constitute the principal articles for fuel; and, in many places, every villager and every tradesman is under the necessity of keeping a horse, to bring down his peats; and even the farmers are obliged to keep an extra number for the same purpose. The native breed of Highland cattle—a breed which has been common to the country beyond memory or tradition—are so well known, as not to require description. They are small compared to the Lowland

and English breeds. For fattening upon turnip, they rank among the first breeds of the island, but are by no means profitable for the dairy. Several attempts have been made to cross this valuable breed with a larger, in order to improve the species, but without success.

The old Highland sheep were of a race almost as different from those of the southern counties, as goats or deer are from that primitive breed whose fur consisted of a sort of down, overtopped by long, straight, rugged hair, somewhat like the coat of the beaver, and other furred animals, widely different from the wool of European sheep in general. There is another characteristic difference, which marks them still more strongly,—the tail, which in all the varieties of woolled sheep is long, and covered with wool, resembling that of the rest of the body, is, in this species, short, slender, tapering, and thinly covered with strong, silvery hairs, and not exceeding in size that of the deer or goat. The face, too, is covered with sleek hairs, as that of the deer, and the eyes are prominent. In every part of the central Highlands vestiges of this breed are still to be seen. They are most numerous on the southern banks of Strath-Tay, and between that and Strath-Bran. In the northern Highlands, on the banks of Loch-Ness, they are still to be found nearly pure, and perhaps without any mixture of extraneous blood. They are small, remarkably tame, and apparently of a tender, delicate form, as if housed during the night, a treatment which was common to this ancient breed. The flesh of these animals is deliciously sweet: vast numbers of hind-quarters are smoked and dried for hams, and brought down to Perth, Crieff, and Dunkeld, in summer, for sale. But the animal under notice has, in a great measure, been supplanted by the common black-faced sheep from Tweeddale. For the sake of the wool, the white-faced breed from the Cheviot hills have been tried, but not extensively. The asperity of the surface, and the rigours of the northern climate, especially the moisture, seem but ill suited for their southern constitutions. They soon begin to get lame in the feet, and, being unable to travel for pasture, in a short time pine away.

The flesh of swine is not generally eaten by the native Highlander, although their ancient prejudices are fast wearing out. Considerable droves are sometimes to be seen in summer, travelling to the Lowlands, for the more southerly markets. Goats were formerly kept in great numbers, but now a few only for whey in the summer season, as an alternative to draw company to the 'goats' whey quarters.' These are now almost entirely deserted, for the more fashionable resorts of watering-places, especially for the justly-famed wells of Pitcaithly, in the neighbourhood of Perth, and those lately discovered in the vicinity of Dunblane. Geese and ducks are not reared by the common Highland farmers: a few dunghill fowls constitute their whole stock of winged animals. A vast quantity of eggs are eaten by the common peasantry, and these are placed in rows upon the hearth among the peat-ashes to be roasted. Grates are not in use among them. The native Highlander has no relish for garden vegetables, except the onion. A peel-and-eat potato, with a raw onion, is to him a luxury.

Horticulture has made rapid and great progress in Perthshire, and renders many a spot luxurious in the delights of orchard and garden. Upwards of twenty orchards—most of them extensive—occur in the Carse of Gowrie, and send off supplies of all the various kinds of apples and pears to the neighbouring towns, and to Montrose and Aberdeen, and the whole north-east of Scotland. The gardens of the same district are not only of large aggregate extent, but singularly rich and luscious; and, in addition to their gorgeous and opulent produce in the open air, they teem in their peach-houses and their vineries, with peaches, nectarines, apricots, walnuts, almonds, and figs. On the hanging plain at the foot of the Ochils, from Bridge-of-Allan to Dollar, along the whole of the north side of Strathearn from Comrie to the Tay, in tracts on the north bank of the Isla in Strathmore, and in tracts in Monteith and in the district between Perth and Dunkeld, the ingenuity of man has seconded the benignity of nature, in extracting from numerous pendicles of soil the endless rich and varied produce of fruit and flower. Even in the valleys of the Highlands, though the larger fruits are rare, stone-fruits abound, and the fruits which grow on shrubs spring up in a thousand places, in perfection. The cream-coloured cherry of Advorlich, and the black gean or dwarf cherry of Castle-Menzies, are highly esteemed for their beauty and relish; and the gooseberries and currants which, even fifty years ago, grew at Lawers and Kippenross, were remarkable instances, as to at once their variety, their size, and their flavour, of what charming results are educed from persevering and skilful industry.—Woods at one time covered the greater part of Perthshire; but, during the barbarous policy of the feudal times, they were banished into steep declivities of glens, or among rocks and rough stones, or into whatever other positions were deemed inaccessible to cultivation. The common people imagined the growth of timber to be an obstacle to abundance of food, and did not pause in their devastations till they totally divested the low grounds of cover; and the ancient barons, more eager for the support of numerous tribes of warriors than for the improvement of their property, willingly consented to the general desolation. About the beginning of last century, other views began to be adopted,—such as saw the growth of timber to be as conducive to profit as to embellishment, and as consistent with the progress of population as with the improvement of the taste. From about the year 1730 to 1735, the possessors of various states saved what remained of ancient woods, and began to make plantations on the most convenient or available lands. During the last 70 years, plantations have rapidly increased, both in number and in extent, and, in a few instances, have suddenly spread away athwart a territory in a sea of forest. In Stormont, in Athole, in Breadalbane, in Strathearn, in the Carse of Gowrie, in Strathallan, in Monteith, in the vicinity of Culross, almost in every corner of the county, plantations, consisting of varieties of forest-trees adapted to the several soils, wave in far-spreading umbrageousness on the landscape, and do honour to the spirit and judgment of the planters. While the pinus rubra, or Scotch fir, is the most common pine of these woods, ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, laburnum, and various other kinds, are so intermixed with it, and with the larch, as to diversify the general aspect, exhibit endless tints and shadings of the prevailing green, and relieve the eye from the dull sameness which invariably tires or disgusts. The oak prevails in the valleys of the Grampians, where the climate is genial, and the soil light and dry; the ash grows spontaneously by the side of every stream or lake; the alder delights in swamps and spouty ground; and the birch climbs boldly to the brow of every hill. Among the various noblemen and gentlemen who have added largely to this splendid and always prominent element of scenic adorning, the late Duke of Athole, whose accession occurred in 1774, holds much the most distinguished place. That nobleman, after he became Duke, planted the enormous amount of 15,473 English acres of wood, or somewhere about 27,000,000 of trees. A fraction more than one-half

of all his plantations were larches; about 1,000 acres were oak; and the rest were principally Scottish fir, spruce fir, and birch. Only about 1,000 acres of wood existed on the Duke's lands when he commenced his magnificent forest operations.

The aggregate extent of meadows, pastures, moors, and wastes in the county, is necessarily very great; and it possesses, in many views, an interest of its own, as the scene and the sustenance of a vast amount of animal life. Meadows are most frequent at the upper ends of lakes, where the principal lacustrine feeder has for ages been bringing down soil and other loose materials, encroaching annually on the lake's dimensions, and gradually forming additions to the solid land; and they occur also with frequency, though seldom to a large extent, at the confluence of streams, at low and level parts of the course of brooks, and wherever obstructions of any kind temporarily fling running waters into the expansion of lakes, and render the land which they occasionally cover too wet and precarious for tillage. But these flat expanses of green land, which might easily be rendered rich pasture, or reclaimed to the uses of the plough, are, in general, very much neglected; they are, over a great part of the year, allowed to lie constantly under water; they, in many instances, produce little or nothing except rushes, flags, willows, and a grass so coarse as to be unpalatable for cattle, and unfit for hay; and while, in some parts of the country, they are drained, cleaned, and regularly shaven, in others they are altogether and recklessly abandoned. Pastures on comparatively elevated situations are everywhere to be met with in the Highlands; and they consist partly of land which has been exhausted by scourging crops till it can yield no more to the gripe of avarice, and partly of unreclaimed green ground, in situations inaccessible to the plough. But, in addition to these, there lie in pasture around the houses of wealthy proprietors many thousand acres of the very best arable ground, which have not carried an ear of corn for many years, and may for ages to come remain unrippled by the plough; their owners choosing to sit alone in sullen and solitary magnificence, surrounded with sheep instead of men.—The black cattle which graze on the pastures are singularly various in their breeds. The cows proper to the county, and still, perhaps, more numerous than those of any other variety, are of a decidedly inferior breed, neither so well haired and shaped as the cows of the northern parts of Argyle, nor so lactiferous as those of the several counties and districts in the south. The Angus and the Fife breeds prevail in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the vicinity of Perth and the Bridge-of-Earn; the Argyleshire in Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glenlochy, Strathfillan, and some other places in the west; the Lanarkshire, or those from the lower ward of that county, much akin to the Galloways, in Monteith; and the Ayrshire and the Galloway diffusively in particular parishes or estates. Breeds of black cattle have likewise been introduced from Devonshire, from Lancashire, from Guernsey, from the East Indies, and from other places; and they have been so heterogeneously blended with one another, and with previously introduced breeds, that to any ordinary eye either confusion prevails as to distinctiveness of character or prevalence of variety. Yet, chiefly from the stimulating surveillance and encouragement of the Highland Society, great improvements in the aggregate excellence of their properties have been made.—Besides the sheep-walks on the Sidlaw hills, 5 parishes among the Ochils, and 22 of the averagely vast parishes along the lower declivities, and in the bosom of the Grampians, are, to quite a characterizing extent, occupied by sheep stock; and they are estimated, in round numbers, to maintain 222,000 sheep. Great and skilful attention has been given to the improving of the breeds. The ancient stock were the whitefaced, few in number compared to the present flocks; and in the Highlands, they were, every night during winter and spring, housed in cots. About the year 1770, the blackfaced breed were introduced from the south; and even before the end of the century, they increased to a surprising amount in number, and became exhibited in kinds and crosses too numerous to be unperplexing to almost any eye but that of a practised sheep-farmer.—Goats, once so numerous and so much in favour, were necessarily sacrificed to improvements in the prime departments of sheep husbandry and of planting. Hogs are more numerously reared in Athole, Strathardle, Glenshee, and Glenisla, than in all the other districts of the county combined.—Rabbits occur in warrens on four estates, and in a wild condition in the vicinity of Callander, and in various other parts of the county.—Red-deer occur in vast numbers in the forest of Athole, and limitedly in that of Glenartney; fallow-deer occur only at Blair-Athole and at Taymouth; and the roe-buck and doe are in many of the upland parts of the county,—in almost all of them which are not divested of wood.—Common poultry are at every door, from the hen-house of the lord of the manor down to the meanest cottage; and turkeys and geese are reared in great numbers, and in great perfection, in almost every district. Dove-cots are rare in the Highlands, but are frequent about Cupar and Perth, in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the lower parts of Strathearn and Monteith.—Bees are an object of great attention and profit in the sheltered parts of the hilly country.—Game of nearly every description abounds on the moors and the mountains, and among the forests.

Perthshire cannot be viewed as distinctively, or as in any other than a very limited sense, a manufacturing and commercial county. Though the linen manufacture has long been established, it has never attained either steadiness or eminence, and it exists rather in humble subordination to that of Forfarshire than as an independent trade. The cotton manufacture sprang up toward the close of last century, and made promise of achieving wonders; but it has made fitful progress, and occasionally all but stood still; and now it wears as sickly and feeble an aspect as can well comport with the fact of its holding several factories, and some two or three thousands of looms in employment. The principal mills are at Doune on the Teith, Stanley on the Tay, and Cromwell-park on the Almond; and the chief seats of the weaving population—employed for the most part by the manufacturers of Glasgow—are Auchterarder, Crieff, Dunblane, and other places in the south-east quadrant of the county. Paper-mills were established chiefly toward the end of last century, in six or seven places; but they have in some instances been abandoned, and in others only partially successful. Extensive bleachfields have long been maintained, and are prosperously conducted in Strathmore, and in several villages within 4 or 5 miles of Perth. Several flax spinning mills, one or two small fulling mills, seven or eight linseed oil mills, and a limited manufactory of shawls, blankets, and other woollen fabrics, exist in various localities, principally in Strathearn and Strathallan. The manufacture of leather, though not a large trade, is long established and comparatively steady.—The extensive pastures on the valleys and mountains of the Grampians send down for sale, in the spring and fall of every year, immense droves of black cattle; and they send also from their flocks, to the shambles of the southern counties, and particularly of the districts along the

Forth and the Clyde, numbers of lambs in summer, and of sheep in autumn, which almost baffle calculation. Great quantities of grain are exported from the Carse of Gowrie, the vale of the Isla, Strathearn, Monteith, Strathallan, and the district of Tulliallan and Culross. Large supplies of the prime freestone of the Carse are shipped at the small ports of Kingoodie and Pow of Errol; and of freestone and coals from the ports of Culross and Kincardine. Other exports are principally slates, timber, potatoes, and leather. The chief imports are coals, lime, salt, bone-dust, Baltic produce, clover-seed, linseed, cheese, hides, and bark. Excepting what belongs to the small harbours on the coast of the Carse of Gowrie, nearly the whole coastwise and seaward commerce of the county passes through the ports of Perth and Kincardine. Every town, and almost every village, have their weekly market, for the local convenience of the inhabitants, or for the purposes of general traffic,—Perth on Friday; Cupar, Methven, Dunblane, Crieff, and Callander, on Thursday; Meigle and Blairgowrie on Wednesday; Dunkeld and Auchterarder on Saturday; and other places on the days most suitable to their respective neighbourhoods. Six or eight annual fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle, are held at Perth; nearly as many, for the same objects, at Cupar; four for cattle, and two for sheep, at Alyth; two for cattle at Blairgowrie, and the same at Meigle; three for cattle and swine at Kinrossie; one or more for general traffic in almost every village of Strathearn, Breadalbane, Strathallan, and Monteith; and some for disposing of linen and woollen yarn, and other commodities, in different parts of Athole. But the most famous marts of the whole county are fairs at Doune in autumn and in the beginning of winter, for the sale of black cattle, and a great cattle-market on the 15th of May at Callander. —The Lowland division of the county is so thoroughly and even intricately ramified with excellent roads, that any attempt to delineate them would only confuse and perplex: and the Highland division is traversed by military or parliamentary roads, up Glenshee, Strathardle, Glentilt, Glenbruar, Glengarry, Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glendochart, Glenartney, Glenogle, and the north, south, and centre of Monteith.

Railroads.]—This county, in the course of a few years, will enjoy its full share in the advantages of the railroad system, by which it will be placed in close connection with the manufacturing and commercial districts both of the north and south of Scotland. Two direct lines of railroad from Edinburgh to Perth have obtained the sanction of the legislature: see articles EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, and EDINBURGH AND PERTH RAILWAY. A third and more important line for this county is that of the SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY [see that article], and its prolongation the SCOTTISH MIDLAND RAILWAY: which also see. By the former line a direct communication is effected betwixt Perth and Stirling, and thence onwards to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railroad, at two different points in the vicinity of Castlecary and of Polmont. At the former of these points it will be placed in connection with the Caledonian railway, or within 10½ miles railroad distance of Carlisle: See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY. The Scottish Midland line will prolong the Scottish Central line through Strathmore, to the Aberdeen line, by a route of 38 miles; while the Dundee and Perth line, 44 miles in length, will supply another route to the north, and connect Perth directly with the towns of Dundee, Forfar, and Arbroath. See articles DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY, ARBROATH AND FORFAR RAILWAY, and DUNDEE AND ARBROATH RAILWAY. A projected railway extends westwards through Perthshire, from Perth to Crieff, the second town in population and importance in the county, by the valley of the Pow; and it is further proposed to connect this line with the Scottish Central railway, by a branch to Auchterarder.—From the line of the Scottish Central railway, it is proposed to form a branch line through Doune, to Callander, which will render the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, and what may be called the classical district of Perthshire, of easiest access to tourists; while the projected railway from the head of Loch-Lomond to Oban will afford the means of rapid transit to Argyleshire, and the most picturesque districts of the western coast.—Several lines of railway from Perth to Inverness have been projected, all of them starting from different points on the Scottish Midland Junction. The sanction of the legislature has not yet been given to any of these lines: but they shall be here enumerated: 1st. The line of the projected PERTH AND INVERNESS RAILWAY, 112 miles in length, starts from the Scottish Midland Junction a few miles south of Cupar Angus, proceeds to Dunkeld, runs through the valley of the Tummel and Garry to Dalwhinnie, after touching which point it strikes northwards by a slight bend, and runs along the valley of the Spey, terminating at Nairn, where it joins the Inverness and Elgin railway. By this line the whole railway distance from Perth to Inverness would be 136 miles.—2d. The proposed line called the GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL, starts from the same point as the Perth and Inverness, and pursues the same course as far as Dunkeld, at which point it turns northwards, by Braemar and Invercauld, to the valley of the Avon at Tomintoul, touches Ballindalloch, and proceeds by the vale of Rothes to Elgin. The scheme includes a branch to Banff 30 miles in length; to the harbour of Lossiemouth, 5 miles; to Burghhead, 5 miles; and to Findhorn, 2½ miles; and also to Fort-George, 2½ miles. By this line, it is said that the distance from Perth to Elgin will be only 97 miles; from Perth to Inverness, 131 miles; and from Perth to Banff, 127 miles. The whole extent of the proposed line and branches is 176 miles.—3d. The PERTH AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY starts from the Scottish Midland Junction at Cupar Angus, runs north by Blairgowrie, whence it proceeds, by Braemar, Inchrory, and the valleys of Avon and Teviot, to Dufftown, where a fork will be formed,—one branch running to Keith, on the proposed North of Scotland line, the other to the town of Rothes, where it will form a junction with the proposed Morayshire railway leading to Elgin and the harbour of Stotfield. By this plan, it is proposed to avoid the rocky and precipitous banks of the Spey, from Craigellochie upwards. The length of line from Blairgowrie to Dufftown will be about 71 miles;—the distance from that point to Elgin, 15 miles. The distance from Perth to Keith will thus be about 100 miles, —and to Elgin nearly the same.—4th. The DIRECT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM PERTH TO ELGIN also leaves the Scottish Midland railway near Cupar Angus, and proceeds to Blairgowrie, and thence to the Spittal of Gleenshee. From this point it is carried along Glenbeg, crossing under the Cairn-well by means of a tunnel one mile in length. It then proceeds by Braemar to Invercauld and Tomintoul; and thence along the Avon and the west side of the Spey, by the village of Dallas, to a point on the Great North of Scotland railway near Elgin. Thus it appears that the Perth and Northern Counties, and the Direct Northern, traverse nearly the same route, almost as far north as Ballindalloch, nearly four-fifths of their whole extent. The distance from Perth to Burghead, north of Elgin, will be 102 miles;—the distance to Inverness, 130 miles.

Perthshire contains only two royal burghs,—Perth, the county-town, and Culross, a small decayed town on the frith of Forth. But it possesses upwards of 70 towns and considerable villages, including several burghs-of-barony. Not a few have greatly increased during the last 60 years, not only in size, but in the neatness and the taste of their buildings. Five or six are of quite recent origin; several, such as Callander, Comrie, Crieff, Longforgan, Muthil, Methven, and others, were almost entirely new at the close of last century; and five were built at one time, by the trustees of Government for managing the estates forfeited to the Crown in 1746, and were set apart for the use of such soldiers as had merited attention by their services in war. The principal towns and villages are Doune, Norriestoun, Thornhill, Callander, Kilmahog, and Gartmore, in Monteith; Blackford, Ardoch, Dunblane, Bridge-of-Allan, and Blair-Logie, in Strathallan; Comrie, St. Fillan, Muthil, Crieff, Monzie, Gilmerton, Fowlis, Auchterarder, Smithyhaugh, Gask, Dunning, Forgandenny, Bridge-of-Earn, and Abernethy, in Strathearn; Kincardine, Culross, and Tulliallan, in the detached district on the Forth; Muckhart, on the Devon; Longforgan, Kingoodie, Inchture, Errol, and Inchyra, in the Carse of Gowrie; Perth, Bridgeend, Tulloch, Scone, Pitcairn, Luncarty, Stanley, Methven, Almondbank, Balbeggie, Auchtergaven, Cairneyhill, Strelitz, Mickleour, Caputh, and Dunkeld, in Perth Proper and Lower Strathtay; Meigle, Cupar Angus, Alyth, Rattray, and Blairgowrie, in Strathmore; Clunie and Lethendy, in Stormont; Aberfeldy, Weem, Logierait, and Kenmore, in Upper Strathtay; Pitlochrie, Blair-Athole, and Moulin, in Athol; and Killin and Tyndrum, in Breadalbane.

The antiquities of even the town of Perth are numerous and interesting, and will be found noticed in detail in their proper place; and those of the county are so many and far-spread and various, as to offer ample scope for the peerings of science and the researches of curiosity. We cannot attempt a com-

plete list; and, even in naming the most interesting or prominent, must refer to the articles on their respective localities, for notices of their condition. Of ecclesiastical antiquities, the chief are the abbey of Culross; the church and the abbey of Scone, the scene of the middle-age coronations; the abbey of Inchaffray; the cathedral of Dunblane: the monastery, originally the Culdee establishment, of Abernethy; the abbey and cathedral of Dunkeld; the priory of Strathfillan; the cell or priory of the Isle of Loch-Tay, belonging to the abbey of Scone; the nunnery of Elcho in Rhynd; the abbey of Cupar-Angus; the collegiate church of Methven; the collegiate church of Tullybardine; and the monastery of Inchmahome. Of civil antiquities, the chief are Bertha, the ancient Perth; the Boot-hill, and the extinct royal palace of Scone; the cylindrical tower of Abernethy; Huntingtower-castle, formerly Ruthven-castle, in Tibbermuir; the Castle of Macbeth, on Dunsinnan hill; Castle-Campbell, above the village of Dollar; Elcho-castle, in the parish of Rhynd; Doune-castle, in the vicinity of the cognominal village; the fortress of Loch-Tummel; some curious objects preserved in the Castle of Kinfauns; various large Roman camps, and, among them, the celebrated one at Ardoch, the largest in Scotland; three rocking-stones, respectively in the parishes of Dron, Kirkmichael, and Abernethy; vestiges of watch-towers in many places in Athole, Breadalbane, Glenlyon, and Monteith; a profusion of Druidical circles, and among them, a remarkable cluster in Kirkmichael; some curious monumental reminiscences in Meigle churchyard, of those puzzles to the grave historian, Vanora, the British Helena, and King Arthur, the subject of a maze of fables; and various interesting, but very doubtful, memorials of Fingal and his heroes, in Glenalmond, and other parts of Monzie. The most celebrated battle-fields in Perthshire,—those objects which occupy so graphically a medium place between antiquities and history,—are the fields of Luncarty, in the vicinity of the cognominal village, and the field of the notable battle of the Grampians at Ardoch, or in Stormont, or in Glenshee, or nobody knows where. The secondary and the minor antiquities, consisting of baronial halls and towers, moats, British hill-forts, Roman roads, the battle-fields of clans, cairns, coins, and the melée memorials of Damnii, Horestii, Albani, Caledonians, Picts, Scots, Saxons, Highland clansmen, and baronial serfs, would, were they enumerated, compose a list as long and churlish as half of the most crabbed names in the county's topographical nomenclature strung together in capricious random.

Perthshire abounds in associations and institutions both of a light and of a useful character. A large association exists for the protection of game, copses, and plantations. Another exists for the purposes of a county hunt, and of races at Perth. Similar associations, under the name of clubs, take their designations from Strathearn and from Doune. Associations for promoting improvements in matters connected with agriculture and kindred pursuits, are laudably prominent, and not a little active. The Perthshire Farming society meets four times a-year at Perth. The Athole and Weem Agricultural club meets annually in October, and wields an influence over nearly the whole Highlands of the county. The Carse of Gowrie Agricultural society meets in spring and in autumn. The Dunblane Farming society meets in July on the subject of the state of farms and crops; meets again in November on the subject of turnips, stack-yards, and kindred matters; and holds a ploughing-match, and distributes prizes, in spring. The Strathmore Agricultural society holds large, respectable, and influential meetings at Cupar-Angus. The Burrel Agricultural Ploughmen society has reference to the work of tillage. The Strathmore Horticultural society meets in May, July, and August, at Cupar-Angus. Another Horticultural society holds its meetings in Perth. The St. Fillan's Highland society holds an annual prize exhibition toward the end of August, in the village of St. Fillans, for athletic exercises. The Athole Gathering, or Highland meetings, were associated in 1824, to revive and promote a taste for tartan and linen fabrics, and for the ancient dress and athletic games and exercises of the Highlanders. The Literary and Antiquarian society of Perth was instituted in 1784, and remodelled in 1787, to promote historical and archæological investigations, and matters of chorography, natural history, literature, and the fine arts. Among religious institutions are the Perthshire Bible society, the New Perthshire Bible society, the Perthshire Missionary society, the Perthshire Religious Tract society, and the Perthshire Gaelic society. Some of the numerous institutions, also, which take their designation from the town of Perth, and move round it as their centre of influence, have an intimate connexion with much or all of the county.

Perthshire, previous to the Reformation, and during the periods of the Stewart episcopacy, contained within its ample limits the seats and most of the territory of the two bishoprics of Dunkeld and Dunblane, and also contributed a quota of its parishes to the archdiocese of St. Andrews. Its ecclesiastical distribution, subsequently to the final establishment of Presbyterianism, has been variable, and, to a certain extent, whimsical. Changes have occurred as to both its parishes and its presbyteries, more numerous, perhaps, than in any other county of Scotland, and, in several instances, of such a nature as to render any attempt at an interesting history of them quite futile. A little after the commencement of the present century, it had 76 parishes, 18 of which were in the Highlands, and 58 in the Lowlands. The Highland parishes were all then of great extent, each comprehending, on the average, nearly seven times as much area as a medium-sized Lowland parish; and even yet, when reduced by the erection of a large aggregate extent of them into *quoad sacra* parishes, they are, for the most part, of such dimensions as to be quite unmanageable by efficient pastoral superintendence and care. In 1839, the ecclesiastical distribution consisted of 77 entire *quoad civilia* parishes, 13 entire *quoad sacra* parishes, 2 *quoad civilia* parishes, partly in Perthshire and partly in Stirlingshire, 1 entire *quoad civilia* parish annexed to a parish in Forfarshire; and 2 chapelries, possessing all the properties of *quoad sacra* parishes, except the name and the church-court influence. Of the *quoad sacra* parishes, 3 have churches built, endowed, and maintained by parliament, and 10 owe their churches and their support to voluntary societies, or voluntary subscription. All the *quoad sacra* parishes, and the two chapelries, belong to the synod of Perth and Stirling; and of the *quoad civilia* parishes, including the 3 which are partially connected with other counties, 68 belong to the synod of Perth and Stirling, 11 to that of Angus and Mearns, and 1 to that of Fife. One *quoad sacra* parish, Tennandry, and 12 *quoad civilia* parishes, Auchtergaven, Blair-Athole, Caputh, Cargill, Clunie, Dunkeld, Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Kirkmichael, Lethendie, Moulin, and Rattray, constitute the presbytery of Dunkeld. Four *quoad sacra* parishes, Foss, Glenlyon, Rannoch, and Strathfillan, and 6 *quoad civilia* parishes, Dull, Fortingall, Kenmore, Killin, Logierait, and Weem, constitute the presbytery of Weem,—a presbytery of very recent erection, and not a little remarkable for the disseverment of its *quoad civilia* parishes into fa:

scattered fragments, that of Weem alone consisting of no fewer than 8 sections, dispersed over a great part of the Highlands of the county, and some of the others being but a degree less absurdly situated. Three *quoad sacra* parishes, St. Leonard's of Perth, St. Stephen's of Perth and Stanley, and 24 *quoad civilia* parishes, Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Arngask, Collace, Dron, Dunbarney, Errol, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Kilspindie, Kinfauns, Kinnoul, St. Madoes, St. Martin's, Methven, Monedie, East Kirk of Perth, Middle Kirk of Perth, West Kirk of Perth, St. Paul's of Perth, Redgorton, Rhynd, Scone, and Tibbermuir, constitute the presbytery of Perth. Three *quoad sacra* parishes, the New Church of Crieff, Blairingone, and Ardoch, and 15 *quoad civilia* parishes, Auchterarder, Blackford, Comrie, Crieff, Dunning, Fossaway, Fowlis-Wester, Gask, Glendevon, Madderty, Monivaird, Monzie, Muckart, Muthil, and Trinity Gask, constitute the presbytery of Auchterarder. Two *quoad sacra* parishes, Gartmore and Norriestoun, 2 *quoad civilia* parishes, only partly in Perthshire, Logie, and Kippen, and 9 *quoad civilia* parishes, wholly in Perthshire, Aberfoil, Balquidder, Callander, Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Lecropt, Port-of-Monteith, and Tulliballan, constitute, along with one parish from Clackmannanshire, the presbytery of Dunblane. These 5 presbyteries, along with that of Stirling, which contains 13 *quoad civilia* and 2 *quoad sacra* parishes, constitute the synod of Perth and Stirling. One parish, that of Culross, belongs to the presbytery of Dunfermline, in the synod of Fife. One suppressed parish, that of Fowlis-Easter, annexed to Lundie in Forfarshire, and 4 *quoad civilia* parishes, Abernyte, Inchture, Kinnaird, and Longforgan, belong to the presbytery of Dundee; and 7 *quoad civilia* parishes, Alyth, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Cupar-Angus, Meigle, and Ruthven, belong to the presbytery of Meigle, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Several of the parishes both of Perthshire and Forfarshire, in the presbytery of Meigle, overleap the county boundaries, but not to such an extent as to be noticeable in a general statement.—In 1834, there were in the county 73 parochial schools, conducted by 75 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 5,213 scholars, and a minimum of 3,138; and 251 other schools, conducted by 259 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 13,649 scholars, and a minimum of 7,435.

Perthshire, as hinted near the outset, is divided, for the purposes of the new small debt act, into ten districts, each under the jurisdiction of a justice-of-peace court, and of a body of lieutenants; and it is divided also into two districts, subject to a sheriff-substitute, the seat of the one at Perth, and that of the other at Dunblane. The courts under the new small debt act, are held at Crieff every first Saturday of January, April, July, and October; at Callander every first Monday of March, June, September, and December; at Kincardine, in Tulliallan, and Culross, every first Monday of February, May, August, and November; at Dunkeld, every third Monday of January, April, July, and October; at Aberfeldy, every third Tuesday of April, July, and October; at Blairgowrie, every second Monday of January, April, July, and October; and at Cupar-Angus, every second Tuesday of January, April, July, and October. The sheriff-court at Perth is held every Wednesday and Friday, and at Dunblane every Wednesday during session; and the commissary-court is held in the former every Friday, and in the latter every Wednesday, during session. The sheriff small-debt-court is held every Wednesday and Friday; the justice-of-peace small-debt-court is held at Perth on the first Monday of every month, and the quarter-sessions are held on the statutory days, and by adjournment.—Perthshire, though so large, so influential, so populous, and, in all respects, so important a county, is coolly placed on a level with things called counties, such as Selkirkshire and Buteshire, which several of its single parishes could almost match, either in number of inhabitants or in extent of territory, and is permitted to send only one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 4,382.—The valued rent of the county, in 1674, was £339,892 Scottish; and the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £555,532.—The population, in 1795, as estimated by Dr. Robertson in 1799, upon the best data he could laboriously procure, was 143,123, evidently an over-estimate; and it was computed to have increased from 1755 to that period, 19,781. Population, according to government census, in 1801, 126,366; in 1821, 139,050; in 1831, 142,894; in 1841, 138,151. The population, in 1831, were distributed into 2,482 occupiers of land, employing labourers; 2,787 occupiers not employing labourers; 6,778 agricultural labourers; 5,204 labourers not agricultural; 4,942 manufacturing operatives; 9,965 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 1,519 capitalists; 496 male servants; and 7,054 female servants. In the same year, the number of families was 31,749; and the number of inhabited houses 23,809. In 1841, the number of inhabited houses amounted to 29,172; uninhabited, 1,798.

PETERCULTER, a parish on the southern frontier of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Skene and Newhills; on the east by Banchory-Devinick; on the south by Kincardineshire and Drumoak; and on the west by Echt. It is a slender oblong, of 5½ miles by 2, extending from east to west, with a southerly projection of 2 miles by 1; and it comprehends about 9,690 acres. The southern division commences with a small haugh, and recedes in a very gentle ascent; and it is all in a high state of cultivation, and possesses the embellishment of no fewer than five mansions, with their gardens, parks, and woods. The other districts are a continued series of boldly broken and very rugged ground,—a wilderness of slopes and hollows, rocky eminences, and marshy flats, with occasionally a small conical hill or a conical ridge, zoned around the base with arable land or with swamps, traversed sometimes by a rivulet. Much of the surface is moorish, heath-clad, and strongly overgrown with furze and broom. The soil in the south is gravel and sand, with a mixture of vegetable earth, and in the north is respectively on the high grounds and in the hollows, a red earth on clay, and a mixture of black earth and moss. The extent of cultivated land compared to that of uncultivated, over the whole area, is as 13 to 6. About 1,600 acres, not included in either of these classes, are covered with plantation. The woods are very thriving, and greatly adorn the rich south-exposed district. A cluster of hard timber-trees around Culter-house exhibits probably as old and majestic specimens of the beach, the oak, and the chestnut, as any which are to be found in the north of Scotland. Two lines respectively, of Arbor vitæ and Athenian poplar, adorn the garden of Murtle; and an avenue of very noble old spruce trees leads up to Countesswells. Soil and climate seem peculiarly favourable to the rapid and sound growth of most species of trees; and the air is remarkable for its salutiferousness to both animal and plant. Large boulders of a very hard stone cover much of the surface of the moors; and granite is everywhere abundant, and was for years extensively quarried in subordination to the demand over Britain for 'Aberdeen granite.' The river Dee—here a large and beautiful stream, and subject to great and sudden

floods—traces all the southern boundary, with the exception of placing on its right bank the small farm of Inch, once an island in the stream. The burn of Leuchar or Culter cuts the main body of the parish into two nearly equal parts, and runs across the neck of the projecting district to the Dee, at the south-east corner of the glebe. On this burn are three factories: the lowest a small quadrangular thatched snuff-mill; the highest a woollen-carding, spinning, and weaving factory, erected in 1831, and employing nearly 20 persons; and that in the middle a large and neat paper-mill, commenced in 1751, and recently very much enlarged. This last establishment stands upon a fine haugh, overhung on two sides by a curved sweep of almost perpendicular and richly wooded hill, nearly 400 feet high, and flanked on the other two by grounds which, though not very high, are craggy, bold, and strongly featured. At both ends of the haugh are bridges, spanning the chasm from rock to rock, and carrying along the old and new lines of road down the Dee to Aberdeen. In the gorge of the burn, a strong artificial dike dams up a reservoir nearly 20 feet deep, and half-a-mile long; and, during a flood, or after heavy rains, tosses the superfluent waters over its brow in the profuse and glistening ringlets of a fine cascade. "The beauty of the situation and scenery of this establishment," says the statist in the New Account, "is much admired. The extent of artificial works, the large pile of buildings on the left, the spacious reservoir on the right, with an occasional cascade over its dike; the aqueduct supported in the air, with its large column of rolling water passing under the spacious bridge, with the surrounding rocks and woods, all at this point of view burst upon the eye of the traveller, and present to his view a combination of the beauties of nature and the works of art, in a variety, and to an extent seldom, if ever, to be met with in so narrow a compass." Murtle-house, a neat modern Grecian edifice, commands a fine view of the vale of the Dee, overlooked in the far distance by Lochnagar and other Grampian summits. Binghill, Bieldside, and Countesswells, are all pleasant modern seats. Culter-house, though an antiquated structure, is large and commodious. A Druidical temple, and an almost effaced Roman camp, popularly called Norman Dikes, are the only antiquities. Population, in 1801, 871; in 1831, 1,223. Houses 245. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,641.—Peterculter is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Fetteresso. Stipend £196 0s. 3d.; glebe £11. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 54 scholars; and four other schools—one of them a boarding-school—by 101. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary £28, with £14 fees, and £3 14s. 2d. other emoluments.

PETERHEAD, a parish on the east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Ugie, which divides it from St. Fergus; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Cruden; and on the west by Longside. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its superficial extent is about 9,000 imperial acres. A sweep of hill, nowhere attaining an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level, and bearing the various names of Stirling-hill, the hill of Invernettie, the Blackhill of Peterhead, and the hill of Cowsrieve, commences at the coast, and forms a line of water-shed round all the southern and most of the western boundary. Its highest part was a frequent point of observation seaward during the war; and serves so well as a landmark that the fishermen on the coast long trusted entirely to its guidance, and did not use a compass. A conical height, called Meethill, possessing an altitude of probably 200 feet, and consisting of an argillaceous diluvium superincumbent on granite, lifts its isolated form on the lands of Invernettie. All the rest of the parochial surface is a slightly rolling plain, whose rising grounds are just sufficiently variegated and high as to render the landscape cheerful, and produce numerous combinations of scenery. About a mile west of the town is the most remarkable of the hollows, called the How of Buchan, probably from being the lowest ground in that district, and being so circularly concave that, previous to the erection of some modern houses on its margin, a person at its bottom could see nothing but the ascent of its sides all round, and the overarching of the firmament above. The east end of Stirling-hill runs out in a narrow promontory into the sea, and forms the well-known Buchanness, the most easterly land in Scotland. Opposite the hill are two islets, the one green and the other rocky; the former once the site of a salt-pan, and the latter now the site of the Buchanness lighthouse. The coast, from the boundary with Cruden to the entrance of the bay of Sandford on the north side of Buchanness, is a series of high mural cliffs, all consisting of plutonic rock, and torn or perforated with numerous fissures, chasms, and caves. The bay of Sandford, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile across the entrance, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from entrance to head, makes a fine semicircular sweep between Buchanness and Salthouse-head, and is fringed with a beautiful low beach of sand and pebbles. The bay of Peterhead, penetrating nearly a mile inland, and measuring quite a mile at the entrance, is bounded by Salthouse-head and the promontory of Keith-Inch, and has shores at first rocky but flat, and afterwards gravelly and low. Keith-Inch, the site of the town of Peterhead, is a small flat rocky peninsula, terminating in two tiny headlands, called the North and the South Heads. The prevailing rocks of the parish are granite and syenite, veined or alternated with quartz, compact felspar, gneiss, and primitive trap. Various very extensive quarries are worked, and they produce blocks of large size of finely polishable structure, and of high attractions for the market;—the stones from some of the quarries a gray or white granite, and from others a syenite resembling that of Sienna in Egypt, whence this species of rock had its name. The soil of the arable lands is of great variety, from a sandy loam to a rich deep black earth, and a strong clay; and it possesses, for the most part, the highest fructiferous powers. About 8,260 acres are under cultivation; upwards of 500 are moorish and mossy, but are partly of value for the supply of fuel; about 120 are destitute of soil, and display the naked rock; and about 70 are covered with plantation. The pastures, natural and artificial, maintain about 1,400 black cattle, and only a little upwards of 100 sheep. The river Ugie diversifies the landscape of the northern frontier with its windings and its fertile haughs; and it produces excellent salmon and great varieties of fine trout, eel, and flounders. Along the coast the sea-fish are of prime quality and very various; and include haddocks, whitings, roughback, plaice, sole, halibut, turbot, skate, lobster, and crab. Four fishing-villages overlook the coast,—Ronheads, a suburb of Peterhead and identified with it; Boddom, [which see,] nearly 3 miles to the south; Buchanhaven, half-a-mile north of the town, but within the parliamentary boundaries; and Burnhaven, of modern origin, situated on the north side of the bay of Sandford, and provided with a small harbour for the accommodation of boats. A spinning and carding-mill stands on the estate of Boddom; a brick-work has long been in operation about a mile south of the town; and two large grains are situated respectively at Ravenscrag and Inver

nettie. Two ancient but small forts occur 2 or 3 miles west of the town. A moat, the memorial of feudal courts and baronial jurisprudence, graces, or it may be, disgraces the parish. Old Crag, or Ravenscrag-castle, a fine old ruin of great thickness of wall, and not very greatly dilapidated, stands on the Ugie, and was, for a long period, the seat of a branch of the Marischal family. Boddom-castle, built centuries ago by the family of Keith, a branch of the Marischals, lifts its picturesque ruins from the brow of a narrow promontory a little south of Buchanness; two very deep fissures or chasms cutting down the high craggy rocks into mural precipices on the two sides, and often bringing up such impetuous onsets of the sea that the spray sails over the ruin. The Earls-Marischal resided chiefly at Inverugie-castle, on the St. Fergus bank of the Ugie, half-a-mile east of Ravenscrag; but they possessed the larger portion of the parish of Peterhead, and were the founders and superiors of the town. After their forfeiture, in 1715, most of the property was purchased by a fishing company; and, their affairs becoming embarrassed, it was sold, in 1728, to the Merchant Maiden hospital of Edinburgh. This institution is, in consequence, the superior of the town, as well as the proprietor of adjacent estates; and, in 1783, it purchased another part of the quondam Marischal property in the parish from the York Building company. The first purchase by the institution cost £3,420, and is now worth about £2,370 a-year; and the second cost £3,886, and besides income from feus and town-dues, and freeholds sold for £727, is worth £475 a-year. The parishioners, owing to the influence over them of the Earls-Marischal, were noted Jacobites; and, when the Pretender landed at Peterhead, in 1715, they readily joined his standard. Three great lines of road diverge from the town northward, southward, and eastward; and subordinate roads are minutely ramified throughout the kingdom. Population, in 1801, 4,491; in 1831, 6,695. Houses 788. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,019.

Peterhead is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £235 9s. 5d.; glebe £50. Unappropriated teinds £432 4s. 9d. The parish-church was built in 1803. Sittings 1,863. A section of the town having, in 1836, been made, by ecclesiastical authority, a separate parochial erection, the parish of Peterhead, or West parish, consists, *quoad sacra*, of but a part of the town and of all the landward district. Its population, in 1837, as shown by ecclesiastical census, was 6,346; of whom 4,931 were churchmen, 1,305 were dissenters, and 110 were nondescripts.—A Scottish Episcopalian congregation was established in the parish at the Revolution, in 1688. Their chapel was built in 1813–14, at a cost of about £3,500. Sittings 763. Stipend £150.—An United Secession congregation was established in 1800. Their place of worship was built in the same year, and cost between £600 and £700. Sittings 500. Stipend not known.—An Independent chapel in the town formerly belonged to a Secession congregation now extinct; and is of unascertained date of erection. Sittings 507. Stipend not known.—A Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in the parish in 1833; and assembles in a small house fitted up as a place of worship. Sittings 240. No stipend.—The *quoad sacra* parish of East church of Peterhead, erected in 1836, consists solely of a small triangular section of the town. Its population, in 1837, according to a survey by the session, was 1,461; of whom 903 were churchmen, 377 were dissenters, and 181 were nondescripts. The church was built in 1767, and was purchased, by certain individuals, in 1834, to be a church in connection with the Establishment. £500 was its price; £100 additional were expended in altering and repairing it. Sittings 702. Stipend £150.—The educational institutions in the landward district and villages are simply two private schools; and in the town are a parish-school, a town-school, a Lancasterian school, two ladies' schools for the higher departments of female education, and six private and ordinary schools. Salary attached to the parish-school £34 4s. 4½d., with from £40 to £80 fees, and about £20 other emoluments; to the town-school £10, with fees; to the Lancasterian school £20, with fees.

Peterhead, a considerable town, a parliamentary burgh, and an unimportant sea-port, is situated on the coast of the cognominal parish, 18 miles south-east by south of Fraserburgh, 32 north-north-east of Aberdeen, 40 east-south-east of Banff, and 145 north-north-east of Edinburgh. Its site is a peninsula, 4½ furlongs in extreme breadth, and between 6 and 7 furlongs in length or projection, on the north side of Peterhead-bay, and about ¾ of a mile from the mouth of the Ugie. On the extremity of the peninsula stands a suburb called Keith-Inch, whose principal thoroughfare extends about 220 yards from south-west to north-east, and bears the name of Castle-street. The two harbours, afterwards to be described, now indent the peninsula at points directly opposite to each other, and leave between them an isthmus of less than 100 yards broad to connect Inch-Keith with the rest of the town. Immediately within the harbours, and along the shore of Peterhead-bay, stands Peterhead proper. Its principal thoroughfare, under the name of Broad-street, extends about 270 yards on a line with the isthmus between the harbours; and then, under the name of Marischal-street, inclines a little to the west, and is prolonged 300 yards, to a point not more than 60 yards from the shore of the bay. At this point it is joined, at acute angles, by partially edificed thoroughfares, which converge hither along the sides of the town; and, about 130 yards from its commencement at the harbours, it is crossed at right angles by Long-gate-street, which is 400 yards in length, and connects the sides of the town. Peterhead is thus somewhat triangular in outline; yet it has, both on its landward side, and especially in its interior, several short streets which preserve no uniformity with its main thoroughfares. One street, on a line with Long-gate-street, and continued from its north end, connects the town with the suburb of Ronheads, at 250 yards' distance; and another, on a line with Marischal-street, connects it with that of Kirktown, so near as to be simply a wing of the main body. The aggregate length of the streets is upwards of 4½ miles; and the superficial extent of ground which they cover is about 20 acres. Most of the houses are built of a beautiful granite, found in the vicinity; and many of them have fronts of ashlar either dressed with the pick, or axe-dressed, and closely jointed. The carriage-ways are kept in good repair; and the side-paths are either paved with dressed granite, or fitted out with crib and pebbles. An ample supply of pure spring-water is furnished by pipes from a very copious spring upwards of 2½ miles distant; and gas is furnished for night-lighting, from works situated in Long-gate-street, and belonging to a joint-stock company formed in 1833. In general the town may be summarily regarded as clean, dry, and well-aired; with spacious and open streets, and a prevailingly neat and even handsome appearance.—The town-house, situated in Broad-street, and built in 1788, is a neat edifice 60 feet long and 40 wide, surmounted by a handsome

spire of granite 125 feet high. The building consists of a ground floor, fitted up as shops; a second floor, distributed into school-rooms; and a third floor, arranged into apartments for public business. The cross, erected in 1832, on occasion of the town being created a parliamentary burgh, is a Tuscan pillar of granite, crowned with the armorial bearings of the Earls-Marischal. Two public halls or buildings are occupied respectively as a reading-room and a billiard-room; and another public structure contains a suite of cold and hot baths. The parish-church, situated at the entrance of the town, or west end of Kirktown, is a substantial edifice, pavilion-roofed, lighted by round arched windows, and ornamented by an attached spire, 118 feet high. The Episcopalian chapel, situated in Merchant-street, displays much taste, and has a front of Gothic architecture, executed in axe-dressed granite.

Peterhead has been called the Scarborough of the north of Scotland; and it resembles its prototype not alone in situation, but in being doubly a watering place,—a resort both for sea-bathing and for the use of celebrious mineral water. Exertions have been both long and extensively made to accommodate bathers. One bath, constructed in 1799, measures 40 feet by 20; and another, constructed at a later date, measures 90 feet by 30, is hewn out of the solid rock, and, by means of a valve, is filled every tide with pure sea-water. The apparatus of the bathing-house, which adjoins, enable an invalid to take vapour, hot air, projecting, or shower baths, as he finds most suitable. The mineral water of Peterhead is said to have been in repute during nearly 250 years. Of six separate springs in which it wells up, one called the Wine-well, and situated at the lower end of Wine-Well-street, on the south side of the town, is much the most famous. Twelve pounds avoirdupois of the water of this spring, as analyzed by Dr. Laing, were found to contain $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains of aerated iron, $30\frac{3}{4}$ of muriated iron, 7 of muriated lime, 2 of siliceous earth, 2 of gypsum, $13\frac{1}{4}$ of Glauber's salt, $7\frac{1}{2}$ of common salt, and $83\frac{1}{3}$ cubic inches of fixed air. The water has been in repute chiefly for stomach and bowel complaints, nervous affections, and general debility; it has been advantageously used by persons of leuco-phlegmatic habits; and is not without fame as a remedy against scrofula. The celebrity at once of the spa, the baths, and the bathing-grounds of Peterhead, is said to be on the decline.

Two capacious and excellent artificial harbours, joined to geographical peculiarity and great natural advantageousness of position, render Peterhead one of the most valuable ports in Scotland, and one even of importance to the whole kingdom. The peninsula which they indent contests with Buchanness the distinction of being the most easterly land in Scotland; and is very often the first land which can be reached by vessels arriving from foreign stations, or overtaken by storm and tempest in the German ocean. The configuration of the peninsula possessed much natural capacity for the purposes of a port and a place of marine shelter; and, now that it has been deeply indented with the berthage of the narbours, and aided by their piers and their jetties, it can be entered in almost any circumstances, and affords complete protection from every wind. From the origin of the town till after the middle of last century, an old harbour, situated between the present north one and the suburb of Ronheads, figures lustily in documents; but seems to have been rude, small, and comparatively valueless, and is now surrendered almost exclusively to the uses of fishing-boats. Another early harbour on the site of the present south one, of unknown date of formation, and constructed on principles the reverse of those which render the present so excellent, figures also so early as the beginning of the 18th century; but never seems to have been of much capacity, and is noted in record principally for alternations of coming into use and going into decay. The two modern harbours were commenced, the south one in 1773, according to a plan by Mr. Smeaton, and the north one in 1818, according to a plan by Mr. Telford. They are accessible from opposite directions, and, in consequence, are characterized by the single and occasionally serious disadvantage of sometimes holding vessels wind-bound; but were they united by a cut or canal—an improvement which has long been contemplated, and which is deferred only from want of means to defray the expense, they would always admit the departure as well as the arrival of a vessel with the wind at any point of the compass. The south harbour covers 66 imperial acres, and can accommodate from 100 to 120 vessels; and, besides being furnished with quays and other interior appliances for the purposes of a port, it has extensive and very costly outworks for rendering it a place of complete safety. Its south pier is concave toward the sea, so as to occasion waves which strike it to run along to its centre, and there destroy each other, and fall back toward the sea; it also covers the west pier, which is nearly at right angles with it; and, in its turn, it receives aid from a jetty, running parallel to it, eastward, out from the west pier, and protecting the interior of the harbour from such waves as the devices of the south pier fail entirely to repel. The north harbour covers an area of 10.86 imperial acres, and is thus more than one-half larger than the south one; and being, according to Mr. Telford's plan, unprotected on the north side, it began, in 1837, to receive a pier on that side at the cost of nearly £5,000, and is now as singularly well-protected as its fellow, and has the additional advantage of offering accommodation to steam-vessels. The quays of the two harbours comprehend an area of nearly 5 acres; and extend in aggregate length about 3,352 feet. The total expenditure upon the two harbours from 1773 till 1840, amounted to the large sum of about £85,000. A considerable part of this sum was furnished by the trades of the town; a larger part was furnished by the commissioners of Highland roads and bridges, out of the forfeited estates' fund; and the greatest or chief part was furnished by the governors of the Merchant Maiden hospital of Edinburgh, the superiors of the burgh, who gave up for the purpose not only all the harbour dues, but all the town revenue arising from commonty lands, petty customs, and other sources. An excellent lighthouse, constructed on the opposite corner of the bay by the commissioners of northern lights, marks the entrance to the port; and is of great utility. The New Statistical Account informs us that the number of vessels which entered the harbours in the year ending 1st March, 1837, was 832, of aggregately 48,136 tons; that the number of vessels belonging to the port, on the 1st of January of the same year, was 82, of aggregately 11,022 tons; that the number of wind-bound vessels which entered from 1833 to 1836 averaged 229 in the year; and that the revenue of the harbours, from 1808 to 1837, rose, by an almost regular annual increase, from £367 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$d. to £2,879 8s. 2d. A full custom-house establishment for the port was long earnestly desired, and quite as stoutly denied; but, since 1838, has at length been granted.

Peterhead traded, at an early period of its history, with the Baltic, the Levant, and America; and, though more domestic in the general range of its traffic, it ranks high as a commercial town and sea-

port. The whale-fishery was, for many years, of prime importance to it, rendering it second in that department to only one port in Scotland; and, though the trade has declined, it still employs 10 ships. The herring-fishery, quite in a nascent state so late as 1820, has for years been a great, an increasing, and a very profitable branch of employment and traffic; it is judiciously encouraged by both the superiors of the town and the trustees of the harbour; and, in 1836, it employed 262 fishing-boats; and produced upwards of 40,000 barrels of herrings. The departure of the vast fleet of boats from the harbour at the fishing-season, is a peculiarly animating sight, and suggests crowding recollections of the enterprise and zealous industry for which the people of the town and the adjacent villages have long been distinguished. Other fisheries, particularly of the several varieties of white-fish, furnish much employment to the inhabitants, and increasing cargoes to the ship-owners. One bulky article of export is, "Peterhead butter," gathered from most parts of Buchan to Peterhead as its capital, and favourably known in various distant markets. A single merchant has been known to purchase, at a time, 100 tons in the province for exportation at the port; and the quantity shipped, in 1837, amounted to 167 tons, or a little more than 3,300 casks. Grain also is brought for shipment from most parts of Buchan; and, in 1837, was exported to the amount of upwards of 270,000 quarters in its unground state, and to that of nearly 14,500 bolls in the state of meal. Eggs likewise are annually shipped to the amount of about 150,000 dozen. The principal imports are British and foreign timber, wooden hoops, lime, bone manure, soft goods, wool, groceries, flour, salt, and iron. —The manufactures of the town are very limited. A distillery, formerly at work, is happily extinct; a thread manufactory, once of some importance, has disappeared; and a manufacture of woollen cloth, once extensive, has dwindled to insignificance. A number of weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Aberdeen; and, in the town and parish, are breweries, dye-works, a rope-work, and a brick-work, and a small carding and spinning-mill.

There are in Peterhead branch-offices of the Commercial bank of Scotland, the Aberdeen, Town, and Country bank, the Aberdeen banking company, and the North banking company. A merchants' society was instituted in 1712; a trades' society, in 1728; a gardeners' society, in 1760; a weavers' society, in 1778; a Buchan farmers' society, at a date not known; and a Keith lodge of masons, in 1754;—and they all possess property in houses and money, and, besides attending to objects indicated by their respective titles, they act as benefit institutions. A scientific society, instituted in 1835, and called the Peterhead Association for Science, Literature, and the Arts, maintains occasional lectures, and has fitted up a museum. A weekly well-supplied market is held on Friday; and annual fairs, both of them for hiring servants, and the latter for the sale of cattle and horses, are held on the third Tuesday of May, and the second Tuesday of November, both old style.

Previous to the latter part of the 16th century, Peterhead, or rather Keith-Inch, or what stood on the site of that modern suburb, was only a trivial fishing-village. Along with the adjoining lands, which were of considerable value, it belonged to the abbey of Deer; and, in 1560, it passed with them, by grant of Queen Mary, to Robert Keith, son of the fourth Earl Marischal, and commendator of Deer-abbey. The abbey lands having afterwards passed to the Earls Marischal, Peterhead Proper was, in 1593, founded and erected into a burgh-of-barony by Earl George; and it subsequently followed the fortunes of the Marischal property, and came to hold feu of the governors of the Merchant Maiden hospital of Edinburgh. The feuars, originally but 14 in number, obtained from the Earl Marischal, along with the privileges of burgess-ship, considerable property in moss-lands, fisher-lands, commonage, and pasturage; and the successors of these feuars having, in 1774, made a new arrangement with the governors of the Merchant Maiden hospital, a dispute existed, at the date of the Report on Municipal Corporations, whether what remained of this property fell to be administered by the baron-bailie and a committee of the feuars, or by the magistrates appointed under the Reform act. The sum of £100, bequeathed to the town, in 1825, by Mr. Rhind, was, on both sides, regarded as belonging to the new administration. The annual revenue from the disputed property, at the date referred to, was £267 15s. 7½d.; the revenue from petty customs belonging to the feuars was very small, and, in some cases, disputed; the expenditure for the year, was £173 19s.; and the nett amount of debt was £386 2s. 4¾d. The preses of the governors of the hospital, the factor and the treasurer of the same institution, the bailie or bailies of the burgh-of-barony, and a certain number of individuals chosen by the majority of the votes of the feuars and burgesses, are, by act of parliament, trustees of the harbour, declared a corporate body, under the designation of "the trustees of the harbour of Peterhead." Both the harbour act, and a police act for the burgh, are perpetual acts. The baron-bailie held his appointment for a long series of years, exercised jurisdiction over the whole lands of Peterhead, and, in his court, entertained no civil causes, but only actions for petty delinquencies. The magistrates, under the Reform act, are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors; and they exercise jurisdiction within all the parliamentary burgh, the limits of which are considerably more extensive than those of the old burgh. Municipal patronage extends only to the town officers, and the teachers of the town school. The burgesses import goods at 1s. 3d. per barrel bulk less of shore-dues than strangers, but have no other exclusive privileges. There are no incorporated trades. Ten commissioners of police are elected by resident occupiers of tenements of £5 or upwards of annual rent; and they, along with the same parties connected with the hospital who are on the trusteeship of the harbour, constitute the board of police. There is no watching establishment, except on particular occasions, when the inhabitants subscribe for it. The only jail is a vault under the town-house; and it is never used as a place of punishment. Peterhead was, in 1840, made the seat of a sheriff-substitute. The burgh unites with Elgin, Banff, Inverury, Cullen, and Kintore, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 241. Population, in 1821, 4,783; in 1831, 5,112. Houses, in 1831, 708. Assessed taxes £495 6s. 6d.—The Chevalier St. George landed at Peterhead, in his miserable expedition of 1715; and, appearing in the dress of a sailor, did not throw off his incognito till he had proceeded two days' journey from the town. The site of the house in which he slept on the night after his debarkation, is still pointed out in a back street; and the house itself, not many years ago, existed as a chief lion of the town. Peterhead, at a very recent date, was eminently jacobitical and prelatical; and, even yet, it contains a considerable proportion of episcopalians, and not a few of those usages and opinions amongst people of the upper class which afford to a student of human nature distinct traces of the character which belonged to the partisans of the later Stuarts. But the influence of trade,

which brings men together in a sort of friendly melée of action, and the effects of extended intercommunication with the south of Scotland, which destroy the exclusiveness and seclusion of the place's former social position, are so rapidly bringing out their appropriate results, that, probably in the course of another generation, every vestige of peculiarity will have quite disappeared.

PETTINAIN, a small parish in the Upper ward of Lanarkshire; bounded on the north by Carstairs and Carnwath; on the south by Covington; on the east by Libberton; and on the west and north-west by Carmichael and Lanark. At the same time it is separated from Libberton, Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark, by the Clyde, on the opposite bank of which a small portion of Pettinain is situated, a disjunction from the main body of the parish, which has, no doubt, been caused by the frequent changes which have taken place in the course of the river. The parish is nearly rectangular in shape, and is about 3 miles in length, by 2½ in breadth. The only high ground in Pettinain is a hilly ridge, which commences in Covington, and runs in a north-westerly direction through the parish, terminating in the end of it, with an elevation of about 500 feet above the level of the river. With the exception of a very small portion, the whole parish belongs to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., whose family inherited it from the last Earl of Hyndford. There are no minerals in the parish, and it is principally supplied with coal from the parishes of Carnwath and Douglas, which are driven a distance of from 7 to 9 miles. Lanark is the post-town, and Carnwath the nearest market-town,—the distance of the former being 5½ miles, and of the latter 3. Access to Lanark is obtained by the bridge over the Clyde at Hyndford, and to Carnwath by a large boat or commodious float, stationed at the old ford. It cost £500, and is capable of transporting carts, carriages, cattle, or other produce, over the stream. For 40 years the population has been stationary, if not retrograding. In 1801, it was 430; in 1811, 401; in 1821, 490; in 1831, 461; and in 1841, 416, with 103 families, and the same number of inhabited houses. Assessed property £2,082.—The parish is situated in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend £162, with a glebe of 10 acres.—The church is believed to have been built or remodelled from an older building, about the end of the 17th century, and the belfry bears date 1696. It was repaired in 1820, and seated for 240 sitters, which is sufficient for the parish. The manse was built in 1820, and is a very commodious house. The salary of the schoolmaster is £34, in addition to fees. There is little of historical interest attaching to the parish. The only mansion-house worthy of note is that of Westraw, belonging to Sir W. C. Anstruther, and which used to be the favourite residence of the late Earl of Hyndford, by whose death the title became extinct.—Some time since the ruins of a house were pointed out at Clowburn, in this parish, in which it is asserted the first tea used in this country was drank towards the end of the 17th century. It was brought from Holland, according to tradition, by Sir Andrew Kennedy, who was then proprietor of that part of the parish; and who, being Lord-conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere, had received it as a present from the Dutch East India company.

PETTY, a parish on the coast of the narrow or interior part of the Moray frith, partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. It forms nearly a rectangular band of territory, extending along the coast, from within 4 miles of Inverness, to about a mile from Fort-George; and measures about 9 miles in length, between 2 and 3 miles in breadth, and about 8,100 imperial acres in area. It is bounded on the north-west by the Moray frith; on the north-east by Ardersier; on the south-east by Croy and Inverness; and on the south-west by Inverness. This parish, though all in the Highlands, has physically an altogether lowland character. The surface rises with very gentle undulations, and occasionally with steep and hillocky banks, from the coast, then subsides into a belt of quite level land, and finally makes a regular rise to Culloden-moor along the interior boundary; but it aggregately possesses so inconsiderable an altitude above sea-level, as to be no more than an agreeably diversified plain. The aspect is rich and pleasant, and finely combines the features of extensive cultivation, rills of water trotting among fields or falling over rocks, clumps of forest-trees at almost every farm-house, and large expanses of wood over what was once bleak and heathy moor. The central belt of level ground was formerly all moss, and supplied the town of Inverness with rushes; but it has been extensively reclaimed, and rendered arable. The sea is shallow near the shore, and, at low water, retires to a great distance. An ancient castle, on the estate of the Earl of Moray, called Castle-Stuart, is a fine specimen of the baronial architecture of feudal times; it abounds in square and round projections, springing from corbels at the angles of the building; it seems to have been built early in the 17th century, and was once designed to be the modern family-seat, but, for many years, it has fallen into disrepair, or is kept in order only as a shooting-box. In a plantation near the schoolhouse are two small artificial mounds, which were the scenes of baronial courts and executions, and have Gaelic names which mean the Court-hill, and the Gallows-hill. In various places are Druidical circles. The mansions of the parish are Gallanfield and Flemington; and the landowners are the Earl of Moray, Lord Forbes, Lord Cawdor, and Major Fraser. The only village is CAMPBELLTOWN: which see. An annual and long-established cattle-tryst, which takes its name from this village, is held at Lammas, on the boundary with Ardersier. Of several hamlets, one is the site of a private school, and another had formerly a school belonging to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. The parish is traversed from end to end by the mailroad between Inverness and Aberdeen. Population, in 1801, 1,585; in 1831, 1,826. Houses 358. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,852.—Petty is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend £234 3s. 4d.; glebe £5. Unappropriated teinds £157 9s. 6d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £36, with from £3 to £5 fees, and about £3 10s. other emoluments.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Petyn and Bracholy, united before the Reformation, and formerly belonging to the diocese of Moray. The original church of Petyn possibly dated high, and, at all events, was dedicated to Columba, the apostle of the Culdees. Dr. James Fraser, the well-known benefactor of King's college, Aberdeen, was a native of Petty; Lord-president Forbes was connected with the parish as a proprietor; and Sir James Macintosh was the descendant of a family whose mortal remains, down to those of his own father, were interred on the site of the present parish-church.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, about half-a-mile south by west of Kinghorn. It is said to have obtained the name from the circumstance of a small body of French (*Petit corps*) having landed here, in the time of Mary

of Guise. It is one of the usual havens from Leith.

PHILIPHAUGH, a plain in Selkirkshire, celebrated as the scene of the Marquis of Montrose's defeat in 1645 by General Leslie. Ettrick-water, immediately after being joined by the Yarrow, makes a gently curving sweep to the right, steals insinuatingly along the base of a lofty bank on whose summit, at one point, stands the town of Selkirk, and leaves upon its left bank a beautiful haugh, a level plain, which extends north-eastward from a copse-clad hill called the Hareheadwood, to some high ground on the margin of the stream a little below Selkirk. This plain is Philiphaugh; it is about 1½ mile in length, and ¼ of a mile in mean breadth; and being defended, on the one side, by the river with its bulwark-fashioned bank, and overhung, on the other, by a stretch of bold uplands, which intervene between the Yarrow and the Tweed, it possesses naturally, and on a grand scale, many of the securities and conveniences which were desiderated by the Romans in their camps. Montrose, after he had won six splendid victories over the Covenanters, was on his march southward to pour his conquering troops upon England, when Philiphaugh invited him to repose, and wooed him to destruction. Observing the advantageousness of the ground, he strengthened it with some trenches, and posted upon it his infantry, amounting to 1,200 or 1,500 men; and, seeing how near and accessibly to it stood the town of Selkirk, with its burghal accommodations, he there quartered his cavalry, and courted a night's freedom from a soldier's care. General Leslie, with his sturdy and high-spirited Covenanters, arrived at Melrose on the evening of Montrose's wrapping up himself and his little host in fancied security; and, favoured next morning by a thick mist, he reached Philiphaugh, and was in position for the onslaught, before being descried by a single scout. Montrose was apprized of danger only by the yell which followed the tiger's leaping upon his prey; he knew nothing of Leslie's vicinity till the rattle of musketry announced his activity in the encampment; and when he reached the scene of conflict, he beheld his army dispersed and fleeing in irretrievable panic and confusion. After making a bold stand, a desperate but unavailing attempt to recover his lost fortunes of the hour, he cut his way through a body of Leslie's troops, fled up Yarrow and over the wild and lofty mountain-path of Minchmoor, and stopped not till he arrived at Traquair, 16 miles from the scene of action. His defeat at Philiphaugh occurred on the 15th of September, 1645, and produced at once conclusive advantages to the Covenanters, and ruin to the wild policy and the hapless cause of Charles I. in Scotland. Upwards of a mile south-west of the present farm-stead of Philiphaugh, and overhanging the Yarrow immediately above its confluence with the Ettrick, there are still traces of an intrenchment thrown up by Montrose. Two miles farther up the Yarrow, close to the ruin of Newark-castle, is a field called Slain-man's-lee, in which tradition says the Covenanters, a day or two after the fight, put many of their prisoners to death. In Selkirk the house is still standing which was occupied by Montrose on the night of his ill-judged security.

PHILLANS (St.). See Forgan.

PICTS (The). Many conjectures have been hazarded as to the derivation of the term *Pict*; but of this there can be no doubt, that the Picts were Celts, and that they were no other than a part of the race of the ancient Caledonians under another name. Of the twenty-one distinct tribes which inhabited North Britain, at the time of the Roman invasion, the most powerful was that of the Caledonii, or Caledonians, who inhabited the whole of the interior country, from the ridge of mountains which separates Inverness and Perth on the south, to the range of hills that formed the forest of Balnagowan in Ross on the north, comprehending all the middle parts of Inverness and of Ross; but in process of time the whole population of North Britain were designated by the generic appellation of Caledonians, though occasionally distinguished by some classic writers, proceeding on fanciful notions, by the various names of Mæatæ, Dicaledones, Vecturiones, and Picti. At the time of the Roman abdication, the Caledonians, or Picts, were under the sway of a chieftain, named Drust, the son of Erp, who, for his prowess in his various expeditions against the Roman provincials, has been honoured by the Irish Annalists, with the name of 'Drust of the hundred battles.' History, however, has not done him justice, for it has left little concerning him on record. In fact, little is known of the Pictish history for upwards of one hundred years, immediately after the Roman abdication. Although some ancient chronicles afford us lists of the Pictish kings, or princes, a chronological table of whom, according to the best authorities, is here subjoined:

TABLE OF THE PICTISH KINGS.

	Names and Filiations.	Period of their Deaths.
1	Drust, the son of Erp	451
2	Talorc, the son of Aniel	455
3	Nacton Morbet, the son of Erp	480
4	Drest Gurthiomoch	510
5	Galanau Etelich	522
6	Dadrest	523
7	Drest, the son of Girom	524
	Drest, the son of Wdrest, with the former	529
	Drest, the son of Girom, alone	534
8	Gartnarch, the son of Girom	541
9	Gealtraim, the son of Girom	542
10	Talorg, the son of Muircholaich	553
11	Drest, the son of Munait	554
12	Galam, with Aleph	555
	Galam, with Bridei	556
13	Bridei, the son of Mailcon	586
14	Gartnaich, the son of Domelch	597
15	Nectu, the nephew of Verb	617
16	Cineoch, the son of Luthrin	636
17	Garnard, the son of Wid	640
18	Bridei, the son of Wid	645
19	Talorc, their brother	657
20	Tallorcan, the son of Enfret	661
21	Gartnait, the son of Donnel	667
22	Drest, his brother	674
23	Bridei, the son of Bili	695
24	Taran, the son of Entifidich	699
25	Bridei, the son of Dereli	710
26	Nechton, the son of Dereli	725
27	Drest, and Elpin	730
28	Ungus, the son of Urguis	761
29	Bridei, the son of Urguis	763
30	Ciniod, the son of Wredech	775
31	Elpin, the son of Bridei	779
32	Drest, the son of Talorgan	784
33	Talorgan, the son of Ungus	786
34	Canaul, the son of Tarla	791
35	Constantin, the son of Urguis	821
36	Ungus (Hungus), the son of Urguis	833
37	Drest, the son of Constantin, and Talorgan, the son of Wthoil	836
38	Uen, the son of Ungus	839
39	Wrad, the son of Bargoit	842
40	Bred	843

We have already observed that little is known of Pictish history for more than a hundred years after the Roman abdication; but at the time of the accession of Bridei in 556 to the Pictish throne, some light is let in upon that dark period of the Pictish annals. The reign of that prince was distinguished by many warlike exploits, but above all by his conversion and that of his people to Christianity, which indeed formed his greatest glory. His chief contests were with the Scoto-Irish or Dalriads, whom he defeated in 557. Passing over a domestic conflict, at Lindores in 621, under Cineoch the son of Luthrin, and the trifling battle of Ludo-Feirn in 663 among the Picts themselves, we must notice the important battle of Dun-Nechtan, fought in the year 685, be-

tween the Picts under Bridei—the son of Bili, and the Saxons under the Northumbrian Egfrid. The Saxon king, it is said, attacked the Picts without provocation, and against the advice of his court. Crossing the Forth from Lothian—the Bernicia of that age—he entered Strathearn and penetrated through the defiles of the Pictish kingdom, leaving fire and desolation in his train. His career was stopped at Dun-Nechtan, 'the hill-fort of Nechtan,' the Dunnichen of the present times; and by a neighbouring lake long known by the name of Nechtan's mere, did Egfrid and his Saxons fall before Bridei and his exasperated Picts. The Picts were, however, finally defeated by the Saxons, in 710, under Beorthfryth, in Manannfield, when Bridei, the Pictish king, was killed. The wars between the Picts and Northumbrians were succeeded by various contests for power among the Pictish princes, which gave rise to a civil war. Ungus, honoured by the Irish Annalists with the title of Great, and Elpin, at the head of their respective partisans, tried their strength at Moncrib, in Strathearn, in the year 727, when the latter was defeated. The conflict was renewed at Duncrei, when victory declared a second time against Elpin, who was obliged to flee from the hostility of Ungus. Nechtan next tried his strength with Ungus, in 728, at Moncur, in the Carse of Gowrie, but he was defeated, and many of his followers perished. Ungus, who was certainly by far the most powerful and ablest of the Pictish monarchs, died in 761. A doubtful victory was gained by Ciniod the Pictish king over Aodh-fin, the Scottish king, in 767. Up to this period, the pirate kings of the northern seas—or the Vikingr, as they were termed—had confined their ravages to the Baltic; but, in the year 787, they for the first time appeared on the east coast of England. Some years afterwards they found their way to the Caledonian shores, and during the 9th century they ravaged the Hebrides. In 839, the Vikingr entered the Pictish territories. A murderous conflict ensued between them and the Picts under Uen their king, in which both he and his only brother Bran, as well as many of the Pictish chiefs, fell. This event hastened the downfall of the Pictish monarchy: and as the Picts were unable to resist the arms of Kenneth, the Scottish king, he carried into execution, in the year 843, a project he had long entertained, of uniting the Scots and Picts, and placing both crowns on his head.*

PIEROWALL, a small village in the northern peninsula of the island of Westray in Orkney.

PILNOUR WATER, a rivulet of Kirkcudbrightshire, a tributary of the Cree, chiefly in the interior, and partly on the southern boundary of the parish of MINIGAFF: which see.

PILORTH. See FRASERBURGH.

PILTANTON BURN, a considerable rivulet in Wigtonshire, chiefly in the Rhinns. It rises and runs 3½ miles south-eastward in Leswalt; divides, for 2½ miles in the same direction, Portpatrick on its right bank from Inch on its left; runs 4¾ miles eastward between Inch on the north, and Stoneykirk and Old Luce on the south; and, measuring in a straight line, traverses the interior of Old Luce 2½ miles east-south-eastward, to the head of Luce-bay, there to form, jointly with Luce-water, a small estuary. It thus has, exclusive of windings, an entire course of upwards of 12 miles; but in the lower part of its course, it is constantly, though never boldly, sinuous.

* The ridiculous story about the total extermination of the Picts by the Scots has long since been exploded. They were recognised as a distinct people even in the 10th century, but before the 12th they lost their characteristic nominal distinction by being amalgamated with the Scots, their conquerors.

PINKIE, a barony and a celebrated battle-field in the parish of Inveresk, and immediately east of the town of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire. The barony is now the property of Sir John Hope, the vice-lieutenant of the county: it originally comprehended little more than 30 acres lying south and east of the mansion; but it has recently been much extended by the purchase and addition of contiguous lands. Pinkie-house, the mansion of the barony, situated in the outskirt of Musselburgh, scarcely half-a-mile from the Esk and the same distance from the sea, is a large structure of various dates, and apparently was designed to be a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, but never was completed. An elaborately sculptured fountain, in the form of the papal tiara, stands on the green, in front, and seems to have been intended to occupy the centre of the court. The northern and oldest part of the edifice has great thickness of wall, is strongly arched on the ground floor, consists of a massive quadrangular tower shooting up in picturesque turrets, and contains a spacious apartment called 'the King's room,' and a number of curious smaller apartments which are entered at angles of the staircase. The southern and newer part cannot be of more recent date than the reign of James VI.; and, in addition to several beautiful apartments not so anciently fitted up, contains what is called the painted gallery,—whose roof exhibits, in compartments, pedantic and medley groups of the images of heraldry, mythology, and capricious creativeness. The mansion was originally a country-seat of the abbots of Dunfermline, the superiors of the regality of Musselburgh; and when, after the Reformation, that regality was given to the Earl of Lauderdale, Pinkie was detached from it, and bestowed on the Earl of Dunfermline. James V., according to a traditional fama, had the use of the king's-room during a summer from its mitred proprietor, for the covert and unhallowed indulgence of miserable concubinage. The first Earl of Dunfermline died in the house in 1622, and was laid out in state in the church of Inveresk. The wounded at the battle of Pinkie were lodged in the painted gallery, and occupied it as an hospital.

The battle of Pinkie, one of the most disastrous in which ever Scotland bled, was fought in 1547, during the infancy of Mary of Scotland, and the minority of Edward VI. of England. Protector Somerset warmly adopted Henry VIII.'s project of uniting the two kingdoms by matrimonially allying their monarchs; and, finding it still distasteful to the Scots, he fabricated pretexts for achieving it by force. News having arrived that he was at Newcastle, marching against Scotland at the head of 12,000 foot and 2,000 horse, the 'fiery cross' circulated through the country, and promptly summoned 36,000 men to dispute his access to the capital, and to deal with him as an invader. The Scottish army took post on Edmonston-Edge, in the parish of Newton, 2½ miles south-west of Musselburgh; and were disposed in three bodies, commanded by the Earls of Angus, Arran, and Huntly, with some light horse and a body of Irish archers under the Earl of Argyle. Their position was strong; on the one hand, the morass of the Shirehaugh; on the other hand, the hill of Inveresk, the mounds in the churchyard, and the bridge, all defended by cannon; and, in front, the steep banks of the Esk, then densely covered with wood. Protector Somerset, on coming up, was supported by a fleet of 30 ships of war, and 30 transports laden with ammunition and provisions, lying in the frith opposite the mouth of the Esk; and he drew up his army on Falside Brae, 1½ mile east of Musselburgh, and extended his right over the grounds of Walliford and Drummore, toward the sea. The

Scottish position being too strong to admit of his assailing it, he kept firmly on his post, and awaited an attack. On the morning of Friday, the 9th of September, Lord Hume, leading on 1,500 light horse, appeared on Edgebucklin Brae, at the east end of Musselburgh links, within a mile of the English position, and rushed so impetuously forward, that Somerset, suspecting him to be supported by some much greater though yet invisible force, strictly commanded his troops to preserve their ranks, and sustain the onset where they stood. Lord Grey, however,—stung with the taunt which Lord Hume's movement seemed to imply, and obtaining a reluctant but hasty consent to his attempting to chastise it,—moved down with 1,000 men-at-arms, and, when within 100 yards of the Scots, charged them at full speed, and, during a fierce and frightful conflict of 3 hours, cut 1,300 of them down, severely wounded their gallant but rash leader, and made prisoner of his son. But, excepting the mere deduction from the number of the force opposed to him, Somerset reaped no advantage; for he could neither advantageously attack the Scots, nor induce them to leave their strong position, nor draw from them any diplomatic concession. After some vain efforts had been made with him to negociate a treaty, or to prevent general effusion of blood by the succedaneum of limited or personal combat, he intimated to the Scottish leaders that, on the simple condition of their queen being left unfettered by any matrimonial engagement till she should be of age, he would evacuate his post, and retreat to England. The Scots, rashly and proudly interpreting his message as a confession of weakness, and at the same time eager to rush upon what they supposed to be his doomed army, left their strong position, and defiled along the old bridge of Musselburgh to close with them on the east bank of the river. As they passed the bridge, and marched up the hill of Inveresk on the west side of the church, they were galled by cannon-shot from the English galleys in the bay, and lost on the bridge the Master of Graham, eldest son of the first Earl of Montrose, and many of his followers. Descending eastward down a slope, they began to be sheltered from the shot, and passing through the How Mire, which lies at the foot of the slope, and was then a morass, though now drained and cultivated, they saw the English army and the battle-field immediately before them, on a gently-hanging plain which recedes from the How to the base of Carberry-hill and Falside Brae. The conflict which followed was tremendous, but had too many details, and is too well-known, to admit or to need consecutive narration. After four hours sternly debated and general conflict, during which the Scots won achievements, but could not profit by them for want of well-appointed and sufficient horse, and the English could make no impression with their cavalry upon hedges of pointed spears which enclosed the antagonist foot battalions, the van of the Scots was somewhat driven in by a concentrated, multiform, and prompt attack, and a body of Highlanders, who had forgotten their duty amid their covetousness, and were gathering plunder from the bodies of the slain, mistook the retrograde movement for flight, flung down their arms, and consulted the mountaineer activity of their heels, and, infecting the Lowlanders with the panic of their example, drew the whole army after them in an indiscriminate race of defeat. The Scots ran toward the coast, toward Dalkeith, and toward Edinburgh; and in each direction they were hotly pursued by the hallooing and shouting English, and hewn down in excess, and sheer butchery of carnage. "With blode and slaughter of ye enemie," says Patten, "this chase was continued v miles in length westward fro the place of their standinge, which was in ye fallow feldes of Undreske, untille Edinborowe parke, and well nigh to the gates of the toune itself, and unto Lyeth; and in breadth nie IIII mile from the fryth sandes up unto Daketh southwarde: in all whiche space the dead bodies lay as thik as a man may mette cattell grasing in a full plenished pasture. The ryvere ran al red with blode; soo that in the same chase wear counted, as well by sum of our men that sumwhat diligently did maike it, as by sum of them takē prisoners that very much did lament it, to have been slayne above XIII thousande. In all thys cumpos of grounde, what with weapons, armes, handes, legges, heddes, blode, and dead bodyes, their flight mought have easily been tracted to every of their III refuges." Another account—perhaps quite sufficiently exaggerated—states the loss of the Scots in killed at 10,000, and that of the English at not 200. After the pursuers had chased and slaughtered for five hours, they mustered on Edmonston-Edge, the original position of the Scots, and raised a shout so loud and reverberating, as to be heard at 4 miles' distance on the streets of the metropolis; and then they retired north-eastward, and spent the night at Edge-bucklin Brae, the scene of the premonition defeat of Lord Hume. About 18 years ago, when the new line of road between Edinburgh and London was cut through Edgebucklin Brae, numerous rows of human skeletons were found about four feet from the surface, enclosed in stone slabs, such as for six centuries past have been worked from quarries in the vicinity, and they are believed to have been the remains of the slain English, interred by their comrades on the day after the battle. The Scottish cavalry, during the fight, were engaged chiefly in the How-mire; and, when the panic seized their army, they seem to have retreated down the steep banks of the rill called Pinkie-burn, and were slain in such numbers that, according to tradition, it was for three days tinctured with their blood.

PITCAIRN, a modern village on the left bank of the river Almond, in the parish of Redgorton, 3½ miles west-north-west of Perth, and 3 miles east of Methven, Perthshire. It was commenced toward the close of last century, on the estate of Mr. Graham of Baldowan, and is the subject of a poem by Mrs. Cowley, in which she predicts that it will one day rival Manchester; but it has as yet attained a population of only 260. On the Almond at the village are two falls, or capacities of water-power, both of which are made subservient to industry. The upper one is drawn off by an oblique dam-dike which abuts on the rocky basement of the old bridge of Almond; and it is employed to drive both a large flour-mill, and a considerable flax spinning-mill. The lower fall was used to drive a grain-mill at the earliest dawn of record; and, at present, it drives the beetles of a bleachfield which employs about 50 hands. In the village is a United Secession meeting-house: see REDGORTON.—About a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the village of Pitcairn, there are two very large cairns of stones. They stand at a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile from each other, almost in a south and north direction. The largest of them measures upwards of 300 feet in circumference at the base, and is between 30 and 40 feet in height; the other is not so large. When, or on what account, these huge heaps of stones were gathered, no person can now with certainty tell.

PITCAIRN (NEW), a small village in the parish of Dunning, half-a-mile south of the village of Dunning, Perthshire.

PITCAITHLY, a locality noted for its medicinal wells, in the parish of Dunbarnie, Perthshire. It is situated in a sequestered nook of the lower district

ot Strathearn, about a mile south-west of the village of Bridge-of-Earn, and 4½ miles from Perth; and is surrounded with fertile fields, a luxuriant landscape, and all the amenities of a soft rural retreat. The medicinal waters were discovered at a period of which neither record nor tradition gives any information; they have long and increasingly enjoyed reputation; and, in recent times, they have attracted vast numbers of both real and sentimental valetudinarians. They are esteemed efficacious, or at worst alleviative, in cases in scrofulous, herpetic, and scorbutic complaints; they relieve the stomach of crudities, improve its tone, and renovate its energies; they cool and purify the blood, they are gentle in operation, and—to crown the pyramid of eulogies which writers have erected in their honour—they exert a general strengthening influence on the very stamina of the constitution. They issue from five springs, called the East, the West, the Spout, the Dunbarnie, and the South park wells, and are the same in quality from all, and differ only in the degrees of strength, and in the proportions of the ingredients held in solution. The following are the results of an analysis of the water of these springs, made by Professor Thomson of Glasgow, in 1839:—

1. *Mr. Grant of Kilgraston's spring.*

Specific gravity,	1·00241
	Constituents in the Imp. Gal.
Chloride of Calcium,	155·28 grains.
Common Salt,	90·12 —
Chloride of Magnesium,	3·44 —
Sulphate of Lime,	12·13 —
	260·97

2. *Mr. Craigie of Dunbarnie's spring.*

Specific gravity,	1·00467
	Constituents in the Imp. Gal.
Chloride of Calcium,	168·58 grains.
Common Salt,	117·84 —
Chloride of Magnesium,	4·16 —
Sulphate of Lime,	25·92 —
	316·50

A large lodging-house stands beside the wells for the accommodation of visiters. Taste or caprice, however, has adopted the village of Bridge-of-Earn as the favourite seat of all the loungers, and of the great majority of persons really in quest of health; and it is daily supplied for their use with quantities of the waters of the spas. A supply is brought down every morning by six o'clock. The usual mode is to mix merely as much of the hot with the cold as takes off the chilliness. The taste of the water is but very slightly offensive; indeed, it is quite as palatable as what is drawn from many wells round Edinburgh, and it has been drunk, in small quantities, at the dinner-table, by mistake for ordinary spring-water. The quantity taken is from 3 to 8 large glassfuls. The society drawn to the place is, as may be supposed, of a very mixed character; and though partly sedate, and in every way consonant with the professed object of its aggregation, is preponderatingly fashionable, and even fashionably dissipated. Games, amusements, fetes, ball-room follies, and various paradings of vanity, are sufficiently numerous and prominent to excite wonder in the mind of a simple onlooker, as to what the possible motive can be for persons so apparently strong and buoyant, and prodigal of ample stores of health, quaffing day by day draughts of putrid water.

PITFERRANE. See DUNFERMLINE.

PITLESSIE, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Cults, on the north side of the road to Cupar from Kinghorn, 4 miles west of Cupar, and 5 east of New Inn.

PITLOCHRY, a small village in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. It stands on the left bank of the river Tummel, on the great military road from Perth to Inverness, 1 mile south of the village of Moulin, and 4 miles south-east of the Pass of Killiecrankie. It has a corn-mill, a saw-mill, and a dyeing manufactory. Population, about 200.

PITRODIE, a hamlet in the parish of Errol, Perthshire,—the site of a United Secession meeting-house. While skulking under the protection of his uncle, Wallace is said to have concealed himself occasionally in a cave within the glen of Pitrodie, near Kilspindy. The glen is wild and lonely, with steep furzy slopes, and a little rill trickling at the bottom. In the face of a porphyritic rock overhanging the rivulet, there is a long slit—probably at one time masked with brushwood—in which a man might find concealment and shelter.

PITSCOTTIE, a village in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire. There are two mills here for spinning linen-yarn.

PITSLIGO, a parish on the north coast of Aberdeenshire, 2 miles west of Kinnaird-head. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Fraserburgh; on the south by Tyrie; and on the west by Aberdour. Its greatest length is 3¼ miles; its greatest breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is about 7½ square miles, or 4,500 imperial acres. The coast, 4 miles in extent, consists, on the east, of a low flat beach, now sandy, and now strewn with loose rocks, —and, on the west, of high bold cliffs, torn with large and numerous fissures. The surface of the interior gently rises from both the north and the south to a line of bisection across nearly the middle of the parish; but nowhere attains a hilly elevation, and may be viewed as strictly champaign. Excepting about 500 acres, the whole area is enclosed, and subject to the plough; but the enclosures being of stone, and wood existing to the amount of less than 20 acres, it presents a bald and cold aspect, and occasionally suffers damage to its produce from the northerly storms. Some conical cairns, about 30 feet in height and 60 in circumference, are noticed in the Old Statistical Account as traditionally "the burying-places of hostile invaders from Denmark or Norway, who were defeated in the neighbourhood, and seem to have been pursued with slaughter a great way along the coast, where several such tumuli are still to be seen." Pitsligo-castle, formerly the seat of the Lords Pitsligo—a title in the Forbes family attainted in 1746—is the ruin of a strongly constructed edifice, surrounded with extensive and still cultivated gardens. Pittulie-castle, likewise a ruin, appears to have been built by the Saltouns, but was afterwards possessed and enlarged by the Comyns. Both ruins are on the coast. The villages of the parish are ROSEHEARTY and PITTULIE: which see. In 1840, a new fishing-harbour was constructed at Sandhaven, in the extreme east. Mr. Andrew Cant, distinguished as a stout Covenanter and opponent of prelacy, was the first minister of the parish, and, with violence alike to good feeling and fair scholarship, is described in No. 147 of the Spectator as an illiterate minister in the north of Scotland, from whose name arose the opprobrious word "cant." Roads diverge from Rosehearty; and also run across in two lines from the town of Fraserburgh. Population, in 1801, 1,256; in 1831, 1,439. Houses 307. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,696.—Pitsligo is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £191 4s. 4d.; glebe £17 10s. The church was built in 1634, and repaired and slightly enlarged in 1792. Sittings 504. An United Secession place of worship is situated in Rosehearty, and was built in 1799. Sittings 350. An ecclesiastical survey in 1837 exhibited the population then as consisting of 1,253 churchmen and 187 dissenters. The parish anciently formed part of Aberdour, and

was separated from it in 1633 by an act of the Scottish parliament. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £32 2s. 6d., with £19 8s. fees. There are 5 non-parochial schools.

PITSLIGO (New), a *quoad sacra* parish, and a large village, in the north-east division of Aberdeenshire. The parish, as to its nucleus, was, in 1799, disjoined from Tyrie by the late Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, under the sanction of the General Assembly; and about 1835, it received certain additions from Aberdour, New Deer, Strichen, and Tyrie, by authority of the General Assembly; but it has never undergone political or *quoad civilia* erection. Some portions of Aberdour lie contiguously to its church, but are not included within its limits. Its greatest length is 6 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its superficial extent is nearly 30 square miles. Population, according to ecclesiastical survey in 1837, 1,696; of whom 1,403 were churchmen, 266 were dissenters, and 27 were nondescripts. The church was built in 1798, at the sole expense of the late Sir W. Forbes, and cost about £600. Sittings 469. Patron, Sir J. S. Forbes, Bart. Stipend £80; glebe £6, with a manse. A Scottish Episcopalian congregation was established in the parish between 1800 and 1805. The chapel was built in 1835, at the sole expense of Sir J. S. Forbes, and cost about £400. Sittings 160. Stipend £60; glebe about £13, with a manse. The parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen.—The village of New Pitsligo is situated politically in the parish of Tyrie, 6 miles north of New Deer, 11 south-west of Fraserburgh, and 18 west-north-west of Peterhead. It is neat, and altogether of such origin and character as to witness to the genuine patriotism of the late Sir W. Forbes. Its inhabitants are all weavers, country tradesmen, small farmers, crofters, and day-labourers. Annual fairs are held here on the 3d Tuesday and Wednesday of February, old style: the 3d Wednesday of May, old style; and the Thursday in August after Tarland. Population, in 1837, 1,262.

PITTENCRIEFF, a village in Fifeshire, near Dunfermline, to which town it is joined by a mound of earth, on which a street has been formed.

PITTENWEEM, a parish in Fifeshire, about 1½ mile in length from east to west; and half-a-mile in breadth from north to south; bounded on the east by Anstruther-Wester; on the north by that parish and Carnbee; on the west by the parish of St. Monan's; and on the south by the frith of Forth. It is level in its surface, and its soil in general a black loam, very fertile, yielding heavy crops of wheat and barley. The population, in 1755, was 939; in 1801, 1,072; in 1831, 1,317. The valued rent of the parish is £2,452 Scots. The annual value of real property, in 1815, was £1,712 sterling; of which £1,127 was assessed on the burgh, and £585 sterling on the landward part of the parish. Houses, in 1831, 234. —This parish is in the synod of Fife, and presbytery of St. Andrews. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Baronet. Stipend £166 1s. 10d.; glebe £12 12s. The church is obviously of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to have formed part of the Priory, but the period of its erection is uncertain. The teacher of the parochial school has the maximum salary, with a school-house, dwelling-house, and garden. The average attendance at the school is 90. Besides the parish-school there is one unendowed, at which the attendance of pupils is about the same; and a female school supported partly by subscription, at which from 60 and 80 pupils attend.

The burgh of Pittenweem, from which the parish derives its name, consists of a street running east and west, having the parish-church at the east end; the street which fronts the harbour; and a street of modern erection built parallel to these, on the line of the toll-road, with several connecting lanes running north and south. Even the old part of the town is well-built, and both in the old and more modern parts there are several well-filled shops, and excellent houses, which, with its superior cleanness to most of the little coast-towns, gives it an air of comfort and respectability, which one would not at first expect to meet with. Originally it was a burgh-of-barony holding of the priors of the priory of Pittenweem, but by a charter granted by James V., dated February 1542, in favour of John, then prior, it was erected into a free royal burgh, and subsequently in 1547, the prior and convent granted to the provost, bailies, council, community, burgesses, and inhabitants, the burgh as the same was builded, or to have been builded, and the harbour thereof, and all moors, mosses, waste ground, common ways, and other commonties, liberties, customs, anchorages, &c. belonging thereto. In 1593, a charter was also granted by James VI. to the town, of that great house or lodging of the Monastery of Pittenweem. These charters were all ratified and confirmed by act of parliament in June 1633. The town is governed by a chief magistrate, three bailies, a treasurer, 19 councillors, and a town-clerk, who acts as assessor to the magistrates. The magistrates have the usual jurisdiction of magistrates of royal burghs; but very few cases are ever brought before them. There are no guildry or incorporations within the burgh. The property of the burgh consists of lands, mills, slaughter-house and byres, ship-building yard, cellar and shed, shares in a granary, washing-house and bleaching-green, seats in parish-church, harbour, petty customs, shore, boom, and crane-dues, iron-stone on the sea-shore, sea-ware, stances for curing herrings, feu-duties, and ground-annuals. The income is of course variable; for the year ending October 1839, it was £466 4s. 2d. sterling, besides considerable arrears owing to the town, and money in bank. The debt owing by the town was about £1,200 sterling, but the expenditure is considerably within the income. The harbour is much exposed to winds from the south-east, but every attention is paid to its improvement by the magistrates, and should the herring-fishing continue for a few years, as valuable as it has been for the last two seasons, they will be enabled to expend still more upon its improvement than they have heretofore been able to do. A few sloops and schooners belong to this town, but they have of course been included in the harbour of Anstruther-Easter, of which Pittenweem is one of the creeks. Fish-curing is carried on to a considerable extent in the town, and large quantities of fish are besides sold fresh throughout the surrounding country. There are grain mills adjoining the town, which belong to it in property, but are let to a tenant. At one time, it is said, there were thirty brewers here; now, however, there is only one. The priory of Pittenweem was founded for canons-regular, who were first introduced into Scotland about 1114; it belonged to the priory of St. Andrews. It had many lands belonging to it, and the churches of Rhind, Anstruther-Wester, and others. John Rowle, prior of Pittenweem, was a Lord-of-session, and first appears in the Sederunt book on 5th November, 1544. In March 1542, he had been one of the lords for discussing of domes; and in March 1544, he was one of the Lords-of-the-articles. In 1550, he accompanied the Regent Murray to France, and died in 1553. In 1583, William Stewart, a captain in the King's guard, descended from Alan Stewart of Darnley, obtained a charter of the priory and lands of Pittenweem, and was afterwards styled Commendator of Pittenweem. In 1606, the lands and baro-

nies belonging to the Priory were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Frederick Stewart his son, who had farther charters in 1609 and 1618. He died, as is supposed, without issue, and the title never has since been claimed by any heir-general or assignee. Previous to his death he disponed the lordship to Thomas Earl of Kellie, who, with consent of his son Alexander Lord Fenton, surrendered the superiority of the same into the hands of the king. A considerable portion of the buildings of the Priory are still in existence, and inhabited. The prior's house is now the property and residence of the Right Rev. David Low, LL.D., Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal united diocese of Ross and Argyle. The wall which surrounded the precinct is still in existence, and with the other buildings and ruins give some idea of the extent and breadth of this Priory. Below the Priory, and near the sea-beach, is a large cave, consisting of two apartments, in the inner one of which there is a well of excellent water. At the junction of the two apartments there is a stone-stair, which went up to a subterraneous passage, leading to the Abbey, at the end of which there was another stair, which landed in the fratory or refectory of the Priory. The two stairs still remain, but the passage, which would be about 50 yards in length, has for many years been destroyed by the falling of the superincumbent earth.

PITTULIE, a fishing-village on the coast of the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. It stands 2 miles east of Rosehearty, and 3 miles west of Fraserburgh. A good harbour has recently been formed here by the Government commissioners for the herring-fishery. The fish caught at the station are cod, ling, skate, haddocks, saith, and poddlies. Population of the village, about 200.

PLADDA, a low rocky islet in the frith of Clyde, about 5 furlongs south of the south-eastern extremity of Arran, and divided from that island by a strait to which it gives the name of Pladda sound. Mr. Galbraith, in 1836, determined its position to be N. lat. 55° 25′ 33″; W. long. 50° 7′ 0″. Stratified rocks, consisting of a white sandstone accompanied by limestone, appear to form the foundation of the whole islet. A continuous bed of trap overlies the whole, and reaches on almost all sides to the sea, but it wants such distinctive properties as would rank it with any of the ordinary subspecies of trap, being intermediate between basalt and greenstone, and consisting of an indurated clay-stone highly charged with protoxide of iron. Pladda is conspicuous chiefly for its lighthouse, erected in 1790. It exhibits two fixed lights, one above the other: the elevation of the one light being 130 feet, and of the other 77 feet above high water; and the lights are respectively visible at the distance of 15 and of 12 miles, from north-east by east, round by the south, to north-west by west. The bearings from the lighthouse, as taken by compass, are, the entrance of Campbelltown-bay W. N. W., $\frac{1}{4}$ N. distant 18 miles; island of Sanda W., distant 20 miles; Ailsa Craig, S. W. by S., distant 15 miles; entrance to Loch-Ryan, S. S. W., distant 25 miles; and the Heads of Ayr, S. S. E., distant 16 miles. The expense of maintaining the lighthouse, for the year 1840, was £683. In the sound of Pladda, at the south end of Arran, the charts have 4 fathoms marked, whilst there is a bridge of rock, with 2, 3, and 4 feet only of water, nearly right across, not justifying any vessel attempting the passage.

PLEAN, a village and *quoad sacra* parish in St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire. See NINIAN'S (ST.).

PLEAN-MUIR, a hamlet in the parish of St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Denny. Here is an extensive colliery.

PLEASANTS (THE), a suburb of the city of Edinburgh, on the south-east; in the parish of St. Cuthbert. It formerly belonged to the Earls of Roxburgh, and was purchased from one of them by the magistrates of Edinburgh in 1636. Here was a priory of nuns, dedicated to St. Mary of Placentia; and the street still bears, corruptly, the name of The Pleasants. The date and the founder of this religious establishment are unknown.

PLENDERLEITH, an ancient chapelry in the district of Jedburgh, shire of Roxburgh, and parish of Oxnam. The chapel is demolished, but the cemetery continues still to be used. It is near the source of the river Oxnam, and at the distance of 9 miles south-east by south from Jedburgh.

PLOCKTON, a village and a parliamentary parish, situated *quoad civilia* in the parish of Loch-Alsh, on the west coast of Ross-shire. The village is a burgh-of-regality. The parish was erected by the General Assembly in May 1833, and attached to a previously built government church; and it is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120, with a manse. A schoolmaster is supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge; and a female teacher is supported principally by annual subscriptions. The two schools were attended, in 1834, by 123 scholars. Population, in 1836, about 530.

PLUNTON CASTLE. See BORGUE.

PLUSCARDINE PRIORY, an ancient edifice, partly a well-preserved monastic ruin, and partly a modernized mansion, in the parish of Elgin, Morayshire. It stands in a secluded and beautiful valley, 5 miles south-west of the town of Elgin. Its immediate site is surrounded with garden, lawn, and ornamental woods. Its valley is so pent up between parallel lines of hills as to have the dimensions only of a glen; but it possesses a rich soil, a pleasant stream, a sunny exposure to the south, and a hill-shelter from the blasts of the north; and it altogether presents those fine aspects of mingled solitude and luxuriousness which monks so keenly espied, and greedily appropriated, as the scenes of their stealthy revelry and gorgeous homes. The church, rising as the central or principal edifice, is cruciform. Its centre sent aloft a square tower; its transept extended on the east side; its nave never was finished. The structure, as it stands, bears, in its general outline, a close resemblance to Melrose Abbey; but is much smaller in size, and greatly inferior in profusion and gorgeousness of ornament. Its proportions are harmonious; its building material—a beautiful and firm sandstone, found in the vicinity—has well-resisted the erosion of the elements, and received a hoary coating of lichens and mosses; and, though the grandeur which awes, and the magnificence which thrills, are both awanting, a simplicity and a symmetry address themselves in fine blending to the eye, and incite calm emotions of pleasure. The church retains some of its beautiful windows, and some traces of the frescoes which adorned its walls. On one side stands the chapter-house, an octagonal structure, supported by a central arch, and resembling, in its style of architecture, the chapter-house of Elgin. On the south of the church are the buildings which formed the domicile of the monks. These consist of two stories; the lower, divided into the kitchen and the refectory,—an apartment of about 100 feet long; and the upper, containing the dormitory, 114 feet long, and the prior's chamber, provided with a dais, as a place of honour, and with a recess or stronghold in which were preserved the rolls and public documents of the monastery. The refectory is now fitted up as a place of worship; and some other parts of the

building are modernized into a residence. These restorations, or transmutations, were made about the year 1816; and they seem to have been suggested by the felicity of the situation, and the fitness of existing materials; but they were attended by the stripping away of picturesque coatings of ivy, and they present such a substitution of the neat front and tasty decorations of a mere snug mansion for the venerable and imposing aspects of an exquisite ruin, as is likely to please only a very prosaic class of tourists.—Pluscardine Priory was founded in 1230, by Alexander II., for Cistertian monks, and was dedicated to St. Andrew, under the designation of Vallis Sancti Andreæ. The establishment, for a time, was subject to the bishop of Moray; but afterwards, it claimed independence for its prior. A cell of it, or subordinate establishment, stood at Grange-hill. The property of the priory comprehended the valley of Pluscardine, the lands of Grange-hill and Durris, the baronies of Farnen and Urquhart, the churches of Pluscardine, Bellie, Urquhart, Durrus and Duloons, some mills in the vicinity of Elgin and Forres, some fisheries, and perhaps the Palmer Cross bridge across the Lossie; and, in 1563, as shown by Shaw, it yielded an annual revenue of £525 10s. 1½d. Scottish in money; 1 chalder and 1½ boll of wheat; 51 chalders and 5 bolls of meal, malt, and bear; 5 chalders and 15 bolls of oats; 9 chalders and 11 bolls of dry multures, and 30 lasts of salmon; besides grassum, cain, customs, poultry, and some other items. Monks who managed to get so sweepingly away from their vow of poverty, will hardly obtain credit with even the most pitiful simpleton for having very rigidly adhered to the abstemious regimen and exclusively vegetable diet prescribed in the rule of their founder, St. Bernard. The quondam property of the priory now belongs to the Earl of Fife.

POLGAVIE, a small village and sea-port on the north shore of the frith of Tay, and in the parish of Inchture, 8 miles west-south-west of Dundee, and 3 miles east of Errol, Perthshire. See Inchture.

POLL-EWE, a *quoad sacra* parish on the west coast of Ross-shire. It was disjoined from the parish of Gairloch in 1833; and is artificially divided from it by an imaginary line running from Raehead, on the west, to Loch-Tully, and thence crossing Loch-Maree to the east end of Letterewe property, about 4 miles from the head of that lake. Its greatest length is about 20 miles, and its greatest breadth about 12. In 1836 a district around the church to an extreme distance of 3½ miles, contained a population of 640; a small district on the eastern banks of Loch-Maree, contained 80; a district on the western shore of Loch-Ewe, contained 220; and a large district, called Laigh, situated from 6 to 12 miles distant from the church, and totally without a road of access or the means of crossing two intervening rivers which are unfordable in winter, possessed 1,547. The whole population are dispersed over the country in hamlets; and, with very few exceptions, are holders of small lots of land and poor fishermen. The only roads within the parish are one of 6 miles in the Laigh district, and one of 2½ miles from the church to Gairloch parish. Population, in 1836, 2,531,—all belonging to the Establishment. The church is a Government one, and was built in 1828. Sittings 350. Stipend £120; glebe £5. Patron, the Crown. In 1834 there were six schools, two of them wholly Gaelic, and the others both Gaelic and English, aggregately attended by 237 scholars.—The village of Poll-Ewe, the site of the church, is situated at the head of Loch-Ewe, 5 miles north-north-east of Gairloch, and at one of the western terminations of the parliamentary road from Dingwall through the centre of Ross-shire. It is a chief continental post of communication across the Minsh with the Outer Hebrides; and sends a steam-boat once a-week to Stornoway, a distance of 42 miles.

POLLOCK, the ancient name of the parish of Eastwood, in Renfrewshire, revived and frequently used in our day. In old writings it is spelt Polloc and Pollok, which modes of orthography have of late been sometimes employed, but without good reason, for the common form has long been settled, and is in accordance with the practice (as in the case of the name Greenock) of using the letters *ck* in combination, to express the sound with which the word terminates. Besides, if the ancient orthography is to be reverted to, in the present instance, so it should in others, in which event the names of most places throughout the country would more or less undergo mutation.—The estate of Nether Pollock has been described under Eastwood, and that of Upper Pollock under Mearns, to which parishes they respectively belong. The word, which is also a common surname, is vulgarly pronounced Pōck.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a burgh-of-barony in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, 6 miles south-east of Paisley, and 2½ south-west of Glasgow. It is situated in a fine valley, interspersed with trees, upon the banks of the White Cart, at the junction of Auldhouse-burn, which comes in from the south. It stands on the estate of Nether Pollock, from which, and the word *shaw*, 'a grove,' the name is derived. This place appears in Blaeu's map, published in 1654, with a bridge adjacent to it across the Cart. Crawfurd, in 1710, merely mentions it as a village with a stone-bridge of two arches over the river. This bridge still exists, and was a few years since widened and repaired, and furnished with a parapet railing on the south side. In 1742 a print-field, one of the earliest in Scotland, was established here by a Glasgow house, that of Ingram and Co. The bleaching of goods was afterwards commenced and hand-loom weaving for the Paisley and Glasgow manufacturers came to be extensively prosecuted. By 1782, when Semple wrote, the village contained nearly 220 houses, 311 silk and linen weavers' looms; the printfield just mentioned, and another at Thornliebank, in the neighbourhood; 4 bleachfields; 10 stocking-frames; and a tannery of chamois leather, being the first of that kind in Scotland. The tannery has been discontinued, and a glue manufactory is carried on on its site, which is still called 'the Skin-mill-yard.' Towards the end of the century the spinning of cotton was introduced here, by Mr. John Monteith, whose mill was the earliest that was lighted with gas in this country. In 1842, the branches principally carried on are, weaving by hand and power loom, cotton-spinning, bleaching, calico-printing, and fancy dyeing. The turkey-red dyeing, which was prosecuted for some time at one establishment, was given up about the year 1837. In 1836, the treasurer to the Poors' fund gave the Commissioners of Religious Instruction the following statement of the average weekly wages of the different trades in Pollockshaws, as ascertained by him officially; but the numbers stated do not comprehend the whole of each, but only a certain number taken to obtain an average:—

"366 (Hand-loom) Weavers, at	10s.
192 Quarriers, at	12s.
51 Twisters, &c., at	18s.
30 Bleachers and Dyers, at	15s.
29 Wrights and Sawyers, at	15s.
8 Colliers, at	12s.
31 Dyers, at	12s.
29 Carters, at	15s.
11 Smiths, at	15s.
13 Masons, at	14s.
18 Grocers and Spirit dealers, at	20s.

"The wages of the Hand-loom Weavers are those of able-bodied workers above 16 years of age. There were a few more classes the average of whose wages was above 12s. per week."

Pollockshaws has a town-house surmounted by a tower, consists of several streets, and is lighted with gas, by a joint-stock company which was formed in 1836, with a capital of £2,300. To the ecclesiastical details given when describing the parish (Vol. I. p. 426), we have to add, that the *quoad sacra* church of Auldfield—a neat structure with a spire—was lately erected in the town, and that, in 1840, the Secession congregation built a house for their minister at a cost of £670. Circuit small-debt courts are held here by the sheriff six times a-year, and courts by the justices once a-month. There is a post-office subordinate to Glasgow. A branch of the Western bank of Scotland was established in 1841. As the bank agreed to receive deposits so low as ten shillings, a branch of the National Security Savings' bank, which had previously existed, was discontinued. The population of the town alone was, in 1811, 3,084; in 1821, 3,850; in 1831, 4,269; in 1841, 5,007.—This place was erected into a burgh-of-barony by charter from the Crown dated 5th January, 1813, which conveyed generally "all powers, liberties, privileges, and jurisdictions pertaining and belonging, or which ought to pertain and belong, to any free and independent burgh-of-barony, which may have been erected in Scotland since the date of the act of parliament" passed in 1747 for abolishing heritable jurisdictions. The magistracy consists of a provost, bailie, treasurer, and six councillors, any three being a quorum. The qualification of electors, and of magistrates, is being a resident inhabitant within the burgh, possessor of a house, or other property within it, of the yearly rent of £4 sterling, and being a burgess. To enter burgess the requisites are, residence and possession of property of the yearly rent specified. The magistrates and council have the sole power of admitting burgesses. The provost and bailie remain in office two years, one of them going out alternately each year. The treasurer and councillors are elected annually. All are eligible to be re-elected. The magistrates and council have power by the charter "to make such bye-laws and regulations as are consistent with the public law of the realm, and conducive to the establishment and preservation of good order, and the advancement and prosperity of the said burgh." The burgh property consists of ground occupied as a washing-green; certain houses, including the town-house, and an inn. In 1833 the debts were £745. This debt had been gradually increasing since the erection of the burgh. The sum of £120 was incurred in defending an election of magistrates in 1825, which was challenged, the expense of which was taken out of the burgh funds by the magistrates. In 1833 the annual revenue was about £42 17s.,—of which £34 17s. was from rents, and £8 from freedom fines for entering burgesses. So many persons came forward to qualify themselves for voting at the contested election in 1825, that the freedom fines for that year amounted to no less than £130 14s. 6d. The ordinary annual expenditure, in 1833, amounted to £41 2s. There are no local taxes levied, and the charter confers no power of imposing them. From 1820 to 1833 only 15 civil cases had been tried, and 20 criminal: no regular courts had been held since 1821. The magistrates appoint a town-clerk (who acts as assessor) and an officer. Occasionally also they appoint a fiscal. Every manufacturer or trader is bound to enter burgess, but the obligation is rarely enforced. The fees of entry are,—for strangers £1 1s.; sons of burgesses 10s. 6d. The number of burgesses is about 260. There are no corporations or crafts, and no police statute, the preservation of the peace being attended to by the justices. As a burgh, Pollockshaws has no voice in parliamentary representation, persons qualified on property situate within it voting for the county member. In 1841–42 these persons, resident and non-resident, amounted to 146. —About the year 1826, thirteen years after Pollockshaws had been raised to the rank of a municipality, the magistrates and council sent a petition to the House of Peers against the Corn-laws. On its presentation by the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Lauderdale (another Scottish peer) denied or doubted the existence of any such place or corporation. Soon afterwards they transmitted to Lord Lauderdale a petition on another subject, and for proof of the existence of the town and corporation referred him to a Gazetteer. No notice was taken of this communication, and the petition was not even presented. 'The Shaws folk,' as they are popularly termed, suffered much bantering on account of this affair; and they, in turn, did not hesitate to express indignation against their countryman, the Earl, for what they could not but consider his inexcusable ignorance.

POLLOCK AND GOVAN RAILWAY.—This is a short line of railway connecting the rich mineral fields to the south of Glasgow with the city. The one terminus is at Rutherglen, and the other at the harbour of the Broomielaw, on the Gorbals side of the river Clyde, being a distance of about 3 miles. It passes through the parishes of Govan, Gorbals, Kingston, and Rutherglen, and county of Lanark. The formation was authorized by two acts of parliament, passed respectively in 1830 and 1831; and although the stock is held by a company, the work has principally been promoted by the enterprise of Mr. Dixon, the proprietor of the Govan iron-works and collieries in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow. From this cause, it is generally known in the neighbourhood by the name of Dixon's railway. The capital stock of the company amounts to £46,000. The width of the gauge is 4 feet 6 inches. No passengers are carried on the line; and coals, ironstone, freestone, fire and common brick, and malleable iron, are the principal articles of traffic. Hitherto horses have been employed as the moving power; but very important improvements are being made by laying an additional double line of rails to a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, and forming a connexion with the Greenock and Ayr railways, at their joint terminus in Tradeston, when locomotive engines will be used as the motive power. Parliamentary plans have been lodged for extending this railway to the mineral districts of the Monklands and South Calder, by forming a junction with the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, and the Wishaw and Coltness railway, near Dundyvan iron-works. A bill, by which authority to this extent was taken, was brought into parliament in session 1840–41, but it was defeated. Parliamentary notices for a similar extension have, however, been given for session 1841–2. Parliamentary plans have also been lodged, and notices given, for session 1841–2, for extending the line to the town of Hamilton, and the rich mineral districts in that neighbourhood. When these contemplated extensions are finished, they will open up a direct railway connection to the harbours of Glasgow and Greenock with the most valuable mineral district in Great Britain.

POLMADIE, a place in that small section of the parish of Govan which belongs to Renfrewshire. Here coal is extensively wrought.

POLMONT, a parish in the extreme east of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east by the Avon, which divides it

from Linlithgowshire; on the south-east by Muiravonside; on the south by Muiravonside and Falkirk; and on the west by Falkirk and Bothkenner. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west, is 6 miles; its greatest breadth is 2½ miles; and its area is about 7½ square miles. Nearly the whole area is finely enclosed, and in a state of the highest cultivation, and wears as opulent and joyous an appearance as that of any of the first class parochial districts in Scotland. A considerable part is rich carse ground, and very fertile; and the rest is naturally of a light and partly of a moorish soil, but reclaimed, and in fine order. The carse ground is level, and the district behind it swollen and undulated. The climate, even on the carse lands, is remarkably healthy. Coal, ironstone, and freestone, abound, and are very extensively worked. Several mineral springs exist, and are strongly impregnated with iron, from the great quantities of ore which are embowelled under the higher grounds. West Quarter or Grange-burn traces nearly the whole of the western boundary; another burn traverses the interior to the Avon; and a third runs for 2¾ miles along the south-eastern boundary. The shore of the frith is low and flat, and opens at low water on an extensive stretch of sea-bed, coated over with silt. The parish is traversed cross-wise by Graham's-dyke, or Antoninus' wall, by the mailroad between Edinburgh and Falkirk, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Union canal. Four or five gentlemen's seats, and several villas, occur at agreeable intervals, and fling pleasant features on the landscape. The village of Polmont stands in the centre of the parish, on the mailroad from Edinburgh, 3½ miles east of Falkirk; and the village of Nether Polmont stands on the road from Falkirk to Bo'ness, distant from the latter 4 miles. Both Polmont and the Avon give the title of Baron to the Duke of Hamilton. Population, in 1801, 2,197; in 1831, 3,210. Houses 627. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,785.—Polmont is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £264 1s. 11d.; glebe £12 12s. Unappropriated teinds £598 1s. 5d. The church was built in 1731. Sittings 607. A place of worship at Bennetstown was erected in 1836, by several gentlemen, at a cost of about £100, and is occupied as a preaching-station by dissenting ministers of various evangelical denominations. A preaching-station at Reddingmuir has a room with 130 sittings, and is supplied every Sabbath by a preacher connected with the Establishment. According to an ecclesiastical census taken in the end of 1835, and beginning of 1836, the population then was 3,107; of whom 2,585 were churchmen, 503 were dissenters, and 19 were nondescripts. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 246 scholars, and five private schools by 448. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster, who employs an assistant, £34 4s., with £70 fees, and about £5 other emoluments.

POLWARTH, a parish nearly in the centre of Berwickshire, lying on the line where the lower declivities of the Lammermoors glide into the great plain of the Merse. It has a triangular form; is bounded on the north by the parish of Langton; on the south-east by Fogo; on the south-west by Greenlaw; and on the north-west by Longformacus; measures 3½ miles along the north, 2¾ along the south-east, 2½ along the south-west, and a mile along the north-west; and comprehends an area of 3,052 imperial acres. About one-third of this surface, from the western angle inward, is covered with heath, and moderately upland; and it has several hilly summits, the chief of which is Kyles-hill, a porphyritic eminence on the boundary, which is 1,110 feet above the level of the sea. The remaining district is undulating, with a general declination to the eastern angle; and is all beautifully sectioned, chequered, and broadly dotted with woods and hedge-row trees. The western district lies above the old red sandstone, which is often conglomerate and coarse; and the eastern and south-eastern districts lie upon the new red sandstone, which in the latter is a silicious limestone, the silex predominating, and in the former partly a blue-rock marl, and partly a whitish sandstone, which in some parts is soft, in others it is of so hard a texture as to have been used for building. The soil on the upland is moorish, and elsewhere is sandy, but chiefly argillaceous, and generally on a retentive subsoil. About 1,300 acres are arable; upwards of 1,000 are moor; 260 are rich cultivated pasture; 400 are under wood; and 12 or 13 are moss. The climate is salubrious. The only streams are some small tributaries of the Blackadder, which runs parallel with the whole south-east boundary, at about half-a-mile's distance. Redbraes-castle, the seat of the Earls of Marchmont previous to the building of Marchmont-house by the last earl, about 90 years ago, stood about 200 yards to the east of the present house. Marchmont-house, the seat of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., their representative, (being great-grandson of Lady Anne Campbell, eldest sister of Hugh, the 3d and last earl of Marchmont,) and the proprietor of the whole parish, stands in the southern angle, and with its beautiful sylvan scenery and long undulating avenue, contributes richly to the landscape on the north-west side of that splendid amphitheatre, the Merse.

The village of Polwarth stands a little inward from the northern boundary, and opposite its middle, on the road from Greenlaw to Dunse, about 3½ miles from the former, and 4 from the latter. It occupied a space of ground called Polwarth-green, over which it was sprinkled in a capricious and romantic manner, amongst old ash and sycamore trees. As the old houses became ruinous, they have been rebuilt partly in a more convenient and uniform manner, and the village otherwise much improved, particularly by two bridges being built over the burn which runs through it. Near the centre of the green stood two aged thorn-trees, around which for upwards of three centuries marriage parties were on every nuptial occasion accustomed to dance. There now remains only the root of one of these aged thorns, and a scion springing from it, along with two others of modern date. A tune was early composed in honour and aid of the custom, and called 'Polwarth on the green;' and thus, at various times, had songs been made in adaptation to it,—among others, a well-known one by Allan Ramsay, beginning

> "At Polwarth on the green,
> If you'll meet me the morn."

The custom, unfortunately for Scotia's bygone sports and ancient harmless pastimes, has gone into disuse,—the last hymeneal visit that this aged thorn received was about 20 years ago. The male inhabitants, from encouragement in that department by the Earls of Marchmont, were almost all musicians, and in many instances were excellent violin players; but at present the cultivation of this science does not seem to be so much in esteem amongst them. Polwarth was at one time a rather noted seat of tanning and shoemaking, and more recently of weaving; but the former trade is now unknown in the village, and the two latter have very much declined. The trade most in repute is that of masons, of whom there are a considerable number; and about one-half of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The only roads additional to the Greenlaw and Dunse one, are strictly parochial or private. Population, in 1801,

291; in 1831, 288. Houses 63. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,166.—Polwarth is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. Stipend £194 16s.; glebe £19. Unappropriated teinds £185 4s. Schoolmaster's salary £30 16s., with £17 10s. fees, and £3 other emoluments.

The church of Polwarth stands ¾ of a mile to the south-east of the village, and is beautifully situated amongst the woods, about the same distance north-east of Marchmont-house. According to an inscription on the walls, it was built before the 900th year of the Christian era, repaired in 1378, and rebuilt in 1703. The parish was anciently a rectory, and seems to have always been under the patronage of the lord of the manor. The font for holding holy water, used in Papistical times, is still to be seen at the church. The cemetery of the Marchmont family is a vault beneath the church. In this abode of the dead, Sir Patrick Hume, a distinguished statesman and patriot, sought refuge during the persecution of the Stuarts, in 1684; and in this sepulchral retreat he was supplied with food and other necessaries by his heroic daughter Grizel, then only 12 years of age, —afterwards Lady Grizel Baillie,—a lady of lofty attainments and energetic mind. The food, which she carried to him under night, she had to secrete at meal times, none but her mother and herself being privy to the circumstance that an additional and unseen guest was daily provided for from their table. Being very uncomfortable in the vault, from the cold and damp, he removed to Redbraes-castle, where, beneath the floor in one of the rooms, there had been dug a place of concealment, to which he could retire in case of a search being made for him. Finding this place, however, one morning partly filled with water, Sir Patrick at once abandoned all hope of remaining in security at home. He accordingly set out during the night, accompanied by a trust-worthy servant named John Allan, who was to conduct him part of his way to London. Travelling towards the Tweed, they had unconsciously separated, Sir Patrick having somehow quitted the proper road without being aware of it till he reached the banks of the river. This mistake, however, proved his safety; for, during the time they were separated, Allan was overtaken by those very soldiers who were in pursuit of him. Having thus fortunately escaped, Sir Patrick, in the assumed capacity of a surgeon, journeyed safe to London, and thence proceeded to Holland. He returned to Scotland at the Revolution, and was afterwards created successively Baron Polwarth and Earl of Marchmont, which titles became dormant at the death of the 3d Earl, in 1794. Hugh Scott, Esq. of Harden, succeeded in 1835, by judgment of the House of Peers, to the title of Baron Polwarth. The venerable Baron died in January, 1842, at the advanced age of 83, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Francis Hepburn Scott. The peerage of Marchmont is at present in dependence before the House of Lords.—The frequency with which the trees, in the immediate vicinity of the church, and in the adjacent woods, have been struck by lightning, has been often a subject of remark. A very extraordinary instance of this occurred about 15 years ago. An aged ash, that had endured the severities of many a winter, stood about 100 yards to the north of the church, was struck by the electric fluid, rent from top to bottom, ignited, and burned down.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the chief and much the largest of the Orkney islands. It occupies a somewhat central position in the Orcadian archipelago; but, on the whole, is situated southward of that centre, and immediately north of Scalpa-Flow. Its coasts are so very deep, variously, and almost unintermittedly indented by the sea, that an idea cannot easily be conveyed of its outline, or a close estimate made of its extent. The western and main part of it may, in a general view, be regarded as an ellipsoid, whose longer axis extends north and south, and measures 16 miles, and whose shorter axis, at right angles with the former, measures 11 miles; and its eastern part extends nearly due east, or east by south, from the southern extremity of the ellipsoid, and measures 11½ miles in length, and from 1½ to 7½ in breadth. But such marine intrusions as render the latter division so various in breadth, greatly affect the outline and extent also of the western division; and the entire island, in consequence, has probably not more than 150 square miles of area. Safe harbours and places of anchorage occur at brief intervals round the whole coast; and are particularly good at Stromness, Kirkwall, Deer-sound, Holme-sound, and Cairston. That of Stromness especially excels, in combined safety and commodiousness, most harbours in all the north of Scotland. The western coasts are, in general, bold and precipitous, and often rise up in mural cliffs, which are covered by vast multitudes of sea-fowl, and shivered into detached pinnacles and masses, or perforated by caverns and natural arches. Near Skaill, on these coasts, a magnificent and lofty arch, which conducts through a little promontory, may be safely entered during a calm; but, during the prevalence of a storm, it is tumultuously and sublimely scoured by spouting and careering surges which conflict with one another in their tempestuous chase. When a storm approaches from the west, a sudden rolling of large and sullen waves usually announces it several hours before it arrives; and, when it comes in contact with the country, it hurls enormous stones against the cliffs, and makes such a tremendous bellowing in the caverns as may be distinctly heard at the distance of 18 miles. Several fresh-water lakes, among which are those of Stennis, Orphir, Birsay, Skaill, and Aikerness, occur in the interior, and send off streams which abound in various species of trout, and have considerable power for the driving of machinery. But as no spot is further than 4½ miles from the sea, and by far the larger part of the area is not more than 2 miles, rivers, and all their luxuries of salmon, scenery, and varied vale, are necessarily known. The western district, though nowhere mountainous or wildly upland, has a considerable extent of hill and moor; and presents a much larger aggregate of waste land than might be anticipated from the comparative softness of its features. Though the hilly grounds embosom various large and fertile valleys, possessing the double advantage of a sheltered position and a loamy soil, cultivation, as in the smaller Orcadian islands, and in all Shetland, feels fettered and utterly without appliances except where encouraged by a cheap, abundant, and easily obtained supply of sea-weed as a manure, and is, in consequence, confined principally to belts of territory along the shores. The very largeness of the western district—its great superiority in breadth over every other part of the Orkney and Shetland archipelagos —thus occasions it only to have a comparatively great aggregate of waste ground, unmarked by an enclosure, and extensively allowed to lie in a state of nature. The wastes, though now, like the rest of the island, quite bare of wood, and unornamented with so much as a single tree, bear decided indications of having once been covered by a forest of dwarf trees; and they seem also, from numerous instances of horns found in their peat-bogs, to have been once tenanted by herds of the now extinct stag. They possess not—nor indeed do any of the Orkney moors

or lands—either foxes, or hares, or partridges; but they greatly abound in plovers, snipes, and red grouse. In the central and eastern parts of the west district, or within the parochial limits of Harray and Rendal, live most of the scanty remains of the ancient udallers, the once independent allodial proprietors of the soil. When feudal tenures were introduced by the Scottish Earls of Orkney, and forced upon the reluctant and limited landholders by their frontless tyranny, and by the unreflecting injustice of the Scottish government, a portion of the oppressed who inhabited the least valuable parts of the country, sullenly chose to retain their independence, or to forfeit their rude possessions; and, with a spirit quite characteristic of the predominant practices of resistance to oppression, they clung to all the distinguishing badges of their original condition, and bequeathed down to, less than a century ago, the Norse language, and, down to the present day, a sufficient amount of unmixedness of name with the pronomens and the surnames of the Gael and the Saxon as proclaims their pure Scandinavian descent. Attached to the clusters of small arable farms provincially called towns, there exist everywhere throughout Pomona, as in the other Orkney islands, large commons for the pasturing of sheep, and the maintenance of large herds of swine. The sheep of a district were formerly allowed to run wild, and in totally confused intermixture athwart these commons; and, once a-year, when they were collected to be shorn, they received on their ears, or on their nose, such marks as should enable their respective owners, at the next season of shearing, each to select his own from the general flock. These barbarous practices, so incompatible with all the principles and objects of skilful or even common-sense sheep husbandry, have now, in a great measure, been superseded, and have given place to a well-directed economy for improving the breed of sheep. The swine of the country are of a diminutive and very inferior character; and, existing in herds, with undomesticated habits, they work fearful havoc when accident allows them access to the cultivated lands.—Pomona possesses both of the only towns of Orkney,—Kirkwall, in its eastern division, and Stromness at the south-west corner of its western. The island is divided into 13 parishes, 8 of which are assorted in pairs into united parishes, while one of the pairs is again dissevered, *quoad sacra*, and made two separate erections. There are thus 9 *quoad civilia* parishes, and one *quoad sacra*, or parliamentary parish. On the east are Holme, St. Andrews, and Kirkwall, and the parliamentary parish of Deerness, annexed *quoad civilia* to St. Andrews; and on the west are Orphir, Sandwick, Stromness, Evie and Rendal, Birsay and Harray, and Firth and Stennis. Population, in 1801, 13,929; in 1831, 15,787. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 3,057.

POOL, a small village in the parish of Muckart, Perthshire. It stands 2½ miles west of Crook of Devon, and on the road from Perth to Clackmannan and Kincardine. Immediately north-east of it stands the parish-church.

POOL-EWE. See Poll-Ewe.

PORT-ALLAN, nominally a harbour, but really a mere creek and unimportant landing-place at the mouth of a rill which divides the parishes of Sorbie and Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

PORT-ALLEN, or Pow-of-Errol, a small harbour in the frith of Tay, 1¼ mile south of the village of Errol, Perthshire. It claims only one vessel, and is in a dilapidated state; but has been the scene of considerable rural commerce. A new pier is in progress ¾ of a mile further down the frith.

PORT-ASKAIG, a small harbour on the north-east coast of Islay. It is situated on the Sound of Islay, opposite Feoline in Jura, and 10 miles north-north-east of Bowmore. Here are a good pier, a safe haven, and a pleasant and commodious inn. The adjacent land almost everywhere rises immediately and rapidly from the sea; and is, to a great extent, and up to the summit of its ascent, clothed in plantation.

PORT-BANNATYNE, a beautiful village 2½ miles north-north-west of Rothsay, in the island of Bute. It consists chiefly of an edificed terrace in the form of the segment of a circle round the head of Kames-bay; and looks out upon all the brilliance and beauty of the east end of the Kyles. The village has some good houses, presents a clean and tidy aspect, and is a choice summer-retreat of strangers for sea-bathing. Its stated inhabitants are maintained chiefly by herring-fishing, and possess about 25 boats. Within less than a mile west and west-north-west of the village stand the ancient fortified mansion of Kames-castle, still inhabited, and the *quoad sacra* parish-church of North Bute, erected by the Marquis of Bute, in 1836, at the cost of £1,000. Population 300.

PORT-CHARLOTTE, a village on the west coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-point, and 16 miles south-west of Port-Askaig, Islay. It has an inn, a distillery, and an Independent chapel,—the last built, in 1830, at a cost of between £400 and £500. The village is in the parish of Kilchoman, and has long been a preaching-station of the parish minister. Population about 400.

PORT-DOWNIE, the basin at the west end of the Union canal, in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Across the locks, in its vicinity, below Port-Downie mill, is a magnificent viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

PORT-DUNDAS, a village in Lanarkshire, and suburb of Glasgow, about 1 mile from the city, where the Great canal terminates; so named in honour of Lord Dundas, to whose exertions the canal, in a great measure, owes its completion. Here are a spacious basin, and large warehouses and granaries.

PORT-EASY, an improving fishing-village 2 miles from Buckie, in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. It became a fishing-station, and received a nucleus of 5 houses in 1727. Population, in 1793, 178; in 1837, 420.

PORT-EDGAR, a small harbour on the frith of Forth, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire. It is situated ¾ of a mile west of Queensferry, and 2 miles east of Hopetoun-house, and is noted as the place at which George IV. embarked, in 1822, for England.

PORT-ELLEN, or Port-Ellinor, a new village on the south-east coast of Islay, 11 miles south-east of Bowmore, and directly opposite the island of Gigha. It is substantially built, and has a neat inn, and a very large distillery. The village was commenced in 1824, and, in that year, had only one erection; but now it numbers between 150 and 200 houses. A bay, at the head of which it stands, affords safe anchorage; and a commodious quay, on a rocky promontory near the middle of the bay, was constructed in 1826, and improved in 1832, by Campbell of Islay. The harbour has the important benefit also of a lighthouse; and is visited by the steamers which maintain a communication between Islay and Glasgow. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and agriculture. The village received its name in compliment to Lady Ellinor Campbell of Islay.

PORT-GLASGOW, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by the frith of Clyde; on the

east and south by Kilmalcolm; and on the west by Greenock. It is of small extent, being only about a mile square, or containing an area of 844 English acres. The land is partly flat and partly hilly. The level tract along the coast, except that on which the town stands, is occupied as garden-ground, which furnishes an abundant supply of excellent vegetables and fruit. Behind there is a steep range of hills, about 400 feet in height, which, being covered with wood and verdure, present a fine appearance when seen from the river. This hilly portion is in tillage and pasture. The landward part of the parish belongs to Lady Shaw Stewart, daughter of the late Robert Farquhar, Esq., the transference of the barony of Newark to whom, has been mentioned at page 120 of this volume.—Newark-castle, a ruinous square building, with round turrets and battlements, stands on a point of land projecting into the river, and commands a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. On the west side, over the main door, are the arms of the Maxwells, the former proprietors, with this inscription underneath: "The Blissinge of God be Heirin, Anno 1597." On one of the windows is the date 1599, and over others are the letters "P. M." (Patrick Maxwell). Other parts appear to be older than the period indicated by these dates. This fabric ceased to be the habitation of its owners in the beginning of the 18th century, but some of the apartments are still occupied by tradesmen.*—The population of the parish, in 1801, was 3,865; in 1831, 5,192. The number of houses, in 1821, was 1,382; in 1831, the number was returned as 401; but that enumeration was made upon an erroneous principle, the number given being that of separate buildings, many of them comprehending several distinct houses. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,707.—The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the town-council of Glasgow. The church was built in 1823, at an expense of £3,000, upwards of £1,200 of which was subscribed by the inhabitants. Sittings 1,200. Stipend, as fixed in 1823, £280, including an allowance of £30 yearly for a house and garden. Within the *quoad civilia* bounds of Port-Glasgow is included the *quoad sacra* parish of Newark, which was constituted in February 1838, by authority of the General Assembly. What now forms the church of Newark was built as a chapel-of-ease in 1774. It cost about £1,350, which was raised by subscription. Sittings 1,600. Stipend £100, with an allowance of £16 13s. 4d. for communion elements. A United Secession congregation was established in 1790, and in the following year a church was built, the cost of which is unknown, but it could not now be erected under £1,200. Sittings 752. Stipend £130.—By census taken by the minister and elders in the beginning of 1838, there were in the *quoad sacra* parish of Port-Glasgow 1,939 persons belonging to the Established church, 698 belonging to other denominations, and 18 not known to belong to any; total, 2,655. In the parish of Newark there were, at the same time, belonging to the Establishment, 2,187; to other denominations, 1,189; total, 3,376.—There are eight schools, with one teacher in each. One of these is parochial. Salary £20 per annum, with from £40 to £50 school-fees. Another is a charitable institution, called Beaton's school, from its founder David Beaton, who, in 1814, bequeathed £1,400 for building and endowing a seminary for the education of poor orphan children.

Port-Glasgow, a parliamentary burgh and sea-port in the above parish, is situated on the south side of the frith of Clyde, 2 miles east of Greenock, and 20 miles north-west of Glasgow, by the shortest turnpike road. It occupies a level tract on the shore, and is so much overshaded by the heights behind, that the rays of the sun do not reach it for nearly six weeks in winter. As the name indicates, this place was originally intended as the sea-port of Glasgow, of which it was long regarded as a mere dependency. Soon after the Restoration, the magistrates of that city, experiencing great inconvenience from the shallowness of the Clyde, (the deepening of which was not, till long afterwards, thought of,) they resolved to erect a harbour nearer the mouth of the river. They first pitched upon Dumbarton, but after much discussion, the civic rulers of that place rejected the proposal, fearing, with the short-sighted policy of the times, that the concourse of mariners would "raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants." The Glasgow magistrates next turned their attention to Troon, but there also they were, for a similar reason, repulsed. At length, in 1668, as their records show, and not in 1662, as is represented in several works of authority, they succeeded in purchasing from Sir Patrick (often erroneously called Robert) Maxwell of Newark, about 22 English acres of ground, on the bay of Newark, with the right of forming a harbour there. Immediately afterwards, they obtained from the Crown a charter of confirmation, erecting the ground and the harbour, which was authorized to be formed into a free port, with power to build a prison, to appoint bailies and other officers, to exercise jurisdiction, civil and criminal, competent to a baron, and to levy customs, tolls, and anchorage dues. A harbour was accordingly constructed, and streets were laid off. The name of New-Port-Glasgow was given to the place; but now that the port is no longer a novelty, the prefix 'New' has become obsolete. In 1695, the town, and a small adjacent district, were, by the competent authority, disjoined from the parish of Kilmalcolm, and erected into a distinct parish, under the name of New-Port-Glasgow. Two years afterwards, the Rev. Robert Millar, author of the 'History of the Propagation of Christianity,' and other works, was ordained minister of the new parish, but he did not continue long, having, in 1709, been appointed one of the ministers of Paisley. A church was not built till 1718, public worship having, in the interval, been conducted in a house which was appropriated for the purpose.† In 1710, Port-Glasgow was constituted the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, and for a time it took the lead of Greenock. The narrow limits originally proposed became too confined for the town, which extended itself over the adjacent village of Newark, then belonging as a burgh-of-barony to Hamilton of Wishaw. The town thus comprehended two burghs-of-barony, subject to two different superiors. In order to remedy this inconvenience, and at the same time to improve the place, there was passed, in 1775, an act of parliament, which gave it a municipality consisting of 13 councillors, therein called trustees, including 2 bailies, and which, at the same time, made provision for supplying the town with fresh water, for paving,

* "It was the opinion of the learned Mr. David Buchanan," says Sir Robert Sibbald, "that there was a Roman camp on the Clyde, where New-Glasgow [or New-Port-Glasgow, the original name] stands, and where appear the vestiges of a tower." The author of Caledonia justly remarks that no such camp has appeared to more accurate eyes, and that the tower, idly mistaken for a Roman post, was probably either the castle of Newark, or that of Easter Greenock.

† The original bell of this church was some years ago sold to the proprietors of a Clyde steam-boat, where we have seen it in daily use, bearing the no longer applicable inscription of "Soli Deo Gloria." The community would do well in repurchasing and preserving so interesting a memorial of the early days of "the Port."

cleaning, and watching the streets, for erecting public markets, and for repairing the quays. These powers were enlarged by a statute passed in 1803, which also provided for the erection of a new court-house, a jail, and other public buildings. By the Burgh reform act of 1833, the number of the council was reduced to 9, consisting of a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 ordinary members. The jurisdiction is exercised by the magistrates directly; and in civil cases it is unlimited, in point of extent, as the burgh, being one of barony, dependent upon a royal burgh, the jurisdiction was not affected by the stat. 20° Geo. II. There are no burgesses nor incorporations, nor any persons entitled to exclusive privileges. It farther appears from the Commissioners' report, that in 1833 the property of the burgh, heritable and moveable, amounted to £31,841 1s. 8d., and that the debts due by it were £26,925 10s. 1d.; while the expenditure was £2,520 0s. 4d., and the revenue only £1,889 8s. 5½d. Since that time the revenue has gradually increased, having, in 1841, amounted to £2,917 19s. 11d. The town was, by the Reform act of 1832, elevated to the rank of a parliamentary burgh, and united with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, in electing a member of the legislature. Constituency of Port-Glasgow, in 1841–2, 200. According to the census of 1841, the population within the parliamentary boundaries was 6,938; inhabited houses 1,384; uninhabited 51; building 3. Although these boundaries comprehend only about the half of the parish, they contain nearly the whole of the population, the district not included being the hilly part on the north, which is very thinly inhabited.

The town presents an aspect of great neatness and regularity. The streets are straight, and for the most part cross each other at right angles; while the houses, pretty nearly equal in size, and generally white-washed, give to the whole a light and uniform appearance. The town-house is of plain workmanship, ornamented in front with a portico, resting on four massy fluted pillars, and surmounted with a handsome spire, rising from the centre. The only other modern building worthy of notice is the church, built in 1823; it is square in form, and plain in outward appearance, but is deservedly admired for the simple elegance of its internal construction. In the vicinity of the town there are some elegant villas with pleasure-grounds.—Attached to the port are two capacious harbours, substantially built, and completely sheltered from the storm. They are furnished with ample quay and shed room, together with a graving-dock, the oldest in Scotland, (having been built in 1762,) but lately improved at a great expense. East of these, the bay of Newark, which is naturally adapted to the purpose, has been converted into a spacious wet-dock, where vessels of the largest class may lie securely afloat in every state of the tide. It was commenced in 1834, extends over a space of 12 acres, and has cost about £40,000. Much delay and expense arose from a portion of the outer wall having given way during the progress of the work. Formerly the trade of this place was almost entirely carried on in ships belonging to merchants resident in Glasgow. Of late years, however, the people of Port-Glasgow have themselves become ship-owners, and at present about one-fourth part of the tonnage belonging to the place is owned by persons resident here. For several years back the tonnage belonging to the port, engaged in foreign trade, has ranged from 21 to 32,000 tons. The customs' revenue has very materially decreased, in consequence of a large proportion of the goods formerly warehoused here being now carried direct to Glasgow. More than half the trade of the port is with the British North American possessions; about a fourth is with the West Indies; and the remainder with the United States, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. This is the principal place on the Clyde for the importation of North American timber, the quantity varying from 16,000 to 30,000 tons annually. Port-Glasgow had once an extensive coasting trade, but in consequence of the improvements on the river, nearly the whole of it has been transferred to Glasgow. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent, and ropes and sail-cloth are manufactured. There are two sugar-refining houses. The town supports four branch banks, and a provident bank. There is a public library, instituted in 1798. The numerous steam-boats navigating the Clyde touch here; and the railway from Glasgow and Paisley to Greenock passes close on the west of the town.

PORT-GORDON, a fishing-village, politically in the parish of Rathven, but ecclesiastically in that of Enzie, Banffshire. It stands 2½ miles south-west of Buckie, and 3¼ miles east-south-east of the mouth of the Spey. A small brook divides it into two parts, —Port-Gordon Proper, on the east, and Port-Tannachie on the west. Salmon, besides other fish, are caught in large quantities; corn is extensively shipped; coals and lime are imported; and a small coasting trade is carried on. Population, in 1836, 460.

PORT-GOWER, a neat fishing-village in the parish of Loth, on the east coast of Sutherlandshire. It stands on the mail-road from Inverness to Wick, 2½ miles south-west of Helmsdale. It is the site of the parish-schoolhouse, and possesses a comfortable and agreeably situated inn. Most of the villagers are active fishermen; and others cultivate pendicles of some fertile land which lies in the vicinity.

PORT-HOPETOUN, the basin at the east end of the Union canal, and a modern suburb on the south-west side of EDINBURGH: which see.

PORTINCROSS. See KILBRIDE (WEST).

PORT-KNOCKIE, a fishing-village politically in the parish of Rathven, but ecclesiastically in that of Cullen, Banffshire. It stands 1¾ mile west-north-west of Cullen, 1½ mile east of Findochtie, and 4½ north-east of Buckie. It was commenced in 1677. Population, in 1793, 243; in 1837, 750.

PORT-LETHEN, a fishing-village in the parish of Banchory-Davenick, Kincardineshire. It stands 1¼ mile south-south-west of Findon, and 8 miles north-north-east of Stonehaven. Population, in 1836, 220.

PORT-LOGAN, a village and harbour at the head of Portnessock bay, on the west coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire. The village is 14 miles south of Stranraer, and regularly communicates with it by carrier. The quay affords safe harbourage, but is so awkwardly constructed as to neutralize the natural capacity of the place for offering refuge to vessels at all stages of the tide.

PORTMAHOLMACK, a village and small seaport within Tarbet-ness, in the parish of Tarbet, Ross-shire. It stands on the north side of the long narrow peninsula which forms the south screen of the outer part of the Dornoch frith; and is south-west by west of Tarbet-ness, 11 miles east-north-east of Tain, and 15 miles north-east by north of Cromarty. At the beginning of the present century, it was chiefly a site of storehouses for receiving payment of rents in oatmeal and bear, and had only five buildings, and no road of communication with the interior; but now it has a population of about 400, an extensive herring-fishery conducted by nearly 100 boats, a harbour whence considerable exportations are made of farm produce, and a public road which sends off ramifications to almost every sub-district

and important nook of Easter Ross. The shore here is flat, and the pier extends 350 feet in a direct line, ending with a return-pier 70 feet in length. The expense of this pier was £3,168, one-half of which was paid by Government.

PORT-MARY BAY, a creek in the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles east of the entrance of Kirkcudbright-bay, 6 miles south-east of the town of Kirkcudbright, and 1½ mile south of Dundrennan abbey. It has its name from the circumstance of having been the miserable Queen Mary's place of embarkation on her fatal flight to England. The vale leading to it from the abbey, her place of temporary refuge after the fight of Langside, is sequestered and beautiful. The margin of the creek is overhung by rugged and precipitous cliffs, which impart to the scene an aspect of wildness and solemnity. Tradition still points to the rock from which Mary took an eternal leave of her lost kingdom. See DUNDRENNAN.

PORTMOAK, a parish in Kinross-shire, lying between Loch-Leven and the boundary with Fifeshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Orwell; on the north-east by Strathmiglo and Falkland; on the east by Leslie; on the south by Auchterderran and Ballingry; and on the west by Cleish, Kinross, and Loch-Leven. A farm belonging to it, and measuring about 140 acres, lies detached in the Fifeshire parish of Kinglassie. The main body consists of two distinct and almost dissevered parts. The larger section lies all on the east side of Loch-Leven, is bounded along the south by the river Leven, and measures, in extreme length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, 5 miles, and in extreme breadth, in the opposite direction, 3½ miles. The smaller section lies principally along the south side of Loch-Leven, is connected with the former section by a neck of only 3 furlongs at the mouth of the river Leven, and measures, in extreme length, from west-north-west to east-south-east, 5 miles, and in mean breadth about 6 or 7 furlongs. The superficial extent of the whole parish is about 6,404 Scottish acres. West Lomond-hill occupies a large part of the area in the north-east; it rises in beautiful undulations on the north north-east, and breaks precipitously down at the opposite end; it extends in a ridge whose summit-line is from 1½ mile to 2¼ miles distant from the east side of Loch-Leven; and it attains an extreme altitude of about 1,039 feet above sea-level, and, over a large part of its fine braes, is subject to the plough. Benartie-hill, very similar in configuration to the former height, and not much inferior to it in elevation, draws its summit-line along the southern boundary, parallel to the south side of Loch-Leven, and at a distance of from 4½ to 10 furlongs. The part of the parish not occupied by these heights and their skirts, consists of narrow hanging plains at their base. The whole surface is a rich landscape of braes, crags, fine meadows, fertile fields, and thriving plantations, reflecting their beautiful features from the mirror of Loch-Leven. Nearly all the good screen-scenery of that fine lake, in fact, lies within Portmoak. See LEVEN (LOCH). Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the whole area are arable; about 300 acres are under plantation, and probably the same number are in meadow; and what remains is nearly all hill-pasture. The soil of most of the arable grounds is light, early, and exceedingly fertile. The pasture-lands usually maintain about 1,300 black cattle, and 1,400 Leicester and Cheviot sheep. Limestone occurs in great abundance, and is quarried and burnt to the amount of about 4,000 tons of carbonate in the year. Sandstone, both so soft as to be unfit for use, and so hard as to be a good building material, abounds, but is not quarried. Copious springs of pure water are numerous on the Loch-Leven side of West Lomond; and in one place, near the village of Scotland-Well, three, which are situated within 400 yards of one another, emit as much water as, with a suitable fall, would drive a mill. These are said to have been called by Oliver Cromwell Fontes Scotiæ; and may have given name to the neighbouring village. Yet another, and perhaps a likelier origin, has been assigned for the village's name. See SCOTLAND-WELL. Excepting three hamlets, the only other village is KINNESSWOOD: which see. Both villages are about 5 or 6 furlongs from the east side of Loch-Leven; they are mutually distant about a mile; they have each an annual but little more than a nominal fair; and they contain respectively 500 and 315 inhabitants. Portmoak itself lies on the margin of Loch-Leven due west from Scotland Well, and consists only of a farm-stead, and a half-deserted burying-ground, with a thin cordon of trees. Directly opposite, and at 5 furlongs' distance in Loch-Leven, lies an islet of about 70 acres in extent, called St. Serf's island, and belonging to the parish. On this islet anciently stood a priory, dedicated to St. Serf or St. Servanus; and at Portmoak was the site of its church, and the landing-place of its monks. The first, or an early superior of the priory, or of a Culdee establishment which preceded it, is said to have borne the name of Moak or St. Moak; and, from him, the landing-place, and afterwards the kirktown and the parish, are supposed to have been called Port-Moak. The parish, however, appears to have originally borne the same name as the islet. Some ruins of the priory still exist. The establishment is said to have been founded by a Pictish king, and given to the Culdees; and it afterwards became a dependency of the Augustinian Abbey of St. Andrews. Its revenues in 1561 were £111 13s. 4d. in money; 1 chalder and 12 bolls of bear; and 4 chalders and 8 bolls of oats. Among distinguished natives of Portmoak may be named Andrew Winton, prior of Loch-Leven in the reign of James I., and the native of 'The Loch-Leven Chronicle, or a History of the World from its creation to the captivity of James I.,' in Scottish verse, a copy of which is preserved in the Advocates library at Edinburgh, and published about the beginning of the present century; John Douglas, the first protestant archbishop of St. Andrews; and Michael Bruce, the amiable author of several of the finest sacred lyrics in the General Assembly's collection of Scripture Paraphrases, and the subject of a recent and interesting biographical volume by the Rev. Mr. M'Kelvie of Balgedie. The parish also figures largely in the preliminary history of the Scottish Secession, as the scene, for many years, of the ministry of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Northampton and Thomas Bruce, Esq. Two turnpike roads, respectively eastward and northward, pass through the two principal sections of the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,151; in 1831, 1,554. Houses 300. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,074. —Portmoak is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, Graham of Kinross. Stipend £254 2s. 5d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £12 4s. 3d. The ancient parish-church stood at Portmoak, but the modern one is situated in the vicinity of Scotland Well. A United Secession meeting-house stands at the hamlet of Balgedie, half-a-mile north of Kinnesswood. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 54 scholars; and two private schools by 84. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with fees.

PORT-OF-MONTEITH. See MONTEITH.

PORTNAHAVEN, a fishing-village, and a *quoad sacra* parish, at the south-west extremity of Islay.

The village is picturesquely situated in a sheltered and rocky nook of a tempestuous bay at the point of the peninsula of the Rinns, 24 miles south-west of Port-Askaig. It consists of about 60 slated houses; and is protected by an island across the entrance of the bay from the fierce winds and surges which beat in from the west. On this island—around which mariners are menaced with dangers inferior only to those of the passage round the north of the continent—a lighthouse was erected in 1825. It stands in N. lat. 55° 24′; W. long. 6° 29′; and is elevated 150 feet above high water. The village is a well-known cod-fishing station; and stands on the property of Mr. Campbell of Sunderland.—The *quoad sacra* parish was detached by the church courts from the parish of Kilchoman; and is attached to a parliamentary church. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120, with a manse and garden. The church, and also a school-house, are situated in the village.

PORT-NESSOCK, a bay 1½ mile broad at the entrance, and 1 mile inland, on the west coast of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire. It is 9 miles distant from the Mull of Galloway: see PORT-LOGAN.

PORT-NOCKIE. See PORT-KNOCKIE.

PORTOBELLO, a *quoad sacra* parish on the coast of the frith of Forth, Edinburghshire. It comprehends only the town of Portobello, and its immediate environs; and is somewhat more than a mile in length, and nearly half-a-mile in extreme breadth. It belongs, *quoad civilia*, to the parish of Duddingston, and was divided from it, in 1834, by authority of the General Assembly. Its population, according to a survey made by the minister and session, in 1835, was then 2,924; and consisted of 1,606 churchmen, 431 Relievers, 316 Episcopalians, 228 United Seceders, 90 Wesleyan Methodists, 80 Roman Catholics, 73 Independents, 66 nondescripts, 14 Baptists, 13 Glassites, Quakers, and members of other small bodies, and 7 Original Seceders.—There are in the parish seven places of worship. The parish-church was built in 1810, as a chapel-of-ease, at the cost of £2,650; and it was enlarged in 1815. Sittings 1,022. Stipend £180.—The Relief chapel, belonging to a congregation formed in 1834, was built, in 1825, at the cost of nearly £2,000, and purchased, in 1834, by the Rev. David Crawford, the minister, for £900. Sittings 800. Stipend not known.—The United Secession chapel is of recent erection, and belongs to a congregation formed in 1835. Stipend £85.—The Independent chapel was built in 1835, at the cost of £420; and belongs to a congregation which was formed at its erection. Sittings 300. Stipend £80.—The Episcopalian or St. Mark's chapel is private poverty, and is rented at £40 a-year by a congregation which was established in 1825. Sittings 504. Stipend £80.—The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1826; and it was purchased, in 1834, by the Roman Catholic bishop of Edinburgh, for £600. Sittings 200. No stipend.—The Wesleyan Methodist place of worship is simply a room in the glass-works.

PORTOBELLO, a modern town, a parliamentary burgh, and a fashionable summer-resort, is situated on the shore of the frith of Forth; 3 miles east of Edinburgh, 2½ miles from Leith, and the same distance from Musselburgh. Previous to 1762 the ground on which it stands, and the rich, fertile, and highly cultivated lands in its vicinity, were an unenclosed and unproductive waste, called the Figgate-whins, covered with tall furze, and thin and stinted herbage, sweeping down to the naked sea-beach in an expanse of dreariness, and relieved, in the repulsiveness of its aspect, by the presence of only one human dwelling. The lands were then let to one of the Duddingston tenants for 200 merks Scottish a-year, or £11 2s. 2¾d. sterling; and in 1762 or 1763, they were sold by Lord Milton to Baron Muir for about £1,500. Immediately after being sold, they began to be feued out at £3 per acre; and so early as 1804, they had, in some instances, been subfeued at a feu-duty, or perpetual rent, for each acre of £40 a-year. Even the solitary human abode which sat amid their original waste, and was destined to give its name to the town, had a comparatively recent origin, and still stands on the south-west side of High-street nearly opposite Regent-street, an object of peculiar interest to the towns-people, and of curiosity to strangers. The building is an humble cottage; it was used as an hostelry for foot-travellers on a road which led out from the Fishwives' causeway, across the whins, toward Musselburgh; and, according to tradition, it was built by a sailor, or marine, who had served under Admiral Vernon, in his South American expedition of 1739, and was called by him Porto-Bello, in memory of his having acted a part in the capture of the town of that name in America. In 1765, Mr. William Jamieson, the feuar under Baron Muir, discovered near the Figgate-burn, a valuable bed of clay; and he erected on the banks of the stream, first a brick and tile work, and afterwards an earthenware manufactory. These public works, as well as others which followed them, necessarily made the place a seat of population, occasioned the appearance of a thriving village, and, by their continuance and prosperity, have powerfully aided the expansion of that village into a town. About the beginning of the century, the beauty of the beach, the fineness of its sands, and its general eligibility as a bathing-place began to draw the attention of the citizens of Edinburgh; and they speedily won for the incipient town a fame which prompted the erection of numerous villas and dwelling-houses, and which has steadily and increasingly secured a general local prosperity.

The present town is but partially compact or continuous; and, in most of its street-lines, is not completely edificed, while in two or three it has hardly a house. The whole, including both real and projected, forms a belt along the margin of the beach 7 furlongs in length by from 200 to 350 yards in breadth, with one large and several smaller projections from the landward side into the interior. The principal street forms the edge of the belt, and extends from north-west to south-east; bearing, over its north-west end, the name of High-street, and over the remaining part the name of Abercorn-street. The two parts of the thoroughfare, though each straight in itself, are a quarter-point or two from being on a line with each other; and both are spacious, and carry along the Edinburgh and London railroad. The Figgate-burn intersects the town near the north-west end; the only parts on the Leith side of the stream being a kind of street of no great length along the Fishwives' causeway, and an area of about 400 square yards disposed in partially edificed thoroughfares. All the principal streets south-east of the burn send off at brief intervals, and generally at right angles, alleys, and streets to the beach. These are 12 or 13 in number; those on the north-west are narrow and belong to the early periods of the town's existence; and those in the middle district, and toward the south-east, become increasingly elegant, and at the same time increasingly unedificed, or streets *in futuro*, as the distance recedes from the burn. The principal—mentioning them in regular order—bear the names of Tower, Bath, Regent, Wellington, Melville, Pitt, John, James, and Hamilton streets. What—were the town an old one, and had it known the curious piece of masonry which Roman Catholic usages made essential to every mar-

keting locality—would be called the cross, is a point at which that thoroughfare is divided into its two parts, and whence Bath-street goes off to the sea, and a spacious and beautiful street called Brighton-street runs 400 yards to the south-west. Brighton-street is crossed near its head by an elegant imitation of the frequent street-refinements of Edinburgh,—a crescent bearing the name of Brighton, and presenting its front or concavity toward the sea. So formidable an array of street-lines, disposed over so great a space, would seem to indicate no small magnitude of town, and a very considerable bulkiness of population. But the principle which for a long period regulated the form of houses, and the disposal of plots of ground, having been merely the individual tastes and convenience of private persons, the town is, to a great extent, an aggregation of villas, has many open areas, and almost as often nestles its houses in umbrageous gardens, as places them in line, or continuously along the skirts of its streets. The parts of it, however, which have been built since about the year 1815, have been reared principally on speculation by builders; and they are greatly more regular, as to both the street-lines and the houses, and will probably unite with parts yet, and soon to be erected, to render it one of the neatest, or even one of the most elegant, second-rate provincial towns in Great Britain. The extensive brick-work which figured so prominently in the origination of the town, has contributed much to disfigure it by tempting the construction of many of the houses with bricks. But, over by much the greater part of the area, the building material is the same beautiful light-coloured sandstone which gives so pervading a charm to the architecture of the metropolis; and, as the brick edifices decay, it will probably be used for the houses which succeed them, and be allowed the universal adoption it deserves.

The public buildings of the town hardly correspond, in either numbers or elegance, with its importance. The most curious is a ruinous tower which overlooks the beach, and is situated a little south-east of the foot of Tower-street. This is a fantastic pile, designed in wildly capricious taste, and built by an eccentric gentleman, who was one of the earliest subfeuars under Mr. Jamieson. Antique carved stones appear in the cornices and the windows, and are alleged to have belonged partly to the cross of Edinburgh, and partly to the dilapidated ecclesiastical piles of St. Andrews.—An excellent suite of hot and cold salt-water baths was erected in 1806, at the cost of £4,000; and overlooks the beach between the foot of Bath-street and that of Regent-street. A commodious and neat suite of markets occupies a convenient situation in the centre of the town. The assembly rooms stand at the head of Bath-street. St. Mark's chapel, standing in an open space south of Abercorn-street, is the only one of the ecclesiastical edifices which has any architectural pretensions. The others are creditable buildings, but all plain,—built wholly for use, and in no degree for show.—Lodgings of every variety, and accommodations of all sorts usual at such places, exist for the use of sea-bathers, and all classes of summer residents and visiters. Many of the private houses—the mansions and the villas—are the homes of capitalists and annuitants who have adopted Portobello as their constant retreat, and who people it in sufficient numbers to give its resident or unshifting population a tone of selectness and elegance. In winter, the town is far from having the forsaken and wan aspect which pervades a mere sea-bathing station; and, in summer, it has an animation and a gaiety superior to those of any other sea-bathing station in Scotland. Its nearness to "modern Athens,"—its encirclement by a cordon of the Mid-Lothian towns and villages of the most various population,—its position near the lower and waving eastern declivities of Arthur's-seat,—its easy access to a profusion of the choicest and most various promenades,—and its command of the superb and silken scenery of the lower frith of the Forth, with its gentle yet gorgeous Lothian and Fifeshire screens,—combine, with its interior advantages, to render it a place of no common attraction.—The sands of Portobello, or the expanse of beach between high and low water mark, consist of the finest and purest debris, and slope with a slow and almost insensible gradient, and have an average breadth of very nearly half-a-mile. Facilities, in the shape of wheeled machines, exist for carrying bathers over the inconvenience of the very slow descent. In 1822, George IV. reviewed on the sands a very large body of yeomen-cavalry.

Portobello, in spite of its name, is no sea-port, and neither has, nor probably ever will have, any seaward trade. A small harbour was constructed at the mouth of the Figgate-burn, by Mr. Jamieson, soon after his discovery of the clay-bed; but it never was of any use except for boats, and is now completely ruinous. Some stout talk has occasionally been heard about applying for an act of parliament to authorize the erection of a suitable harbour for vessels; but the Figgate creek, the only available spot, is all but impracticable, and could not be made to admit vessels of even small burden except at a heavy expense. The manufactories of the town, however, are of some importance, and consist of three brick-works, two potteries, one extensive glass-work, one soap-work, one lead-work, and one mustard manufactory. The number of persons employed in these works is estimated at between 500 and 600. The town has a branch of the Western bank of Scotland. Communication is maintained with Edinburgh by coaches at almost every hour of the day. The Dalkeith, Edinburgh, and Leith railway passes immediately behind the town. In 1839, a valuable oyster-bed was discovered direct out from the sands.

Portobello is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors; and it has a town-clerk and a procurator-fiscal; but it has neither property, revenue, patronage nor police. Certain portions of it, or those which are occupied by the richer classes, are lighted and watched by subscription; but the portions occupied by the operative population are quite unprotected, and, owing to the vicinity of Edinburgh and Leith, are infested with numerous lurking depredators. The only peace-preserving force is a body of high constables, consisting of a moderator, a secretary, a treasurer, and 12 ordinary members. On the enactment of the statute, under the Reform ministry, creating a municipality, and erecting the town into a parliamentary burgh, some of the proprietors and inhabitants were adverse even to the election of a magistracy; while others, who constituted the majority, resolved to supply by subscription the funds necessary for procuring a court-house, paying an officer, and defraying the other more immediate expenses incidental to such an establishment,—and yet, at the date of the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, they had subscribed only "a sum upwards of £72." Persons who are averse to the creation of a police-establishment, say that it would seriously damage the prosperity of the town, or that, in consequence of the expense which it would occasion, a very great number of inhabitants would be driven away who prefer the place as a residence on account chiefly of its freedom from taxation. The lighting of the town, so far as practised, is by gas from the Musselburgh

gas-work. Portobello unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 232. The parliamentary boundaries include the village of JOPPA; which see. Population, in 1821, of the whole district, 1,912; in 1831, 2,781; in 1831, 3,270 statedly, and about 5,000 during the summer and autumn; in 1841, 3,585, of whom 3,201 resided in the town of Portobello. Number of houses, in 1821, 334; in 1831, 517. Houses of £10 and upwards of yearly rent, in 1831, 313; in 1834, 324. Rental, in 1834, £8,300. Assessed taxes, in 1831, £1,550 0s. 2d.

PORT-PATRICK, a parish near the middle of the Rhinns of Galloway, and on the west coast of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Leswalt; on the east by Inch and Stoneykirk; on the south by Stoneykirk; and on the south-west and west by the Irish channel. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its area is about 16 square miles. Its form is quadrangular and compact. Piltanton-burn traces the boundary for 1½ mile on the east; and one indigenous burn, and another from Leswalt, traverse the interior to the sea. The coast is 4¾ miles in extent; and, except for a mile on the north, where it stretches nearly due north and south, it trends to the south-east. Over its whole extent, it is bold, rocky, and dangerous to navigation. Rocks and cliffs, locally called "heughs," beetle up in but a slightly interrupted line of natural rampart, and, in many instances, have an elevation of from 100 to 130 feet. Many of them are sheer precipices; others have a sufficient gradient to tempt the descent of youngsters to the water's edge, and are notched with protuberances which the adventurous occupy as fishing-seats; and a few have small caves and cavernous rents, in which wild-fowl and the spray of the angry sea contend for possession. The whole line of rampart is cloven down or shaven away by only four little bays; and, except at these points, forbids the existence of a beach. These bays, as to their extent, are mere creeks: but they are faced with level or gently-sloping belts of sand, they are hung round with declivitous rocky banks, or with green and swelling hills, and they, in a certain degree, or in given winds, afford safe entrance and shelter to vessels. Killantringan bay touches, or partly forms the northern boundary; Portkale and Portmurray, the next bay and a twin one, is 1¾ mile to the south; and Portpatrick and Castle bays are respectively 1¾ and 1 mile from the southern boundary. Portmurray, though separated from Portkale by only a slender promontory, and forming with it an outline like that of the curvive Greek omega, ω, has a beach entirely different,—its composition being of the fine soft sand of freestone, while that of the others' beach is the grit and small boulders of primitive rock. A glen which comes down to the head of Portmurray, and brings to the sea the silvery waters of a brook, is pronounced by the writer of the New Statistical Account, "the most picturesque in Galloway;" its stream making "a very pretty wild waterfall," and its sides being traversed by walks which are "very tastefully cut, and connect the two bays with the present mansion-house of Dunskey, situated about a mile distant on the height."—CAIRNPAT [which see] is the highest ground in the parish; it is situated 3½ miles east-north-east of the town; and it commands a map-like view of the parish and of the Rhinns, and a very extensive and varied circumjacent prospect. On the west, the larger part of the parish forms a foreground of tumulated and continually broken surface, sweeping away in a huddled crowd of low heights to the sea; the broad and beautiful belt of the Irish channel occupies the centre, studded with sails, or streaked with the smoke and foam of steam-ships; and the Irish coast seen over an extent of 70 miles, forms the back-ground, with the dark Mourne mountains on the one end, the bold summits and the long sweep of the Antrim hills on the other, and the town of Donaghadee, and the rich, gently-undulated grounds of Downshire in the middle. On the south, the Rhinns recede in a narrow belt of 18 miles, chiefly peninsular, to the Mull of Galloway, moorish and hillocky in aspect, but gorgeously girt round with "the deep blue sea;" and in the far but clear distance beyond them, after a broad interval of glittering ocean, appear the picturesque heights of the Isle of Man. On the east, the smaller part of the parish forms an immediate foreground, sloping rapidly down to Piltanton-burn; the broad, level, and low isthmus between Luce-bay and Loch-Ryan, forms a remoter foreground, rich, variegated, and embellished with the groves and the plantation-belts of the Earl of Stair, the lakes and wooded grounds of Castle-Kennedy, and the plantations of Garthland; and a wild and mountain-clad, though comparatively low country, forms a slowly receding back-ground, and rests its outer rim on the blue and dimly-seen mountains of Kirkcudbright. On the north, the eye is carried beyond the parochial boundary, over a surface ruggedly broken, and profusely rocky; it then wanders over the town and level shores of Stranraer, the whole expanse of Lochryan, and the sloping or soft-featured grounds of Leswalt and Kirkcolm; and thence it is lifted away up the broad and long gulf of the Clyde, past the bold hill-crag of Ailsa, to the far-distant mountain-ranges of Arran and Argyleshire.—The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke slate, and alum slate; the first of which is quarried as a building material. The soil is almost everywhere moorish or mossy; and, where cultivated, it has become a brown mould, or a blackish, moss-streaked, or interworked with a marly clay, taken up by the plough from the subsoil. Mosses abound, and, even on the hill tops, are frequently 6 or 7 feet deep. Nearly two-thirds of the whole area is in a higher or lower sense arable; about one-third is waste or pastoral; and about 300 acres are under plantation. Dunskey castle, the ancient seat of the family of Blair, and now in ruins, stands on the brink of a giddy precipice at the head of Castle-bay; it was anciently secured, on the land side, by a ditch and drawbridge, the remains of which are still visible; and, before the invention of artillery, it must have been impregnable. In its vicinity are a streamlet and a cave which were esteemed, even in the last generation, to possess some magic properties of healing; and, at the change of the moon, were resorted to by infirm superstitious persons, who bathed in the streamlet, and dried themselves in the cave. Population, in 1801, 1,090; in 1831, 2,239. Houses 293. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,025. Port-Patrick is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Blair of Dunskey. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £30. An assistant and successor has £50. The parish-church was built in 1629, and has not since been enlarged, or materially altered. Sittings 300. A large hall in the old barracks was fitted up, in 1836, as a sort of chapel-of-ease, and is gratuitously supplied by licentiates resident in the parish. Sittings 120. The population, in 1836, according to ecclesiastical survey, consisted of 1,605 churchmen, and 376 dissenters,—in all 1,981 persons,—an increase of 200 or 250 taking place by immigration when the harbour-works are going on. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 35 scholars, and 6 private schools by 140. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £5 fees.—At

the village and haven now called Port-Patrick, there was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Patrick. The Irish apostle is said, in one of the monstrous legends which found currency during the dark ages, to have crossed hither from Ireland at a single stride, and left a footmark in a rock so distinct as to be traceable till the rock was, in modern times, quarried; and he, at all events, seems to have been the adopted tutelary, or the favourite of the Roman Catholic natives. The barony of Portree comprehended the village and haven; it anciently belonged to the family of Adair of Kinhilt; and, at the end of James VI.'s reign, it passed to Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Airds, in the county of Down; and, for a considerable period, it remained in his family. Lord Montgomery speedily obtained the erection of the village into a burgh-of-barony, and imposed on it the name of Port-Montgomery, —a name which it for some time wore. Hitherto all the lands which constitute the present parish had belonged to the parish of Inch, and were called the Black Quarter of Inch. But, in 1628, a charter, granted by Charles I., detached them—consisting of Portree, Kinhilt, and Sorbies—from that parish,—erected them into a separate parochial jurisdiction,—ordained that a church which was then in the course of erection in the burgh-of-barony should be the parish-church,—and constituted the church a rectory under the patronage of the lord of the manor; and another charter, which was dated two years later, and which suppressed the abbey of Saulseat, granted as endowment for the new parish the unappropriated revenues of the parish-churches of Saulseat and Kirkmaiden, which had belonged to the abbey.

The town of PORT-PATRICK stands on the coast of the parish just described, 6½ miles south-west of Stranraer, 34¼ west of Wigton, 56½ south-south-west of Ayr, 75 west-south-west of Dumfries, 90½ south-south-west of Glasgow, and 131½ south-west of Edinburgh. It stands directly opposite the Irish port of Donaghadee, on the coast of the county Down, at the distance from it of only 21 miles; and, occupying the spot of British ground which is nearest to Ireland, and whence a passage can at any time be made without obstruction, it has acquired importance as a great international ferry-station between the two great insular sections of the United Kingdom. Its site is peculiar, and, on a small scale, romantic and wild. A semicircle of high ground, composed in the interior of soil-clad hills, and toward the sea of naked and bold cliffs, sweeps so completely round it, or sends the cliffy ends so far past it in abutments upon the sea, that not a peep of the outer world can be obtained, except right forward across the channel to the coast of Ireland. The declivities of the semicircle or amphitheatre are, at the sides of the little enclosed bay, steep and impracticable, and, even behind the town, except where a streamlet has cleft them into a cleugh and ploughed down a path for the highway, they are sufficiently rapid to give the whole enclosed space the appearance of a large quarry, or the half of a huge bowl. Neither by land nor northward or southward by the sea, is the town seen till it is almost entered; and from either position, especially from the latter, it has an aspect of dreariness and of suffocating seclusion which make a stranger from either the gay city, or the broad and bounding landscape, recoil from the idea of its ever becoming his home. Yet, though the nest in which it sits is almost as bare of embellishment as the bald head of a hill of the hardest primitive rock, it basks in a south-westerly exposure, and, during high winds from most points of the compass, is enviably snug. Most of the houses are of very recent date; and all are built of the greywacke of the rocks of the amphitheatre. The newest and principal street is about 350 yards in length; it commences near the centre of the basin at the harbour, runs up toward the gorge or incision in the hill-screen, and carries out the mailroad on the way to Stranraer; and it has on its south-side, the manse, the church, and the burying-ground. The street next in importance is bisected by the former nearly in the middle, has a slight curvature in its direction, and overlooks the harbour. Some smaller streets lie behind these. The population of the town, in 1841, was 996. Houses 130.

The harbour of Port-Patrick, till a comparatively recent date, was a mere natural inlet between the two rocky ridges which project into the sea. As there is a prodigious swell from without when the wind blows upon the shore, while naturally no elbow or recess existed where there was either smooth water or shelter, vessels which entered the harbour had to be run aground, and, with the aid of probably all the inhabitants both male and female of the village, dragged up the beach, to be in a similar manner laboriously re-launched on occasion of their next trip to sea; and, in consequence, they all required to be of flat-bottomed construction, and were comparatively rude and small. Not till 1662, and then only once a-week, was a regular post established through Port-Patrick between Scotland and Ireland; but long after that date, the flat-bottomed boats and the rude natural harbour continued to be in use; and even toward the end of last century, two large flats, which had formerly been Government packets, were to be seen on the shore, as monuments of modern barbarity. Eventually, in 1774, a very fine pier, one of the best in Britain, was built, and, before 1790, was provided with a reflecting lighthouse, to correspond with one which had long previously existed on the opposite coast at Donaghadee. But greatly better harbourage being required, a project for new works on a magnificent scale was brought before parliament in 1820, and begun to be executed in the spring of next year under the superintendence of a board of commissioners; and it has since been carried on, under the designing and direction of the celebrated engineers, the elder and the younger Rennie, till now it is not far from being completed. The new works have already cost upwards of £160,000, and are incomplete only in the north pier. Their form is nearly that of a horse-shoe; the sides running out into piers, which are furnished near their extremities with jetties, and are slightly curved toward each other, and, at the jetties, contract the entrance to 180 feet. On one side of the enclosed basin, a large rock looks up from the surface, and partially protects the interior from the wind and swell at the entrance; and, on the other side, the old pier of 1774 projects inward on a line nearer the land than the centre of the basin. The parapets of the new piers are formed of large blocks of grey limestone from Wales; and that of the southern one terminates in a semicircular sweep, within which rises a handsome lighthouse of the same material, and 46 feet high. But the stupendous, and by far the costliest parts of the works, are concealed from the eye by the tide, and were constructed chiefly with the aid of the diving-bell. A lively article in the Dumfries Magazine, written in 1825, when the works were in a state of but small forwardness, affords a fine conception of the enormous labour of erecting them, and hints by anticipation the magnitude of their completed state. "Port-Patrick, as it is," says the writer "no more resembles Port-Patrick as it was, than a little rural hamlet resembles a great trading town. No doubt the original shielings which formed

the village stand, for the most part, where they were—the Irish coast is still in view, with the wide Atlantic flowing between (in summer, as tranquil as a sleeping child; in winter, vexed and agitated by every wind that blows, as if threatening to drive 'the Mull' from its base); but, in every other respect, the aspect of 'the Port' is wholly changed. In place of a few cock-boats or timid coasters, you see a brace of steamers, each of the power of 40 horses, and so splendidly fitted up as to deserve the name of floating palaces; in place of one packet in the offing unable to gain, another to leave, the olden harbour—that beating painfully about in the offing, this afraid to dip her keel in the waves, you see vessels that start as regularly as the clock strikes, that gallantly bear up against wind and tide, complete the passage in little more than two hours, and serve all the purposes of those marine bridges which only Michael Scott, the wizard, could build. In place of a few fishermen lounging about, and wondering why the herrings had not arrived, you see 800 able-bodied men, whose labours are all directed to one great object, and who, under the guidance of a skilful engineer, are triumphing over the most formidable obstacles of nature. Even the din of the ocean is stilled by the clang of hammers, the suction of pumps, the hissing of boilers, and the roar of bellows, such as the Cyclops themselves might have coveted. A hundred jumpers are set home at once, trains are laid, matches applied, and as blast succeeds blast, large masses of rock are hurled headlong into the depths below, from positions they had occupied since the era of the flood. There, an artificial dike or mound shuts out the waves, and, with the aid of the pump, enables the workmen to bid defiance to an element which, to a stranger, seems fraught with destruction and death; here the punt approaches, and the crane discharges its ponderous load; and farther on still the diver descends in his house of iron, and even at the lowest depths, founds and fashions the base of erections which give extension to the commerce, and safety to the unequalled navy of Britain." Neap-tides rise in the harbour from 8 to 11 feet, and spring-tides from 14 to 17 feet. Steamers of 80 horse-power could be so built as to enter and remain afloat in any state of the tide; but as yet only steamers of at most 50 horse-power have been employed.

The traffic and the connexional importance of Port-Patrick are sadly pigmy affairs compared with the greatness of the place as a ferry-station, and with the sumptuousness of its harbour. It has, indeed, rapidly passed from the state of a miserable fishing-hamlet to that of a large village or small town, and from numbering only about 100 inhabitants at a period less than a century ago, has come to number somewhat upwards of 1,000; but, apart from the stir of mere passenger and mail transit, and the turmoil which has attended the construction of its great public works, it is wrapped in comparative insignificance, and even appears half-threatened with desertion. So far back as 1760 its inhabitants were very nearly equal to a moiety of the present number; and, in 1791, it had upwards of a dozen trading vessels of from 40 to 60 tons each,—it had some companies of ship-wrights who displayed enterprise in ship-building, and promised to make it a large local employment,—it annually, as an entrepot for Scotland, imported from Ireland upwards of 17,000 horses and cattle,—and it made extensive exchanges between the linen of the Irish factories and the cotton goods of Glasgow, Paisley, and Manchester; but now it has only four sailing-vessels, aggregately but 180 tons,—it has not, for very many years, and probably may never again, be witness to the construction of a vessel,—it has all but ceased to be an entrepot of any sort of produce from Ireland, and does not on the average import more than about two cattle in the day,—and, in general, it has sunk so low that, according to the New Statistical Account of it, dated December 1838, "There is no trade worth mentioning. Lime from Ireland and coals from Ayrshire are imported for the use of the parish, and occasionally the agricultural produce of the district is exported; but rarely, as the greater part is sold at Stranraer, either for consumpt there, or for exportation." A large custom-house establishment, which not many years ago existed at the port, has dwindled away to a single tide-waiter. Large portions of the national community, too, have for years past freely talked of the possible prudence of depriving it of its only profitable or boasted characteristic,—its being the most favourable point of intercommunication between Scotland and Ireland; and the trial which has been already for some months experienced of how rapidly intercourse is maintained between Belfast and the great emporia of western Scotland, by means of steam-vessel to Ardrossan, and railway to Paisley, Greenock, and Glasgow, may not improbably do Port-Patrick irreparable damage.

The only manufacture is weaving on some half-score of looms, and the embroidering of muslin by a few women. A fishery of cod employs ten or eleven boats, and about 30 fishermen. A herring-fishery annually employed, for eight years, about 100 men; but, since 1821, it has been extinct. A few families resort to the town in summer for sea-bathing, and help to relieve its dulness. A large traffic was at one time carried on in the celebration of marriage between fugitive pairs from Ireland,—in a similar way for 'the Emerald isle' as is done at Gretna-Green for England, though not quite so discreditable and with much less indecorum; but, in 1826, the practice was happily annihilated by the interference of the church courts. The town's charter, erecting it into a burgh-of-barony, is practically a carte blanche, and seems never to have been turned to any account. A sub-constable, connected with the county police, and having under his charge three parishes, is the only peace-officer. A miserable lock-up-house exists for the temporary incarceration of a depredator. The town is in no way distinguished for cleanliness; yet has a fair proportion of respectable and intelligent inhabitants.

PORTREE, a parish in Inverness-shire, comprehending the islands of Rasay and Rona, and a large district on the east coast of Skye. This district is bounded on the north by Snizort; on the east by the sound of Rasay; on the south by Strath; and on the west by Bracadale. The greatest length of the parish, measured from north-north-west to south-south-east along Skye, is nearly 18 miles, but, measured from north to south along Rona and Rasay, is 20 miles; its greatest breadth, including the ferry to Rasay, is about 12 miles; and its superficial extent has been estimated at 41,900 acres. The two attached islands will be separately described: see Rasay and Rona. The main part of the parish is a very slender oblong, quite serrated in its outline on the east by frequent indentations of the sea, and possessing a mean breadth of not more than 3 miles. The principal bays are Loch-Portree, 5½ miles from the northern extremity; Loch-Sligichan, 7 miles farther south; and Loch-Inord, at the southern extremity; and each of these is from 2½ to 3¼ miles in length. The coast, at the head of the lochs, and in a few other places, is low, and terminates in a sandy, silty, or clayey beach; but, in general, it is bold and picturesque; and, occasionally, it becomes soaring, stupendously mural, and not a little sublime. The

cliffs, towards the mouth of Loch Portree in particular, are singularly imposing, and form the commencement of a most magnificent range of coast-scenery, which stretches along all the north of the parish, and away to near the extremity of Snizort. The cliffs on the north side of the loch exhibit one specimen which closely resembles Salisbury-crags at Edinburgh; but they, at the same time, present much variety of form, and rise emulously aloft, cliff behind cliff, and crag beyond crag, stupendous in height and impressive in their grandeur. A very steep declivity of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length on the sides of these vast rocks overhangs precipices which fall sheer down to the sea, and is powdered over with blocks and masses which have fallen from the cliffs above; yet, on account of the excellence of its pasture, and in spite of an occasional loss by a fall from its seaward edge, is every summer used as grazing ground for milk cows. At the head of Loch-Portree rises the monarch-mountain of the parish, called Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, or Fingal's sitting-place; because, according to tradition, that hero was accustomed, from a green hillock on its summit, to survey and direct the chase. It rises at first with an easy and gentle ascent, but becomes steep as it approaches the top; it attains an altitude of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level, and commands a view of nearly all the west coast of Ross-shire, of the greater part of the Skye and Long-Island groups of the Hebrides, and of multitudinous and picturesque forkings and disseverments of the Deucaledonian sea; and, over all its surface, with the exception of brown and rocky acclivities toward its summit, it is either finely pastoral or covered with crops, and is distributed into a variety of farms. On the east side of Loch-Portree rises Bendeanavaig, 'the hill of defence,' nearly equal to the former mountain in altitude, and capped, like it, with a green hillock. This height is so remarkable in form as to be a sure landmark to mariners; it is perforated in its seaward base with caverns, which the tides wash, and where wild pigeons and sea-fowl nestle; and, athwart its rapid declivities, which overhang the sea, are numerous conical rocks, green or heathy on their tops, and interspersed with pastoral hollows and ravines. A range of hills of various heights and forms runs from north to south along the whole interior boundary of the parish; and another range, quite parallel to it, and broken only by the principal inlets of the sea, runs from end to end along the coast. These ranges enclose between them a long glen, or concatenated series of vales, traversed by streams which run at right angles to the head of the lochs; and, with very unimportant exceptions, they are covered with rich verdure from base to summit; and, abounding in luxurious springs and playful rills and rivulets, each with its tiny dell or ravine, they combine, with the windings of the long glen, and the sweeps of the marine lochs, and the variety and grandeur of the coast, to exhibit a profusion of decidedly picturesque landscape. Wood, however, is exceedingly scarce; and does not seem to thrive either as coppice or as plantation,—some natural birch and alder on Ait-Suidhe-Thuin having died away in dwarfishness, and an experiment in planting firs having completely failed. The climate is surpassingly changeable, very moist, and not a little severe. Scarcely one day in four throughout the year is free from rain, still less from clouds; the varieties of frost, thaw, snow, rain, storm, and calm, are often experienced in a single day; snow sometimes lies from three to seven weeks, and may occasionally be seen on the highest grounds in the middle of June; winds prevail in August and September so tempestuous as frequently to demolish the expectations of the husbandman; and suddenly amassed clouds sometime burst asunder on the mountains, and pour down their contents in impetuous and thundering torrents which deluge the plains below, and render the merest ordinary rill impassable. Yet the inhabitants, though subject to distempers affiliated to such a climate, are, in general, as strong and healthy, and arrive at as advanced an age as persons who live in milder air and under a serener sky. Of several fresh-water lakes, the most considerable are Loch-Fad and Loch-Leathen, each probably about two miles in circumference, and both stored with fish, very highly situated, and quite romantic in their scenery. A streamlet from Loch-Leathen falls sheer over an extraordinarily high precipice, and forms a cascade which, though but a toy in bulk of water, appears, as seen from the sea below, to be singularly beautiful and grand. Rivulets, though inconsiderable in either length or volume, possess, in two instances, noticeable salmon-fisheries. Geognostic details will be given in the article on Skye. A very hard granite is quarried for mill-stones; sandstone is quarried as building material; limestone abounds; and coal exists, but in too thin and limited seams to be profitably worked. The soil is principally a wet gravel, and occasionally a spouty moss; and everywhere it is naturally infertile. The arable land bears quite a pitiful proportion to the pastures and moorlands. Husbandry, in all its departments, both in hill and vale, is in a backward condition,—much of the hill pastures existing in commonage, and few improvements having been made on the arable grounds; yet, chiefly through the influence of the Highland society, incipient skill is already quite apparent in the departments of sheep husbandry and of grazing. The cascroim, a crooked kind of spade, respecting which the statist, before the close of last century, said: "Let it be hoped that this tiresome instrument of vast unnecessary toil and labour will be soon laid aside," is still the prevailing succedaneum for a plough. The farmers, with one exception, have no leases; and, even if they could obtain them, are too poor and embarrassed to effect any georgical improvement. The herring-fishery, on which many of the parishioners depended for maintenance, has steadily and seriously declined; and its failure, in 1836 and 1837, occasioned painful and extensive destitution. The antiquities are two circular Dunes, which bear marks of being very ancient; and a Roman Catholic chapel, near the village of Portree, pretty entire in its walls, and surrounded by a deserted burying-ground. The landowners are Lord Macdonald and Macleod of Rasay. Population, in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 3,441 Houses 598. Assessed property, in 1815, £781.—Portree is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £157 13s. 4d.; glebe £11. The parish-church was built about the year 1820. Sittings about 800. A thatched house, about 2 miles north of Loch-Sligichan, and possessing accommodation for about 150, is occupied once in three weeks, on Lord's days, by the minister as a preaching-station. Two places of meeting, in connexion with the Establishment, exist in Rasay; the one a barn, used for secular purposes, and the other a school-house, belonging to the Gaelic School society. A missionary minister, who receives the usual salary, officiates alternately at these places, and at the station near Loch-Sligichan. The parish minister supposed the population of the parish, in 1836, to be between 3,840 and 3,940, and stated the whole to belong to the Establishment. In the same year the portion resident on Rasay, Rona, and adjacent islets, somewhat exceeded 1,400, showing an increase of about 200 during the five preceding years. The parish anciently formed part of the parishes of

Snizort and Kilmuir; and was made a separate erection in 1726. Its place of worship, previous to its independence, was the chapel in the vicinity of the village. The parish is deplorably ill provided with schools; there being only a parochial school in the village, attended, in 1834, by 52, and a branch of it in Rasay, little more than nominal, and, in 1834, attended by not one scholar. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 6d., with £5 fees, and £4 other emoluments.

PORTREE, a village, a sea-port, and the capital of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands, is distant 25 miles from Broadford, 28 from Dunvegan, 80 from Tobermory, 110 from Oban, and 113 from Inverness. It stands at the head of Loch-Portree, a little inward from the shore, on the face of a steep and wooded acclivity. Its name means in Gaelic 'the King's harbour,' and by some is supposed to have originated so far back as the 13th century, when Haco, King of Norway, sailed into the loch with the remains of his limited and wrecked fleet after the battle of Largs, but by others is believed to have arisen only in the reign of James V., when that monarch lay some time at anchor in the loch, on his voyage round Scotland. A high octagonal tower erected, in 1834, on the tongue of a rocky promontory which intrudes upon the loch, commands a fine prospect. The village consists of little more than a score of houses, the half of them slated; and it needs to include some straggling abodes in its environs, to muster a feasible amount of village population, which, after all, falls short of 300. But, owing to the sort of metropolitan character of the place, it is the site of a good jail, a branch of the National bank of Scotland, and an elegant and comfortable inn. These, and the parish-church, a neat and pleasant structure, all overlook the sea. The jail has had an amount of inmates more than might have been anticipated for Skye; and it is ill-conditioned and insecure. Attached to it is a court-room, in which the sheriff-substitute of the Skye district of Inverness-shire holds his courts. Annual fairs are held in the village in May and July for the sale of black cattle, and in November for general traffic and for the hiring of servants. The natural harbour of Portree is quite landlocked, can accommodate several hundred sail, and has a fast clayey bottom. The quay, at the head of it, has no great depth at low-water, but overlooks an aggregately very high tide. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

PORTSBURGH (EASTER and WESTER), two suburbs, or rather portions of Edinburgh, architecturally incorporated with the old town, and included in the parliamentary and police boundaries, but possessing separate burghal jurisdiction: see EDINBURGH, p. 461.

PORT-SEATON, a fishing-village and small harbour on the frith of Forth, in the parish of Tranent, about a mile east of Prestonpans. It stands contiguously with Cockenzie, the latter on the west, and Port-Seaton on the east; the two forming one village, with a population of about 750: see COCKENZIE. The fishing-boats of the joint village are 30 or 31 in number, all open or undecked, and one-third of them each about 16 tons burden, and remarkably sea-worthy. The fishermen dredge oysters on a bank off from the village, and frequently fish for cod and other species on the Marr bank, 30 miles off the coast of Berwickshire. Port-Seaton has a linseed-oil and rape-cake manufactory; and, so early as about 1630, through the patronage or bounty of George, 3d Earl of Winton, it had twelve salt-pans, some of which, or successors to them, still exist. The village has its name from the ancient predominance of the noble family of Seaton, and the prevalence of their name in the surrounding topographical nomenclature. See SEATON.

PORT-SKERRY, a small bay in the parish of Reay, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire; 15 miles west of Thurso, and 16 east of the entrance of the Kyle of Tongue. Herring and salmon fisheries have for several years past been established here.

PORTSOY, a *quoad sacra* parish on the coast of Banffshire. It was disjoined, in 1836, by authority of the General Assembly, from the parish of Fordyce; and is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. Its greatest length is 3 miles; its greatest breadth is 2¼ miles; and its superficial extent is about 5 square miles. Population, according to an ecclesiastical survey in 1837, 1,767; of whom 1,589 were churchmen, and 178 were dissenters. All, except 137, were segregated in the burgh of Portsoy. The church was built in 1815, at a cost of £878. Sittings 650. Stipend £120, of which £40 is paid by the Earl of Seafield.—A Scottish Episcopalian congregation was established in Portsoy previous to the Revolution. Their chapel was built in 1797. Sittings 120. Stipend £40.—A Roman Catholic chapel in the burgh was built in 1829, at a cost of £332 15s. 8d. Sittings 176. Stipend about £21. The minister or priest officiates on alternate Sabbaths at Banff.

PORTSOY, a small town, a burgh-of-barony, and a considerable sea-port, politically in the parish of Fordyce, and ecclesiastically in that of Portsoy, Banffshire. It is situated on a point of land, on the west side of the little bay or estuary of the rivulet Durn; 6 miles east of Cullen, 7½ west of Banff, 18 east-north-east of Fochabers, 80 east-north-east of Inverness, and 178 north of Edinburgh. The town is irregularly built; but acquires importance both from its antiquity and its recently thriving condition. Its harbour, though small, is safe, and accommodates vessels of upwards of 200 tons burden; and was greatly improved by the Hon. Colonel Grant, now, and since the death of his brother in October, 1840, the Earl of Seafield. Much and successful attention is given to the herring-fishery; a considerable export and import trade is conducted respectively in grain and in coals; and a number of the inhabitants are employed in fish-curing, flax-dressing, and woollen manufactures. Descriptions of the place, written from 50 to 30 years ago, give prominence to manufactures of thread and fine linen for the markets of Nottingham and London. But Portsoy is known both to commerce and to fame chiefly for a very beautiful marble, and several other rare and curious minerals, found in its vicinity, and exported from its harbour. The marble, properly not limestone but serpentine, occurs in a fine vale, and is commonly known as Portsoy marble. It is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, and is wrought into tea-cups, vases, and various small ornaments; but is too hard and brittle to be wrought into chimney-pieces. The other principal minerals are some singular specimens of micaceous schist; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a remarkable granite, of a flesh colour, which is not known to occur elsewhere in the world, except in Arabia. This granite contains a large proportion of felspar, and shows a brilliancy like the Labrador spar; when viewed in a particular light, it shows a purple and blueish tint; and when polished, it exhibits figures resembling in outline the Arabic alphabetic characters.—The town has a branch-office of the North of Scotland bank. Portsoy was made a burgh-of-barony by charter from Queen Mary; and received a parliamentary ratification of its charter in 1581. The Earl of Seafield is

superior, and appoints a baron-bailie and officers. The bailie has the ordinary powers, but holds no regular courts, and usually interposes his authority rather as an arbiter than as a magistrate. The burgh has neither property nor revenue. The only duties imposed are a small amount of custom levied in the weekly market to pay a person for superintending it; and the quota of the burgh towards the sum paid for the relief of the royal burghs, on account of the participation in foreign trade enjoyed by burghs of royalty and barony.—Population, in 1837, 1,630.

PORT-WILLIAM, a thriving village and seaport in the parish of Mochrum, on the east coast of Luce bay, Wigtonshire. It stands on the coast-road between Stranraer and Whithorn, 24 miles south-east of Stranraer, 7 miles west-north-west of Whithorn, and 11 miles south-west of Wigton. The village was erected about the year 1770, by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, in honour of whom it is named. It consists chiefly of a terrace-line of cottages, well built, slated, and fronting the sea, and has a neat and tidy appearance. In 1788, a small barrack-house was erected for the accommodation of military, and of custom-house officers occasionally sent for the suppression of smuggling. The harbour, though small, is safe, and sufficiently commodious; on all sides but the south, it is well-sheltered by the land; on the south, it is defended by an artificial rampart or strong wall; and it easily admits vessels of 200 tons burden. The vessels belonging to it are 12 in number, and aggregately about 750 in tonnage. Large quantities of agricultural produce are shipped for Liverpool and Lancaster. Population of the village, in 1792, 210; in 1836, between 400 and 500.

PORT-YARROCK, a small bay in the parish of Whithorn, 1½ mile north of the village and port of Isle-of-Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

POTTECH (Loch), an arm of the sea on the west coast of the isle of Skye.

POW, the name of numerous sluggish or slow-running streams in Scotland. *Pul* in Cambro-British, and *Pol* in Gaelic, signify 'a ditch, a stagnating stream, a marshy place;' and, in the Anglocised or softened form of *Pow*, they are so generally used to designate stagnant burns and sleepy rills and rivulets, that almost every marshy or flat district in the kingdom has its Pow. A few of the larger Pows may be noticed. A Pow, called the Pow of Cummertrees, traverses the western side of the Howe of Annandale, from near the northern extremity of Dalton, through that parish, and the parishes of Ruthwell and Cummertrees, to the Solway frith, 2¾ miles west of the estuary of the Annan. It has 8 miles length of course, and generally a southerly direction; and it is joined on its left bank by an overflow or feeder from the Annan, which appears, in common with the lower part of the Pow, to occupy the ancient channel of that river.—A Pow in Forfarshire aspires to be called Pow-water, and imposes names on various objects on its banks, such as Pow-side, Pow-mill, and Pow-bridge; it rises in numerous head-waters in Monrithmont-moor, principally in the parish of Guthrie; and drains the parishes of Guthrie, Kinneil, and Farnell, 7½ miles north-eastward to the South Esk, 1½ mile above Montrose basin.—A Pow in Perthshire, noted in some doggerel song well known in the district, rises in some mosses below Methven, and along an artificial canal or ditch, formed to drain off its stagnant and marsh-making waters, pursues a sluggish course of about 11 miles to the Earn, near Innerpeffray.—A Pow in Kirkcudbrightshire, rises, under the name of Glaister's-burn, in Kirkgunzeon, circles round the north end of the Criffel range of hills, traverses one lake, and draws off the superfluent waters of another, on the limits of Newabbey, is joined near its mouth by Newabbey Pow, which is navigable by small vessels, and, 15 miles from its source, falls into the estuary of the Nith, 7 miles below Dumfries.—A Pow in the carse grounds of Stirlingshire, which, like the Forfarshire Pow, gives name to various seats and other objects on its banks, rises near Bannockburn-house in St. Ninian's, and flows 8 miles eastward to the Forth, at a point 1¼ mile east of the village of Airth.—Another Pow in the carse grounds of the Forth drains part of the parish of Kippen, and bears the name of the Pow of Glinns.—A Pow in the low grounds of Kyle in Ayrshire, rises in 3 or 4 head-waters, and enters the frith of Clyde 3¾ miles north of the mouth of the river Ayr.—Other Pows are too unimportant to bear separate notice.

POWFOOT, or Queensberry,* a delightful rural watering-place on the Solway frith, in the parish of Cummertrees, 3½ miles west of Annan, Dumfries-shire. See Cummertrees.

PREMNAY, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Insch; on the east by Oyne; on the south by Tough; and on the west by Tough and Tullynessle. It forms a slender oblong of 4 miles by 1½, extending north and south; but expands to a breadth of 2½ miles a little north of the middle. The mountain of Bennochie [see that article] extends along the southern boundary; and has a large part of its area of about 4,000 acres within the parish's limits. It is nearly all unarable, and, except scantily on the skirts, is untufted with wood. The rest of the parish comprehends about 3,000 acres; and, over about one-third of its extent, is not subject to the plough. The rivulet Gady, running north-eastward, cuts the parish into nearly equal parts, and the rivulet Shervack, running eastward, traces the northern boundary. Both streams are feeders of the Urie. The soil, on the side of Bennochie, is poor; on the banks of the Gady, is very rich; in several places, a strong clay; and, on some hillocks in the north, is a sandy loam, both early and fertile. A great obstacle to improvement is the dearth of lime; Aberdeen, the nearest port whence it can be obtained, being distant 24 miles.—Population, in 1801, 486; in 1831, 625. Houses 126. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,580.—Premnay is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leith-hall. Stipend £158 19s. 4d.; glebe £12. Schoolmaster's salary £27, with from £10 to £11 fees, and £1 11s. 8d. other emoluments.

PRESS, a stage and inn on the old eastern road between Edinburgh and England, in the centre of the parish of Coldingham, 15 miles south-east of Dunbar, and 12 north-west of Berwick.

PRESSMENNAN-LOCH, a very beautiful though artificially formed sheet of water, in the parish of Stenton, in Haddingtonshire. It is about 2 miles in length, but, from its serpentine windings, appears much longer; and averages 400 yards in breadth.

PRESTON. See Kirkbean.

PRESTON, a small village in the parish of Cranston, 5 miles east-south-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. The splendid mansion of Preston-hall, the seat of William Burn Callender, Esq., stands on the right bank of the Tyne, less than half-a-mile to the west. Oxenford-castle, the superb seat of General Sir John H. Dalrymple, is immediately opposite, on the left bank of the Tyne.

PRESTON, a decayed but once famous village in the parish of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It stands half-a-mile south of the village of Preston-

* The former is the popular and old name; and the latter an infrequently used and new one.

pans, 1¼ mile north-west of Tranent, and 8 east of Edinburgh. It has its name from being a *priest's town* of the monks of Newbattle; it either had its origin, or acquired much of its importance, from their grounds of Preston-grange which lay around it; and it figures prominently in traditional tales respecting their character and their mercantile achievements. See NEWBATTLE. Both its relation to the enterprising and festive coal-merchants of the cowl, and its position on the great road of a former period, and in the focus of interesting movements, occasioned it to be frequently visited by the Scottish princes, and to be often, if tradition may be believed, the scene of revels which indicated more opulence than good principle. It was formerly noted also for a fair, held on the second Thursday of October, and called St. Jerome's fair. The chapmen, or pedlers, or travelling merchants of Lothians, had, at a period when their craft was one of no small importance to the country, formed themselves into a regular society; and they annually attended this fair to elect their office-bearers for the following year. In a garden at the side of the road, near the east end of the village, stands an ancient cross to which they laid claim,—a stone pillar about 15 feet high, surmounting a small octagonal erection about 9 feet in height. The villagers, affecting to be successors of the chapmen, annually in July held a rustic fete around the solitary cross, in commemoration of the ancient scenes of importance in which it conspicuously figured. The village has now an appearance of abandonment and desolation which flings a chill over the spirits; yet it retains some venerable pieces of architecture which are fraught with lessons to both the imagination and the heart.—At its west end stands Northfield-house, the whole family connected with which, like the monkish community who so long lorded it over Preston-Grange, have not a representative, but the legend or the whispered tradition.—North of the village stands, in a ruinous condition, a venerable tower which Sir Walter Scott supposed to have been originally a fortalice of the Earls of Home, when they bore almost a princely sway over the south-east of Scotland, and which, for a long time after the close of the 14th century, when the circumjacent barony came by marriage into the possession of the Hamiltons of Fingalton and Ross, was the seat of that family, the principal one of their name, and afterwards called Hamiltons of Preston. The seat or castle, of which the ruined tower is but a vestige, was burned in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford, by Cromwell in 1650, and by accident in 1663, and was then abandoned.—Preston-house was built as a successor, and still stands near the south-west turn of the road which leads through the village. The Hamiltons ceased to be connected with it, and appear to have sold the barony a little before the Revolution; but they are represented by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., the Professor of Logic in the university of Edinburgh, and they live illustriously in history as staunch partisans of the cause of civil and ecclesiastical liberty. They afforded marked protection to Mr. John Davidson, the eminent confessor and 'Scottish worthy;' and, in the stirring times of the ecclesiastico-civil war, Robert Hamilton, the brother of Sir William of Preston, led the Presbyterians in the actions of Drumclog and Bothwellbridge.—James Schaw, whose family succeeded the Hamiltons in the property, and who died in 1784, bequeathed Preston-house to be fitted up as an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor boys, and the lands and barony of Preston, with the proceeds of other property, for the support of the establishment: Schaw's hospital, or the house under its new and charitable destiny, was opened in 1789; it at first admitted only 15 boys, but afterwards afforded space for 24; it gives a preference to four names in the order of Schaw, Macneil, Cunningham, and Stewart; and it admits boys at from 4 to 7 years of age, and may retain them till 14. A new house, in the old English style, of some exterior neatness and great interior accommodation, was built in 1831, on the north-east of the village. Nineteen trustees superintend the institution; and, when boys leave it, they bind them as apprentices, or dispose of them according to their discretion, for the youngsters' benefit.—In 1753, under authority of an act of parliament obtained for the purpose, a house with a small garden was purchased in Preston, and fitted up as a workhouse, to be supported by an impost of twopence Scottish on each Scottish pint of ale brewed or sold in the parish; but, after a few years' trial, it was abandoned, and made to yield its rental as an augment to the ordinary parochial funds for the poor. —In the vicinity of Preston was fought the action of 1745, which usually bears its name. See PRESTONPANS.—Preston gave the title of Viscount to the Baron Grahams of Esk; a title which became extinct in 1739, at the death of Charles, the 3d Viscount.

PRESTON, an ancient parish, now united to the parish of Bunkle, in the shire of Berwick. The church is demolished; but the churchyard is still in use. It is nearly 2 miles south-west of the village of Bunkle, and 2½ miles north from Dunse. See BUNKLE.

PRESTONFIELD. See DUDDINGSTON.

PRESTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in the parish of Prestonpans and shire of Haddington. It is a burgh-of-barony, and is commonly called The West Barony. It has the adjunct of Grange, from the grange which the monks of Newbattle settled here. See PRESTONPANS.

PRESTON-ISLAND. See TORRYBURN.

PRESTONKIRK,* a parish in Haddingtonshire, a little north-east of the centre of the county. Its form is irregular; yet nearly consists of a rectangle of 4 miles by 3¼, with an elongated projection of 2¼ miles by between 5 and 12 furlongs from the middle of the north side. The area is 6,270 acres. The parish is bounded on the north by North Berwick; on the east by Whitekirk and Dunbar; on the south by Stenton, Whittingham, and Morham; and on the west by Haddington, Athelstaneford, and Dirleton. In the southern extremity rises TRAPRAIN LAW: which see. From near the north base of this hill a curved dell, of great depth, picturesque irregularity, and rich verdure and fructiferousness, carries down a little rill to the Tyne. All the rest of the surface is but softly though agreeably varied with undulation and gentle swell; and, could the great opulence of its soil admit the sacrifice of converting wheat-ground into grove, it would afford as beautiful views as any part of the glad and exulting Lothians. But Agriculture rules here in all the skill and with the highest aids of her mastery, and obliges the whole surface, except about 200 acres, to reflect the changeful and mellowing tints of her dress. The river Tyne runs ¾ of a mile along the western boundary, and 3½ miles north-eastward through the interior, dividing about a third of it on the south from two-thirds on the north, and leaving it about 2½ miles from the sea. Its banks, for the most part, are the inner

* This parish bore for centuries exclusively the name of Linton,—that still borne by its principal village; during some time before the Reformation, it was called indifferently Linton and Haugh; after the Reformation, it was called Prestonhaugh; at a later period, it got its present name of Prestonkirk; in legal documents, it is still designated 'Prestonhaugh, otherwise called Prestonkirk;' and, in popular usage, it is very frequently called Preston.

edges of easy and pleasant slopes; but, before it takes leave, they become flattened into the lips of a level, luxuriant haugh. A tier of broken rocks in the channel at Linton-bridge, which formerly occasioned a fine cataract, has been so far shattered as to destroy the water-scenery, and yet not enough to serve the design of damaging them,—the enticing of salmon farther up the river. The salmon produce of the Tyne, except at its mouth, where the parish claims no connexion with it, is inconsiderable. The eastern Peffer-burn runs along the neck of the northerly projecting district, and most of the northern boundary of the main body of the parish. Its basin is nearly flat, and was at one time a marshy waste, but is now a series of valuable and highly cultivated corn-fields. Clay-marl abounds in the south, and is extensively used by the farmers instead of lime. A dark-coloured limestone, veined with siliceous matter, lies below the marl. The prevailing rock is claystone,—partly porphyritic.—Hailes-castle—a fine old ruin—stands on a rock close on the right bank of the Tyne, a mile from the western boundary. It is noted as having been anciently the property of the notorious Earl of Bothwell, the temporary residence of Queen Mary, and the place to which Bothwell conducted her after seizing her near Linlithgow: it now belongs to Miss Dalrymple of Hailes, the descendant of the celebrated Sir David Dalrymple; but it is quite a ruin, and, so far as it can be used, has very prosaically been made a dovecot and a granary.—Beanston-house, 1½ mile to the north-west, and the property of the Earl of Wemyss, is at present uninhabited, and going to decay.—Smeaton-house, a little east of Preston village, and the seat of Sir Thomas Hepburn, Bart., M. P. for the county, is the only modern mansion.—A stone, 10 feet high, on the road-side, a little west of Linton, is said to mark the grave of a Saxon commander.—The great eastern road between Edinburgh and London goes direct eastward through the parish, and is carried across the Tyne, at the end of Linton, by a narrow and antiquated bridge. Linton [which see] contains between a third and a half of the whole parochial population. The little village of Preston, 5 furlongs to the east, has only about 50. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,741; in 1831, 1,765. Houses 341. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,183.—Prestonkirk is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir C. Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart. Stipend £310 13s. 2d.; glebe £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds £1,091 5s. 5d. The church was built in 1770. There is a United Secession chapel at Linton.—Baldred, who flourished in the latter part of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th, was long the tutelary of the parish, and is said to have dignified it by his residence, and founded its earliest church. Preston, the site of the church, was one of three villages which contended for his body after his decease. His statue long lay in the burying-ground, and was intended to be built into the church-wall, but was broken in pieces by an unromantic mason. The predecessor of the present church was very ancient, and is mentioned in records of about a millennium old as 'ecclesia sancti Baldridi.' A spring of the purest water in the vicinity is called St. Baldred's Well; and a pool or eddy in the Tyne is known as St. Baldred's Whirl. The Earls of Dunbar were anciently the patrons; and when Earl Patrick formed his collegiate establishment in the church of Dunbar, he made the church of Prestonkirk—or Linton, as it was then called—one of the prebends. On the farm of Markle stand the ruins of an ancient monastery, considerable in extent, but unrefined in architecture, of whose history little is known. The lands belonging to this establishment were nearly all alienated from it in 1606, and attached to the chapel-royal of Stirling.—In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 92 scholars; and four private schools, two of which were for females, were attended by 151. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £12 other emoluments.—George Rennie, Esq. of Phantassie, and Mr. Robert Brown, tenant of Markle, two eminent agriculturists and modern improvers, lived and died in the parish. Mr. Brown was the projector and original conductor of the 'Farmer's Magazine. John Rennie, Esq., the brother of the former, and a well-known eminent civil engineer, was a native. Mr. Andrew Meikle, the improver and disputedly the inventor of the thrashing-machine, was long an inhabitant of this parish, and is commemorated by a tombstone in the churchyard. There is also a handsome tombstone, with an appropriate inscription, to the memory of Mr. Brown.

PRESTONPANS, a small parish in the north-west extremity of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the west by Ravenshaugh-burn, which divides it from Edinburghshire; on the north by the frith of Forth; and, on other sides, by Tranent. It forms a stripe of 2½ miles in length from south-west to north-east, by a breadth of from 6 to 10 furlongs; and comprehends an area of about 760 acres. The surface swells into two or three small knolls in the vicinity of the village of Preston; but everywhere else it is level, or falls off with a very gentle declination toward the sea. The beach is a broken and imperforated pavement of rock, exhibiting marks of invasion by the sea, and denudation of earthy strata. The soil of the parish is loam; part heavy, on a clay bottom; part light, on a sandy or gravelly bottom; and is cultivated in the improved and model style for which Haddingtonshire is famed. Coal was wrought here as early perhaps as in any district in Scotland, and continues still to be plentifully mined. The shale and sandstone of the coal measures are singularly abundant in vegetable fossils. The villages of the parish are Prestonpans, Preston, Dolphinston, Morison's Haven, and Meadow Mill: which see. The principal seats are Preston-Grange, the property of Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.; and Drummore, the property of William Aitchison, Esq. Among eminent men who have been connected with the parish may be mentioned, the Rev. John Davidson, one of Scotland's worthies, and long the minister of the parish, some notices of whom occur in M'Crie's Life of Melville, and in numerous older historical works; Alexander Hume, the grammarian, who was for 10 years the parochial schoolmaster, and some notices of whom also occur in M'Crie's Life of Melville; the Hon. James Erskine of Grange, brother to the Earl of Marr, and Lord-justice-clerk in the reign of Queen Anne, who, in 1734, resigned his judgeship that he might oppose Sir Robert Walpole in parliament; Hew Dalrymple, who, under the title of Lord Drummore, acted a distinguished and popular part as a member of the college-of-justice; and William Grant of Preston-Grange who, as Lord Advocate, in 1746, performed with general approbation the difficult task of conducting the prosecutions against the defeated Jacobites, and who afterwards was a senator of the college-of-justice, and one of the Lords commissioners of Justiciary. The parish is traversed across the rising grounds of the south-west wing, through the hamlet of Dolphinston, by the Edinburgh and London mailroad; and along the coast through Prestonpans, by the Edinburgh and North Berwick road by

way of Aberlady. Population, in 1801, 1,964; in 1831, 2,322. Houses 341. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,695.

The only event of note in the history of the parish is the battle of Preston, fought in 1745. While, on the 16th of September, 1745, the heralds were proclaiming King James at the market-cross of Edinburgh, Sir John Cope was landing his troops at Dunbar. The landing was finished on Wednesday, the 17th of September; but the disembarkation of the artillery and stores was not completed till the 18th; but desirous of engaging the Highland army before the arrival of their expected reinforcements, Cope left Dunbar on the 19th, in the direction of Edinburgh, and halted on a field to the west of the town of Haddington, and 16 miles east from Edinburgh, on the evening of that day. Resuming his march on the morning of the 20th, along the high road to Preston, he halted his army, and formed his troops in order of battle, with his front to the west, on reaching the plain betwixt Seaton and Preston. His right extended towards the sea in the direction of Port-Seaton and his left towards the village of Preston. These dispositions had scarcely been taken when the whole of the Highland army appeared descending the heights in the direction of Tranent. On approaching Tranent, the Highlanders were received by the King's troops with a vehement shout of defiance, which the Highlanders answered in a similar strain. About two o'clock in the afternoon the Highland army halted on an eminence called Birsley-Brae, about half-a-mile to the west of Tranent, and formed in order of battle about a mile from the royal forces. In the expectation that the Highlanders were advancing by the usual route through Musselburgh, Cope had taken up the position we have described, with his front to the west; but as soon as he observed the Highlanders on the heights upon his left, he changed his front to the south. This change of position, while it secured Cope better from attack, was not so well-calculated for safety as the first position was in the event of a defeat. On his right was the east wall of a park belonging to Erskine of Grange, which extended a considerable way from north to south, and still farther to the right was the village of Preston. The village of Seaton was on his left, and the village of Cockenzie and the sea in his rear. Almost immediately in front was a deep ditch filled with water, and a strong and thick hedge. Farther removed from the front, and between the two armies was a morass, the ends of which had been drained, and were intersected by numerous cuts. And on the more firm ground at the ends were several small enclosures, with hedges, dry stone-walls, and willow trees. As the Highlanders were in excellent spirits, and eager to close immediately with the enemy, Charles felt very desirous to comply with their wishes; but he soon ascertained that the passage across the morass would be extremely dangerous, if not altogether impracticable.

While his lieutenant-general was, in consequence of this information, planning a different mode of attack, the Prince himself was moving with a great part of his army towards Dolphinston on Cope's right. Halting opposite Preston-tower he seemed to threaten that flank of the English general, who, thereupon, returned to his original position with his front to Preston, and his right towards the sea. Lord George Murray, considering that the only practicable mode of attacking Cope was by advancing from the east, now led-off part of the army through the village of Tranent, and sent notice to the Prince to follow him with the remainder as quickly as possible. After the Highland army had halted on the fields to the east of Tranent, a council of war was held, at which Lord George Murray proposed to attack the enemy at break of day. Charles was highly pleased with the proposal of the lieutenant-general, which also received the unanimous approbation of the council. A few piquets were placed around the bivouack, and the Highlanders, having wrapped themselves up in their plaids, lay down upon the ground to repose for the night. Charles, taking a sheaf of pease for a pillow, stretched himself upon the stubble, surrounded by his principal officers. When Cope observed Charles returning towards Tranent, he resumed his former position with his front to the south, having thus, in the course of a few hours, been obliged, by the unrestrained evolutions of the Highlanders, to shift his ground no less than four times. He now began to perceive that his situation was not so favourable as he had imagined, and that while the insurgents could move about at discretion, select their ground, and choose their time and mode of attack, he was cramped in his own movements and could act only on the defensive. To secure his army from surprise during the night, Cope placed advanced piquets of horse and foot along the side of the morass, extending nearly as far east as the village of Seaton. He, at the same time, sent his baggage and military chest down to Cockenzie; and as the night—that of Friday the 20th of September—was very cold, Cope ordered fires to be kindled along the front of his line, to keep his men warm.

In point of numbers, the army of Cope was rather inferior to that of Charles; but many of the Highlanders were badly armed, and some of them were without arms. The royal forces amounted altogether to about 2,300 men; but the number in the field was diminished to 2,100 by the separation of the baggage-guard which was sent to Cockenzie. The order of battle finally formed by Cope along the north side of the morass was as follows:—He drew up his foot in one line, in the centre of which were eight companies of Lascelles's regiment, and two of Guise's. On the right were five companies of Lee's regiment, and on the left the regiment of Murray, with a number of recruits for different regiments at home and abroad. Two squadrons of Gardiner's dragoons formed the right wing, and a similar number of Hamilton's composed the left. The remaining squadron of each regiment was placed in the rear of its companions as a reserve. On the left of the army, near the waggon-road from Tranent to Cockenzie, were placed the artillery, consisting of six or seven pieces of cannon and four cohorns under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Whiteford, and guarded by a company of Lee's regiment, commanded by Captain Cochrane. Besides the regular troops there were some volunteers, consisting principally of small parties of the neighbouring tenantry, headed by their respective landlords. Some Seceders, actuated by religious zeal, had also placed themselves under the royal standard. Pursuant to the orders he had received, Lord Nairne left the position he had occupied during the night at the appointed hour, and rejoined the main body about three o'clock in the morning. Instead of continuing the order of march of the preceding night, it had been determined by the council of war to reverse it. The charge of this movement was intrusted to Colonel Ker. The Duke of Perth, who was to command the right wing, was at the head of the inverted column. He was attended by Hepburn of Keith, and by Robert Anderson, son of Anderson of Whitburgh, who, from his intimate knowledge of the morass, was sent forward to lead the way. A little in advance of the van, was a select party of 60 men doubly armed, under the command of Macdonald of Glenalladale, ma-

jor of the regiment of Clanranald, whose appointed duty it was to seize the enemy's baggage. The army proceeded in an easterly direction till near the farm of Ringan-head, when, turning to the left, they marched in a northerly direction through a small valley which intersects the farm. During the march the utmost silence was observed, not even a whisper being heard; and lest the trampling of horses might discover their advance, the few that were in the army were left behind. The ford or path across the morass was so narrow that the column—which marched three men abreast—had scarcely sufficient standing room; and the ground along it was so soft that many of the men were almost at every step up to the knees in mud. The path in question—which was about 200 paces to the west of the stone-bridge afterwards built across Seaton mill-dam—led to a small wooden-bridge thrown over the large ditch which ran through the morass from east to west. This bridge, and the continuation of the path on the north of it, were a little to the east of Cope's left. From ignorance of the existence of this bridge, —from oversight, or from a supposition that the marsh was not passable in that quarter,—Cope had placed no guards in that direction, and the consequence was, that the Highland army, whose march across could here have been effectually stopped by a handful of men, passed the bridge and cleared the marsh without interruption. The Prince's army was divided into two columns or lines, with an interval between them. After the first line had got out of the marsh, Lord George Murray sent the Chevalier Johnstone to hasten the march of the second, which was conducted by the Prince in person. At the remote end of the marsh there was a deep ditch, three or four feet broad, over which the men had to leap. In jumping across this ditch, Charles fell upon his knees on the other side, and was immediately raised by the Chevalier Johnstone, who says, that Charles looked as if he considered the accident a bad omen. As the column cleared the marsh, it continued its course towards the sea; but after the whole army had passed, it was ascertained that the Duke of Perth had inadvertently—not being able, from the darkness, to see the whole line—advanced too far with the front, and that a considerable gap had, in consequence, been left in the centre. The Duke being informed of this error, halted his men till joined by the rear. Hitherto the darkness had concealed the march of the Highlanders; but the morning was now about to dawn, and at the time the order to halt was given, some of Cope's piquets stationed on his left, for the first time heard the tramp of the Highlanders. The Highlanders heard distinctly these advanced guards repeatedly call out, "Who is there?" No answer having been returned, the piquets gave the alarm, and the cry of "Cannons, cannons! Get ready the cannons, cannoniers!" resounded on Cope's left wing. Charles instantly gave directions for attacking Cope before he should have time to change his position by opposing his front to that of the Highland army. It was not in compliance with any rule in military science that the order of march of the Highland army had been reversed; but in accordance with an established punctilio among the clans, which, for upwards of seven centuries had assigned the right wing, regarded as the post of honour, to the Macdonalds. As arranged at the council-of-war on the preceding evening, the army was drawn up in two lines. The first consisted of the regiments of Clanranald, Keppoch, Glengary, and Glencoe, under their respective chiefs. These regiments formed the right wing, which was commanded by the Duke of Perth. The Duke of Perth's men and the Macgregors composed the centre; while the left wing, commanded by Lord George Murray, was formed of the Camerons under Lochiel, their chief, and the Stewarts of Appin commanded by Stewart of Ardshiel. The second line, which was to serve as a reserve, consisted of the Athole-men, the Robertsons of Strowan, and the Maclauchlans. This body was placed under the command of Lord Nairne. As soon as Cope received intelligence of the advance of the Highlanders, he gave orders to change his front to the east. Some confusion took place in carrying these orders into execution, from the advanced guards belonging to the foot not being able to find out the regiments to which they belonged, and who, in consequence, stationed themselves on the right of Lee's five companies, and thereby prevented the two squadrons of Gardiner's dragoons, which had been posted on the right of the line, from forming properly. For want of room, the squadron under Colonel Gardiner drew up behind that commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Whitney. In all other respects the disposition of each regiment was the same; but the artillery, which before the change had been on the left, and close to that wing, was now on the right somewhat farther from the line, and in front of Whitney's squadron.

There was now no longer any impediment to prevent the armies from coming into collision; and if Cope had had the choice, he could not have selected ground more favourable for the operations of cavalry than that which lay between the two armies. It was a level cultivated field of considerable extent without bush or tree, and had just been cleared of its crop of grain. But unfortunately for the English general, the celerity with which the Highlanders commenced the attack prevented him from availing himself of this local advantage. The beams of the rising sun were just beginning to illuminate the horizon; but the mist which still hovered over the corn-fields prevented the two armies from seeing each other. Every thing being in readiness for advancing, the Highlanders took off their bonnets, and, placing themselves in an attitude of devotion, with upraised eyes uttered a short prayer. As the Highlanders had advanced considerably beyond the main ditch, Lord George Murray was apprehensive that Cope might turn the left flank, and to guard against such a contingency, he desired Lochiel, who was on the extreme left, to order his men in advancing to incline to the left. Lord George then ordered the left wing to advance, and sent an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Perth to request him to put the right in motion. The Highlanders moved with such rapidity that their ranks broke; to recover which, they halted once or twice before closing with the enemy. When Cope, at day-break, observed the first line of the Highland army formed in order of battle, at the distance of 200 paces from his position, he mistook it for bushes; but before it had advanced half-way, the rays of the rising sun bursting through the retiring mist showed the armies to each other.

> "Day opened in the orient sky
> With wintry aspect, dull and drear;
> On every leaf, while glitteringly
> The rimy hoar-frost did appear.
> The ocean was unseen, though near;
> And hazy shadows seem'd to draw,
> In azure, with their mimic floods,
> A line above the Seaton woods,
> And round North Berwick Law."

The army of Cope at this time made a formi dable appearance; and some of Charles's officers were heard afterwards to declare, that when they first saw it, and compared the gallant appearance of the horse and foot, with their well-polished arms glittering in the sunbeams, with their own line broken into irregular clusters; they expected that

the Highland army would be instantly defeated, and swept from the field.

The Highlanders continued to advance in profound silence. As the right wing marched straight forward without attending to the oblique movement of the Camerons to the left, a gap took place in the centre of the line. An attempt was made to fill it up with the second line, which was about fifty paces behind the first, but before this could be accomplished, the left wing, being the first to move, had advanced beyond the right of the line, and was now engaged with the enemy. By inclining to the left, the Camerons gained half the ground originally between them and the main ditch; but this movement brought them up directly opposite to Cope's cannon. On approaching the cannon the Highlanders fired a few shots at the artillery guard, which alarmed an old gunner who had charge of the cannon, and his assistants, to such a degree that they fled, carrying the powder-flasks along with them. To check the advance of the Highlanders, Colonel Whiteford fired off five of the field-pieces with his own hand; but though their left seemed to recoil, they instantly resumed the rapid pace they had set out with. The artillery guard next fired a volley with as little effect. Observing the squadron of dragoons under Lieutenant-colonel Whitney advancing to charge them, the Camerons set up a loud shout, rushed past the cannon, and, after discharged a few shots at the dragoons, which killed several men, and wounded the lieutenant-colonel, flew upon them sword in hand. When assailed, the squadron was reeling to and fro from the fire; and the Highlanders following an order they had received, to strike at the noses of the horses without minding the riders, completed the disorder. In a moment the dragoons wheeled about, rode over the artillery guard, and fled followed by the guard. The Highlanders continuing to push forward without stopping to take prisoners, Colonel Gardiner was ordered to advance with his squadron, and charge the enemy. He accordingly went forward, encouraging his men to stand firm; but this squadron, before it had advanced many paces, experienced a similar reception with its companion, and followed the example which the other had just set. After the flight of the dragoons, the Highlanders advanced upon the infantry, who opened a fire from right to left, which went down the line as far as Murray's regiment. They received this volley with a loud huzza, and throwing away their muskets, drew their swords and rushed upon the foot before they had time to reload their pieces. Confounded by the flight of the dragoons, and the furious onset of the Highlanders, the astonished infantry threw down their arms and took to their heels. Hamilton's dragoons, who were stationed on Cope's left, displayed even greater pusillanimity than their companions; for no sooner did they observe the squadrons on the right give way, than they turned their backs and fled without firing a single shot or drawing a sword. Murray's regiment being thus left alone on the field, fired upon the Macdonalds who were advancing, and also fled. Thus, within a very few minutes after the action had commenced, the whole army of Cope was put to flight. With the exception of their fire, not the slightest resistance was made by horse or foot, and not a single bayonet was stained with blood. Such were the impetuosity and rapidity with which the first line of the Highlanders broke through Cope's ranks, that they left numbers of his men in their rear, who attempted to rally behind them; but on seeing the second line coming up, they endeavoured to make their escape. Though the second line was not more than 50 paces behind the first, and was always running as fast as it could to overtake the first line, and near enough never to lose sight of it, yet such was the rapidity with which the battle was gained, that, according to the Chevalier Johnstone, who stood by the side of the Prince in the second line, he could see no other enemy on the field of battle than those who were lying on the ground killed and wounded. Unfortunately for the royal infantry, the walls of the enclosures about the village of Preston, which, from the position they took up on the preceding evening, formed their great security on their right, now that these park-walls were in their rear, operated as a barrier to their flight. Having disencumbered themselves of their arms to facilitate their escape, they had deprived themselves of their only means of defence, and driven as they were upon the walls of the enclosures, they would have all perished under the swords of the Highlanders, had not Charles and his officers strenuously exerted themselves to preserve the lives of their discomfited foes. The impetuosity of the attack, however, and the sudden flight of the royal army, allowed little leisure for the exercise of humanity; and before the carnage ceased several hundreds had fallen under the claymores of the Highlanders, and the ruthless scythes of the Macgregors. Armed with these deadly weapons, which were sharpened and fixed to poles from seven to eight feet long, to supply the place of other arms, this party mowed down the affrighted enemy, cut off the legs of the horses, and severed, it is said, the bodies of their riders in twain. Of the infantry of the royal army, about 170 only escaped. From a report made by their own sergeants and corporals, by order of Lord George Murray, between 1,600 and 1,700 prisoners, foot and cavalry, fell into the hands of the Highlanders, including about 70 officers. In this number were comprehended the baggage-guard stationed at Cockenzie, which amounted to 300 men, who, on learning the fate of the main body and the loss of their cannon, surrendered to the Camerons. The cannon and all the baggage of the royal army together with the military chest, containing £4,000, fell into the hands of the victors. The greater part of the dragoons escaped by the two roads at the extremities of the park-wall, one of which passed by Colonel Gardiner's house in the rear of their right, and the other on their left, to the north of Prestonhouse. In retiring towards these outlets, the dragoons, at the entreaties of their officers, halted once or twice, and faced about to meet the enemy; but as soon as the Highlanders came up and fired at them, they wheeled about and fled. Cope, who was by no means deficient in personal courage, assisted by the Earls of Home and Loudon, collected about 450 of the panic-struck dragoons on the west side of the village of Preston, and attempted to lead them back to the charge; but no entreaties could induce these cowards to advance, and the whistling of a few bullets discharged by some Highlanders near the village, so alarmed them that they instantly scampered off in a southerly direction, screening their heads behind their horses' necks to avoid the bullets of the Highlanders. The general had no alternative but to gallop off with his men. He reached Coldstream, a town about 40 miles from the field of battle, that night; and entered Berwick next day.

Among six of Cope's officers who were killed was Colonel Gardiner, a veteran soldier who had served under the Duke of Marlborough, and whose character combined a strong religious feeling with the most undaunted courage. He had been decidedly opposed to the defensive system of Cope on the preceding evening, and had counselled the general not to lose a moment in attacking the Highlanders; but his ad-

vice was disregarded. Anticipating the fate which awaited him, he spent the greater part of the night in devotion, and resolved at all hazards to perform his duty. He was wounded at the first onset at the head of his dragoons; but disdaining to follow them in their retreat, he joined a small body of foot, which attempted to rally near the wall of his own garden, and while fighting at their head was cut down by the murderous Lochaber axe of a Macgregor, within a few yards of his own house. He was carried to the manse of Tranent in almost a lifeless state, where he expired within a few hours, and was interred in the north-west corner of the church of Tranent.* Captain Brymer of Lee's regiment, who appears to have participated in Gardiner's opinion as to attacking the Highlanders, met a similar fate. Having been at the battle of Sheriffmuir, he was satisfied of the capability of the Highlanders to contend with regular troops, and dreaded the result of an encounter if assailed by the Highlanders. When encamped at Haddington his brother-officers were in high spirits, and making light of the enemy; but Brymer viewed matters in a very different light. While reading one night in his tent he was accosted by Mr. Congalton of Congalton, his brother-in-law, who, observing him look pensive and grave, when all the other officers appeared so cheerful, inquired the reason. Brymer answered that the Highlanders were not to be despised, and that he was afraid his brother-officers would soon find that they had mistaken the character of the Highlanders, who would, to a certainty, attack the royal army, with a boldness which those only who had witnessed their prowess could have any idea of. These gloomy forebodings were not the result of an innate cowardice—for this officer was, as he showed, a brave man—but from a well-founded conviction that Cope's men could not stand the onset of such a body of Highlanders as Charles had assembled. Brymer was killed, with his face to the enemy, disdaining to turn his back when that part of the line where he was stationed was broke in upon by the Highlanders. The loss on the side of the Highlanders was trifling. Four officers, and between 30 and 40 privates, were killed; and 5 or 6 officers, and between 70 and 80 privates, wounded. After the termination of the fight, the field of battle presented an appalling spectacle, rarely exhibited in the most bloody conflicts. As almost all the slain were cut down by the broadsword and the scythe, the ground was strewed with legs, arms, hands, noses, and mutilated bodies, while, from the deep gashes inflicted by these dreadful weapons, the field was literally soaked with gore.

> "Alas! that British might should wield
> Destruction o'er a British plain,
> That hands, ordain'd to bear the shield,
> Should bring the poison'd lance, to drain
> The life-blood from a brother's vein,
> And steep paternal fields in gore!—
> Yet, Preston, such thy fray began;
> Thy marsh-collected waters ran
> Empurpled to the shore."

Prestonpans is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir G. G. Suttie, Bart. Stipend £287 18s.; glebe £25 4s. Unappropriated teinds £104 10s. The parish-church was built in 1774. Sittings 750. According to a census taken by the elders, in 1835, the population was then 2,467; of whom 2,276 were churchmen, 153 were dissenters, and 38 were nondescripts.

* The church has been rebuilt; and the grave of Colonel Gardiner is now without the walls of the edifice. An American tourist—who, with an enthusiasm unknown to Scotsmen, recently made a pilgrimage to the grave of Gardiner—exclaims: "Most true it is, that no monument, not even a stone, marks the ground where sleeps this extraordinary man,—a man whom Caledonia may well be proud to have enrolled among her best and bravest sons!"

A district, with about 50 or 60 inhabitants, is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Cockenzie. There is in the parish a small Wesleyan Methodist place of worship; and there are Sabbath schools, attended by about 280 children. There are five schools; one parochial and four private; one of the latter conducted by a female. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £50 fees. Education is at a low ebb.—The original but very ancient name of the parish was Aldhammer; this early gave way to Priests-toun, which was gradually abbreviated into Preston: and that, after the erection of salt-works, and some changes in the parochial tenure, was, in its turn, superseded by successively Salt-Preston and Prestonpans. The ancient church was situated at Preston, and was a vicarage of the monks of Holyrood; and, in 1544, it was burned, in common with the town and castle of Preston, by the Earl of Hertford, and not afterwards repaired. The inhabitants of the two baronies, the east and the west, or Preston and Preston-Grange, into which the parish was distributed, seem to have tacitly attached themselves to Tranent; but were quite unduly provided for, and could obtain access, in but limited numbers, to the interior of the church. Mr. John Davidson, the confessor, at length built, at his own expense, a church and a manse in the village of Prestonpans, to which a glebe, garden, and stipends were attached, by George Hamilton of Preston; and the same worthy minister founded there a school for the teaching of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and endowed it with all his property, free, moveable, and heritable. In consideration of what was thus done, the General Assembly, in 1595, declared Prestonpans to be a parish *quoad sacra*, and the parliament of Perth, in 1606, "erected the said newly built kirk into a parish-kirk, which was to be called the parish-kirk of Preston."

Prestonpans, a large village and a burgh-of-barony, lies along the shore of the frith on the Edinburgh and North Berwick road, 2½ miles east of Musselburgh, 8 east of Edinburgh, 9¼ west of Haddington, and 14 south-west of North Berwick. Saltpans are supposed to have been erected on its site, and to have occasioned it to become a seat of population, so early as the 12th century. The monks of Newbattle, who pushed out their trading enterprises in all directions from their property of Preston-Grange, appear to have adopted and cherished Prestonpans as the scene of their salt-making operations; and they probably secured it a rude but abounding prosperity so long as it was under their influence. Even for generations after the Reformation it continued to thrive, and to be a flourishing seat of various sorts of the hardier orders of manufacture. Its present character and appearance are such as might indicate that Romish monks, sinking away into degeneracy, had continued, to a large degree, to direct its destiny. It is considerably more like a Spanish or an Irish village than a Scottish one, being chiefly a straggling single street, drawn out to about a mile in length,—narrow, ill-paved, filthy, and broken in its roadway, and utterly irregular, generally dull and somewhat antiquated, and often mean and almost hut-like in its houses,—the hulky amorphous mass of a salt-pan or some kindred work squatting among the other tenements at intervals, and producing a tout-ensemble peculiarly rude and rueful. A rill runs across the roadway, and cuts off from the west end of the continuous street an ugly suburb called Cuittle or Cuthill. Not a building, either public or private, of any intrinsic interest, exists. Even the parish-church pleases only by its associations, and has a thing doing service as a steeple, which is too much in keeping with the prevailing architecture of

the village. The salt-pans were formerly ten in number; but they have been nearly all abandoned. They at one time produced between 800 and 900 bushels of salt per week; and, along with those of Cockenzie, yielded government a revenue of £17,000 or £18,000 per annum. A race of females known as salt-wives and second in notoriety only to the fish-wives of Fisher-row and Newhaven, used to carry the salt in 'creels' to Edinburgh, and dispose of it in the city and its suburbs; but they were robbed of their occupation by the reduction of the duty. One set of salt-pans are still at work, and possess repute for the excellence of their produce. A manufactory of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acid, and of sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salts, once employed upwards of 50 men, but is now extinct. Extensive potteries, which were commenced about the middle of last century, and long employed about 40 men and upwards of 30 boys, dwindled down a few years ago to a small manufactory of brown and white ware, of five kilns, which, in 1840, was shut up. Two brick and tile works, which employed about ten men, and long sent forth a steady produce over the country, are now represented by one small manufactory of drain-tiles, and figure in reminiscence chiefly on account of having coated nearly the whole village with roofing-tiles, and contributed lastingly to its dinginess. A brewery—which has long been famous for the good quality of its ales—continues to enjoy its repute. A soap-manufactory, of recent establishment, seems to be prosperous. A chief employment and traffic are the fishing and exportation of oysters. Those which lie off the village, particularly such as are nearest the shore, have long been in high esteem among oyster-eaters, and are well-known under the name of Pan-door or Pandore oysters,—a name whimsically given them from the oyster-bed lying off the doors of the salt-pans. So far back as 70 years ago, and till the end of the century, the fishery employed 10 boats, each of which dredged from 400 to 6,000 in a day; and it sent the produce not only to Scottish markets, but to Newcastle, Hull, and London. Even yet, though the bed has probably been much over-dredged, large boats which can carry each from 25,000 to 30,000 oysters maintain a constant traffic with Shields, Newcastle, and Hartlepool. The fishermen may, in all seasons of the year, be heard over the waters singing their dredging-song long before dawn; and were they temperate and prudent in the proportion of their industry and resources, they might be one of the most comparatively opulent communities of operatives in Scotland. The commerce of the town, through its port of Morison's haven, a little west of Cuthill, was great in the days of its manufacturing prosperity and the extensive working of the neighbouring collieries; but it has grievously declined. The harbour was once a custom-house port, whose range included all creeks and landing-places between the mouth of the Figgate-burn at Portobello, and the mouth of the Tyne near Dunbar; and it had the right of levying customs and the various sorts of dues to the same extent as those exigible at Leith. The charter of erection into a burgh-of-barony was given, in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Preston; but it had reference, not strictly to the village of Prestonpans, but to the whole of the east or Preston barony of the parish; and it is visible in probably no other result than the officership of two baron bailies. Population, in 1838, conjecturally stated at 2,000.

PRESTWICK, an ancient village and burgh-of-barony on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stands on the road between Ayr and Irvine, 2½ miles north of Ayr, 1 south of Monkton, 8½ south of Irvine, and 9 south-west of Kilmarnock. Its age, and especially its constitution as a burgh, are remarkable, and strongly resemble those of the curious neighbouring burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. A charter, confirming and renewing its privileges, was granted by James VI. as administrator in law for his eldest son, then a minor; Henry, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, Lord of the Isles, and Prince Stewart of Scotland. The charter is dated 19th June, 1600, and expressly says that it was known to have been a free burgh-of-barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years before the date of renewal. The burgh has power to elect annually a provost, 2 bailies, and councillors, to grant franchises for several trades, and to hold a market weekly, and a fair on the 6th of November. The freemen, or barons as they are called, are 36 in number. The burgh-lands belonging to them as an incorporation extend in a broad stripe along the Pow-burn to a line 1½ mile nearer Ayr, and comprehend about 1,000 acres. The lands are distributed into lots among the freemen, and do not remain in perpetuity, but are drawn for in a new distribution every 19 years. Part of them long existed as a common, on which each of the freemen had a right of pasturing a certain number of sheep and cattle; but this was, several years ago, divided and appropriated in the manner of the rest of the barony. Freemen cannot sell their lots or shares, or the baronial rights which belong to them, without the consent of the corporation; and females succeed equally with males to the inheritance of the freeholds. A freeman may, for an offence, be sent to prison, but not locked up; and, if he come out without being liberated by the judicial sentence of the magistrates, he forfeits all his corporation privileges and property. Some of these strange peculiarities, however, have fallen wholly into disuse. The town has a market-cross, apparently of great antiquity; and it has also a jail and council-house. Population, in 1793, 260; in 1838, 760. Prestwick, as an ancient parish, is now united to MONKTON: which see.

PRESTWICK-TOLL, a village ¼ of a mile south of Prestwick, partly beyond and partly within the boundary of the Prestwick baronial lands. Population, in 1838, 330.

PRIESTHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Muirkirk, Ayrshire, a few miles north-east of the village of Muirkirk. It is in the midst of a wild solitude, environed by hills covered with heath, which give it the appearance of a spacious amphitheatre. A green sloping bank faces the south, with a mountain-stream silently winding along its bottom. Here, to the east, stood the hospitable mansion of the celebrated John Brown, which was ever open to the benighted stranger, and often a happy asylum to the persecuted saint. Nothing but its vestiges now remain. The grave of this good man is about forty yards to the west. It is covered with a large massy stone. Around its margin there is a prose description, which encloses an acrostic in the centre. A little farther onward to the west, tradition points to the hallowed spot where this good man calmly uttered his departing prayer, fondly embraced his wife and children, and with holy resignation breathed his last on the 1st of May, 1685, shot by the bloody Graham of Claverhouse—a man whose name cannot be held in too great detestation by every true-hearted Scot.

PRIEST-ISLAND, an islet off the coast of Cromarty, constituting part of the parish of Loch-Broom. It is at the entrance of Loch-Broom.

PRIESTWICK, an ancient parish, now united to the parish of Monktown in Ayrshire. The church still remains, and serves as a landmark for vessels

navigating the frith of Clyde. This is a very ancient burgh-of-barony, and by its charter—which was renewed and confirmed by James VI. at Holyrood, on the 19th of June, 1600—it is empowered to elect annually a provost, and two bailies, with councillors; to grant franchises for several trades; and to hold a weekly market, and a fair on the 6th of November; but most of these privileges are fallen into disuse. It was the head burgh-of-barony of the bailiery of Kyle-Stewart.

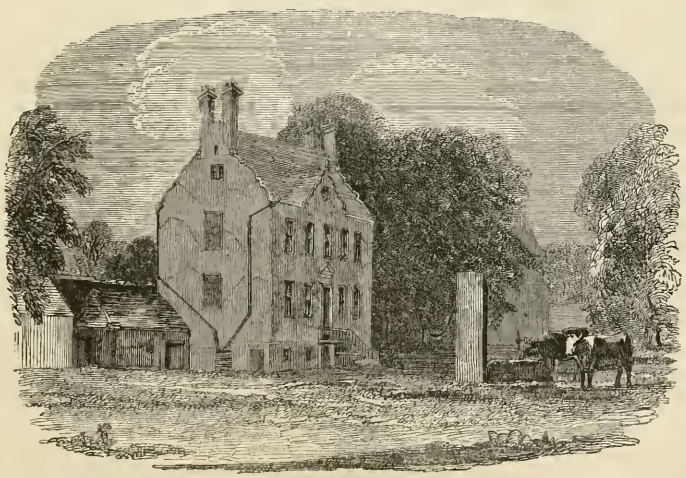
PRIMROSE. See CARRINGTON.

PRINLAWS. See LESLIE, Fifeshire.

PROSEN (THE), a small river, a tributary of the South Esk, in Forfarshire. It rises between the heights of Mair and South Craig, at the north-west extremity of the Grampian section of the parish of Kirriemuir, and traverses that district 11 miles south-eastward; and it then, running in the same direction, divides, for 4¾ miles, Cortachie on its right bank from Kingoldrum, and the Strathmore section of Kirriemuir on its left, and falls into the South Esk a mile above the mouth of the Carity at Inverquharity. It is fed by many rills and rivulets, the chief of which are Glenoig, Lednathy, and Glenlogy burns. Till it debouches not far above its mouth into the open country of Strathmore, it is pent deeply up among the Binchinnan mountains, and, along with its numerous small tributaries, drains a narrow mountain-basin to which it gives the name of Glenprosen, and the rim of which, all round, except where the Prosen makes its exit, forms a lofty water-shed.

PULTENEYTOWN, a modern, large, and thriving suburb of the royal burgh of Wick, Caithness-shire. In every respect except antiquity, chartered rights, and local associations of idea, it is now entitled to be regarded as the town, and Wick as the suburb. The harbour of the parliamentary burgh, the seat of most of its manufactures, the centre of its fisheries and its trade, the finest arrangements of its street architecture, and the homes of much the larger section of its population, are all in Pulteneytown; yet as usage and prescription still popularly assign the whole to Wick, they will be most appropriately noticed in the article on the royal burgh. See WICK. In 1808, the Society in London for extending the British fisheries, purchased, out of the entailed estate of Hempriggs, a large space of barren and heathy ground on the south side of the bay and river of Wick, and feued it on a regular plan, of subordination to neatness of appearance, and to the purposes of the herring-fishery. A defined number of buildings were erected solely in adaptation to the fishery; and all buildings whatever were required to be substantial, and in keeping with prescribed street-arrangements. Two harbours, which communicate with each other, were constructed; and various other measures were adopted both to promote the direct object of the society, and to fling over their grounds the aspects of village comfort and embellishment. The result is, that a town of considerable extent, of great regularity, of some beauty, and of much prosperity, has sprung up; that all the circumjacent lands are enclosed and cultivated; and that an example of well-directed and energetic public-spirit has been given, the influence of which is beneficially, and very sensibly felt over all the extreme north-east of Scotland. Population of Pulteneytown, jointly with Louisburgh and Bankhead, in 1811, 755; of Pulteneytown alone, in 1840, 2,959.

PYKED-STANE, or HELL'S CLEUGH, a mountain in Peebles-shire, situated at a point in which the three parishes of Kirkurd, Broughton, and Stobo meet, and possessing an altitude, according to Armstrong, of 2,100 feet above sea-level. The name Pyked-Stane belongs strictly to the summit, and is derived from a small cairn with which it is crowned; and the name Hell's cleugh seems to belong to the northern or Kirkurd declivity, which is furrowed by a torrent, a tiny tributary of the Tarth. The summit of the mountain commands one of the most extensive views in Scotland, though one which is marred and broken by a surgy sea of heights which compose the fore-ground; and it lifts the eye, in one direction, to the hills around Loch-Lomond,—in another, to the Eildon hills, behind Melrose,—and, in a third, to the blue, dome-like summits of the Cheviots in Northumberland.



COLONEL GARDINER'S HOUSE, NEAR PRESTON,

Sketched by J. C. BROWN in 1844.

Q

QUAIR, a rivulet of between 6 and 7 miles in length of course, from the south-western extremity of the parish of Traquair to the Tweed at the northern boundary of that parish, Peebles-shire. The source is on the east side of Blackcleugh-head; and the embouchure is immediately below Traquair-house, and directly opposite the village of Innerleithen. The direction for about a mile a short way above the village of Traquair is east-south-easterly; but everywhere else, excepting windings, it is north-eastward or north-north-eastward. The chief tributaries are the united waters of Newhall and Shilling-law burns, a little below the village, and the stream of Glengaber or Finland burn at Traquair mill,—each of them nearly equal to itself in length and volume. Though the Quair is short, it pays a considerable tribute to the Tweed; and, as a trouting-stream, and an enlivener of landscape, it has strong attractions for "the wellars" at Innerleithen.

QUARFF, a *quoad sacra* parish in Shetland. It comprises the district of Quarff on the mainland, lying 4½ miles south-west of Lerwick; and the islands of Burra, Papa, House, and Halvery, lying off the west coast. Its greatest length is about 8¾ miles, over land and sea; and its greatest breadth is about 5¾ miles. It was separated from the united parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff, on the 25th of May, 1833, by act of the General Assembly; and comprehends the ancient parochial districts of Quarff and Burra. Population, in 1835, 790; of whom 240 were in Quarff, 490 in Burra and House, and 60 in Papa and Halvery; and in ecclesiastical distribution, 728 were churchmen, and 62 were dissenters. All are of the poor and working classes, chiefly dependent on agriculture and fishing, and, in no instance, paying more than £5 of rent. There are two parish-churches. Quarff church was built in 1828–9, off the parliamentary grant to the Highlands and Islands, at an expense of about £750. Sittings 360. Burra church belongs to the original parish of Burra, and was built by the heritors, and completed in 1804. Sittings 280. The parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120, with a manse and glebe.—A Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the parish was built 14 or 16 years ago, at a cost of £150. Sittings 100. A Baptist and Independent place of worship in Burra was taken down about 5 years ago, and replaced by a new one which was estimated to cost from £50 to £60.

QUARRELTON, a village in the Abbey parish of Paisley, nearly a mile south of Johnstone, on the side of the great road to Beith. Here one of the most extraordinary masses of coal in the kingdom has long been wrought. It consists of five contiguous strata. The thickness of the whole, measured at right angles to the surface of the strata, is upwards of 50 feet; but as in some places the seam forms a considerable angle with the horizon, the thickness of the whole in those places, measured vertically, is about 15 fathoms. In consequence of the great depth, it is wrought in floors or stories. It is difficult to convey a clear idea of the manner in which this singular mass of coal lies. In a field of about 15 acres, it is found to dip in several different directions. At least, conceiving a nearly circular area of these contents, the coal from the north, the east, and the south quarters of that circle dips pretty uniformly towards the centre. This, however, is in some measure interrupted by several hitches, at one of which the mass of coal is suddenly thrown up about 50 feet, at another about 30. These hitches interrupt not only the direction but also the degree of dip. On one side of the first-mentioned hitch, it is about one foot in three; on the other, only one in six. The concomitant strata are chiefly whinstone; whereas, at the other coal-works in this county, the accompanying minerals are freestone, ironstone, limestone, &c.; but never whinstone. The Quarrelton coal is of excellent quality. Some of it is of the burning kind, but the great part is of the close burning nature, similar to Newcastle coal, and breaks into small pieces. It abounds with inflammable air, and is liable to spontaneous ignition. Some time before the year 1776, it caught fire below, and burnt for several years; and part of the roof having given way, the ground sunk, for nearly an acre, about 2 feet lower. [Semple, Part III. p. 256.] Appearances indicative of the sinking of the ground still exist. In May 1818, one of the mines was overflowed with water, and five of the workmen perished. Two of the others were rescued alive, after having been immured in the gloomy dungeon for ten days. The village of Quarrelton is pleasantly situated, and is well-supplied with good water. The inhabitants are almost entirely colliers. The population of it and the adjacent village of Thorn, is about 900.

QUARTER. See Hamilton.

QUEENISH, a small village, built about 40 years ago, on the estate of Mr. Maclean of Cadbole, in the island of Mull.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. It sends down its east base into the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and lifts its summit but a brief distance south of the extreme angle of the deep indentation which is made into Dumfries shire by Lanarkshire. Its altitude is 2,140 feet above sea-level. Its fine, majestic, sombre form constitutes a bold feature in many of the rich scenic views of the county. It has its name from the Anglo-Saxon *bery*, 'a hill,' softened into 'berry;' and, situated amid a congeries of noble heights, but queening it over them like a sovereign among courtiers, it is prosaically as well as poetically the 'queen-hill' of a large and superb district. It gave the titles successively of Earl, Marquis, and Duke, to the noble family of Douglas, which became extinct, in the direct line, in 1810, at the death of William, the 4th Duke. At that period, the noble family of Scott, dukes of Buccleuch, succeeded to the dukedom and the principal part of the estates; and Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. of Kelhead, succeeded as Marquis and Earl of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig, and Baron Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, in the peerage of Scotland.

QUEENSBERRY. See Powfoot.

QUEENSFERRY, a very small parish on the coast of the frith of Forth, Linlithgowshire; bounded on the north by the frith, and on all other sides by Dalmeny. Even the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh enclose a mere stripe along the beach, extending from an old quarry on the east to Echland-burn on the west; an area of only a mile in extreme length, and not more than about 250 yards in mean breadth. But the parochial territory compre-

hends not above one-half of this area; it is co-extensive with the royalty; and excludes parts of both ends of the town. As a territory it is in no part landward; and, in description, it becomes identified with the burgh. A chapel-of-ease was anciently built here by Dundas of Dundas, and still figures as an antiquity of the town. But the little district was separated from Dalmeny, and erected into a parish, only in 1636. It is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Town-council. Stipend £171 8s. 6d.; glebe £25, with an allowance for a manse. The church was lately repaired, partly by a voluntary assessment, and partly by subscription from the burgh funds. There is here a meeting-house of the United Secession. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 82 scholars; and three private schools by 58. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £22 4s. 6d., with about £40 fees and £4 other emoluments.

Queensferry, a small town and port, a royal burgh, and an important ferry-station on the south coast of the frith of Forth, Linlithgowshire. It stands 9 miles east by south of Bo'ness, 9 east by north of Linlithgow, and 9 west-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a belt of low ground at a point opposite the peninsula of North Queensferry, and the intermediate island of Inchgarvey, where the frith is suddenly and briefly, but very greatly, contracted in breadth. The ground behind the town rises abruptly; and immediately at the summit, or even on the slope of the steep bank, becomes open agricultural country. It is a place of considerable antiquity; it comes into notice as the station at which Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, passed the Forth in her numerous excursions between Edinburgh and Dunfermline; and it received, in honour of that active and well-meaning but priest-led princess, whose Saxon connexions and influence remotely worked so vast a moral revolution on the country, both its present name, and some early Latin designations of similar import. Malcolm IV., the great-grandson of Margaret, made the monks of Dunfermline a grant of the right of ferry at the place, and of a small piece of ground within the limits of the present royalty,—a grant which probably led almost immediately to the erection of the town; and, in 1164, he granted also to the monks of Scone a free passage at 'Portum Reginæ,' for the abbot, the monks, and their men. In 1294, Pope Gregory confirmed to the abbey of Dunfermline "dimidium passagii sanctæ Margaritæ Reginæ." In a charter of general confirmation of regality jurisdictions by David II. to the monks of Dunfermline, "Passagium" figures as a burgh-of-regality along with "Dunfermlyne, Kirkaldy, and Musselbrugh." The place, as a burgh-of-regality, was again granted to the monks by Robert I., regranted by Robert III., and confirmed in 1450 by James IV. A new charter—mistakenly quoted by the Commissioners of Inquiry on Municipal Corporations as the governing one—was granted, in 1636, by Charles I., confirming the preceding royal grants, but at the same time confirming a charter by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, which granted "Ballivis, consulibus, et inhabitantibus nostri burgi regalitatis, fundum ejusdem et terras eidem spectantes, una cum lie mure burgi, una cum privilegiis, libertatibus, anchoragiis annuis-reditibus, firmis et devoriis burgalibus." As this is the latest extant charter, and the record of the Great seal, for the period is defective, no evidence exists as to the precise year when the town was erected into a royal burgh. Yet proof is decisive that the erection took place between 1638 and 1642, that it was violently opposed by the corporation of Linlithgow, and that it was not effected without degrading concessions to that body. See Linlithgow. In 1639, a commissioner from it appears for the first time to have sat in parliament, and, in the parliament of the following year, he recorded a protest that he had produced his commission for Queensferry as a royal burgh, and that "he had ridden, sitten, and voyced in this parliament as the rest of commissioners of burghs;" and he was confronted by a counter-protest on the part of the burgh of Linlithgow, that he "had neither riddin, sittin, nor voyced in parliament for the Queensferry." In 1641, the same act of parliament which erected the place into a separate parish, freed it from the galling opposition of Linlithgow, and definitively recognised it as a royal burgh.

Queensferry, in spite of its antiquity and seemingly historical importance, has always been of small extent, and has a mean appearance; nor has it ever been enriched by much commerce, or dignified by great events. Its principal street is very irregularly curved, and of various and generally contracted breadth, and wends between 600 and 700 yards partly along the shore, and partly a little into the interior. A street of about 200 yards goes off from it at right angles, and straggles along the road leading to Kirkliston; and four brief alleys lead, in the case of three, to the harbour, and, in the case of the other, to the parish schoolhouse. These compose the whole town; and they form a mean tout ensemble. The old chapel, with a stone roof, stands at the west end, not very greatly dilapidated; the modern church stands behind the main street; and the humble town-house is wedged up into a nook near the centre of the town. The harbour is formed by two piers of different dates, which are so constructed as to enclose a pentagonal dock or basin, with an opening between their extremities toward the south. The work was constructed at a cost of £1,551, furnished chiefly by subscription, and was completed in 1818; but it has the disadvantage that it cannot be entered during any one of a large range of westerly winds. About the year 1640, about 20 vessels, most of them large brigs, belonged to the place, and were generally employed in the carrying trade; and toward the close of last century several vessels were built here, one of them a Greenland whaler of upwards of 500 tons. But now not a vessel is either built or owned; nor is one even seen, except passing along the frith, or making a detour for shelter.—Nearly the whole importance of the town is derived from the celebrity and the greatness of the thoroughfare at its ferry across the frith, which is 2 miles in length. Yet this belongs not to the burgh, but to the little village of Newhall, situated from 300 to 600 yards distant from its east end, and within its parliamentary boundaries. The pier of Newhall, provided with a lighthouse, is that with which the ferry-vessels communicate; and Newhall-inn, or 'the Ha's'—which figures so prominently in the opening scenes of Sir Walter Scott's 'Antiquary'—is the central point of transit and bustle. The ferry is under the direction of trustees, who, in terms of parliamentary enactment, regulate fares, hours of sailing, and kindred matters; and it is, in all respects, on a very efficient footing. Between the 1st of April and the 1st of October a large boat leaves both Newhall and North Queensferry, hourly, every day except Sabbath, from 6 in the morning till sunset, and, during the rest of the year, from 8 till sunset; a pinnace sails from each side half-an-hour after the large boat; and a steam-boat is always on the station, and, in a calm or during baffling or contrary winds, plies instead of the large boat or the pinnace. Passengers, horses, and carriages are not, without their consent, conveyed in the same boat with cattle, a stallion, or carts;

yet they have a right to be taken in the alternate boat which may ply for the latter's conveyance. The fare of passengers by the large boat is 3d.; and by the pinnace or the steamer is 6d. The freight of a boat specially employed, if during the day, is 4s.; of a pinnace or yawl, is 2s. 6d.; and of the steamer is 7s. 6d.; and, if during the night, of a boat, is 6s.; and of a pinnace or yawl is 4s. Porters are salaried by the trustees, and not allowed to accept any gratuity. The boats, besides being used in all the ordinary traffic, regularly carry across the great northern line of mail from Edinburgh. The time allowed for conveying the Royal mail across is 30 minutes; and £300 is annually paid on account of the Post-office to the Ferry trustees for the conveyance of the four daily mails across the ferry here.

Queensferry is governed by a provost, a land bailie, two sea bailies, a dean-of-guild, and 16 councillors. By a singular interpretation of the Reform act, the inhabitants considered themselves at liberty to elect councillors resident without the royalty, but within the parliamentary boundaries, and actually chose several members thus not legally qualified. Municipal constituency, in 1833, 21,—just the number of the council; in 1840, 39. The Ferrymuir, the site of the town, and a right of common called the Loanings, were all at one time burgh property; but the first was sold, in 1814, for £1,610, to defray a debt of £500. The permanent revenue is about £100, of which one-half arises from customs, anchorages, and shore dues; and the permanent expenditure amounts to about £70, of which £42 is paid in salaries to the schoolmaster and the town-clerk. The magistrates have jurisdiction only within the royalty,—not in the extremities of the town; they hold their courts in person; they try civil causes to any amount; and they have, on the average, annually before them, 8 civil, and probably 12 or 13 petty criminal cases. The resident burgesses are 34. There are three incorporated trades, the wrights, the tailors, and the weavers, numbering respectively 4, 3, and 1, and all stoutly maintaining their exclusive privileges against unfreemen! There is no special police act; 6 constables assist the town's officer to maintain the peace; a supply of water has been obtained by voluntary assessment; the lighting of the streets at night is unknown. Queensferry unites with Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, and Inverkeithing, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1838, 42. Population in the burgh and parish—exclusive of the ends of the town of Newhall, and of scattered houses within the parliamentary boundaries—in 1801, 454; in 1831, 684. Houses 73. Assessed property, in 1815, £784. The Earl of Roseberry having given the inhabitants a pendicle of land for a bleaching-green, and materially aided them in obtaining the town's supply of water, as well as in other matters affecting their welfare and comfort, a tablet with a suitable inscription in his honour was, by order of the town-council, placed over the fount. An annual fair is held on the 5th of August, or, if that day be a Saturday, a Sabbath, or a Monday, on the preceding Friday or the following Tuesday.

QUEENSFERRY (North), a small village in the shire of Fife, and parish of Dunfermline, but annexed, *quoad sacra*, to that of Inverkeithing. It is 10 miles north-west by west from Edinburgh, opposite to the royal burgh of South Queensferry, above described. "There is a traditional report," says Mercer in his 'History of Dunfermline,' "that the boatmen here formerly resided in a little square of cottages on the margin of what was once the Ferry-loch, on the top of the Ferry-hills. The remains of this ancient village were lately removed, to assist in building a march-dyke through the loch, which has been drained. The inhabitants of North Queensferry consisted, from time immemorial, of operative boatmen, without any admixture of strangers. They hold their feu under the Marquis of Tweeddale, as successor of the abbots of Dunfermline; and they have always held, from generation to generation, the ferry as a sort of property or inheritance. On the evening of every Saturday, the earnings of the week were collected into a mass; one-fortieth part of the whole was set apart for the proprietors of the passage; and the remainder was divided into shares, called *deals*, according to the number of persons entitled to a share of it. One full deal was allotted to every man of mature age who had laboured during that week as a boatman, whether he acted as master or mariner, or in a great boat, or in a yawl. Next the aged boatmen, who had become unfit for labour, received half-a-deal, or half the sum allotted to an acting boatman. Boys employed in the boats received shares proportioned to their age. A small sum was also set aside for a schoolmaster, and for the widows of decayed boatmen. Nobody became a boatman in this ferry unless by succession, and that right was always understood to be limited to the first generation. The children of those who had emigrated, and were born elsewhere, had no connection with this ferry; but, on the other hand, if the son of a boatman found himself unfortunate in the world, he was always entitled to return, to enter into one of the boats, and to take a share of the provision which formed the estate of the community in which he was born. That community always consisted of nearly the same number of persons. About 40 men acted in the boats, and received the full deal, as sailors of mature age. The whole community, including these and the old men and boys, and the women of every age, amounted to about 200 individuals. It was kept down to this number by emigration; because a man of mature age usually received no more, and sometimes less, for acting as a boatman here than he could obtain by acting as a seaman in the public service, or in that of a merchant. He was, moreover, excluded from all chance of rising in the world,—a circumstance which is of itself sufficient to keep the number stationary. The community accordingly existed for ages destitute of riches; but none of its members were ever reduced to absolute poverty, or became a burden on the public."

QUEENSIDE (Loch). See Lochwinnoch.

QUEICH (North), a rivulet of Kinross-shire, which rises among the Ochils in the north-west corner of the parish of Orwell, and runs south-eastward to Loch-Leven, a little below Milnathort: See Orwell.

QUEICH (South), a rivulet partly of Perthshire, but chiefly of Kinross-shire. It rises among the Ochils, 1½ mile north-west of the source of the North Queich, and within the limits of Perthshire; it begins a little below its origin to trace for nearly 4 miles the boundary-line between the two counties; and it then runs 4⅓ miles south-eastward, chiefly through Kinross parish, to Loch-Leven, at the town of Kinross.

QUENDAL VOE, a bay in the parish of Dunrossness, Shetland. It opens near the southern extremity of the mainland, 2¼ miles west-north-west of Sumburgh-head, and penetrates about 2 miles north-eastward into the land, with a mean breadth of about 1 mile. It is partially covered in the offing by an islet called Cross-island, and is esteemed a good natural harbour. At its head stands a mansion called Quendal-house.

QUIVOX (St.), a parish in Kyle, Ayrshire;

bounded on the north by Monkton and Tarbolton; on the east by Tarbolton; on the south by the river Ayr, which divides it from Ayr parish; and on the west by Newton-upon-Ayr and Prestwick. Its greatest length from east to west is 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its area is about 4,000 acres. The surface in the west and centre is level, and in the east is somewhat swollen and tumulated. Some parts of the bank of the river Ayr are steep, and covered with natural wood and plantation. The soil in the west is sandy, in the centre is light and gravelly on an irretentive subsoil, and, in the east border, is a stiff clay. The whole area, except what is covered by town and detached houses, and about 250 acres covered with wood, is arable, and well-enclosed with ditches and hedge-rows. Husbandry and the dairy flourish, and are conducted with skill. A five years' rotation, comprehending two of grain, one of esculent roots, one of artificial grass, and one of pasture, is common; and the Ayrshire breed of cattle is preferred, not only for the dairy, but for the shambles. The coal-field of Ayrshire, with its characteristic interior and superincumbent strata, underlies the whole area. Three coal-mines and several quarries of prime building-sandstone are worked. Craigie, in the vicinity of Ayr, and the seat of Mr. Campbell, and Auchencruive, in the eastern district, and now the seat of Mr. Oswald, the representative of Glasgow in the present and in former parliaments, are both situated on the picturesque banks of the Ayr, and are spacious and elegant mansions. The gardens and grounds of Auchencruive, in particular, are highly embellished and ornate, and form a powerful attraction to tourists and to the citizens of Ayr. Wallacetown and Content [see WALLACETOWN] form jointly a large suburb of Ayr, and lie compactly or continuously with the burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. The only other village is WHITELETS: which see. The parish is traversed by the roads from Ayr to respectively Galston and Mauchline; and has a complement of other roads. Population, in 1801, 2,070; in 1831, 5,289. Houses 692. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,832.—St. Quivox is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Oswald of Auchencruive. Stipend £276 1s. 9d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £334 18s. 8d. The parish-church—situated in the centre of the parish—was built before the Reformation, and altered and somewhat enlarged in 1834. Sittings 450. The town-district of Wallacetown, with then 4,199 inhabitants, and 7 places of worship, was, in 1836, erected into a separate *quoad sacra* parish. The population of St. Quivox, *quoad civilia*, in 1836, was, according to the statement of the minister, 5,407, leaving to it *quoad sacra*, or after the deduction of the Wallacetown population, only 1,208,—of whom 999 were churchmen, and 209 dissenters. There are two Sabbath-schools respectively at the church and at Whitelets. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary £30, with 8 bolls of meal, £15 fees, and from £10 to £15 other emoluments. In 1834 there were 7 non-parochial schools, conducted by 8 teachers, and attended by 551 scholars.—The ancient church was originally, and for centuries, called Sanchar, the antique form of the modernized Sanquhar, from the Gaelic *sean caer*, 'the old fort.' In 1212 it was a rectory; between 1229 and 1238 it belonged to the short-lived Gilbertine convent, which the second Walter, the Stewart, established at Dalmulin; and from 1238, till the Reformation, it belonged to the monks of Paisley. Though Sanchar continued to be the name of the several estates which were portions of the ancient territory or manor, the church, at the Reformation, looks out under the designation of St. Kevoc. This name, which is quite unknown in hagiology, and looks very like a quiz of the unhoused and splenetic monks, has undergone the successive transmutations of St. Kevocke's, St. Keevox, St. Queevox, and St. Quivox.

QUOICH (LOCH), a lake in the centre of the western half of Inverness-shire. The vale which it occupies receives from it the name of Glenlochquoich, but really is the upper part of Glengarry. The lake is about 6 miles in length, and probably not quite half-a-mile in mean breadth; it extends from west to east, and sends off its superfluent waters eastward to Loch-Garry, at a distance from it of 9 or 10 miles. Though altogether Highland, and not remarkable in its scenery, it is yet a fine sheet of water. The public road from Invergarry, in the Great Glen to Loch-Hourn and Glenelg, wends along its north bank.

QUOICH. See COICH.

QUOTHQUAN, or COUTH-BOAN, i. e. 'The beautiful hill,' in the Upper ward and shire of Lanark, an ancient parish, united in 1660 to the parish of Libberton. The church is demolished. Quothquan-law, from whence the parish is supposed to derive its name, is a beautiful little hill, which is elevated about 600 feet above the level of the Clyde, and is green to its very summit: upon it, the common people still point out a large rough stone, called Wallace's chair, where, it is said, Sir William Wallace held conferences with his followers, before the battle of Biggar. Here is a school, the salary of which arises from school-fees, and a mortification of about £2 10s. per annum.

R

RAASAY. See Rasay.

RAEBERRY-CASTLE. See Kirkcudbright.

RAFFORD, a parish in the west of Morayshire. It is bounded on the north by Kinloss; on the east by Alves and Elgin; on the south by Dallas and Edinkillie; and on the west by the Findhorn and by Forres. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is upwards of 8 miles; and its breadth varies from 3 to 5 miles. Its surface is partly low, flat, and fertile; partly elevated, moorish, and rocky; and everywhere much diversified in tone of landscape. The hills attain no commanding or remarkable altitudes, and are chiefly dressed in heath, furze, and juniper; yet they produce abundance of fallen fir, excellent peat, and other fuel, and afford extensive pasturage for sheep and black cattle. The soil is variously a light and shifting sand, a black and shallow mould lying upon rock, a deep and rich clay, and a rough brown gravel on an almost impenetrable subsoil. Sandstone and grey slate are quarried. The chief mansions are Blervie, Altyre, and Burgee. "Our next step," says Miss Sinclair, "was through a scene of almost unearthly beauty to Altyre, the most lovely and loveable place you can conceive, belonging to Sir William Cumming Gordon, chief of the clan Cumming, and representative of the old Lords of Badenoch. The house is a perfect cluster of arbours and green houses, apparently meant for the muses and graces, for pleasure, gaiety, and romance, but never intended for the mere vulgar, ordinary purposes of life. Within, without, and around, you see nothing but flowers rushing in at every window, and besetting all the doors. This is the court of Flora herself; and you would suppose we had come for a horticultural show." Burgee-castle is a large and beautiful fabric, consisting of a square tower of six stories, built in 1602, and an adjoining mansion founded about a century later. Its gardens occupy several acres, and are skirted with double rows of fine spreading beeches. The parish is bisected by the road from Forres to Grantown. Population, in 1801, 1,030; in 1831, 992. Houses 203. Assessed property, in 1815, £887.—Rafford is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Lethen. Stipend £222 19s. 3d.; glebe £6. Unappropriated teinds £68 7s. 9d. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Rafford and Altyre. See Altyre. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £27 16s., with £10 fees, and £4 other emoluments. Two private schools are conducted by females.

RAILWAY. See articles Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ballochney, Dalkeith, Dundee, Edinburgh, Garnkirk, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Monkland, Paisley, Perthshire, Pollock, Slamannan, Troon, and Wishaw.

RAIT, a small village in the parish of Kilspindie: which see.

RANKLE-BURN (The), a rivulet, a tributary of the Ettrick in Selkirkshire. It rises within ¼ of a mile of Moodlaw-loch, where the counties of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries meet, and flows 7 miles northward and north-north-westward to the Ettrick opposite Tushielaw-tower. For 2 miles near its source it divides Ettrick parish from Roberton; and for half-a-mile about the middle of its course, it divides Ettrick from Yarrow. It is throughout a deeply sequestered and wildly pastoral stream. The glen which it traverses is one of the most still and savage in the Lowlands, yet is not devoid of interesting associations, nor wants the power of appealing strongly to the imagination and the taste: See articles Buccleuch and Ettrick.

RANNOCH, a *quoad sacra* parish, and an extensive Highland district, in the north-west extremity of Perthshire. The whole extent is 28 miles from east to west, by 16 from north to south; but the inhabited portion is only a stripe from east to west of 16 miles by 2. The parish comprehends the larger and northern part of the enormous *quoad civilia* parish of Fortingal, and the large detached part of Logierait which lies in the centre of Fortingal; and it was erected by authority of the General Assembly in 1829. The church is situated at the east end of Loch-Rannoch, and was built in 1829 by the heritors, at an expense of £750. Sittings 560. A chapel-of-ease, or second parochial church, is situated at the west end of Loch-Rannoch. Sittings nearly 300. The minister officiates on three successive Sabbaths in the church, and on the 4th Sabbath in the chapel. Stipend £120 paid by Government; glebe about £2 10s., and a manse. The minister stated to the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, that formerly there were three stations at which a resident missionary alternately officiated, and "that now, there being no obligation on the minister of Rannoch" to preach at one of the stations, "the inhabitants of that district are in a worse situation than when they were under the pastoral superintendence of a missionary!" Population, in 1836, according to ecclesiastical survey, 1,415; of whom 1,400 were churchmen, and 15 were dissenters.—The district has Lochaber on the north-west, Badenoch on the north, Blair-Athole on the east, Breadalbane or the Glenlyon and Fortingal sections of that district on the south, and Glenorchy and Appin on the west. All the northern part is filled with a section of the broad and towering range of the central Grampians,—that range which runs from sea to sea between Ben-Nevis and the coast of Kincardineshire; all the western part is filled with the boggy wilderness of the Moor of Rannoch, which intervenes between the great central mountain-range of Scotland and the commencement of the range which runs down at right angles from it to the Clyde at the Kyles of Bute; and a stripe along the border of the southern part consists of the northern declivities and spurs of the water-shedding range, which forms the left screen of the long, pent-up, romantic vale of Glenlyon. Not a pass or point of egress exists round the far-stretching sweep of the stupendously bulwarked north-west and north; and even into Glenlyon direct access is practicable only by one difficult mountain-road, about the middle of the south. All the upland region is wild and indomitable, towering bulkily up in sable nakedness, or in dresses of heath, or stretching abroad in table expanses of moor and deep bog, or occasionally cloven down, in the lower declivities, into narrow and sequestered glens, or small verdant openings, the site of solitary shielings, and the scene of the summer pasturings of the migratory flock, and the summer seclusion of the grazier and the herd. The moor on the west is the largest and the dreariest tract of its class in Scotland, and probably one of the most desolate in the world, an open, monotonous, silent,

black expanse of desert, a vast region of bog and morass, with a few dreary pools, and one long dreary lake, some ditchy naked lines of dark water-course, and a far-distant environing mountain-screen, whose frowns and coarse dark features are in rueful sympathy with the humours of the sable sea of moss. "Pray imagine the moor of Rannoch," says Dr. M'Culloch; "for who can describe it? A great level (I hope the word will pardon this abuse of it) 1,000 feet above the sea, 16 or 20 miles long, and nearly as much wide, bounded by mountains so distant as scarcely to form an apprehensible boundary; open, silent, solitary; an ocean of blackness and bogs, a world before chaos; not so good as chaos, since its elements are only rocks and bogs, with a few pools of water, bogs of the Styx and waters of Cocytus, with one great, long, sinuous, flat, dreary, black, Acheron-like lake, Loch-Lydoch, near which arose 3 fir-trees, just enough to remind one of the vacuity of all the rest. Not a sheep nor a cow; even the crow shunned it, and wheeled his croaking flight far off to better regions. If there was a blade of grass any where, it was concealed by the dark stems of the black, black muddy sedges, and by the yellow, melancholy rush of the bogs." But the long inhabited stripe, though much inferior in scenery to other and similar Highland glens, largely compensates by its beauty and picturesqueness for the repulsive wildness of the moor. At the west end it is entered from the moor by the closing in of the hills upon the course of the river Gamhair; and from the mouth of that river to a point 12 miles eastward, it has gentle, or at least rapid slopes coming down upon the watery pavement of Loch-Rannoch; and from the east end of the lake onward, it consists of the vale or glen of the Tummel, overhung and shut up by the vast solitary mountain-mass of Shichallion. Most of it is thus the frame-work of Loch-Rannoch, and, with a large forest of native fir which runs far up the height along the south, and is broken with glades and curiously gemmed with mansions and farm-villages,—with some decrepit yet picturesque remains of a native birch-forest straggling upon the declivities along the south,—with the side background of the bold mountain-heights climbing tier upon tier till they become wreathed in clouds,—and with the snowy peaks of Glencoe and Glenetive looking up in the far west at the distance of 40 miles, and suggesting what an ocean of wilderness lies between, the landscape is at once interesting and impressive. Two hamlets, called Kinloch-Rannoch and George-town, stand respectively at the east and at the west end of the lake, and are the sites of the two places of worship. Roads go up both sides of the Tummel and the lake, keeping close upon the water; but they unite and become one at George-town, before setting out on the moor toward Glencoe. See FORTINGAL.

RANNOCH (LOCH), a lake in that district of Perthshire called Rannoch, to the east of the moor of Rannoch, and within a few miles of the northern boundary of the county. It is distant from Dunkeld upwards of 40 miles, and about 25 from Blair-Athole. To this district there is an excellent carriage-road along the banks of the Tummel, which here presents a continued succession of falls and rapids, and thunders down a channel within lofty banks shaded with woods. Loch-Rannoch occupies about 10 miles of a narrow valley, nearly 20 miles in length, and from 2 to 2½ miles in breadth. Its shores are beautifully indented by descending sweeps of the adjoining mountains, and by points of land richly wooded, which run far into the lake. The mountains on the north side are very high; and their steep sides, wherever the crags will permit it, present some beautifully wild cultivation, and several upland farms of a singular character. The ride up the south side of the loch, however, is by much the most delightful. The mountains here form another lofty range, covered far up their sides with an ancient forest of natural pines. In many places this forest is now falling into decay; but it still presents much scenery magnificently picturesque. In proceeding from the foot of the loch—rather anomalously called *Kinloch-Rannoch*, or 'the head of Loch-Rannoch'—towards what is really the head of the lake, the distant mountains of Breadalbane and Lorn, crowned with the clouds constantly arising from the Atlantic ocean, form a splendid termination in almost every view; while, in descending, the lofty Shichallion, and other mountains in its neighbourhood, closes the scene towards the east. At the foot of the loch is the village of Kinloch-Rannoch, and at the head the village of George's-town, at both which places there are inns. About a mile from George's-town is Barracks, the property of Robertson of Struan, a place used by Government as barracks for a considerable time after the Rebellion. Here troops were kept for preserving the peace of this portion of the Highlands; and hence its present name, which has rather an odd sound, as the residence of a Highland gentleman. It was to Rannoch barracks that the notorious Serjeant Mhor was conveyed after his capture, previous to his being taken to Inverness, where he was condemned and executed. The uppermost farm in Rannoch, before entering on the moor, is still pointed out as the place where this almost the last of the Highland freebooters was taken. Rannoch-lodge, the hunting-seat of Sir Neil Menzies, Bart., of Castle-Menzies, is situated a short way beyond the head of the lake.—There are two islands in the lake, on one of which a M'Dougal of Lorn was confined by Robertson of Struan, the chief of the Clan Donachie, during the struggle of Robert Bruce for the throne. The opposition of M'Dougal to Bruce is well known; but the Clan Donachie had adopted the cause of the royal fugitive. In some battle between these clans, M'Dougal was taken prisoner, and, for greater security, was imprisoned on one of the islands of this lake. Two of his followers came from Lorn to Rannoch with a sack of apples for their chief, and wished to be allowed to visit the island. The chief of the Clan Donachie refused this request, but sent the apples to the island with two of his own followers. These worthies having fastened their boat to a rock, carried the apples to M'Dougal. The chief opened the sack, took out some handfuls of the apples, and threw them on the floor for the two children of Donachie to pick up. They began to scramble for them, and in their eagerness forgot the prisoner. The opportunity was tempting; the door stood open,—the distance to the beach was short,—the boat ready,—and no other at the island by which he could be pursued. Leaving his two enemies to fight at their leisure for the apples, M'Dougal sprung out at the door, and before the sons of Donachie recovered from their astonishment at the suddenness of his exit, was in the boat, and had pushed it from the island. He made quickly to the opposite shore,—landed at a point which still bears his name,—and took to the mountains. Pursuit was vain, and the Lord of Lorn was soon in safety among the sons of his own clan. Tradition has not told us the punishment inflicted by the angry chief of the Clan Donachie on his two apple-loving clansmen; but we may be certain, that if they fell into his hands, their heads would be made to answer for their folly.—The other island is much smaller than that on which M'Dougal was imprisoned, and is said to have been

erected of wood and stone in ancient times, by one of the Robertsons of Struan, who, upon it, imprisoned his wife for a number of years. While she was confined here, the laird went north, and wooed the daughter of another chief. Suspicions as to his first wife being still alive having been excited, he laid his hand on his dirk, and swore that he had no wife living on Scottish ground. As his wife lived in the prison he had built in the middle of the lake, the laird considered she did not live on the land; but whether this savage piece of casuistry availed him or not, Tradition—which is as confused and contradictory on this as it is on many other points—has not very distinctly handed down.—The Clan Donachie, who inhabited this district, are alleged to have sprung from the great sept of the M'Donalds. Their remote ancestor was one Duncan Croisda, or 'Duncan the Cross-grained,' a son of M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, in the reign of William the Lyon. From him they are called Clan Donachie, or Duncanson; but their name of Robertson they derive from a chief named Robert, who signalized himself in the reign of James I., and apprehended Robert Graham, one of the king's murderers. In memory of this act, they bear, in addition to their original arms, which are three wolves' heads erased gules, a naked man manacled. The surname of Skene is said to have been derived from one of this family, who, hunting with the king in Stochel forest in Athole, killed a large fierce wolf with his skene or dagger. This is alluded to in the arms and motto of that name. From the Robertsons are also derived the surname of Collier; among whom Collier, Earl of Portmore, was the most important. The residence of the chiefs of the clan was at Mount Alexander, or as it is called in Gaelic, Dun-Alister, near the eastern extremity of Loch-Rannoch.—This place derives some interest from its connexion with the well-known poet, Robertson of Struan, the head of the Clan Donachie, during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. This singular character was out in 1715, and his estates were, in consequence, forfeited. These were afterwards restored; but on his joining the Rebellion of 1745 they were again forfeited and annexed to the Crown. Notwithstanding this, however, he again returned, and lived upon his property, as Dr. M'Culloch says, 'a poet and a sot.'

RANNOCH (The), that part of the northern great head-water of the Tay, or of what, in a large sense, is called the Tummel, which runs between the foot of Loch-Rannoch and the head of Loch-Tummel, Perthshire. The stream is 9½ miles in length; has some bold, though not large sinuosities; runs prevailingly due east; and has, on its right bank, Fortingal and Dull, and on its left a detached part of Logierait, Fortingal, Blair-Athole, and a wing of Dull. As it contains all the waters of the Gauir and of minor streams drained into Loch-Rannoch, it possesses the volume of a second-rate Scottish river. Its course is rapid and occasionally impetuous: and its scenery, though considerably inferior to that of the Tummel, possesses much Highland and bosky picturesqueness and romance. Its banks, for some distance below Loch-Rannoch, while greatly more open than those of the southern Teith between Lochs Katrine and Achray, have confused aggregations of little rocky eminences, overhung with shrub and tree, which, with bold and lofty mountains overlooking them, present some similarity to the Trosachs. At Mount Alexander, 4 miles below Loch-Rannoch, it forces its way through a narrow and romantic pass under the north side of Shichallion, and has on each side climbing forests, which go boldly and rollingly and with picturesque sweeps up the broken base of the acclivities. "The whole of this species," says Dr. M'Culloch, "is exceedingly rich in that mixture of wood and rock which is so characteristic of this skirt of Shichallion; and the various wider landscapes which are found about this place, yield to few in extent of scope, and in splendour of romantic and ornamented mountain character." "As you follow down the banks of the river," says another writer,* "as it flows from the Rannoch to the Tummel, you see such an assemblage of wildness and rude grandeur, as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions."

RANZA (Loch), a bay and hamlet on the north-west coast of Arran, 1½ mile from the northern extremity of the island, 5 miles south-south-east of Skipness-point in Kintyre, and 7½ miles south-west of Inch-Marnoch, off Bute. The bay is about a mile in length, and 3 furlongs in mean breadth. On the south side, near its head, a commodious natural harbour of great security and much depth is formed by the projection of a small low peninsula. During the season of the herring-fishery, 200 or 300 boats frequent the bay, and may be seen now lying at anchor, while their nets are drying on the beach, and now shooting away in a consentaneous fleet, and opening out in array to drop their nets on the fishing-ground. On the small peninsula of the bay stands Loch-Ranza castle, once a royal hunting-seat, but now a roofless, though otherwise undilapidated, ruin. The structure consists of two castellated square towers, united by connecting walls, and more ornamented than the majority of old Highland strongholds. There is a chapel-of-ease here. See Arran.

RAPLOCH, a village in the parish of Stirling, Stirlingshire. It is overhung immediately on the south-west by Stirling-castle, or stretches from the base of the rock to within a few yards of the Forth; it is distant ¾ of a mile from Stirling bridge; and it is comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh. Dougald Graham, long town-bellman of Glasgow, and the author of nearly all the chap-books which circulated among the lower classes during the past century, was born about the year 1724, at Raploch, and died in the year 1789. According to an account of him given by the late Mr. Motherwell in 'the Paisley Magazine,' he joined the Pretender in 1745; and the most extensive of all Dougald's works was a metrical 'History of the Rebellion,' which was a great favourite with Sir Walter Scott, and which seems to have been an early production, having on the title-page,—

"Composed by the poet D. Graham;
In Stirlingshire he lives at hame."

He was also author of two well-known songs of considerable merit,—'Turnimspike,' and 'John Hielandman's Remarks on Glasgow.' An old bookseller, who remembered him personally, told Motherwell, that "Dougald was an unco glib body at the pen, and could screed-aff a bit penny-history in less than nae time. A' his works took weel. I never kent a history o' Dougald's that stack in the sale yet." Strange it is to reflect, that the task of providing food for the popular mind, which the Broughams and other great ones of the day do not *now* disdain to devote themselves to, should have rested, so short a time ago, solely in the hands of this half-witted and illiterate mortal, Dougald Graham, bellman of Glasgow!

RASAY (The), or Black Water, a river of the central district of Ross-shire. It rises in various head-waters on the east side of Dirry More, on the boundary between Loch-Broom and Contin, and traverses the latter vast parish along Strath Vaich and

* Dr. James Howie.

Strath Garve, to the Conan, 2 miles above the church of Urray, and 7 miles above the head of the Cromarty frith. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 20 miles; its prevailing direction is toward the south-east; and its chief tributaries are the Dirry and the Rannoch,—both inconsiderable streams.

RASAY, or RAASAY, a considerable island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, and lying between the island of Skye and the Ross-shire district of Applecross. It forms a long belt of land stretching due north and south; and separated by the sound of Rasay, from the Skye district of Trotternish, or sub-districts of Snizort or Portree. Its distance from Skye varies between a mile and nearly 5 miles; and its distance from Ross-shire varies between 6½ and 9½ miles. On a line with it due northward extends Roua, distant at the nearest point about a mile; and at its north-west corner lies Fladda, separated from it only during flood-half tide, and by a very narrow channel. Rasay measures about 14 miles in length, about 2 miles in mean breadth, and about 28 square miles in superficial extent. It may be viewed as consisting of two continuous hilly ridges; the one on the north composed principally of gneiss, and the one on the south composed of porphyritic rocks superincumbent on red and white sandstone. The northern division extends to the vicinity of Brochel-castle, or occupies all the area for about 5½ miles from the northern extremity; and it presents those naked, rounded, evenly-disposed, and cheerless rocky eminences which characterize so many of the dull low islands of the outer Hebridean archipelago. The southern division possesses a mean elevation of probably 1,000 feet; and as seen from the south-east, it presents the outline of a high table-land, sending up the single flat-topped eminence of Duncan-hill to about 1,500 feet above sea-level; but, in reality, it descends by a general slope toward low shores on the west, and, for the most part, breaks sheer down on the east in a long range of mural cliffs picturesquely intermixed with fine slopes which are swarded in verdure. In the interior, narrow though the district be, are many irregular eminences, and long narrow ridges parallel to the sides of the island, so divided by deep valleys, that a tourist's path in traversing them resembles that of a vessel alternately descending and surmounting the long ridgy waves of a deeply-rolling sea. All the west and the north of the island have a most uninteresting aspect, and exhibit dreary amassments of grey rock which are ill diversified by the brown hue of the heath, and the arid yellow of the scirpus cœspitosus. But the east side of the southern district is powdered over with farm-steads, and chequered with tracts of cultivated land, and patches of brush-wood; and it shoots up in towering rocks and formidable cliffs, which now nestle the human dwellings in the hollows at their base, and now perch them aloft in giddy and burlesque mimicry of the eyries of the eagle. "On this side," says Dr. M'Culloch, "scenes of considerable grandeur occur, generally marked by great breadth and simplicity of manner, and by powerful effect; at times, however, verging to an artificial character, in the architectural regularity of the flat sandstone cliffs, which are frequently split into columnar and conical forms, rising like towers above the deep dark sea that washes their bases. The houses perched on these summits seem more like the retreats of the birds that hover round them than the habitations of human beings; the eye from below scarcely distinguishing them, far less their inhabitants. The grandeur of these long-extended walls of rock is often varied by the enormous fractures and dislocations which have at different times taken place; masses of immense bulk having been occasionally separated so as to form a second ridge below them; while, in other places, huge piles of ruin cover their slopes with fragments advancing far into the sea, and strewing the shore with rocks." Dr. Johnson, then, had he given more scope to his intellectual taste, and less to his physical, would have found something better to say of Rasay than:—"It has little that can detain the traveller, except the laird and his family; but their power wants no auxiliaries. Such a seat of hospitality amidst the winds and waters, fills the imagination with a delightful contrariety of images." A man who, in the vicinity of such splendid cliff-scenery as fills the eye with some of the choicest images of poetry, could think only or chiefly of the roast and the decanter, of "plenty and elegance, beauty and gaiety, the song and the dance," could hardly do otherwise than produce a hideous daub when he attempted a picture of Scotland.—The chief antiquity of the island is Brochel-castle; a curiosity whose attractions draw from many a tourist the expenditure of a day's excursion. It stands in a little bay, on the east coast, at a point where the cliffs have diminished to a moderate altitude. Its site is a conglomerate rock of two ledges or stages, whose upper part is quite isolated from the neighbouring heights, and whose composition a not very scientific writer describes as "different kinds of burnt stone, lime, and shell, that have all the appearance of being jumbled together, some time or other, by a volcanic eruption." On the lower ledge of the rock, and rising from its very edge, stands a small building of two low stories, and a narrow interior court; and on the summit of the rock, and occupying all its area, stand another small building, and two triangular and loop-holed recesses,—the building disposed in two low stories, of each a single apartment, and in surmounting battlements, and a warder's room. The only access is up an approach which has been cut on the side next to the sea, and which is so steep that it can be climbed only on all-fours, or at least with the aid of the hands; the entrance is by a narrow steep-roofed passage between the lower building and the base of the upper stage of the rock; and, altogether, the combination of strong natural position and artificial fortalice is so complete as to exhibit the very beau-ideal of adaptation to security and defence in the ages preceding the invention of gunpowder. The last occupant of the castle is said to have been a person of extraordinary personal strength and valour, who was one of the predecessors of the present laird of Rasay, and lived in the times of James VI., and who, on account of his remarkable powerful appearance, was called Eoin Garbh,—'John the athletic.' At the Kirktown of the island stand the ruins of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel, surrounded with a plantation of trees. The mansion of Macleod of Rasay, the landowner of the island, is a splendid edifice, in modern style of architecture, with a superb front; and was built by the late proprietor, with the native sandstone of the southern district. Some very scanty remains exist of some natural woods which, up to a few years ago, were of noticeable and embellishing extent. Plantation covers a considerable space, and consists of pine, ash, mountain-ash, birch, and oak. Two fresh-water lakes in the island are fringed with coppice, and command views of a very large expanse of the picturesque hill-landscape of Skye. The sound of Rasay, and all the encincturing sea abound in cod, ling, herrings, haddocks, whitings, flounders, skate,

cuddies, and lythe. For the population and ecclesiastical statistics of the island, see PORTREE; to which parish it belongs.

RATHEN, a parish on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by the main body of Fraserburgh and by Fraserburgh-bay; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Lonmay; on the south-west by Strichen; and on the west by the detached part of Fraserburgh and by Tyrie. Its greatest length, in a direction southwestward from the coast, is about 7 miles; its breadth, for about 1½ mile near the interior end, expands to 4 miles, but elsewhere averages about 1½; and its area is about 6,310 acres. The coast, partly flat and sandy and partly consisting of low rocks, commences 2 miles south of Fraserburgh, runs out into a headland called Cairnbulg-point, and altogether has an extent of 2¾ miles. The rivulet of Rathen or Philorth drains nearly the whole parish; and, before falling into the sea, runs nearly 3 miles on the boundary with Fraserburgh. MORMOND-HILL [which see] is partly within the south-west limits; and both its declivities, and the summits and sides of other high grounds in its vicinity, are bleak and barren; but the lands along the Philorth are low, and, in general, tolerably productive. The woodlands, the hill-pastures, and the arable grounds, are, in the proportion to each other, of 2, 27, and 94. Limestone is plentiful; and, on the estate of Auchirus, it is worked, and is of excellent quality. Cairnbulg-castle, now in ruins, has walls of great thickness, and appears to have been a place of considerable strength. It was the family seat of the predecessors of Lord Saltoun; and till sold, in 1613, by Sir Alexander Fraser to Fraser of Durris, it bore the name of Philorth, which was then transferred to another mansion in the family which still bears it, and is the seat of Lord Saltoun. Inverallochy-castle, also a ruin, formerly had above its entrance a stone sculptured with the Comyn's arms, and inscribed: "I, Jordan Cumming, gat this house and land for bigging the abbey of Deer." Corles-house is a modern mansion, embosomed in wood. Two contiguous fishing-villages on the coast, Cairnbulg and Inverallochy, jointly possessed, in 1837, a population of about 900. During the herring-fishing at Fraserburgh they are almost wholly deserted; and, at other seasons, they partake the prosperity which has so long distinguished the adjacent fishing-grounds. The parish is bisected by the road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen, and partly cut by that which diverges toward Peterhead. Population, in 1801, 1,588; in 1831, 2,100. Houses 434. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,154.—Rathen is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Saltoun. Stipend, £169 14s. 4d.; glebe £9. The church is old, and was repaired in 1767. Sittings 684. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with £16 4s. 6d. fees, and a share of Dick's bequest. Two private schools were, in 1834, attended by 144 scholars.

RATHILLET. See KILMANY.

RATHO, a parish in the north-west division of Edinburghshire; bounded on the north by Kirkliston and Corstorphine; on the east by Corstorphine and Currie; on the south by Currie and Kirknewton; and on the west by Kirknewton and Kirkliston. A slender oval, stretching east-north-eastward, and measuring at the axes 4¾ and 2½ miles, constitutes the body of the parish; and a projection, 2½ miles in length and about a mile in mean breadth, goes off south-south-westward from near its middle. The area is about 10 square miles, or 5,800 acres. The surface of the eastern half of the main body is a slightly variegated level; and, of the western half, is a congeries of broad-based hillocks, or low tableland, with gentle swells, rising from 300 to 400 feet above sea-level. As the position is midway between the Pentland hills and the frith of Forth, and about 8 or 9 miles west of Edinburgh, magnificent views are obtained, from the little heights, of the scenery of the Lothians, the Forth, and the southern slopes of Fife, with the romantic perspective of the far-extending Grampians. The surface of the projecting or southward district rises slowly from a low line of connexion with the main body to near the southern extremity; and it there shoots abruptly up in the bold forms of the Dalmahoy crags, or Dalmahoy and Kaimes hills, 660 and 680 feet above sea-level. These two isolated heights form a conspicuous and picturesque feature of the general Lothian landscape; and, like Salisbury crags, the rocks of Edinburgh and Stirling castle, and various eminences at the north-east end of the Lennox hills, they break down in cliffs, or stoop precipitously to the west. As the arable grounds are enclosed with hedge-rows and waved over by files of trees, and large pendicles of the area are embellished into garden-ground and demesne, and the swells and summits of the low tableland in the west are striped and crowned with belts and clumps of plantation, the parish possesses, within itself, not a few materials and groupings of beauty. About five-sixths of the whole area is either in tillage or in an arable condition; and the remaining sixth is distributed, in not very unequal parts, into plantation-ground and pasture. The soil is, in general, a light loam, with a preponderance of sand; but, toward the eastern border, it passes, in a great degree, into clay. Trappean rocks lie beneath all the northern district; in many places they come near the surface; and, in four quarries, they are worked. Sandstone occurs in the south, and is quarried. Coal is said to have been found, and even mined in the sandstone district; yet it has eluded comparatively recent search. Gogar-burn, the only stream of the parish, except the merest rills, forms the boundary of the main body along all the east and part of the north. Water for culinary uses is, in general, obtainable only in artificial wells or by borings. The only antiquities are vestiges of camps, both probably Danish, the one on Kaimes-hill and the other on South Platt-hill, the most commanding of the little summits on the west. The principal mansions are Dalmahoy-house, the seat of the Earl of Morton, built in the early part of last century, and subsequently augmented with several additions; Hatton-house, the seat of William Davidson, Esq., a baronial mansion, partly of great antiquity; Ratho-house, built by the late John Bonar, Esq., and now the property of his heirs; Bonnington-house, the seat of William Wilkie, Esq., built in 1622; Norton-house, the seat of Alexander Berwick, Esq., very recently erected; Milburn-tower, the property of Mrs. Liston, and built by the late Sir R. Liston; Gogar-bank, the seat of Mr. Ramsay; and Ratho-hall, the seat of William Hill, Esq. All these, and two or three other mansions, are elegant residences. But Ratho-house arrests special attention by the splendour and Grecian elegance of its architecture,—Hatton, by its venerableness of aspect, its extensiveness of gardens and pleasure-grounds, and its associations as an ancient seat of the Earls of Lauderdale,—and Dalmahoy-house, by its general pre-eminence, and by its containing some curious heir-looms of the noble family who possess it, such as the only known extant complete copy of the original Scottish parliamentary Bible, enhanced by having been the property of the Regent Morton, an original portrait of the Regent, an original portrait of Mary, taken while she was in Loch-Leven, and the original warrant for the Queen's incarceration, with the signatures of the nine noblemen who assumed its responsi-

bility.—The village of Ratho stands in the centre of the main body of the parish, 8 miles west by south of Edinburgh, 4 east-north-east of Mid-Calder, and 2½ south-south-east of Kirkliston. Its site is on the slope or eastern declivity of the gentle uplands of the west. It consists of a single two-sided street, coming down the declivity from west to east, and bending northward, near the end, to terminate upon the Union canal. Most of its houses are neat and recently erected cottages, walled with whinstone, lintelled with sandstone, and roofed either with tiles or with slate; and wearing, in common with the roadway, a tidy appearance. The village has a small library, a savings' bank, three friendly societies, a masonic lodge, and seven or eight drinking-houses. Population of the village 550.—Bonnington, a hamlet or small village, consists of about twenty thatched cottages, and is situated 1¾ mile to the south-west. Population 100.—Norton figured 50 years ago as a village, but, in that capacity, is now nearly extinct. The parish is traversed westward by the Union canal, the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow turnpike by way of Mid-Calder; and it has ample number and extent of other means of communication. Population, in 1801, 987; in 1831, 1,313. Houses 222. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,746.—Ratho is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Trustees of Dr. Davidson. Stipend £264 15s. 2d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £54 1s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £45 fees, and £6 2s. 6d. other emoluments. The ancient church of Ratho—the British *Rath-au*, 'a cleared spot,' 'a bare place,' 'a plain'—was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the present church there is a fountain still called the Lady's well. The parish was a rectory till 1429, and it then became a prebend of the collegiate church of Corstorphine. In 1315 the barony and patronage of Ratho were, along with much other property, granted by Robert I. to the Steward of Scotland, as the dowry of the Princess Marjory; on the accession of Robert II. to the throne, they became part of the property of the King's eldest son, as Prince of Scotland; and, in 1404, they were, with the other estates, erected into a principality for the Prince, with regal jurisdiction. Among eminent persons connected with the parish were Dr. William Wilkie, 'the Scottish Homer,' one of its ministers in the last century; Sir William Liston, the British ambassador at seven foreign courts, the proprietor of Milburn-tower; and Sir William Fettes, a resident and heritor, whose vast property was bequeathed for the establishment in Edinburgh, of the great Fettes institution.

RATHVEN, a parish on the coast of Banffshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Cullen and Deskford; on the south by Keith; and on the west by Belly. Its length from east to west is 10 miles; its breadth varies from 3 to 5 miles; and its superficial extent is estimated at 27,000 Scottish acres. The surface is variegated with hills and eminences, streams of water, and fertile plains. The Binhill, in the south-east, is nearly all mantled with wood, and lifts its summit sufficiently high to be a landmark visible at 15 leagues distance from the coast.—Maud and Adie hills, contiguous to it, are clothed in russet, and of less elevation, and stretch away westward to the confines of the parish. Most of the parochial surface declines to the north-west, and suffers from the frequent and bitter north-westerly storms. Yet the climate is attempered by the vicinity of the sea, and the windings along its margin of 12 miles of coast-line; and, on the whole, is favourable to vegetation, and eminently promotive of health. The soil is very various; in one corner a light and extremely rich loam superincumbent on clay; in another corner, a thin yet fertile loam on a red soft earth; in some places, a light sand; in other places, a stiff clay; and almost everywhere, except in the sandy districts, a soil powdered all over, and profusely intermixed with small water-worn stones. The distribution of the lands, at the date of the Old Statistical Account, was into 16,200 acres of hills, moors, and mosses; 4,700 of arable grounds; 4,500 of woodlands; and 1,600 of meadow and artificial pasture. Limestone, sandstone, and slate abound, and are quarried. A beautiful whitish sand, affirmed to be almost equal in fineness to any in Holland, occurs in great quantity near Litchieston. Three medicinal wells formerly attracted some notice. A large heap of stones, called the King's Cairn, and crowning an eminence near Woodside, is pointed out by tradition as the grave of King Indulphus of Scotland, who is said to have been slain in the vicinity after obtaining a complete victory over the Danes. Abercromby places this victory in the year 961; Buchanan, in 967. Not far distant is a great number of small cairns, alleged to be the burial-places of the Danes who fell in the engagement. Numerous cairns occur also on the farm of Westerside. Two ruins, called Green and Tronach castles, crown two hills which screen the sides of the harbour of Portnockie. The villages of the parish—all upon the coast, and upheld chiefly by fisheries—are Buckie, Porteasy, Findochtie, Portnockie, and Port-Gordon. See these articles. The parish is traversed near the coast by the road from Fraserburgh to Fochabers. Population, in 1801, 3,901; in 1831, 6,484. Houses 1,352. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,336.—Rathven is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leithhall. Stipend £206 12s. 7d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £1,082 4s. 6d. The parish-church was built in 1794. Sittings 1,000. A portion of the parish at its eastern extremity, and containing the village of Portnockie, has long been united *quoad sacra* to Cullen: which see. Another portion, at the middle of the coast district, was recently erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of Buckie: which also see. Another portion, at the eastern extremity, and containing the village of Port-Gordon, forms part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Enzie. That parish was erected out of Rathven and Bellie, in 1836, and measures between its extreme points nearly 6 miles by about 4. Its church was built in 1785, and enlarged in 1815 and 1822. Sittings 400. Stipend £62, derived from a fund set apart by a private individual, and placed under the charge of the committee for managing the royal bounty. Population, in 1836, 1,814; of whom 1,060 were churchmen, 673 Roman Catholics, and 81 Episcopalians.—Rathven, after deducting the Cullen and Enzie portions, but including the whole *quoad sacra* parish of Buckie, measures, between its extreme points, 5 miles by 4, and was estimated, in 1837, to have then a population of nearly 4,000.—A Scottish Episcopalian chapel was built, about 54 years ago, at Arradoul. Sittings 210. Stipend £150. A Roman Catholic chapel, with 800 sittings, was built, in 1788, at Presholm; and the congregation who use it assemble also in a hall at Buckie, which has 400 sittings, and is rented at £5.—In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 56 scholars; and 15 other schools were attended by 633. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £32 1s. 7d.; with £10 3s. 6d. fees, and £37 5s. 6d. other emoluments. The property of a lazar-house, founded about the year 1226, by John Bisset, still yields each of 6 bedesmen half an

acre of land, a boll of oatmeal, and 9s. 6d. yearly, and is under the administration of the proprietor of Rannes.

RATTRAY, the name of various localities in the maritime parish of Crimond, Buchan, Aberdeenshire. An extinct town of the name is said to have been a burgh: see CRIMOND. A fishing-village of the name is situated 10 miles north by west of Peterhead, and about the same distance south-east of Fraserburgh. Rattray-house stands embosomed in wood 1½ mile south of the village. Rattray-head is a low dangerous promontory, running about 1½ mile out from the prevailing line of the coast, and situated about 10 miles south-east of Kinnaird-head. Rattray-bridges are peculiarly dangerous marine ground about ¾ of a mile east-north-east of the extreme point of the promontory.

RATTRAY, a parish in the extreme west of Strathmore proper, marching with the district of Stormont, Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Alyth; on the north-east by the detached part of Blairgowrie; on the east by Bendochie; and on the south and west by the river Ericht, which divides it from the main body of Blairgowrie. Its extreme length, from north to south, is 5½ miles; and its mean breadth is about 1¾ mile. A detached portion, called Easter Bleaton, lies 3½ miles to the north-north-west; measures 1 mile by 1½; and is bounded on the north by Forfarshire,—on the east and the south by Alyth,—and on the west by the river Lochy, which divides it from a detached part of Caputh and from Kirkmichael. Easter Bleaton forms part of the ascending ranges of the frontier Grampians. The main body of the parish, for 1¼ mile from the southern boundary, is flat, or very gently ascending; and, over the rest of the area, consists of the lowest and slowly graduated heights which, several miles beyond the northern boundary, attain a Grampian elevation. The fine southern exposure, combined with the bield afforded by the vast mountain-rampart in the comparatively near distance, renders the situation pleasant, and the climate very healthy. The lands in the south have a dry and pretty fertile soil, and are all arable; and those in the north are disposed chiefly in pasture. A common moor of 300 acres lies in the uplands, and though improveable, is neglected. The Ericht, over most of its 6½ miles' connexion with the parish, is alternately a picturesque and a romantic stream; it is overhung by a profusion of copsewood, chiefly small oaks, which are periodically cut for sale; and above Craighall, its banks are sheer precipices of rock, upwards of 200 feet high, crowned with plantation, and parapeted with wall, to warn strangers and cattle of danger. Its floods occasionally invade the low grounds in the south, and carry off much booty. At Keith, about ¾ of a mile from the village of Rattray, where the stream rushes over a rugged rock about 10 feet high, and forms a pool, fishers, who pay a considerable rent for the fishery, practise a peculiar method in catching salmon: they make what they call a "drimuck," resembling thin wrought mortar, and throw it into the pool to disturb the clearness of the water; and, being provided with long poles to the end of which bag-nets are affixed, they then stand upon the point of the rock, rake the pool, and bring up the fish. The Ericht is esteemed by sportsmen one of the finest rivers for rod-fishing, both for trout and for salmon. A curious and elegant iron-bridge has recently been thrown across the stream below Glen-Ericht-house: it consists of one direct or straight-lined span, resting at the ends upon stone pillars; and it has a separate carriage-way and foot-track, and is floored or carpeted with gravel. On the farm of Standing-stanes, which has its name from the circumstance, are the remains of a Druidical temple. South-east of the village is an oblong mounded height, called the Castle-hill, surmounted by vestiges of the ancient castle of Rattray, a very large building, and the original residence of the far-descended family of Rattray. About 2 miles north-north-west of the village stands Craighall, the more modern but still ancient seat of the family. It crowns a peninsulated rock whose sides go sheer down 200 feet or upwards to the Ericht, and has, from the drawing-room windows, a balcony whence, as from an aerial elevation, a close and thrilling view is obtained of the surrounding romantic scenery. The house is accessible only in front, or from the south; and, on that side, it was anciently defended by a ditch, and two round towers, with openings for archery or missiles. The towers still exist; and the house has recently been modernized in the interior, and embellished at the exterior angles with turrets. The parish is traversed eastward through the village by the road between Dunkeld and Kirriemuir, and is within easy distance of the western terminus of the Dundee and Newtyle railway. Population, in 1801, 880; in 1831, 1,362. Houses 261. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,433. — Rattray is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend £157 9s. 2d.; glebe £25. The parish-church is modern and neat. The inhabitants of Easter Bleaton attend the chapel of Persie in Bendochie. See PERSIE. A meeting-house belonging to the United Secession is situated in the village. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 69 scholars; and three private schools—two of them conducted by females—were attended by 116. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. with £15 fees, and about £4 10s. other emoluments.

RATTRAY, a manufacturing and thriving village in the above parish, is situated ¾ of a mile east of Blairgowrie, 4½ miles south-west of Alyth, 4½ north-west of Coupar-Angus, and 10½ east-north-east of Dunkeld. It is, in a strict sense, two villages, Old and New Rattray, almost contiguous. Old Rattray is situated on the southern declivity of a hill, and built in a straggling manner; and New Rattray occupies both sides of the road toward Blairgowrie, and extends almost to the Ericht. The former has much increased during the last half century; the latter has entirely sprung into existence within that period; and both owe their prosperity, in a great degree, to the water-power of the Ericht, and the erection upon it of flax-spinning-mills. The mills in the vicinity, and within the parish, are 7 in number; they vary in mechanical force from 6 to 20 horse-power; and they employ about 240 persons. The inhabitants not employed by the mills are, in general, weavers of coarse linen fabrics for the manufacturers of Dundee. Population of Old Rattray, about 400; of New Rattray, about 320

RAVENSCRAG. See PETERHEAD

RAVENSCRAIG. See DYSART.

RAVENSWORTH. See CARSTAIRS.

RAYNE, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Auchterless; on the north-east by Fyvie; on the east by Daviot; on the south-east by Chapel-of-Garioch; on the south and south-west by the Urie, which divides it from Oyne; and on the west by Culsalmond. Its length and breadth are each about 3½ miles; and its area is about 11 square miles. The hill of Rothmaise, situated on the northern frontier, and covered with heath and hard weeds, lifts its summit about 850 feet above sea-level. Not far from this height a large tract of peat-moss stretches quite across the parish from east to west. The rest of the

surface is slightly undulated, or occasionally rises into gentle eminences. The soil of the best arable grounds is a rich loam on a bottom of clay; and, of inferior ground, is a shallower and more gravelly loam, on a rocky or tilly subsoil. About four-fifths of the whole parochial area are regularly subject to the plough; and upwards of 350 acres are covered with wood, principally planted larch and Scottish fir. The chief antiquities of the parish are a supposed Roman iter, two Druidical temples, and some cairns. The mansions are Freefield, Rothmaise, and Warthill. The decayed village of Rayne stands in the centre of the parish; and has an annual fair for cattle and horses on the 4th Tuesday of November, old style. The village of Meiklewarthill, possessing about 150 inhabitants, stands on the north; and has an annual fair on the Thursday before the 26th of May. The village or tiny post-town of Old Rayne, possessing about 100 inhabitants, stands on the Urie, 9 miles north-west of Inverury, 12 south-east of Huntly, and 24 north-west of Aberdeen. It has annual fairs on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of August, old style; on the Thursday and Friday preceding the former; and on the day after Tarriff in October. The only manufacture is the knitting of seamen's vests and under-jackets of worsted for employers in Aberdeen. Old Rayne was anciently a residence of the bishop of Aberdeen; and, not long ago, possessed the remains of his house. The road from Aberdeen to Huntly, though not entering the parish, runs close along the Urie. Population, in 1801, 1,228; in 1831, 1,484. Houses 306. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,734. — Rayne is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £225 2s.; glebe £12. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with £32 10s. fees, a share of Dick's bequest, and £5 15s. other emoluments.

REAY, a parish on the north coast of the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, lying quite compactly, but cut lengthwise into two nearly equal parts by the boundary-line between the counties. It is bounded on the north by the North sea; on the east by Thurso and Halkirk; on the south by Halkirk and Kildonan; and on the west by Farr. Its length, from north to south, is about 17 miles; and its breadth is between 8 and 9. The Sutherland district is watered from end to end, along the centre, by the river Halladale [see that article]; it takes from that stream the name of Strath-Halladale; and it presents, over all its length, the appearance of a narrow valley screened by heights which vary in bulk from mountain to hill, and are not amassed into continuous ranges. A water-shedding line divides the whole of Strath-Halladale from the eastern or Caithness district. Heights, variously mountainous and hilly, occupy all the latter district, except along the coast; but they possess no scenic interest or distinctive character. Ben-Radh, whose steepest side is computed to be upwards of a mile from base to summit, and which is probably the most considerable elevation, lifts its summit within 2¼ miles of the sea, and 1½ mile within the frontier-line of Caithness; and it is perforated by a large cave, to which cattle run for shelter in a storm, and which figures in traditionary story as the retreat of a gang of bandits. A band of territory along the coast, and a narrow belt along the Halladale, are almost the only low or flat grounds. The coast is, in general, bold and rocky; and, at Borrowston, it has several small caves, and a beautiful turf-clad natural arch, spanning a chasm of nearly 50 feet deep, and washed by the tide. Its principal bays are Port-Skerry, at the mouth of the Halladale, and Sandside-bay, about 1¼ mile long and ¾ of a mile broad, situated 2½ miles east of the boundary-line between the counties: See Port-Skerry. A large extent of sandy links, abounding in sea-shells, stretches round Sandside-bay, and is carpeted with excellent pasture. The principal headland is Fresgo-head, near Sandside. Sea-ware is thrown by storms in great heaps into the bays and creeks; and occasionally bushes of sponge springing from one stem, and often broken pieces of sponge, are deposited on the beach. The fish caught on the coast are cod, ling, turbot, haddock, skate, whiting, mackerel, flounders, horn-back, sand-eels, and dog-fish. The river Forss has a course of 12 miles northward in the east, the first half of the distance in the interior, and the second half on the boundary; and, in common with the Halladale, it abounds in trout and salmon. Loch-Cailm, upwards of 3 miles in circumference, feeds one of this river's tributaries; and Loch-Shurery, 1¼ mile long, is formed by an expansion of the Forss. Lochs Seirach and Tormaid, each about ¾ of a mile long, send off a streamlet of 5 miles' length of northerly run to the head of Sandside-bay. Loch-Sleitill, in Strath-Halladale, is noted for its large red trouts. Of several mineral springs, all seemingly chalybeate, one at Helshetter claims to be little inferior to the celebrated wells of Strathpeffer. The mountain-rocks of the parish are massive and schistose sandstones, limestone, gneiss, granite, syenite, and hornblende and quartz rocks. Both the sandstone and the limestone are extensively quarried. Shell-marl is dug up in large quantities at Dunreay and Brawbin. Iron-ore is found in different places; and a vein of lead-ore occurs near Reay, but not in circumstances and quantity to encourage mining. The soil of the arable lands in the Caithness district is generally fertile; but that of Strath-Halladale is, to a great extent, shallow, barren, and fitter for pasture than for cultivation, yet, by the skilful application of manure, produces good crops. The aggregate amount of land in tillage does not exceed 2,200 acres. Some small birch coppices in Strath-Halladale, and a few trees around Sandside-house, are the only woods. The principal mansions are Bighouse, formerly the seat of an ancient and respectable branch of the family of Mackay, but now the property of the Duke of Sutherland; Isauld-house, the seat of Captain Macdonald; and Sandside-house, the seat of Major Innes. Some rude but extensive fortifications occur on the hills of Shebster and Benfrectan. Doun-Reay-house, the ancient seat of the Mackays of Reay, exists in ruin, 2 miles north-north-east of Sandside-bay. The ancient owners of this mansion and of the estates around it derived from them, in 1628, the title of Barons Reay in the peerage of Scotland; and, in consequence, gave the name of Lord Reay's country to their extensive possessions in the west: see next article. The village of Reay, or New Reay, containing about 110 inhabitants, stands at the head of Sandside-bay, 12 miles west-south-west of Thurso, and the same distance east of Strathy. The parish-church crowns a green rising ground a little detached from the village. Old Reay is traceable only by a far-descending tradition; and it is said to have been a burgh-of-regality, and to have accidentally proved its quondam existence by the discovery, about the middle of last century, of parts of several houses which had been overwhelmed and inhumed. A market cross at the present village claims to have belonged to the traditionary burgh. The parish is traversed along the coast by the road from Thurso to Tongue, which is daily travelled by a mail-coach; and down the vale of the Halladale, by the road from the Dornoch frith and from Helmsdale to Melvich: which see. Population in the Sutherland district, in 1801, 861;

in 1831, 1,013. Houses 171. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,076.—Population in the Caithness district, in 1801, 1,545; in 1831, 1,868. Houses 316. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,275.—Reay is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £182 11s. 5d.; glebe £8. Unappropriated teinds £75 7s. 6d. The parish-church was built in 1739. Sittings 632. Strath-Halladale, jointly with two districts in the parishes of Watten and Halkirk, has a mission on the scheme of the Committee of the Royal bounty. The mission-chapel—a thatched house in bad repair—is situated near Comgill, on the estate of Bighouse, about 4 miles from the foot of the Halladale. Sittings 550. Stipend £50 from the Royal bounty, and £15 from each of the three districts. A catechist is employed for the whole parish, and paid by voluntary subscription. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 88 scholars; and a school belonging to the General Assembly by 90. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees and £4 4s. other emoluments. Ruins of ancient chapels exist at Lybster and at Shebster.

REAY'S COUNTRY (Lord), a large district in the north-west of Sutherlandshire. It extends from the sea on the west to Torrisdale or Borgie river on the east; comprehends the parishes of Durness, Tongue, and Edderachillis; and has a superficial extent of about 800 square miles. It acquired its name from being the property of the Lords Reay, the noble family of Mackay; and is called in Gaelic 'the Land of the Mackays,'—*Duthaich Mhio Aoi.*

REDCASTLE. See Inverkeilor.

REDDING, a populous colliers' village, in the parish of Polmont, Stirlingshire. It stands in the centre of a very productive coal-district, between the line of the mail-road and that of the Union canal, 1¼ mile south-west of Polmont, and 2½ miles east-south-east of Falkirk.

REDGORTON, a parish occupying the peninsula of the Tay and the Almond, and extending northward and west-north-westward, up the course of the respective rivers, in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Auchtergaven and Kinclaven; on the east by St. Martin's and Scone; on the south by Tippermuir; on the south-west by Methven; and on the west by Monedie and Auchtergaven. Its outline is proximately that of two triangles, or rather of the extended wings of a butterfly; and would become nearly rectangular by compacting with it the whole of Monedie, and the southern projection of Auchtergaven. Its length, from the point of the peninsula northward and west-north-westward, or in straight lines up the course of the Tay and of the Almond, is respectively 4¼ and 4¾ miles; its breadth, in both directions, varies from half-a-mile to 1¾ mile; and its area is 10.125 square miles. A detached portion, not included in this estimated area, lies 2⅛ miles north-west of the most westerly point. It forms a stripe of 3¼ miles by 6 furlongs, stretching from the south-east to the north-west; and is surrounded by Auchtergaven and the district of Monedie, which formerly belonged to Monzie. This detached part consists of the barony of Mullion; it has an area of probably 1.875 square mile; it is situated on the lowest tier of the Grampians, and runs up their acclivity; it is, for the most part, pasture, moorland, or heathy waste, and contains but few and small pendicles of arable ground; and it is drained along the boundary, on the Auchtergaven side, by the Shochie, and, on the Monzie side, by Crachie-burn, which, jointly with the Shochie into which it falls, peninsulates the lower end of the barony. The main body of the parish is richly diversified in surface; hilly, but nowhere lofty or abrupt; low, and but slightly above river-level along the streams, yet speedily passing into hanging plains, undulations, or hilly swells; everywhere soft and pleasing in outline, and, at almost every step, disclosing some agreeable variation. The lands of Lord Lynedoch, which comprehend two-thirds of the whole area, are improved in agricultural capacity, and embellished with hedge-row and variously disposed wood, beyond those of most estates in Scotland; and they, as well as other lands within the area, form many delightful limited pictures, and, at the same time, contribute charming features to a general landscape of uncommon power and wealth of beauty. Around some of the high grounds is hung one of those panoramas for which the county is so famed; on the east, the palace, and park, and pleasant lands of Scone; on the south-east, the fertile and luscious strath of Tay, with its bounding and majestic stream, now seen among openings of wood, and now hid by its gay body-guard of forest; in the same direction, the bridge and city of Perth, and a semicircular sweep of jointly the Sidlaw and the Ochil hills, cloven down at Kinnoul and Moncrieff, and overlooked in the distance by the Fifeshire Lomonds. The running waters, besides the Tay and the Almond, are the Ordie, the Shochie, and the Coldrochie. All divide the parish from Monedie; the Coldrochie, a mere rill, falling into the Shochie, and the latter meeting the Ordie, and then debouching with it across a narrow part of the interior to the Tay. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, the old red sandstone, and the lowest members of the secondary formation. The soil is, in some places, a mixture of clay and of black earth; but, in general, it is light and fertile. If the whole area, including the barony of Mullion, were distributed into 100 parts, 75 would be found arable, 12 covered with wood, 7½ in grass, and 5½ occupied with roads or waste. The principal villages are Stanley, Pitcairn, and Luncarty: which see. Bridgeton-of-Almond, situated, as its name implies, upon the Almond, has about 100 inhabitants, and Craighead about 70. At Cromwell Park on the Almond, at a place where the river affords three waterfalls, there are a cotton spinning-mill, a flax spinning-mill, two power-loom establishments, and a bleachfield. The works belong to two different proprietors, and aggregately employ about 200 persons. Other extensive manufactories exist at the three principal villages. On the point of the peninsula of the Tay and the Almond, anciently stood Old Perth or Bertha [which see], and also, as the author of Caledonia thinks, the Roman station Orrea. At Pitcairn on the Almond are vestiges of a British camp; where probably the native Horestii took post to watch the motions of the Romans. The parish is traversed northward by the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness; and, in various directions, by four statute-labour roads. Across the Almond are three bridges; one, of a single arch, resting on two rocks, and built in 1619, by an ancestor of Lord Lynedoch,—another, a neat structure of three arches, built in 1827,—and another, of singular elegance, and of one semicircular arch of 80 feet span, built in 1832—6, at a cost of £4,000, by Lord Lynedoch. Over the Tay, while it touches the parish, or even between Perth and Dunkeld, there is no bridge; nor is there at the parish any better means of crossing it than one large oar-impelled boat. Population, in 1801, 2,009; in 1831, 1,866. Houses 267. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,218.—Redgorton is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £189 5s. 8d.; glebe £18 6s.

6d. The parish-church was built in 1776; and though substantial, is not floored. Sittings 415. A portion of the parish is connected *quoad sacra* with the church of Stanley. The inhabitants of the district of Mullion, amounting to about 100, attend the church of Logie-Almond. An United Secession place of worship was built in 1797 at Pitcairn; and cost, including the session-house and the manse, £1,000. Sittings 450. Stipend not stated; the minister has a house and garden. According to a census taken by the parish minister, in 1834–5, the population then was 1,912; of whom 1,617 were churchmen, 280 were dissenters, and 15 were nondescripts. — The present parish comprehends the three ancient parishes of Luncarty, which was an independent parsonage,—St. Serffs, or St. Servanus, which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld,—and Redgorton, which belonged to the monks of Scone. The three were united, it is believed, at the Reformation. Popular tradition and belief refer the origin of the name Redgorton, quasi "Red-gore-town," to the battle of Luncarty, a notice of which will be found in our account of that village; and, though not in their own rough mode of etymology, they may possibly be correct, the words *ruach garton*, in Gaelic, signifying 'the red little field,' or poetically, 'the field of blood.' In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 89 scholars. Salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees and £18 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools; but both are situated in the *quoad sacra* parish of Stanley.

RED-HEAD, a promontory, or bold abutting headland, on the south side of Lunan-bay, in the parish of Inverkeilor, Forfarshire. It descends almost sheer down in a precipitous rock to the sea of 270 feet; and it is but a nodular projection of a stretch, several miles in extent, of bold rocky and high coast. As the highest ground on that sea-bulwark, the loftiest point of terminating uplands which there stoop bluffly down to the ocean, it is usually noted as the north-east end of the Sidlaw-hills, forming the last bead of the string of which Kinnoul-hill at Perth forms the first. The headland abounds with various species of sea-fowls; it makes a fine display of the porphyritic formation of rock; it is distinctly seen at a great distance at sea; and it is remarkable as the point northward which, before the year 1793, coal was not permitted to be carried without paying a very heavy duty.

REEKING LINN (The). See The South Calder.

REEKY LINN (The). See Glenisla.

RENFREW,* a parish in the county of the same name, bounded on the north by the parishes of West and East Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire; on the east chiefly by Govan in Lanarkshire; on the south by the Abbey parish of Paisley; and on the west by the rivers Black Cart and Gryfe, which separate it from Kilbarchan and Inchinnan. Its greatest length is about 6 miles; greatest breadth 2¾ miles; contents 3,776 imperial acres. Its figure is very irregular, and is farther broken by the intersection of the rivers Clyde and White Cart, and—for a short distance—of a canal which runs alongside of the latter. Fully one-third of the parish is on the north side of the Clyde, with which portion communication is maintained by row-boats for foot-passengers, and by a large vessel, open at both ends, and moved along a chain by a hand-windlass, for cattle, carts, and carriages. The canal is crossed by a strong swing-bridge, and the White and Black Carts by a handsome stone-bridge at their confluence at Inchinnan. On the south of the Clyde, the surface is almost perfectly level, there being only one noticeable acclivity, which is dignified with the appellation of *Knock*,—'a little hill.' North of that river, the ground rises into low conical eminences, with flat land between and around them. The soil on both sides is, for the most part, deep, fertile, and alluvial. The parish wears a pleasing and cheerful aspect, nearly the whole being in a state of cultivation, while the landscape is beautified by several mansion-houses with plantations, and enlivened by the many vessels, impelled by wind and steam, that hourly float along the brimming waters of the Clyde In the lands of Scotston and Jordanhill, on the north side of that river, coal has long been wrought. At Yoker, on the same side, but lower down, there is an extensive distillery manufacturing whisky from malt; and near it the trustees for the improvement of the river have their chief establishment of artificers and labourers. The parish is traversed by no less than six public roads which are of obvious utility.—The population, including the burgh, was, in 1801, 2,031; in 1821, 2,646; and, in 1841, 3,076. Families, in 1841, 633; giving an average of 4.86 to each. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed, in 1815, exclusive of the burgh, was £7,128.—The parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr Patron, the Crown. The date of erection of the church is unknown. It was enlarged and repaired in 1726, at an expense of £225 12s. 1d.; and was refitted with seats in 1820, at an expense of £865. Sittings 750, exclusive of the family gallery of the principal heritor. Stipend £277 18s. 3d.; glebe £54. Unappropriated teinds £171 7s. 11d. There is no regular place of worship in the parish, except the Established church, to which the unusual proportion of 8–9ths of the population professed to adhere, in 1836.—Besides five private schools, there is a considerable seminary, which originated under the following circumstances:—In 1838, soon after the death of Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood, Lord-lieutenant and Convener of Renfrewshire, a meeting of the nobility and gentry, and other friends of the deceased, was held, at which it was resolved "to transmit to posterity some lasting mark of the high and grateful sense which the county at large entertained of the public services and private worth of Mr. Campbell." Subscriptions were entered into, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect. The committee having determined that the monument should be a building combining some institution of public utility with the preservation of Mr. Campbell's memory, they entered into an agreement with the town-council of Renfrew, by which an institution for the education of youth was to be erected out of the money subscribed, and the council—besides giving a site—were to endow and support the institution. A handsome edifice, called "The Blythswood Testimonial," was accordingly finished in 1842. It stands on the west of the burgh, near the domains of the estimable gentleman of whom it forms so appropriate a memorial. This seminary may be considered as coming in the place of the parochial or grammar-school, for which provision was made by a charter of James VI. in 1614.

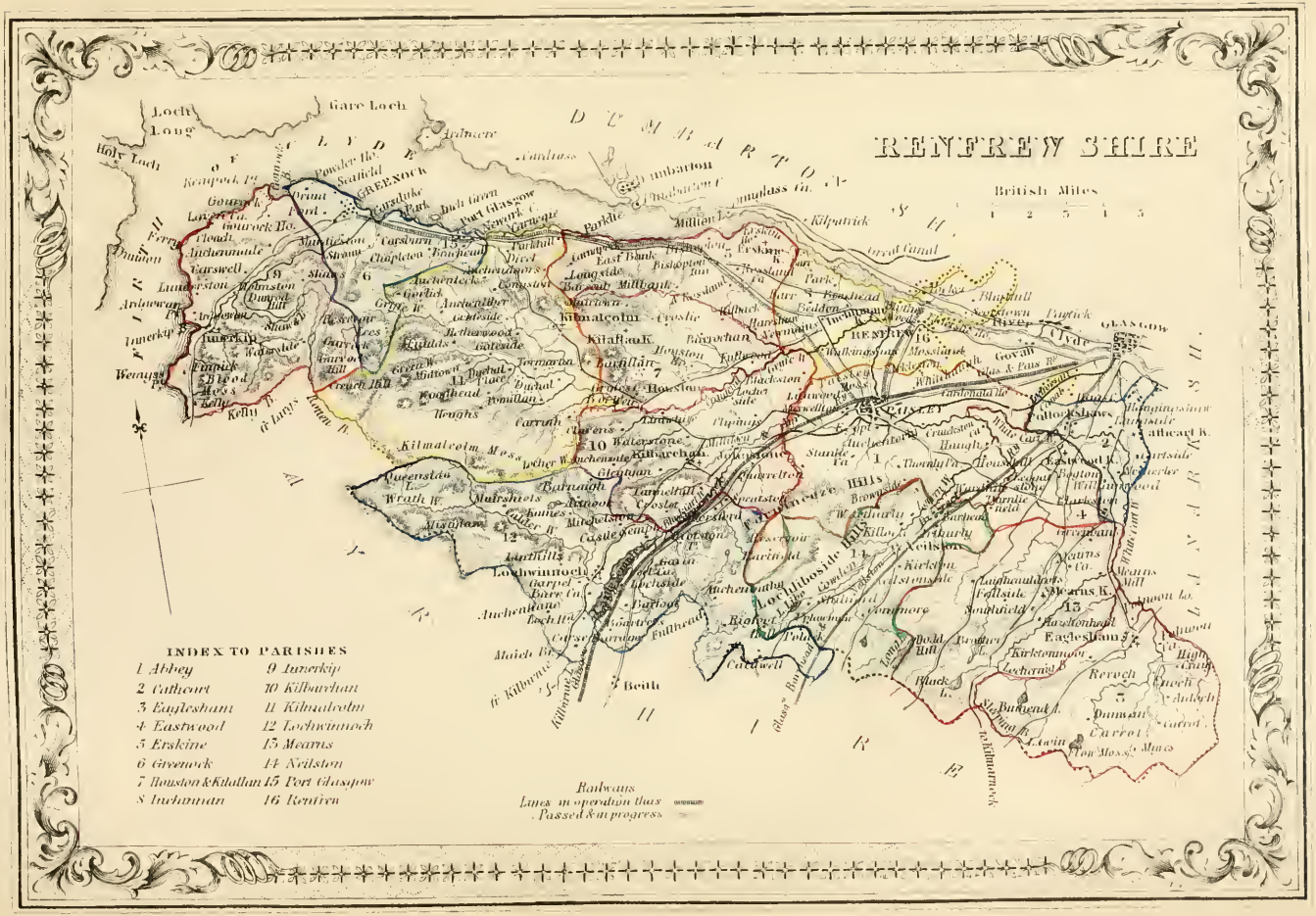
In the parish, as we have already intimated, there

* The derivation of this name from the ancient language of the country seems liable to little doubt. In the British, *Rhyn* means a point of land, and *Frew* or *Fraw*, a flow of water. These words are strikingly applicable to the site of the town of Renfrew, on a point of land between the rivers Clyde and Cart, which unite their waters about a mile below. The angular piece of ground formed by their junction, is called *Renfield*, affording an instance of the ancient and modern languages in combination. Vulgarly, the word is pronounced *Arenthrow*, and in conformity, in some measure, to this, we find Principal Baillie in his 'Letters,' written in the 17th century, spelling it *Earanthrow and Earanfrow*.

are some handsome mansions. Blythswood-house is finely situated upon the point of land where the united streams of the Carts and the Gryfe mingle their waters with those of the Clyde. The prospect here was pronounced by Pennant—"the most elegant and the softest of any in North Britain." The house is constructed of the finest white freestone,—the east front presenting a portico of four columns in the Ionic order. It was built, in 1821, by the above-mentioned Archibald Campbell, Esq., who died in 1838, and was succeeded by his relative, Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Mains, who now holds the name and title of 'Campbell of Blythswood.' The original name of this property was Renfield, —and it had an old house upon it so called. When the present mansion was built, it received the name of Blythswood, in honour of a small but now very valuable estate belonging to the family, on which a great part of the north-western portion of Glasgow is built.—At the confluence of the Black Cart and the Gryfe are the house and lands of Walkinshaw, long the seat of an ancient family of that name, but now belonging to William Maxwell Alexander, Esq., and others. The house is modern, and stands among full-grown wood.—Jordanhill, the seat of James Smith, Esq., F. R. S., occupies an eminence on the north of the Clyde, about a mile from the river, and commands an extensive and agreeable prospect. It was built about the year 1782, but has since been much improved. The estate of Jordanhill anciently belonged to the Crawfords, one of whom was that Captain Thomas Crawford who surprised, and took by escalade, the castle of Dumbarton, in the year 1571.—Near the river, on the same side, is Scotston, an ancient inheritance of a branch of the Montgomeries, which, after being held by several families, was purchased in the 18th century by Richard and Alexander Oswald, merchants in Glasgow. It now belongs to Miss Oswald. The house is modern. —Elderslie-house, the seat of Mr. Speirs, has been noticed under the article ELDERSLIE.

This parish is distinguished for its connexion with the illustrious house of Stewart. The lands of Renfrew are the first-mentioned of the estates specified in the charter granted by King Malcolm IV. in 1157, in favour of Walter, the founder of that family, whereby he confirmed a grant which had been made by King David, who reigned from 1124 to 1153. The office of high steward of Scotland was also conferred on Walter and his successors, who from thence took the surname of Stewart, often, but incorrectly, spelt Stuart. At Renfrew they had their earliest and usual residence; and from this corner of the land, therefore, there issued a race which successively ascended the thrones of Scotland and England. Their mansion stood on a slightly elevated piece of ground, on the west side of the road leading from the town to the ferry. It no longer exists, but the site is still called Castlehill. Within the recollection of many living, there was a deep fosse partially round the site, strengthened with stone on the inner side, and having a small rivulet passing through it. Part of the foundations having been lately dug up, several rings and a key were found. Adjacent are lands which still bear the names of 'The Orchard' and 'The King's Meadow;' also a small street, called 'The Dog-row,' meaning the place where the kennel was. This street we have seen mentioned as a boundary in a deed dated in the early part of the 15th century.—Somerled, Lord of the Isles, who had risen in rebellion against King Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain at Renfrew in 1164. The mount, with a stone on the top, noticed by Pennant (vol. iii. p. 151), as traditionally reported to be the memorial of Somerled's fall, and the place of his interment, no longer exists.—The lands of Knock—so called from the hill already mentioned—at one time belonged to the Knoxes of Ranfurly, from whom the Reformer was descended; and from this place the surname of Knox may be derived. Semple says (p. 30) that in 1782 there was dug up here a part of an urn, with some human bones, and that about 36 years previously, what was supposed to be a Roman urn was found at this place. In the New Statistical Account (p. 17) it is said that, in 1778, two urns, containing human ashes, and believed to be Roman, were dug up here; but this is probably Semple's account in a different form. The spot is little more than a mile from the site of the Roman station at Paisley. The lower edge of the hill is, to this day, called 'the Butts,'—most probably because it was a place for the practice of archery. But the Knock is chiefly remarkable on account of an accident which tradition tells befell Lady Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter the Steward, in the year 1316. It is said that the Princess, when far advanced in pregnancy, was thrown from her horse and killed at this place, but that the life of the child was saved, which child, long afterwards, ascended the throne as Robert II. Till the year 1779, there stood here an octagonal column, about 10 feet in height, inserted in a pedestal also eight-sided, and about 6 feet in diameter. It had neither inscription nor sculpture, but went by the name of 'Queen Bleary's Cross,' or 'Stane,' and, according to unvarying tradition, supported by Crawfurd (p. 61), was commemorative of the above unhappy accident.—Another occurrence, much more recent and better authenticated, is commemorated by a large stone which stands on the estate of Renfield or Blythswood, close to the high road leading from Renfrew to Inchinnan-bridge. At this spot the Earl of Argyle was wounded and taken prisoner after the failure of his ill-conducted enterprise in 1685 It consists of a fragment of rock, weighing probably a couple of tons, and contains some reddish veins, which (as the Earl leant upon it after being wounded) were long believed to be the stains of his blood.

RENFREW, a royal burgh, and the capital of Renfrewshire, is situated within half-a-mile of the south bank of the Clyde, nearly 3 miles north of Paisley, and 6 miles west of Glasgow. It is certainly the most ancient town in the county, being traceable as far back as the reign of David I. It was constituted a royal burgh by Robert III. in 1396. The town is very small, consisting only of a single street, about half-a-mile in length, with some lanes. At the cross, near the west end, stand the town-house and jail, with a spire and clock. North of this is an excellent gas-work, erected by the community in 1841. The town maintains an almost stationary state, and has a neat and comfortable look. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the weaving of silks and muslins; and there is a bleachfield, and a starch manufactory. The community have long enjoyed the exclusive privilege of fishing salmon in the Clyde, within certain extensive limits. In the 16th century, according to Bishop Lesley, they often had 60 boats so employed during the whole of the spring and summer (not 'all the year round," as his language has been erroneously translated). Crawfurd says that Renfrew had once a little foreign trade; but that when he wrote in 1710, the chief traffic was with Ireland. The burgh must of old have plumed itself on account of its occupation on the waters; for its arms represent a ship, with the motto, 'Deus gubernat navem.' At present there are no vessels belonging to Renfrew, except such as carry coals, manure, &c., on the river. The salmon-fishery is still prosecuted; but the fish have greatly decreased in quantity. A


RENFREW SHIRE
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5
INDEX TO PARISHES
1 Abbey
2 Cathcart
3 Eaglesham
4 Eastwood
5 Erskine
6 Greenock
7 Houston & Kilallan
8 Inchinnan
9 Innerkip
10 Kilbarchan
11 Kilmalcolm
12 Lochwinnoch
13 Mearns
14 Neilston
15 Port Glasgow
16 Renfrew
Railways
Lines in operation thus
Passed & in progress
DUMBARTON SH.
LANARK SH.
AYR SHIRE
Loch Long
Gare Loch
Holy Loch
Dumbarton
Kilpatrick
Great Canal
GREENOCK
Port Glasgow
Kilmalcolm
Kilmalcolm Moss
Kilbarchan
Johnstone
Lochwinnoch
Lochliboside Hills
Neilston
Eaglesham
Mearns K.
Eastwood K.
Pollockshaw
Cathcart K.
Govan
Clyde
GLASGOW
Renfrew
Paisley
Inchinnan
Kilallan K.
Houston
Erskine
Kilpatrick
Beith
Kilbarnock
Carrot
Rerwch
Dunwan
Carrot
Flow Moss
Mines

branch of the Clyde at one time ran close to the town, on the north; but the river deserted this channel in the 17th century, or perhaps more recently; and the town now communicates with the Clyde by a small canal, formed about the year 1785, partly in the old bed of the river. A commodious quay was built in 1835, at an expense of £800; and about 100 yards below it, is the terminus of a railway to Paisley, opened in 1837. No place, perhaps, in the west of Scotland, is so peculiarly healthy as Renfrew. Epidemical distempers are hardly ever known. For this, two reasons have been assigned. The one is, that the town stands upon a bed of sand of great depth, so that the rain is soon absorbed, and damps and fogs are hardly every felt. The other reason is the peculiar excellence of the water. The royalty of the burgh is very extensive. It stretches down the Clyde as far as the river Cart, in the direction of the Greenock road, as far as Inchinnan-bridge, about a mile from the cross, and in the direction of Paisley about a mile-and-a-half. The parliamentary boundary is much more limited, but appears to afford room for any probable extension of the town. There is a portion of ground within the parliamentary boundary, but excluded from the royalty, though entirely surrounded by it. This ground, which is now partly built upon, is that called the Orchard and Castlehill, which has been noticed in the account of the parish, as having formed the residence of the Stewarts. The property of the burgh, in reference to its size and population, is large and valuable. It consists of farms, pasture-lands, fishings in the Clyde, the ferry across that river, houses and gardens, canal and harbour dues, seats in the church, feu-duties, &c. The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, in 1833, reported that no valuation of this property had been made, but that the total annual revenue at that time was £1,448 12s. 7d. In 1841 it had increased to £1,683 7s. 9½d. Before the burgh reform act of 1833, the mode of election in Renfrew was one of pure self-nomination. The last provost under the old system, Mr. Robert King, was constantly re-elected, and filled the office for 24 years continuously. It must be acknowledged, however, that although tenacious of office, the worthy functionary bore his faculties meekly; and notwithstanding the extravagant tavern-bills, for which this petty burgh was long noted, his administration must, upon the whole, have been prudent and judicious,—for it appears by the Commissioners' Report, that, during the last 16 years of his sway, the debt due by the corporation was reduced to the extent of one-half. The council consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 ordinary members. The provost is *ex officio* a deputy-lieutenant of the county. The only incorporated trade is that of the tailors. Renfrew was formerly associated with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, in returning a member to parliament; —by the Reform act it is united with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Rutherglen. In 1841, the parliamentary constituency of Renfrew was 95, the municipal 88,—and the population, within the parliamentary boundaries, 2,013. The assessed value of real property within the burgh, in 1815, was £2,955. There are three fairs annually, chiefly for the sale of cattle. The magistrates hold a court weekly on Saturday, which is also the market-day. The meetings of quarter-sessions, commissioners of supply, and freeholders, are held at Renfrew as the county-town. This was also the seat of the sheriff-court till 1705, when it was transferred to Paisley.

RENFREWSHIRE, a small but important manufacturing and commercial county; bounded on the east and north-east by Lanarkshire; on the south by Ayrshire; on the west by the frith of Clyde, which separates it from Argyleshire; and on the north by the frith and river of Clyde, which separate it from Dumbartonshire, except 1,294 acres belonging to the parish of Renfrew, which lie on the opposite side of the river. The greatest length of the county from Drumduff, in the parish of Eaglesham, in a north-west direction to Cloch-point, in the parish of Innerkip, is 31½ miles; and its greatest breadth from Maich-bridge, near Kilbirnie-loch, to Erskine-house, in a north-east direction, is 13¾ miles. Its area is 241 square miles, or 154,240 acres, of which about 100,000 are cultivated, 20,000 uncultivated, and 34,240 unprofitable. In 1755 the population was only 26,645; in 1801 it had increased to 79,891; in 1821 it was 111,796; in 1831, 133,443; and, in 1841, 154,755, of whom 72,725 were males, and 82,030 were females. The rapid increase in the number of inhabitants is attributable to the extension of manufactures and commerce. The greater part are gathered round the towns of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. The increase in the 10 years preceding 1841, was 15·9 per cent. The inhabited houses, in 1841, were 24,626. The valued rent, in 1674, was £69,172 Scots; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, £265,534. The county returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 2,336.

In ancient times the greater part, if not the whole, of the district, which now forms the county of Renfrew, was denominated, from one of its rivers, Strathgryfe,—the valley of the Gryfe,—and was included in the shire of Lanark. It was the chief patrimony of the Stewards of Scotland, and, after the 12th century, was called the barony of Renfrew, from the burgh where the Stewards had their principal residence. In 1404, 33 years after their accession to the throne, King Robert III. granted to his son and heir, James, this barony and the other portions of his ancient patrimonial inheritance; since which time the eldest son of the reigning monarch has, besides his other titles, been styled Prince and Steward of Scotland, and Baron of Renfrew. When there is no heir-apparent, these titles are merged in the Crown. Crawfurd, in his History of this county, says (p. 10) that "the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanark, and erected into a distinct sheriffdom" by King Robert when he executed the grant in favour of his son; but the charter to which Crawfurd refers as proving this statement does not contain one word of a sheriff or sheriffdom of Renfrew, or any allusion to its establishment as a shire. The barony must, however, have been formed into a sheriffdom about that time, or soon after; for in a deed dated 12th August, 1414, there appears as a witness one 'Dominus Finlayus Buntyn,' who is styled 'Vicecomes de Renfrew,' sheriff of Renfrew [Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 772]; and about the middle of the same century the sheriffdom is recognised in several records.

In describing Renfrewshire, it is usual to separate it into three districts, which differ greatly in soil, surface, and mode of cultivation; namely, the hilly, the gently rising, and the flat. 1. The hilly or more elevated district is by far the most extensive, and, if properly cultivated, perhaps the most important of the three. It forms the south and west parts of the county, and comprehends the parishes of Mearns, Eaglesham, Kilmalcolm, Innerkip, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, the greatest part of Neilston and Lochwinnoch, with large portions of other parishes which are chiefly situated in the lower districts. The soil which generally pervades this district is a free light earth on a dry bottom of gravel on whinstone, or what is called rotten-rock. The grounds

are often barren, producing only ling or heath, and many parts are covered with deep moss. 2. The gently rising or middle district comprehends the parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood, with parts of the parishes of Paisley, Inchinnan, Erskine, Houstoun, Kilbarchan, and Renfrew. In no part of Britain, perhaps, has nature formed a more beautiful surface than in this district. Little hills, swelling in endless variety, interspersed with many-coloured copses, often watered at the bottom by winding rivulets, in different and changing forms, meet every turning of the eye. In a small compass there is a striking diversity of landscape. The hills do not rise in ridges, but are altogether separate, and present those alternate risings and falls which constitute so material a part of picturesque beauty. In this district the soil is a thin earth, sometimes on a gravel and sometimes on a till bottom. The land is nearly all arable, and there are many flat holms of small extent, the soil of which is of a loamy mellow nature and of great fertility. 3. The flat division, called, in the language of the country, 'the laigh-lands,' forms the last and smallest division. It consists chiefly of that beautiful level tract which is situated to the north of the town of Paisley, and comprehends the parish of Renfrew and parts of Inchinnan, Erskine, Houstoun, Kilbarchan, and Paisley. Here the soil is, generally, a deep rich loam of a dark brown colour, and seems to be a deposition of vegetable mould from the higher and less fertile parts of the county. In this district, especially along the banks of the Black Cart, moss prevails. The cultivated part of the county is in the centre, and on the north and north-east. The hilly parts on the west and south are chiefly devoted to pasture.—The railways, turnpike roads, and canals, which traverse the county, have been noticed under separate articles, and otherwise.

The principal rivers are the White Cart, the Black Cart, the Gryfe, the Levern, and the Calder, which have been separately described, as has the chief sheet of water, Castle-Semple-loch. The Clyde must also be regarded as connected with Renfrewshire, as it forms the boundary, to a great extent, and at once beautifies the district and affords facilities for commerce.

The south-eastern part of the county is included in the coal-district of the west of Scotland, and in this part coal has been long and extensively wrought. Limestone, freestone, and whinstone abound throughout the county. Ironstone is also found in profusion, and it has been partially wrought. The geology of the county has been well described by an intelligent inhabitant, William Montgomery, Esq. of Cloak, in a prize essay published in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for December, 1838 (No. 43), and by the Rev. William Patrick, in General Observations on Renfrewshire, contained in the New Statistical Account.

Since the period of the Union with England, Renfrewshire has become distinguished for the extent of its manufactures and commerce, as may be seen from our accounts of Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and other places within its bounds.

The number of parochial schools within the county, in 1834, was 19, and of schools not parochial 169. Between Lady-day and Michaelmas 1833, the greatest number of scholars attending the former were 925, and the latter 9,142; but when a due proportion is added for defective returns, the former number should be 1,102, and the latter 11,721.

RENTON, a large manufacturing village, in the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Leven, on the right bank of that pure and lovely stream, 2¼ miles north of Dumbarton, 1¼ south of Alexandria, 8½ east by south of Helensburgh, and 17 north-west by west of Glasgow. It was founded, in 1782, by Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill, and named in honour of her daughter-in-law, Miss Renton of Lammerton. Extensive calico printing and bleaching establishments have already urged its prosperity to the bulk of a small town; and, either directly or remotely, employ almost the whole of its population. The village has a United Secession meeting-house, regular missionary-station-work connected with the Establishment, several schools, a Bible and Missionary society, a respectably large subscription-library, and quite an undue number of public-houses. Population 1,900.

RENTON, a decayed village upon the Eye, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, which, judging from the extent of the foundations of its houses which, till lately, remained to impede the progress of the plough, must, at one period, have been of considerable size.—A little to the south-east of these ruins, upon the northern bank of the Eye, was situated the tower of Renton, which figured a good deal in the wars of the 15th and 16th centuries, but of which only the foundations can now be traced.

RENTON-INN, a stage on the western one of the Cockburnspath and Coldingham parts of the great coast-line of road between Edinburgh and Newcastle. It stands in the parish of Coldingham, 14 miles from Berwick, and 43 from Edinburgh.

RERRICK, or Rerwick, a parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Kelton; on the east by Buittle; on the south-east and south by the Solway frith; and on the west by Kirkcudbright and Kelton. It is, in a general view, triangular; and measured in straight lines, which fall more within than beyond the real boundary, it extends 7 miles along the north-east, 8¾ along the south-east, and 8¼ along the west. Its area is about 32 square miles. The surface is, in part, boldly hilly, and coarsely tumulated; and, in part, undulated or champaign. Bencairn, Forrest, Kendlum, and other bulky heights, fill the whole north angle, or between a fourth and a third of the entire area, and are clad in heath and altogether pastoral or waste. The grounds elsewhere have two lochlets and a number of mosses,—three of the latter comprehending respectively 30, 40, and 300 acres; but, with these exceptions, they are all arable, the plough maintaining dominion up to the summit of every swell and eminence. The soil, in most places, is naturally wet and spongy; but, having been well-drained and cultivated, it has become a good mould, and produces excellent crops. At the head of Auchencairn-bay is a flat expanse reaching about half-a-mile inland, which apparently was, at no very ancient date, a marsh overflown by the tide, but is now a scene of agricultural industry, and a seat of population,—disposed in fine fields, in the pleasure-grounds of a gentleman's mansion, and in the site of the village of Auchencairn. The bay of Auchencairn [which see] is one of the prettiest little inlets of the sea in Scotland. Along its edges is a little rising ground or bank, skirted with natural wood; at its entrance, exactly in the middle, rises the beautiful green, smooth island of Heston, 1¾ mile in circumference, towering high above the billows, and offering herbage to a flock of sheep and a brigade of rabbits; and, from its west side, near its north-west corner, Heston-bay goes off in form of a horn, measuring 1½ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, and overlooked by the mansions of Torr and Orchardton. These bays, with a streamlet, called Orchard-lane, flowing into the latter, form the whole of the boundary with Buittle. The coast, from Balcarry-point, at the entrance of Auchencairn-bay, to a creek, called Mullock-bay, at the western boundary, is 8¾ miles in

extent. In the shore-line it is bluff, bold, and broken, and has some strong dashes of romance; along the sea-board, it exhibits a charming variety of creeks, green fields, simple woods, and twisted vales; and, from numerous swells, or nearly all its higher surface, it commands a rich and far-extending prospect, both inland and especially toward the sea. The view inland embraces a large part of Galloway and a portion of Dumfries-shire, and is closed at the distance of about 50 miles, by Cairnsmoor, the hills of Carsphairn, and the noble dome of Queensberry. Seaward the frith, which is here 10 leagues broad, is seen to stretch away on the right till it is lost in the Irish sea, and on the left about 30 miles, in narrowing limits, dotted along the English coast with no fewer than five towns fringed along the margin with distinctly seen fields and hedges, and overhung on the Scottish side by the majestic Criffel, and on the English side by the gallery or receding ranges of the Cumberland mountains, terminating in the lofty Skiddaw. The heights have the effect of flinging a kind of shade upon the frith, or of aiding the distinctiveness of its objects, and enhancing the impression of its general beauty. From several parts of the parish a curve of about 90 miles from the point of St. Beev, round the Isle of Man to the point of Whitehorn, can be distinctly seen in one view; and, as most of the vantage-grounds which command this great and gorgeous marine prospect are high, and lift the eye away to the mouth of St. George's channel, and towards the north of Ireland, the vessels which dot it—and which are rarely fewer than from 60 to 80 in number—appear, in consequence of a well-known law of optics, as if they were elevated one above another, according to their distance, till the farthest seems as if dropping out of the clouds; so that, in certain states of the atmosphere, the beautifully zoned sea looks like an immense canvass hung down from heaven, and depicted with ships. Port-Mary [which see], Mullock-bay, and a creek in Auchencairn-bay, called Balcarry-bay, have all, by act of Parliament, been declared free ports; but they are mere landing-places, and witness very little traffic. Five or six streamlets rise among the uplands in the north, and flow divergently to the sea; the most noticeable being Kendlum and Abbey burns, which wash respectively the two villages of the parish, and are pleasing for their utility and their scenery. Excellent freestone abounds along the coast, and has been extensively quarried for exportation into a considerable circumjacent district. A rich iron-mine was worked for some time by an English company, and was abandoned on account only of the expense and inconvenience of exporting the produce.* The principal village is Auchencairn, with, in 1836, 325 inhabitants. See Auchencairn. The village of Dundrennan stands on the Abbey-burn, 5½ miles east-south-east of Kirkcudbright; and had, in 1836, a population of 199. Near it stands Dundrennan Abbey: which see. In various localities there are vestiges of two Druidical temples, and twelve British, Roman, and Saxon, or Danish camps; and on the summit of Bencairn, 1,200 feet above sea-level, is a cairn which has given name to the mountain, and appears to have been amassed by the laborious portage of its stones from the plain. The principal mansions, additional to those already named, are Dundrennan-house and Balcarry. The parish, though sufficiently veined with roads, is not traversed by any great turnpike lines. Population, in 1801, 1,166; in 1831, 1,635. Houses 262. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,986. —Rerrick is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £232 19s. 2d.; glebe £30. The parish-church was built about the end of the 17th century, and was altered and enlarged in 1743 and 1793, and received the addition of an aisle in 1828. Sittings 565. A Baptist meeting-house in Auchencairn was built in 1822, at the cost of £112, and has attached to it one of the parish school-rooms.—The parish was anciently called Dundrennan,—a name which means 'the hill of thorns,' and which was given by the parish to the abbey, not borrowed from the abbey by the parish. The original church stood on the east of 'the hill of thorns,' alluded to in its name, or by the side of the Abbey-burn; and, from 1142 till the Reformation, it belonged to the abbey. The church still remained in the reign of Charles I.; and, when it became ruinous, the abbey was used in its stead. On the abbey, in its turn, falling into disrepair, the present church was built on the lands of Rerrick, and thence derived for itself and the parish their modern name. A chapel anciently stood at an extinct village, to which it gave the appellation of Chapeltown. There are two parochial and two non-parochial schools; the former attended, in 1834, by 175 scholars, and the latter by 103. United salaries of the parish schoolmasters £51 6s. 6¾d., with £44 fees.

RESCOBIE, a parish a little south-east of the centre of Forfarshire. It consists of two connected sections, both of which are elongated, and stretch from east to west, but which are not strictly continuous, and jointly form a very irregular outline. Rescobie-loch—a sheet of water which stretches from west to east, measures 1¼ mile in length by ¼ of a mile in extreme breadth—forms, along with very small parts of Lunan-water at its ends, the line of connection between the two sections. The western section lies on the north side of the loch, and extends westward from its east end; and the eastern section lies on its south side, and extends eastward from its west end. The western section measures 5½ miles in length, and from ¾ of a mile to 1¾ mile in breadth; and is bounded on the north by Oathlaw and Aberlemno; on the east by Aberlemno; on the south by the loch and by Forfar; and on the west by Kirriemuir. The eastern section measures 4½ miles in length, and from ¾ of a mile to 1½ mile in breadth; and is bounded on the north by the loch and by Aberlemno and the northern section of Guthrie; on the east by Kirkden; on the south by Kirkden and Dunnichen; and on the west by Forfar. The superficial extent of the whole parish is about 12 square miles. The surface is much diversified, and nowhere lies lower than about 200 feet above sea-level. The hills of Turin and Pitscandlie, on the north side of Rescobie-loch, are about 600 feet in elevation above the level of the lake, and rise rapidly from their base. The face of the former is an impregnable wall of rock, similar to that of Salisbury-crags at Edinburgh; and its summit is crowned by the vestiges of an ancient

* Some small but beautiful rock-crystals, found in this district, are curiously described by the Old Statistical Reporter: —"On the march, in the northern corner of the parish," says he, "there is a small stream, which comes gurgling down from the mountains, in which are found a certain kind of little stones, of a very striking figure and quality, quite transparent, with a faint colour of purple, and so hard, that they will cut glass like a diamond. They grow on the rocks that overhang the rivulet in large clusters, about the size of pin heads, where they continue to vegetate—as may be collected from the different stages of their progress, evidently there to be seen—till they are near an inch long and three-eighths diameter; when dropping out of their sockets, they fall into the water, and mix with the gravel at the bottom of the rill. The end that sat in the socket, very much resembles that part of a tooth which sticks in the jaw; the other end of most of them is tapered: and—which is the great and inexplicable phenomenon—are cut into triangular, quadrangular, and various other figures, as neatly and distinctly, as if they had come through the hands of the best lapidary in the kingdom. How frequently these rocks bring to maturity, and cast off their singular fruit, whether in 50, 100, or 1,000 years, cannot be so much as guessed at."

stronghold, now called Kemp or Camp-castle, and consisting of various extensive contiguous buildings, with a circular citadel about 120 feet in diameter. Concerning this antiquity, remarks the dull but occasionally sarcastic Webster, "even tradition does not tell a lie." The most remarkable feature in the Turin-hill quarries is a stratum of conglomerate or pudding stone, 20 or 30 feet in thickness, overlaying the old red sandstone which forms the body of the hill. The latter affords perhaps the best building-stone in the county, and varies from a laminar to a conchoidal fracture, or, in the language of the quarriers here, from slate to liver rock. An abundant supply of rich shell marl from the lakes of the parish and its boundaries incited and secured success in georgical enterprise. Lemno-water circles 3¼ miles round the south, the west, and the north sides of the western section. Lunan-water, coming in from near its source, in Forfar, traces for a mile the western boundary of the eastern division; and debouching eastward, expands into Rescobie-loch, and afterwards traces for 2¼ miles the northern boundary-line, and, during its progress, expands into the Loch of Balgavies, a sheet of water 1¼ mile in circumference. The vallicular funnel between the ridgy hill of Dunnichen on the south, and the connected hills of Turin and Pitscanbie on the north, frequently occasions in the atmosphere a strong and purifying current, which carries off the humid exhalations from the lakes, and renders the air of the parish peculiarly salubrious. When the Old Statistical Account was written, some parishioners were upwards of 80 and 90, and one had just died at the advanced age of 104. The minerals, especially the sandstones of the two chief hills, appear to be richly workable, and so situated and amassed as to command the attention of taste. The hills, says the old statist, "contain inexhaustible stores of stone of various kinds, and of every dimension fit for use; and quarries are now working which are astonishing to look at, and afford ample subject of contemplation and amusement to the naturalist and the virtuoso. Gentlemen of this east would sometimes deign to come and see, if they knew what is to be seen. Besides the discoveries to be made in the bowels of these hills, the stupendous rocks that rise upon them, in proud contempt of human productions, may well be viewed as natural prodigies, and must strike with amazement the eye of the stranger." The principal mansion is Turin-house. The parish is traversed by the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and the turnpikes between Arbroath and Forfar, between Montrose and Forfar, and between Dundee and Aberdeen by way of Brechin. Population, in 1801, 870; in 1831, 808. Houses 164. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,277.—Rescobie is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend £213 19s. 3d.; glebe £13. Schoolmaster's salary £31, with £10 12s. 6d. fees, and £6 other emoluments. A chapel anciently stood a little east of the loch of Balgavies. In its burying-ground, which still remains, no grave seems to have been opened a second time, and the tomb-stones are so deposited that, while their inscriptions were legible, a family history might have been collected from them through a series of generations.

RESORT (Loch), a long narrow bay, on the west coast of Lewis and Harris, and forming over all its length the boundary between them in Long island. It penetrates about 7 or 8 miles into the country; but, 3 miles inward from its entrance, is only about a mile broad; and thence to its head it tapers gradually to a point.

RESTALRIG, a village in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. It stands on low ground in the midst of the plain which extends from the beach of Leith to the hills of the metropolis; and it is 1¼ mile east-north-east of the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, 1½ mile south-east of the centre of the town of Leith, and 1½ mile west-north-west of the Figgate-burn at Portobello. During the period of the papacy, it was the capital of the parish, and the site of the parish-church. When or whence it had its name and its parochial origin, is not known. At the demise of William the Lion, the district of Restalrig—or, as it was anciently called, Restalric—was possessed by a family who wore its name as their own. At the demise of Alexander III., it acknowledged John de Restalric as its baron, and had undoubtedly become a parish and a parsonage. In 1291, Adam of St. Edmund's was its parson, and had a writ to the sheriff of Edinburgh to deliver him his lands and rights; and, in 1296, in the church of Restalric, he swore fealty to Edward I. During the reign of Robert I. the barony passed by marriage into the possession of the Logans; and it continued to be their property till they became forfeited for their participation in Gowrie's conspiracy. In 1435, the patronage of the church was confirmed to Thomas Logan, by William, bishop of St. Andrews. At various dates, transactions—some of them of a very venial kind—were effected by the Logans which remotely enthralled the port of Leith to the domineering tyranny of Edinburgh: See Leith. A collegiate establishment was set up at Restalrig by James III., improved by James IV., and completed by James V.; but it seems not to have interfered with the parsonage, which remained entire till the Reformation. In 1560, the first General Assembly ordained that the church, on account apparently of its abounding with statues and images which were the insensate objects of brutalized religious worship, to be destroyed "as a monument of idolatry," and that the parishioners should in future adopt as their parish-church, St. Mary's chapel in Leith,—that which continues to the present day to be the South Leith parochial church. In 1609, the legal rights of the church and parish of Restalrig, with all their revenues and pertinents, were formally alienated from them by parliament, and conferred upon the chapel, then legally declared to be the parish-church of South Leith. Robert Logan of Restalrig, who, in 1600, was concerned in Gowrie's conspiracy, and who seems, about the year 1607, to have died a bankrupt, sold, in 1596, his estate of Nether Gogar to Andrew Logan of Coalfield,—in 1602, his lands of Fast-castle, to Archibald Douglas,—in 1604, his barony of Restalrig, to Lord Balmerino,—and in 1605, his lands of Quarrel-holes to some party whom our authorities do not name. The Lords Balmerino held the lands of Restalrig till their forfeiture in 1746; and during the whole period of their possession appropriated the vaults of the forsaken and dilapidated church as the burying-place of themselves and their immediate relations. Lady Balmerino, the wife of Arthur, the 6th and the attainted Lord, resided in the village during the years of her widowhood, and died there in 1765. The Earls of Moray succeeded the forfeited family in the possession of the lands; and they now claim the spacious vaulted aisle of the church as their sepulchre. The Episcopalians, whether those of the Scottish deposed church, or those in communion with the Church of England, have always, from the Revolution downward, had a peculiar attachment to Restalrig. They were for many years prohibited from performing the ritual of their funeral service in any of the burying-grounds of the city or immediate suburbs of Edinburgh, yet were allowed to use their freedom with that of Restalrig; and they, in consequence, adopted

it as their cemetery, and, in 1720, interred in it the body of Alexander Rose, the last legal or more than titular bishop of Edinburgh. In 1837, the eastern wall and part of the side-walls of the old church were still standing; and, at that date, the building was renovated, and reconverted into a place of worship.—The village consists of only a few houses, and has a decayed appearance. All around it are fruit and vegetable gardens, which send large supplies to the market of Edinburgh, and, in summer, attract numerous parties of the citizens in quest of strawberries and other fruits. On the west are meadows irrigated by putrescent water from the metropolis, and highly productive of crops of herbage. In the direction of the meadows, about a furlong from the church, on the side of an ancient road which probably communicated between the collegiate church of Restalrig and the abbey of Holyrood, is St. Margaret's well, a spring of the purest and softest water, the source apparently of supply to the ancient ecclesiastics of the village, and now spanned by an arch, which seems a solitary remnant of some old and handsome edifice. Opposite the west end of the church, and forming the lower walls of a plain modern house, is part of the ancient castle of the barons of Restalrig.

RESTENET, an interesting but very altered locality, 1¾ mile north of the town, and on the northern frontier of the parish of Forfar, Forfarshire. A sheet of water which formed the parochial boundary-line, bore the name of Loch-Restenet; and, in the latter part of last century, was, at great expense, drained for sake of obtaining a rich supply of shell-marl in its bed. The draining of it was thought by many a hazardously bold enterprise; but it afforded speedy indemnification by its conquest of a tract of rich land, and, in addition, led to a long-continued and handsome revenue in the produce of marl.—On a picturesque eminence, once a peninsula projecting from a very narrow isthmus into the lake, stand the walls and spire of an ancient church, the ruinous memorials of an attached priory. The monks of Jedburgh selected the peninsula in this lake as a suitable retreat for a detachment of their body, and a desirable place of safety for their records and more valuable effects. The priory was thus instituted that it might "protect their affairs," and was aptly called, in Latin phrase, "*Res tenet.*" The buildings appear to have been wholly surrounded with water, and to have been accessible only by a drawbridge. The church is said to have been the place of worship for the townsmen and parishioners of Forfar before they were in a condition to build a church for themselves; and in all presentations and other legal documents, it still intrudes its name in company with that of the town to make "Forfar-Restenet" the legal name of the parish. The area of the church is now used as the burying-places of the families of Dempster of Dunnichen* and Hunter of Burnside.

RESTON, an agricultural village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. It stands a little south of the great east road between Edinburgh and Newcastle, 3¼ miles west of Ayton, and the same distance south-west of Coldingham. Population 230.

RHINNS, Rhyns, or Rinns, of GALLOWAY, a large, double elongated peninsula, lying west of Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay in Wigtonshire. It stretches north-north-west and south-south-east; and contains at its south end the most southerly land in Scotland. Its name, whether in British or in Gaelic, 'Rhinns' or 'Rinns,' signifies points or promontories, and appropriately designates its figure and appearance. An isthmus of about 6½ miles connects it with the rest of Galloway; and is throughout low, and replete with evidence of having been under marine water. The Rhinns must thus, though probably at a very remote period, have formed an island. They stretch away respectively 9 miles north and 14 miles south of the isthmus; they vary in breadth from 2 to nearly 6 miles,—the northern one being the broader; and they comprehend an area of about 116 square miles. The parishes included in the Rhinns are Kirkmaiden, Stoneykirk, Portpatrick, Leswalt, Kirkcolm, and a small part of Inch. The district was called by Ptolemy and the ancient geographers Chersonesum Novantum.

RHOE (Little), an islet in the vicinity of Mickle Rhoe, and separated from the mainland by a sound about a mile broad. Population, in 1837, 12.

RHOE (Mickle), an island belonging to the parochial district of Delting, in Shetland. It lies near the head of St. Magnus-bay, on the west coast of the mainland, and is separated from a peninsular part of the mainland only by a very narrow sound which is dry at low-water. Its extent is probably about 2½ by 2 miles. A century ago it was wholly waste or pastoral; and even yet it consists, to a large extent, of heath clad and rugged land, fit only for grazing and sheep-walk. Population, in 1837, 210.

RHONHOUSE, or Ronhouse, a small village in the parish of Kelton, Kirkcudbrightshire; 1½ mile south-west of Castle-Douglas. It owed its origin to the great fairs or cattle-markets of Kelton-hill, and since these have been transferred to Castle-Douglas it has lost its importance.

RHYND, or Rynd, a parish at the eastern extremity of Strathearn, Perthshire; bounded on the north and north-east by the Tay, which divides it from Kinnoul and Kinfauns; on the east by the incipient estuary of the Tay; on the south by the Earn, which divides it from Abernethy; on the south-west by Dumbarney; and on the west by Perth. A belt of about 3 miles in length, and from 6 to 12 furlongs in breadth, lies along the Tay in the form of the small segment of a circle, the convexity resting on the river. From the south end of this belt project two slender peninsulæ, called the East and the West Rhynd, each about a mile long, the former eastward between the Tay and the Earn at their confluence, and the latter south-south-eastward into a sweeping fold of the Earn. The eastern one of these peninsulæ is, at its isthmus, the site of the parish-church, and, in consequence, has won the parish its name—*Rhynd*, or more properly, *Rhinn* or *Rinn*, signifying, in the Celtic language, 'a point or promontory.' Of three islets in the Tay which belong to the parish, two have recently been so ingeniously connected with the mainland that considerable pendicles of very valuable land have been won from the waters, while, as a collateral though incidental advantage to the town of Perth and the whole country around it, the navigable channel of the river has been materially deepened. The parochial area, in common with the operations at the islets, is still undergoing enlargements; and, at present, may be stated as amounting to 1,900 acres. The scenery of the parish comports well with its being part of the gorgeous environs of Perth. The climate is remarkably healthy, and has long been noted for its salubriousness; instances of great longevity being numerous, and the citizens of Perth

* This family became extinct by the death of George Dempster, Esq. of Dunnichen, many years Member of Parliament for the Forfar district of boroughs. His attention to the progress of the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of Scotland were unremitting. His individual enterprise is shown in the draining of the locality just described, and in the planning of the village of Letham. From an incidental remark of an East India captain, that he had seen fish brought to Canton enclosed in snow, he first suggested the practicability of carrying salmon fresh to the London market by packing with ice, which is now universally adopted by the Scots fishers.

having in large numbers flocked to it during the desolation of their city, in old times, by the plague.—Elcho-castle, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, stands on the Tay, due north-east of Moncrieff-hill, and 4 miles below Perth. Though in a ruinous condition, it is still entire, and was recently re-roofed. It is of considerable extent, strong and thick in its walls, very hard and durable in its materials, and must anciently have been a place of note. The battlement which crowns it, and which is accessible by several well-preserved winding stairs, commands splendid prospects along the river.—The ruins of a nunnery remain at Orchardnook on the Tay, about a mile above Elcho-castle. The establishment is said to have been founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk, and to have been a dependency of the monastery of Dunfermline. The ruins are situated in the midst of a large orchard; and, along with vestiges in the grounds around them, indicate that the original buildings were pretty extensive.—The landowners are the Earl of Wemyss and Mr. M'Gill of Kembach. The parish has only one-eyed or strictly parochial roads, yet enjoys ample facilities of communication, chiefly from its vicinity to Perth. Population, in 1801, 403; in 1831, 400. Houses 74. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,854.—Rhynd is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend £225 10s 3d.; glebe £17. Unappropriated teinds £451 19s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees.

RHYNIE AND ESSIE, an united parish in the district of Strathbogie, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Gartly; on the east by Kinnethmont; on the south by Kearn and Cabrach; and on the west by Cabrach. It is nearly a square 5 miles deep. The hill of NOTH [which see] is a commanding feature in the parish. Other heights exist; but are of inconsiderable altitude. The general parochial surface lies about 400 feet above sea-level. The soil in the vale, or Strathbogie proper, is loamy; near the foot of the hills is stony and gravelly, yet very fertile; and, on some low grounds, now a clay and now moss. The Bogie circles round the south-east and east of the parish. The ruins of Lesmore-castle and of Essie-kirk occur near the west base of Noth. The hamlet or kirktown of Rhynie stands on the Bogie, 8 miles south by west of Huntly. Population of the parish, in 1801, 676; in 1831, 1,018. Houses 197. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,502.—This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Fife. Stipend £158 7s.; glebe not stated. Schoolmaster's salary £24 7s. 8½d., and eight bolls of meal, with fees. There are two private schools. Though the two parishes were united at a remote period, the church of Essie continued in use till the middle of last century.

RICCARTON, a hamlet, a hilly ridge, and a streamlet, in the parish of Linlithgow,—the first 2 miles south-east of the burgh, and the others in the hamlet's vicinity.

RICCARTON, a parish near the middle of the northern verge of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, which divides it from Kilmarnock in Cunningham; on the east by Galston; on the south by Craigie and Symington; and on the west by Dundonald. Its length, from east to west, is 6 miles; and its mean breadth is 2 miles. Excepting a moss of about 250 acres, the lands are all arable and well-enclosed; and, in general, are carpeted with a deep clay soil. Limestone abounds; and coal is extensively mined for exportation. Cesnock-water drains the eastern district, partly along the boundary and partly in the interior; and, as well as the Irvine, affords good trouting. The only antiquity is a moat, the seat of the judicial executive in feudal times, situated in the immediate vicinity of the village. The principal landowner is the Duke of Portland. The mansions are Caprington and Skerrington on the Irvine, and Bellfield a little east of the village. The parish is traversed by three roads which diverge southward from Kilmarnock, and enjoys all the facilities of communication afforded by its suburban relation to that town. The name of the parish, in its original or uncorrupted state, was Richardstown, or Ricardston, and seems to have been derived from a Richard Wallace, whom tradition declares to have been the uncle of the celebrated Sir William, the patriot, but who probably lived too early to claim the distinguished honour. In the 13th and 14th centuries the lands of Ricardston belonged to a family of the name of Wallace, or, as the word was anciently written, Waleys. During the reign of Alexander II., and under the second Walter the Steward, Richard Waleys held considerable estates in other parts of Kyle-Stewart, and appears to have been one of the most considerable of the Steward's vassals; and he, very probably, was the ancestor of the Ricardston Wallaces, the first of their property, and the person from whom it derived its manorial and parochial designation. Sir Ronald Crawford, the maternal uncle of Sir William Wallace, had, in this parish, a residence to which his illustrious nephew often resorted, and whence he sallied to perform many of the exploits which fame assigns him in the tales of tradition. The residence is said to have been a tower on the site of the farm-house of Yardsides, immediately west of the village; but it has entirely disappeared, and has left, even in its vicinity, very doubtful memorials. A very rumous and very humble edifice at the west end of a little row of cottages beside the farm-house is pointed out as the barn which belonged to the tower; and, respectively in the garden and at the entrance to the farm-yard are a pear-tree which Wallace is said to have personally planted, and a very old tree perforated with an iron staple to which he fastened his horse when he visited the tower.—The village of Riccarton is strictly a suburb of Kilmarnock; and, though nominally a mile from it, or really a mile from the centre of the burgh, is almost uninterruptedly connected with it by a long street, and is included within its parliamentary boundaries; see KILMARNOCK. Its site is a rising ground or swell immediately overlooking the Irvine. It is a place of antiquated appearance; and, since the date of Kilmarnock becoming a seat of manufacture, it has been inhabited chiefly by weavers of woollen fabrics. Its history, as to employment and prosperity, is very nearly a duplicate of that of Kilmarnock, or rather is a subordinate and dependent chapter of the same narrative. In 1638, the village was made a burgh-of-barony. The church of Riccarton crowns the moat at the end of the village; and as it is a modern edifice, and has a fine spire, it contributes a conspicuous and pleasing feature to an extensive field of circumjacent landscape. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,364; in 1831, 2,499. Houses 356. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,178.—Riccarton is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Cunninghame of Caprington. Stipend £241 3s. 9d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £857 15s. 3d. In 1834, the parochial school was attended by 109 scholars; and two non-parochial schools by 160. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £50 fees.—Riccarton was anciently a chapelry, subordinate to the parish-church of Dundonald; and it followed the fortunes of that church in annexation, from 1229 till 1238, to the short-lived convent of Dalmulin, and in subsequent annexation to the mon-

astery of Paisley. At some period of the Paisley monks' possession, it was made a parish-church, and treated by them as a vicarage. After the Reformation, it was incorporated with Craigie; but, in 1618, it was disunited from that parish, and honoured with independence.

RIDDELL. See Lilliesleaf.

RIGG-BAY, a small bay in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. It measures 4 furlongs across at the entrance, and 3 thence to the head. Its situation is in the immediate vicinity of Galloway-house, and a mile south of Garlieston. Its depth of water is from 20 to 30 feet; and its shore is flat and sandy.

RINGLY-HALL. See Maxton.

RINK FAIRS (The). These fairs are very important—are held on the estate of Edgerston, 7 miles from Jedburgh, and 15 from Kelso and Hawick. The first fair is held on the 12th of July for Cheviots and wool; the second sheep fair is held on the day before Pennymoor October tryst.

ROAG (Loch), a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the west coast of the island of Lewis. The extreme length to which it intrudes upon the land is about 11 or 12 miles. Over 6½ miles from its entrance it has a breadth of from 6 to 8 miles; but it is sectioned lengthwise, by a series of islands, into two main channels, called Loch-Roag proper, and Loch-Bernera. Its further penetrations into the land consist of four quite separate and widely detached narrow bays, two of which bear the names respectively of Little Loch-Roag, and Loch-Carloway. So many islands and islets occur in all parts of the inlet, that 38 or 39 are of consequence enough to figure in a map of half-an-inch to a mile; while the largest, called Great Bernera, itself has a length of about 6 miles. The entire loch is hollowed into bays, and interrupted by passages of such variety and intricacy, as to demand no ordinary degree of attention and skill for its navigation. The entrance of Loch-Roag proper, too, is so obscure, that it might escape the observation of a boat's crew passing within a hundred yards' distance. All the land of the islands, and of the immediate coasts, are either low and tame, or terminate in such cliffs of gneiss as have little elevation, much ruggedness, and no beauty.

ROAN or Rohn (Loch), a small lake in the north of the parish of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire. It covers about 40 acres; is from 10 to 22 fathoms deep; and seldom freezes.

ROBERTON, a parish partly in Roxburghshire, and partly in Selkirkshire, lying on that district of their border which marches with Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Yarrow, by a detached part of Selkirk, and by Ashkirk; on the east by Wilton and Hawick; on the south-east by Hawick; on the south and south-west by Dumfries-shire; and on the west by Ettrick. Its length from north to south is about 13 miles; and its breadth is on the average between 4 and 5 miles. A water-shedding line of heights forms the boundary for 12 miles with Hawick and Dumfries-shire. The range is hooked, extending partly from north-west to south-east, and chiefly from south-west to north-east. Its sides, in some places, are steep and precipitous; but, in most, are accessible, and, in some, are of gentle ascent; and its summits are, in general, dome-shaped or flat. Three of its peaks, Craikmoor, Culm or Coom, and Criblaw of Craik, are the highest in the parish, yet do not rise more than 1,300 feet above sea-level. Two other hilly ranges, or rather chains of hills, extend north-eastward through the parish, and occupy much the larger part of its area. But they are lower, and of softer outline, than even the heights on the boundary; and are cleft by the ravines or cleuchs of numerous little streams opening into the central valleys. The district, though situated not far from the centre of the Southern Highlands, and walled in by one of the middle stretches of their water-sheds, is thus not strictly mountainous, and possesses both lowness of surface and softness of feature compared with either Ettrick on its one side, or Liddesdale on its other. Two vales which, to a certain extent, traverse it lengthwise, are narrow along the bottom, or are the merest glens; but they have gently sloping screens, and, except where beautified with wood, are in a state of cultivation. Borthwick-water, rising in several head-streams at the southern extremity of the parish, drains the longer and larger of the vales; runs 10 miles north-eastward, and 2 eastward; and divides the parish into two nearly equal parts. Ale-water, rising 3½ miles from the southern extremity, drains the other vale, and runs nearly parallel to the Borthwick, at a distance from it of from 1½ mile to 2¼ miles. Rankle-burn, rising in the south-west corner, begins, a little below its source, to trace, for 2½ miles, the boundary with Ettrick. The Borthwick and the Ale, augmented in their course by a great number of rivulets, abound with trouts of the best quality, and, in the spawning season, are visited by salmon. Hellmoor, Kingsmoor, Crooked, Windy, and Alemoor lochs, occur as expansions or remote sources of the Ale,—each of three of them 2 miles or upwards in circumference; and two or three lochlets occur, as sources or expansions of tributaries of the Borthwick. All abound in fine perch and pike, and one has an excellent red trout, much resembling that of Loch-Leven. Moodlaw-loch, situated at a considerable altitude, but of small extent, is remarkable only for belonging equally to the three counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfries. All the common kinds of game abound as much on the land as the finny tribes in the water, and combine with them to render the district an attractive one for the sportsman. Though heath stretches out in patches, and almost every farm has its particular moss, the lands of the parish may, in general, be viewed as an assemblage of green hills, pleasantly and richly pastoral. About 11 parts in 12 of the whole area are sheep-walk, or cattle-pasture, and maintain about 19,000 sheep, chiefly of the Cheviot breed, and a proportionate number of short-horned cattle, and of kyloes. Between 500 and 600 acres are under plantation. About 2,000 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The chief antiquity is the old mansion-house of Harden: which see. There are six or seven camps, some British and some Roman; but all absurdly called, in the district, Picts' works. The only good road leads from Hawick, 3 miles distant from the nearest boundary, up the vale of the Borthwick, toward Eskdalemuir; but a branch-road goes westward, to pass down Rankle-burn to the vale of the Ettrick. Population, in 1801, 618; in 1831, 730. Houses 121. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,214 —Roberton is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £205 12s. 9d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £633 11s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £24 fees.—The ancient parish was called Borthwick; and its church stood at a place formerly named Kirk-Borthwick, but now named Borthwick-brae. In 1682, there were annexed to it part of the suppressed parish of Hassendean, [which see,] a small detached portion of the distant parish of Selkirk, and some specific sections of the adjoining parishes of Hawick and Wilton; and, in 1695, a church for the united districts, the same edifice which continues to be in use, was built at Roberton, 1½ mile north-east of Kirk-Borthwick, and imposed the name of its site upon the extended parish. A chapel an-

ciently stood on the right bank of the Borthwick, in the Hassendean district, and belonged, like its parent church, to the monks of Melrose, and was served by a chaplain from their establishment.

ROBROYSTONE. See CADDER.

ROGART, a parish in Sutherlandshire, bounded on the north by Farr; on the north-east and east by Clyne; on the south-east by Golspie; on the south by Dornoch and Criech and on the west by Lairg. Its extreme length from north to south is 17 miles; its breadth, for 6½ miles from the north, is uniformly about 3 miles, and thence gradually expands to an extreme of 9 miles; and its superficial extent is about 63,000 acres. The river Brora, rising in the extreme north, comes 13 miles south-south-eastward down the interior, and then debouches to the east, and passes into Clyne; and the river Fleet, issuing from a lake considerably south-west of the centre of the parish, runs 5½ miles south-south-eastward into Dornoch. The vales of these streams—called from them Strathbrora and Strathfleet, and extending parallel to each other in direction—occupy, with their hill-screens, the greater part of the parochial area. Both straths vary in breadth from a few yards to ¾ of a mile, and are occasionally abrupt, but, for the most part, gentle and sloping in their screens, contracting at long intervals into ravines and bold passes, but more generally expanding into prolonged haughs and hanging plains. Strathbrora is overlooked by heights of from 800 to nearly 1,000, and Strathfleet by heights of from 500 to 700 feet above sea-level; and in its upper part, the former is more frequently contracted, and becomes at times a mere rocky chasm. Very few contiguous acres in the straths are not either patched with brushwood growing from old stocks of trees, or intersected by very rapid and destructive burns, coursing down the hills to the central streams. A band of country, 8½ miles long, and 3 broad, which lies between the straths, is an irregular and dreary grouping of low rocky hills, flat heathy moors, small lakes, morassy meadows, and cold bleak ruts of moorland burns. Some wretched vestiges of very considerable birch woods are to be seen in different parts; and a pitiful pendicle of the stunted coppice has been enclosed, and turned partly into plantation. Several lochlets are celebrated for the size and quality of their trouts; and two of them bear the name of the Lake of Blessing. The moors abound in black game, moorfowl, and the mountain hare; and they are occasionally scoured by the red mountain deer, and always trodden by a few roes. The chief rock is a large-grained and very micaceous gneiss, easily worked by the chisel, and well-adapted to the masonry of fences and cottages. Almost every sub-district exhibits traces of encampments, tumuli, and Pictish or Scandinavian buildings. The parish has a cross-road between the south-east ends of its two straths, and is traversed up Strathfleet by the road from Golspie to Tongue. Population, in 1801, 2,022; in 1831, 1,805. Houses 386. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,040.—Rogart is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duchess-Countess of Sutherland. Stipend £155 14s.; glebe £9 10s. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 92 scholars, and three other schools by 228. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £36 7s. 1¾d.. with £18 fees, and £6 other emoluments.

ROLLOX (St.) See GLASGOW.

ROMAN ROADS.—The Romans have left many remarkable monuments of their power and greatness, of which the most prominent are their highways, which, commencing at the gates of Rome itself, traversed the whole extent of their mighty empire. These highways, by facilitating the communication between the capital and the most distant provinces, were of the utmost importance, in many respects, to the maintenance of the Roman authority in places remote from the seat of government.—The whole of Britain was intersected by these roads; and one of them may be traced into the very interior of Vespasiana, where it afforded a passage to the Roman armies, kept up the communication between the stations, and thereby checked the Caledonian clans.

This road issued from the wall of Antoninus, and passed through CAMELON, [which see,] the Roman port on the Carron, and pushing straight forward, according to the Roman custom, across the Carron, it pursued its course by Torwood-house, Pleanmuir, Bannockburn, St. Ninian's, and by the west side of the Castlehill of Stirling, to the Forth, on the south side of which, near Kildean, there are traces of its remains. It here passed the Forth, and stretched forward to Alauna, which was situated on the river Allan, about a mile above its confluence with the Forth, and which, as it is 12 miles from the opening in the Roman wall, agrees with the distance in the Iter. From thence the road went along Strathallan, and at the end of 10 miles came to the Lindum of Richard's Itinerary, the well-known station at ARDOCH: which see. The road, after passing on the east side of Ardoch, ascends the moor of Orchil to the post at Kemp's-castle, which it passes within a few yards on the east. The road from Kemp's-hill descends the moor to the station of Hierna, at Strageth, from which it immediately crosses the river Earn. After the passage of the Earn, the road turns to the right, and passes on the north side of Innerpeffray, in an easterly direction, and proceeds nearly in a straight line across the moor of Gask, and, continuing its course through the plantations of Gask, it passes the Roman camp on the right. At the distance of 2 miles farther on, where the plantations of Gask terminate, this great road passes another small post on the left. From this position the road proceeded forward in a north-east direction to the station at Orrea, which is situated on the west bank of the Tay, at the present confluence of the Almond with that noble river. Having crossed the Tay, by means of the wooden-bridge, the Roman road proceeded up the east side of the river, and passed through the centre of the camp at Grassy-walls. From this position the remains of the road are distinctly visible for a mile up to Gellyhead, on the west of which it passed, and went on by Innerbuist, to Nether-Collin, where it again becomes apparent, and continues distinct to the eye for 2½ miles, passing on to Drichmuir and Byres. From thence, the road stretched forward in a north-east direction, passing between Blairhead and Gilwell to Woodhead; and thence pushing on by Newbigging and Gallowhill on the right, it descends Leyston-moor; and passing that village, it proceeds forward to the Roman camp at Cupar-Angus, about 11½ miles from Orrea. From Cupar the road took a north-east direction towards Reedie, in the parish of Airly. On the south of this hamlet the vestiges of the road again appear, and for more than half-a-mile the ancient road forms the modern way. The Roman road now points towards Kirriemuir, by which it appears to have passed in its course to the Roman camp at Battledikes. After traversing this camp, the road continued its course in an east-north-east direction for several miles along the valley on the south side of the river South Esk, which it probably passed near the site of Black-mill, below Esk-mount. From this passage it went across the moor of Brechin, where vestiges of it appear pointing to Keithock; and at this place there are the remains of a Roman camp which are now known by he name of Wardikes. Beyond this camp on the

north, the Roman road has been seldom or never seen. In the popular tradition, this road is called the Lang Causeway, and is supposed to have extended northward through Perthshire and Forfarshire, and even through Kincardineshire to Stonehaven. About 2 miles north-east from the Roman station at Fordun, and between it and the well-known camp at Urie, there are the traces, as it crosses a small hill, of an artificial road, popularly called the Picts' road.

As the Romans had other stations in the north besides those noticed, they did not always in returning to the south follow the course of the Iter just described. They had another Iter, the first station of which from the Burgh-head was the Varis of Richard, now Forres, a distance of 8 statute miles. From Forres the Iter proceeds to the Spey at Cromdale, a distance of 19 statute miles. Proceeding southward, along Strathaven by Loch-Bulg, to the junction of the Dee and Cluny, the Roman troops arrived at the commodious ford in that vicinity, a distance of 28 statute miles from the Spey. Richard does not mention the names of the two next stations, the first of which is supposed to have been at the height which separates the waters that flow in opposite directions to the Dee and the Tay, and which consequently divides Aberdeenshire from Perthshire; and the next, it is conjectured, was at the confluence of the Shee with the Lornty-water, the Iter taking its course along Glen-beg and Glen-shee. The whole extent of this route amounts to nearly 40 statute miles. A variety of circumstances indicate the middle station to have been at Inchtuthel, which still exhibits a remarkable camp of Roman construction, on a height that forms the northern bank of the Tay. From the last-mentioned station to Orrea the distance is 9 itinerary miles, and the real and corresponding distance from Inchtuthel along the banks of the Tay to ancient Bertha is about 10 miles. At this central station—which has always been a military position of great importance—the Iter joined the one already described, and proceeded southward by the former route to the wall of Antoninus.

It would appear that there are traces of Roman roads even farther north. Between the rivers Don and Urie, in Aberdeenshire, on the eastern side of Bennachee, there exists an ancient road known in the country by the name of the Maiden Causeway, a name by which some of the Roman roads in the north of England are distinguished. This proceeds from Bennachee, whereon there was a hill-fort, more than the distance of a mile into the woods of Pitodrie, when it disappears: it is paved with stones, and is about 14 feet wide. Still farther north, in the track of the Iter, as it crosses between the two stations of Varis and Tuessis, from Forres to the ford of Cromdale on the Spey, there has been long known a road of very ancient construction, leading along the course of the Iter for several miles through the hills, and pointing to Cromdale, where the Romans must have forded the Spey. Various traces of very ancient roads are still to be seen along the track of the Iter, between the distant station of Tuessis and Tamea, by Corgarf and through Braemar: the tradition of the people in Strathdee and Braemar, supports the idea that there are remains of Roman roads which traverse the country between the Don and the Dee. Certain it is, that there are obvious traces of ancient roads which cross the wild districts between Strathdon and Strathdee, though it is impossible to ascertain where or by whom such ancient roads were constructed, in such directions, throughout such a country.

RONA, a small inhabited island of the northern ocean, situated "far amid the melancholy main," and possessing the repute of being the most north-westerly land in Europe. According to the common tables, it is situated in north latitude 58° 55′, and in longitude 5° 51′ west of Greenwich; but, according to an observation taken by Dr. Macculloch from its surface, it lies about 13 miles farther north, or in latitude 59° 10′. Its distance north-west of the Butt of Lewis is thus about 16 leagues. The island has been the subject of various fanciful descriptions; and, to the inhabitants of continental Britain, it possesses associations but a degree less romantic than those of the island retreat of Robinson Crusoe. In its true features, it is known to few except mariners who navigate the North sea, and the islanders of the Barvas, part of Lewis, with which it is politically and parochially connected. Such of the western and northern islanders as are acquainted with it regard it as the Thule of their own hyperborean regions, and as placed "far from the sun and summer gale," and beyond the limits of the habitable world; and they to a man who has visited it, award a degree of distinction scarcely less than if he had explored the sources of the Nile or the Niger. Dr. Macculloch made it the object of one of his Hebridean voyages; and has given us, in his Work on the Western Islands, a very interesting description of it.

RONA, an island of the Skye Hebridean group. It lies about a mile north of Raasay; 6 miles west of Applecross in Ross-shire; and from 5½ to 8½ miles east of Kilmuir and Snizort in Skye. It measures about 5 miles in length, and less than one in breadth; and forms a ridge extending nearly due northward on a line with Raasay. Its greatest elevation does not seem to exceed 500 feet. Its surface is prevailingly tame and cheerless; and is separated by deep irregular valleys into a series of rocky hills. It is appropriated chiefly to the rearing of black cattle; and, in proportion to its area, is among the most barren of the western uplands. To an ordinary observer, its aspect is quite repulsive; presenting no picturesque features, and but little verdure to chequer its grey and sterile surface, and hiding most of even its patches of brown mountain-pasture amid a profusion of dull and naked rocks. Nearly all its arable ground lies round a scattered village which is situated at the head of a bay, and contains most of the population. Of four small harbours which occur on the west side, one, called Archasig-hirm, has a double entrance, and offers a convenient refuge for coasting vessels; but, except to the natives and the neighbouring islanders, it is very little known. The island belongs ecclesiastically to Portree: which see.

RONA, an island in the Outer Hebrides, ecclesiastically belonging to the parish of North Uist. It lies less than a mile south of the south-west point of the island of North Uist, and about 2½ miles east of Benbecula. Its length is about 2 miles, and its breadth about 1½. It rises 600 feet above sea-level, presents a rocky aspect in its higher grounds, and exhibits a broken surface down its eastern declivity. It is much indented by the sea, and possesses a belt of low productive land around its coast. The island was at one time regarded as of little or no value; but it has been improved by culture, and is now considered one of the best grazing-grounds in the parish of North Uist.

RONA'S HILL. See Northmaven.

RONALDSHAY (North), one of the Orkney islands, and the most northerly of the group. It lies 2½ miles north of Taftness in Sanday; and 15 miles east-north-east of the nearest part of Papa Westray. Its length from north to south is 3½ miles; its mean breadth is a little upwards of one mile; and its superficial extent is about 4 square miles. The sound which divides it from Sanday is very dangerous in navigation. The shores of the

island are flat and rocky; and they afford a large quantity of sea-weed for the manufacture of kelp. The surface of the interior is low and flat; and possesses a sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, and generally very fertile. At its north end are found some coarse slates. Of several ancient tumuli, one was opened not many years ago, and disclosed a small building externally circular, but internally square, and containing a human skeleton in an upright posture. The island is the property of Mr. Traill of Woodwick; and is believed to retain Scandinavian usages, or at least a primitive condition of social manners, more than any other part of Orkney. A beacon-post, built by the Northern Lighthouse board, and consisting of a tall stone-tower, surmounted by a hollow ball of stone-work, 8 feet in diameter, rises from the point of the southern promontory. It stands in north latitude 59° 40′, and in longitude 2° 15′ west of London; and is distant 8 miles north-north-east, one-half east, by compass, from the revolving light on the start-point of Sanday. The population of the island, at the date of the Old Statistical Account, was 420, giving a much higher average for the surface than the aggregate of Britain, or 105 to a square mile. Population, in 1811, 384; in 1821, 420,—213 of whom were males; in 1831, 522. The island, in *quoad civilia* ecclesiastical distribution, belongs to the united parish of Cross and Burness; but, in 1831, it was disjoined, *quoad sacra*, and erected into a parliamentary parish. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120. A school, supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, was attended, in 1834, by 52 scholars.

RONALDSHAY (South), one of the Orkney islands, and, excepting Pentland Skerries, the most southerly of the group. It lies 6 miles north by east of Duncansby-head, and occupies the south-east corner of the Orcadian archipelago. It is washed on the north by the Ferry of Water-sound, about a mile broad, which divides it from Burray; on the east by the uninterrupted surges of the German main, on the south by the eastern entrance of the Pentland frith, which divides it from Caithness; and on the west by the northern expansion of that frith, or the entrance of Scalpa Flow, which divides it from Walls and Flota. Its length from north to south is 8 miles; its breadth, except at one point near the north end, where it suddenly but briefly expands to 5½ miles, is prevailingly about 2¼ miles; and its superficial extent is estimated at 18 square miles. Its surface is, on the whole, low and level; and aggregately presents a much richer and more generally cultivated appearance than perhaps any equal extent of Orcadian ground. Three head-lands present a bold, rocky front to the ocean, Barsick-head on the west, and Halero and Stores-heads on the east, each about 250 feet perpendicular above sea-level. Widewall-bay, on the west coast, has a good opening to the Pentland frith and to Stromness, and offers safe anchoring-ground to either small vessels or ships of 500 or 600 tons burden. St. Margaret's Hope, on the north coast, is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. The excellence of these harbours, combined with a great plenteousness of cod and other fish, in the furious currents which sweep along the shores of the island, has long given the inhabitants a pre-eminence of prosperity over the other Orcadians. A fishery at St. Margaret's Hope, which drew regular visits from London lobster smacks, and engaged the capital of different English companies, was, for many years, the only regular fishery in Orkney. South Ronaldshay is still the great station for the herring-fishing in the southern Orcadian islands; and the scene also of an extensive fishery for supplying London, by means of welled smacks of each about 70 tons burden, with live lobsters and cod.—A standing stone occurs at Sandwich, another near Stores, and another near the manse,—the last about 14 feet high, 2 feet broad, and 8 inches thick, but all unstoried by either document or tradition. Some remains of Picts' houses and of watch-towers occur in various places. A fortalice, situated on the peninsula of Hoxa, and called Hoxa How, is very ancient, and seems to have possessed considerable consequence. In south Ronaldshay, Olave of Norway offered the pagan Earl of Orkney and his followers the alternative of nominal Christianity or death, and thus pinned his creed upon the Orcadians with the point of his sword. The island, as long as popery continued, maintained the pre-eminence which it won by being the scene of such an exploit; and was the grand Orcadian roosting-place of all the raven fraternity of the missal and the cowl. Small as its area is, it still shows the ruins of no fewer than seven Romish chapels; and it claimed for its principal minister, or secular priest, the offices of dean of Orkney, and provost of the cathedral. At the head of St. Margaret's Hope is a village of the same name, the site of Allan's inn, the best establishment of its class at any of the southern Orcadian ferries. From this place a road leads southward, over the whole length of the island to Burwick, and is regularly traversed by the mail between Kirkwall and Caithness. The ferry from Burray to St. Margaret's Hope costs only twopence with the mail; and that from Burwick to Houna in Caithness, a distance of 12 miles, costs only one shilling. Though the Pentland frith is reckoned peculiarly dangerous at the part which is abreast of the island, only one post-boat on the ferry at the place has been lost during the last 100 years, and that one was run down. Population, in 1821, 1,949; in 1831, 2,265.

RONALDSHAY (South), and Barray, a parish in the south-east of Orkney. It consists of the two islands whence it has its name, of the inhabited islands of Swona, Hunda, and Pentland Skerries, and of the uninhabited island of Glimsholm. So scattered and irregular are its constituent parts, that its extent is not accurately known; but it lies within limits of about 16 or 17 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Three parishes are comprehended in the present parish, and are all believed to be original. South Ronaldshay, or St. Mary's parish, includes Swona, the Pentland Skerries, and the south end of South Ronaldshay; the North, or St. Peter's parish, includes the north end of South Ronaldshay; and Barray parish includes Barray, Hunda, and Glimsholm. Population, in 1801, 1,881; in 1831, 2,711, —of whom 2,265 were in South Ronaldshay, 357 in Barray, 89 in Swona and the Pentland Skerries, and 2 families in Hunda. Houses 423. Assessed property, in 1815, £225.—The united parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £202 1s. 3d., besides £7 8s. 10d. vicarage teinds; glebe £12 6s. 8d. There are two parish-churches, the one in St. Mary's, and the other in St. Peter's; the latter built in the 13th century; and both repaired in 1802. Sittings in St. Mary's 413; in St. Peter's 273. A church, which formerly existed in Barray, has been in ruins for about 40 years. An United Secession place of worship was built in the parish, in 1826, at a cost of £451. Sittings 342. Stipend £85, with £5 for communion expenses, fuel worth £3, and a house which cost £467 18s. In 1834, there were in the parish 1 parochial school, attended by 124 scholars, and 8 other schools attended by 232. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £26, with £15 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. One of the non-parochial schools is a well-endowed establishment on the

island of South Ronaldshay, erected and maintained from a munificent donation by Governor Thomson of the Hudson's Bay company.

ROOME. See CRAIL.

ROSE-FENWICK. See FENWICK.

ROSEHALL, a mission district in the counties of Sutherland, Ross, and Cromarty. It is composed of parts of the parishes of Criech and Kincardine; and was assigned its limits jointly by the presbytery of Dornoch and by the presbytery of Tain,—the former in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and the latter in the synod of Ross. The Kincardine portion measures 23 miles by 3 or 4; and is separated from the rest of the district by the Dornoch frith and the river Oickel. The greatest length of the whole district is 25 miles; its greatest breadth is 15 miles; and its superficial extent is 250 square miles. The missionary station was established at least 55 or 65 years ago; and is under the superintendence of a missionary on the royal bounty. The church was built, in 1808, by the late Lord Ashburton, at a cost of £500; and it was repaired about 7 years ago, and is the property of the present owner of the Rosehall estate. Sittings 260. Stipend £60. In 1835, the population of the Criech section was about 640; and of the Kincardine portion about 434. Rosehall-house is situated amidst beautiful grounds, extensive woods, and a fine landscape, near the confluence of Casslie-water with the river Oickel. See OICKEL.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing-village and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the coast of the Moray frith, 4 miles west of Fraserburgh, 16 east by north of Banff, and 19 north-north-west of Peterhead. The herring-fishery, beginning about the middle of July, and ending about the last of August, employs at least 40 boats, each worked by 5 persons; and competes in prosperity with the best of the flourishing fisheries in the frith. The harbour of the village, in consequence of its being situated on an exposed part of the coast, and having so considerable a depth of water as 9 feet in neap and 14 in spring tides, may eventually become important; and, since 1810, when a discovery was made that the shore-dues belong, not to the superior, but to the feuars, it has been the principal occasion of the prosperity of the village. The revenue from the shore-dues, previous to 1810, never exceeded £3; but it afterwards gradually increased, and amounted, in 1819, to £52, and, in 1833, to £96. Some important improvements, either recent or contemplated, will add much to the harbour's value. The exports are fish and grain; and the chief imports are coals, salt, and timber. A weekly market is held on Saturday. The village has a United Secession meeting-house. Rosehearty was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1681; and possesses by charter the right of creating burgesses, of annually electing bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and all other magistrates and officers necessary for its government, and even of deposing these magistrates "for reasonable causes, as shall seem expedient." Yet it is *de facto* no burgh; has no police, no magistracy, not one public officer; and succumbs, in its pecuniary affairs, to the voluntary management of a few individuals who have the concurrence of the feuars. Even a tolbooth belonging to it has—nobody can tell how or when—become private property! Some mosses, 30 acres of links, 2 acres of ground at the harbour, and the harbour itself, constitute the burgh-property; but are burdened with a debt of £200. Population, in 1833, between 700 and 800. Houses of upwards of £10 yearly value, 23.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish on the east coast of Ross-shire; bounded on the north-east and north by Kirkmichael and Cromarty; on the east and south-east by the Moray frith; and on the south and west by Avoch. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is about 6 miles; its breadth is 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 15 square miles. The inner boundary is skirted from end to end by the long flat hill called the MULLBUY: which see. The surface from the coast up to this acclivity is, in general, a slow and gradual ascent; and, being for the most part cultivated or covered with wood and verdure, has a very fine and pleasant appearance. The coast, all along the north-eastern section, is bold, rocky, and romantic; and abounds in frightful precipices, where

> "Low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep,"

and in ragged cliffs, overgrown with ivy, and haunted by the wild pigeon and the hawk. Some natural caves, both curious and deep, perforate the bold shore; and one of them runs quite through the rock for about 150 feet. Otters have been shot upon the rocks; seals are often seen upon them, and crabs and lobsters are dragged from crevices and holes by the most primitive contrivances. A narrow promontory called Fortrose-point or Chanonry-ness runs 1½ mile into the frith; and forms the Ross-shire side of a ferry which usually takes the name of Ardersier from its Inverness-shire side. Immediately north of this promontory lies the fine bay of Rosemarkie, fringed with a beach of fine smooth sand, and alluring sea-bathers to visit its shores, and vessels to seek anchorage and shelter from westerly winds in its centre. In the neighbourhood of Rosemarkie is a large and beautiful flat, covered with a fine black mould upon light gravel, and in a high state of cultivation; and in the immediate vicinity of Fortrose is a belt of 'links,' about a mile in length, smooth as a carpet, and choice ground for the game of golf. The royal burgh of Fortrose is in the parish: See FORTROSE.—The town of Rosemarkie, though not large, is of considerable antiquity. In the reign of Alexander II., it was erected into a royal burgh; and, in 1444, it and Chanonry were constituted a joint or united burgh under the common name of Fortross or Fortrose. Rosemarkie stands half-a-mile north-east of Fortrose or Chanonry; and, in 1793, had 296 inhabitants,—in 1821, 314. Such of the colonnades and arches of the ancient cathedral of Rosemarkie as are yet standing display great taste in design and skill in execution. The roofless little area which they enclose contains the ashes of some of the ancient Earls and Bishops of Ross, and is still the burying-ground of several of the chief branches of the clan Mackenzie. The church and the manse of Rosemarkie, at a little distance to the east, are two beautiful objects, in very beautiful situations. The whole town, and all the face of the parish, as they look down, in the warmth and elegance of their own dress, upon the frith at their feet, and the low grounds and Highlands of Inverness-shire and Nairnshire in the back-ground, have a sunny and cheerful and almost a romantic aspect. Above Rosemarkie is a circular artificial hill, level on the top, called the Court-hill; anciently the seat of the feudal courts of justice; but now burlesqued in its antiquarian associations by the erection upon it of some small cottages. At the west end of the town stands an ancient shaft of stone, surmounted by the rude resemblance of a ducal crown, and serving as the burgh cross; and on Chanonry-ness stands another, but of inferior appearance, which tradition assigns as the site of the last incremation in Scotland for the alleged crime of sorcery. The parish has a fair provision of good roads; and though not touched by any mail or stage coach, enjoys, from

the point of Chanonry-ness, all the advantages of the steam-navigation between Inverness on the one side, and London, Leith, and intermediate ports on the other. Population, in 1801, 1,289; in 1831, 1,799. Houses 331. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,430.—Rosemarkie is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £249 9s. 6d.; glebe £9. Unappropriated teinds £77 13s. 11d. From a mortification of £100 in 1811, a fund has arisen out of which a salary of £70 per annum is paid to a preacher and catechist in Fortrose. Measures were adopted in 1840 for erecting Fortrose into a *quoad sacra* parish. An Episcopalian chapel, erected a few years ago, in the Gothic style, and situated on a rising ground overlooking the sea, vies, in beauty of workmanship, and in simplicity and elegance of design, with the fine remains of the old cathedral. In 1834, there were 5 schools, conducted by 6 teachers, and attended by 212 scholars. One of the schools is the Fortrose academy—the oldest seminary of its class in the north of Scotland—remotely founded, in 1699, by Thomas Forbes, bailie of Fortrose, and affording tuition in all the branches usually taught in town academies; another is the grammar or burgh school; and a third is a school for females, maintained chiefly by subscription. The salary for a parochial school was attached first to the grammar-school, and next to the academy, and then was withdrawn from both. At the date of the Education Commission inquiry, therefore, a parochial school did not exist; but measures were in progress for establishing one with the least possible delay.

ROSENEATH, a peninsulated parish in the extreme west of Dumbartonshire; bounded on the north by Row; on the east by Gairloch, which divides it from Row; on the south-east and south by the frith of Clyde, which divides it from Cardross and Renfrewshire; and on the west by Loch-Long, which divides it from Argyleshire. It is a curved oblong, bending from a southerly to a south-south-easterly direction, and measuring 8 miles in length, and from 1½ to 2½ in breadth. Its superficial extent is 6,140 acres. Its connexion with the main land is by an isthmus of only ¼ mile. The surface, in a beautiful small point which runs south-eastward into the Clyde, and in some adjacent grounds along Gairloch, is very slightly, and with a gentle rise, elevated above sea-level; and elsewhere—or over nine-tenths of the whole area—it is a table-land, whose sides slope easily and in pleasant and varied curvatures down to the encincturing sea, and whose expansive summit of between 300 and 400 feet above sea-level, forms a rolling and striated upland plain, swollen and knobbed with rising grounds and little hills. The highest ground is Tamnahara hill, 800 feet in altitude, and within 1½ mile of the northern boundary. The summit of the table-land and the surface of its swells, is nearly all heath and morass, unhealthy in its climate, and uninhabited by man. But the slopes, and mimic ravines, and undulating descents which come down to the low grounds and the environing waters, are nearly all verdant, or arable, or planted; and on the side whence the point projects—or that which looks east-south-eastward up the Clyde—they, in common with the low ground of the point itself, are, to a large extent, sheeted over with plantation, and exhibit, in the curvatures of their surface, and the many-tinted green, or mellowing of their woods, and the interspersion of field, and glade, and lawn, with their prevailing forest, a richness of fringe which flutters beautifully aside from the skirts of the joyous frith.—At the edge of one of the expanses of wood, and at the head of the point, on ground which lingers at an elevation about one-fifth of that of the table-land, stands Roseneath-castle, a seat of the Duke of Argyle, and a conspicuous and arresting feature in the landscape. The edifice was built in 1803, from a design by J. Bonomi of London; and is one of the most chaste and splendid specimens of modern architecture which Scotland has yet produced. Its style combines the castellated Gothic and the Greek; and, though hastily blamed by some critics, is not more incongruous than the approved combination of the Greek and the Ecclesiastical Gothic, and is executed with such harmony in its parts, and such unity and justness in its lines and masses, as to produce on a near view, as well as at a distance, an unmingledly pleasing and very graceful effect. One principal front looks to the north, and is adorned with a magnificent portico, which resembles in its style the Roman Ionic, and projects so far as to admit the transit of a carriage-way. Another principal front looks to the south, but is less marked in feature. A circular tower rises from the centre of the edifice, and is crowned by a balustrade. But though the summit of the tower commands much of the gorgeous scenery of the district, the site of the castle and the whole home demesne forfeit all the luxuries of a rich mountain and marine landscape, and shut up the eye among such mere ranges of prettiness as resemble those of an ordinary English park.—Easter-house, the predecessor of the castle, and the seat of the ancestors of the present ducal family, is much more advantageously situated, about 1½ mile to the north-west near the margin of Gairloch. Its position has a grandly panoramic background; and its access has an avenue of yews, flanked by parallel lines of lofty limes, whence a powerful appeal is made to the taste and admiration of a stranger. The skirts of the slopes along Gairloch are so studded with villas and cottages, and gently embellished with wood and enclosure, as to have a warm and agreeable appearance. But the table-land, the moorish and repulsive elevated expanse of swells—which itself is happily unseen from any of the usual points of observation on the Clyde—commands a complete circle of some of the most gorgeous scenery in Scotland. On the north-east, a regular ascent of from 1,000 to 1,800 feet from nearly the edge of the opposite side of Gairloch, begins with a region of woods and villas as luscious as if all were orchard and garden, and recedes in a region of enclosed fields and expanses of firs, and climbs to the summit in a moorish stripe between heath and grass, and is overlooked in the near distance by a several-peaked mountain-range cutting against the horizon a sharp and exquisitely curved sky-line; on the east, beyond the waters, extends the long smiling little town of Helensburgh, and behind it a slowly-receding, depressed, hill-range of agricultural beauty, overlooked at 12 miles' distance by the rugged mountain-screen of the further side of Lochlomond; on the south-east comes down the new-born and exulting frith of Clyde, from a mere point between the soft sylvan grounds of Erskine, and the picturesquely featured hills of Kilpatrick, in the clearly-seen distance, to a breadth and power which enable it to fling its sea-arms in an embrace round the parish; and projecting into it is the low warmly-wooded point of Ardmore, while, from its shores rise the gladly beautiful and charmingly variegated hills of Renfrewshire and Cardross, the former broadly spotted at their base with the towns of Greenock and Port-Glasgow; on the south, the frith, with the pleasant bay and village of Gourock on its foreground, debouches between ridgy heights which press down upon it in a struggle between wildness and embellishment; and, in the west and the north-west, and the north gigantic mountain-

masses and towering peaks, singularly rugged in contour and harshly athletic in feature, appear huddled together in a mob a rude assemblage of wild Highland strength, and—to adopt the hurried phrase of some man of taste who, not long ago, looked on them with wonder—exhibit the noblest "specimens of the statuary of nature." If the area of the parish be distributed into 100 parts, 49 will be found uncultivated moorland, 32 arable grounds or artificial pasture, and 19 lands covered with natural or with planted wood. Conglomerate, or coarse red sandstone, occurs to a small extent on the south-east, and appears to be the further edge of the great sandstone formation of Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, and the Clyde islands. Clay slate is the prevailing rock. The soil had long a factitious fame for fatality to rats; and though it is now overrun by the vermin quite as rudely as less sacred soil, even the writer of the Old Statistical Account had to say: "Here rats cannot exist. Many of these have, at different times, been accidentally imported from vessels lying upon the shore; but were never known to live twelve months in the place. From a prevailing opinion, that the soil of this parish is hostile to that animal, some years ago, a West India planter actually carried out to Jamaica several casks of Roseneath earth, with a view to kill the rats that were destroying his sugar-canes. It is said this had not the desired effect; so we lost a very valuable export. Had the experiment succeeded, this would have been a new and profitable trade for the proprietors; but perhaps, by this time, the parish of Roseneath might have been no more." The coast is partly sandy, partly rocky; and overlooks waters which swarm with fish. Of two small bays, Calwattie and Campsaile, the latter, situated in Gairloch, is beautiful in its shores, and affords in its bosom probably the best-sheltered anchorage in the western seas and friths of Scotland. At an early period, it was frequently a station of the Scottish royal navies; during the last war, it for some time was the sea-ground of a line-of-battle ship; at present it is the adopted retreat of the cutters of the royal yacht club; and, at any period, it might, jointly with the adjacent parts of Gairloch, give safe shelter and anchorage to all the navy of Britain. A lochlet near Tamnahara abounds in perch. The numerous rills of the parish are, in summer, occasionally swollen into foaming torrents and cataracts, and in winter, congealed into fantastic and many-tinted colonnades and shelvings of icicles. Blind Harry and tradition associate the name of the patriot Wallace with Roseneath, but in tales too legendary to admit of discrimination between fiction and fact. A precipitous rock north of the castle bears the name of Wallace' leap. Many of the persecuted Covenanters, in the days of the tyrant Stuarts, found shelter in the parish under the protection of the friendly Argyle. Respecting even the noted Balfour of Burley, the amiable parochial minister who writes the New Statistical Account, thinks that "there are strong presumptions that he found an asylum in the same peninsula, and that, having assumed the name of Salter, his descendants continued here for several generations." The village of Roseneath is finely situated opposite the point and ferry of Row, 3¼ miles from Helensburgh; but contains not quite 100 inhabitants. Though the parish has no turnpike, it possesses good roads round all its coast, and in three lines across its interior. Steamboats communicating either directly with Glasgow, or with the western terminus of the Glasgow and Greenock railway, call off the village—which has a small quay—several times a-day. A row-boat maintains constant ferry-communication with Row-point in Row; and one can at any time be had from the south-west of the peninsula to Gourock. Population, in 1801, 632; in 1831, 825. Houses 159. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,851.—Roseneath is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £190 16s. 5d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £35 fees, and £4 4s. other emoluments. There is a non-parochial school. The ancient parish comprehended, in addition to the peninsula, all the territory which now constitutes Row,—the latter having been disjoined and separately erected in 1635. Its appearance from the Clyde was formerly naked, and may have occasioned its being called in the British language, *Rhos-noeth*, 'the bare peninsula.' In the 12th century, the church was a free parsonage, under the patronage of the Earl of Lennox; but, in 1225, it was given, with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the monks of Paisley; and it continued to be maintained by them as a curacy till the Reformation. The peninsula, and the adjacent but disjoined district of the ancient parish, together with a portion of land beyond, formed the country of Nevyd, which was granted at a very early date to the noble family of Lennox, and continued in their possession till the latter part of the 15th century. Part of Nevyd, including most of the peninsula, was, in 1489, bestowed as a royal gift upon Colin, the 1st Earl of Argyle, and introduced his powerful family by territorial connexion to an influence upon the western Lowlands.—Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, and the father of the celebrated Dugald Stewart, was for some time minister of Roseneath; Dr. Anderson, the founder of the Andersonian university of Glasgow, was the son of a minister, and born in the manse.

ROSLIN, a *quoad sacra* parish and a village, a little south of the centre of Edinburghshire. The parish was disjoined, in 1835, from Lasswade by the presbytery of Dalkeith. Its greatest length is 5¼ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles; and its superficial extent is about 10 square miles. The parishioners are for the most part agricultural labourers handicraftsmen, and operatives at coal-works, paper-mills, a gunpowder manufactory, and a bleachfield; and are, to a considerable amount, congregated into villages. Population, according to ecclesiastical survey, in 1835, 1,611; of whom 964 were churchmen, 534 were dissenters, and 113 were nondescripts. The parish-church was built as a chapel-of-ease, in 1827, at a cost of £978 15s. 5½d. Sittings 444. Stipend £150.—A United Secession chapel at Bridge-end, in the vicinity of Penicuick, but within the parish of Roslin, was built in 1782. Sittings 481. Stipend not known; but there are a manse and a small glebe. —The parish has four Sabbath-schools.

Roslin, or Rosslyn, a village 2½ miles south-west of Lasswade; 3½ north-east of Penicuick; and 7 south of Edinburgh. It stands on a bank about 1¼ furlong west of the North Esk, and about a mile east of the turnpike from Edinburgh to Peebles and Dumfries. Roslin-castle is replete with historical reminiscence, and possesses some interesting features in its site, and vestiges; Roslin-chapel is one of the most elegantly designed, the most elaborately and exquisitely adorned, and the least damaged, the most proximately entire specimens of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland; the vale of Roslin constitutes one of the richest links in the concatenation of scenic beauty and romance which lies along the North Esk, and which was briefly noticed in our article on Lasswade;—and these three attractions, singly great and aggregately conquering, draw, during all the sunny parts of the year, numerous visiters from the brilliant and tasteful metropolis. About the year 1440, the village or town was next in im-

portance in the east to Edinburgh and Haddington; and enjoying the fostering protection of Wilham St. Clair, who lived in its castle in the style of a prince, and threw over it an importance second only to that of the seat of a royal court, it became very populous by the great concourse to it of all ranks and degrees of visiters. In 1456 it received, from James II., a charter erecting it into a burgh-of-barony, with the rights of a market-cross, a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude; and respectively in 1622 and 1650, it obtained confirmations of its charter from James VI. and Charles I. In modern times it has subsided into the retreat of rural and unpretending quietness,—the home of cultivators of the soil, and of workmen in establishments for bleaching linen and manufacturing gunpowder. An inn at the village—in rather close and inappropriate juxtaposition with the chapel—receives visiters, and furnishes them with a cicerone to point out the admired or the storied features of castle, chapel, and landscape.—The battle of Roslin, in 1303, which gave to Scottish arms 'Three triumphs in a day,' has been noticed in our article on the parish: see LASSWADE.

Roslin-castle stands on an almost insulated rock, overhanging the picturesque glen of the Esk. A path winds down to it from the village, and speedily conducts the visiter among deep thickets and precipitous rocks, tangling or walling up the margin of the river. The original and only access to the castle was along a one-arched bridge, across a deep gulley —now nearly filled up—which quite insulated the rocky site. The entrance was defended by a gate of great strength. The site, though in the highest degree pleasant and romantic, is very ill chosen for a fortalice; and while it finely overlooks the playful meanderings of the sylvan stream below, is itself commanded by heights which press closely on its precincts, and look almost right down upon the tops of its chimneys. The structure must, in early times, have been large and massive; but it has lost nearly all its antique appearance and more ancient parts; and it now consists principally of a tremendous triple tier of vaults, some huge fragments of walls and battlements, and a comparatively modern mansion reared on the under-vaulted stories of extinct parts of the ancient edifice. A descent of a great number of stone-stairs conducts through part of the existing structure to the bottom, and leads into a large kitchen, whence a door opens into a once famous garden. The comparatively modern part seems to have been erected in 1563; and in its lower apartments it is ill-lighted and confined, and possesses far more of the coldness and inconvenience and dungeon-properties of a prison than the cheering and comfortable characteristics of a modern residence. Such fragments of the more ancient castle as remain stand opposite this erection on the right hand of the entrance to the rock, and consist of some arches, buttresses, and pieces of walls. A view of the whole, as they appeared in 1788, is given by Grose;—haggard, and utterly dilapidated,—the mere wreck of a great pile riding on a little sea of forest, and not far from contact with commanding rocks,—a rueful apology for the once grand fabric, whose name of 'Roslin-castle' is so intimately associated with melody and song.—When or by whom the original castle was built is not known. About the year 1100, William de St. Clair, son of Waldernus, compte de St. Clair, who came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcolm Canmore a great part of the lands of the barony of Roslin; and as the building of castles by barons or landowners was the fashion of the age, he probably erected some fortalice on his possessions, and possibly was the constructor of the oldest fragments of the surviving ruins. He was called, in allusion to his fair deportment, the seemly St. Clair. His descendants—indifferently named St. Clair and Sinclair —received from the liberality of successive monarchs such accessions to the original demesne as made them masters of all the baronies of Roslin, Cousland, Pentland, Cardaine, and other lands. The early barons lived at their castle in the splendour and sumptuousness of a rude age, and acquired personal importance and increase of their possessions by methods which would be little dreamed of in modern times.* The St. Clairs stood at the head of the baronage of Mid-Lothian; and about the middle of the 13th century, they acquired, in addition to their vast territories and honours in Lothian, the inheritance of the wealth and power of the earldom of Orkney. The 8th chief of the family, a Sir William St. Clair, having married Isabel, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, Caithness, and Orkney, Henry, his son, succeeded to the earldom of Orkney, and, in 1379, obtained a recognition of his title from Haco VI., king of Norway. In 1470, however, William St. Clair, the 3d Earl of Orkney of his family, resigned his earldom to the Scottish Crown; received, in compensation, the castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, and the lands of Wilstown, Dubbo, and Carberry; and soon after was created Earl of Caithness and Baron Berriedale. Three sons of this nobleman conveyed the concentrated honours

* A story is told of a hunting-match between King Robert Bruce and Sir William St. Clair, which throws some interesting light upon both the practices of the age, and the proprietorial history of the family. The king had been repeatedly baulked by a fleet white deer which he had started in his hunts among the Pentlands; and having asked an assembled body of his nobles whether any dogs in their possession could seize the game which had escaped the royal hounds, Sir William St. Clair promptly offered to pledge his head that two favourite dogs of his, called 'Help and Hold,' would kill the deer before she crossed the March-burn. The king instantly accepted the knight's bold and reckless offer, and pledged himself to give the forest of Pentland-moor in guerdon of success. A few slow hounds having been let loose to beat up the deer, and the king having taken post on the best vantage-ground for commanding a view of the chase, Sir William stationed himself in the fittest position for slipping his dogs, and—in the true style of a Romanist, who asks a blessing upon a sin, and supposes the giver of a blessing to be a creature—earnestly prayed to St. Katherine to give the life of the deer to his dogs. Away now came the raised deer, and away in full chase went Sir William on a fleet-footed steed; and hind and hunter arrived neck and neck at the critical 'March-burn,' Sir William threw himself in a desperate fling from his horse into the stream; 'Hold,' just at the crisis of fate, stopped the deer in the brook; and 'Help' the next instant came up, drove back the chase, and killed her on the winning side of the stream. The king, who had witnessed the nicely-poised result, came speedily down from his vantage-ground, embraced Sir William, and granted him in free forestry the lands of Logan-house, Kirkton, and Carncraig. Sir William, in gratitude for the fancied interference of St. Katherine in his favour, built the chapel of St. Katherine in the Hopes: see PENICUICK. The tomb of the wildly adventurous knight, who was so canine in his nature as to reckon his life not too high a pledge for the fleetness and truculency of a pair of dogs, is still to be seen in Roslin-chapel; and it very appropriately represents the sculpture of his armed person to be attended by a greyhound, as a joint claimant of the honour and the fame of his exploits.—A descendant of this knight, another Sir William St. Clair, became not a little distinguished by the baronial magnificence of his festivities, and the rude princeliness of his mode of life. Father Hay, a member of the St. Clair family, speaks of him as a 'prince,' who maintained his state 'at his palace of the castle of Roslin;' and he says, "He kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirleton being his master-household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence they had deputies to attend,—viz., Stewart, laird of Drumlanrig; Tweedie, laird of Drumferline; and Sandilands, laird of Calder. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reigns of James I. and II. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by 75 gentlewomen, whereof 53 were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 riding gentlemen in all journies; and if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of Black-Fryar's-wynd, 80 lighted torches were carried before her."

of the house into three divergent channels, and poured them along in separate streams of family dignity and descent. William, the eldest, whose mother was the Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, inherited the title of Baron Sinclair, which was created in 1489, and was the ancestor of the St. Clairs, Lords Sinclair, whose seats are Herdmanstone in Haddingtonshire, and Nesbitt-house in Berwickshire. The second son, also called William, whose mother was Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, continued the line of the Earls of Caithness. The third son, Oliver, the full brother of the second, founded the modern respectable family, and connected it with the ancient one of St. Clair of Roslin. William St. Clair, the last heir in the direct male-line, died in 1778. A collateral branch, the family of St. Clair Erskine, were, in 1795, created Barons Loughborough of Loughborough, and were, in 1801, raised to the dignity of Earls of Rosslyn, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. James Alexander, the 2d Earl, succeeded to the title in 1837, and has his Scottish seat at Dysart-house in Fifeshire. The St. Clairs of Roslin, from the time of James II., till they resigned the office in last century, were grand-masters of masonry in Scotland. See KILWINNING.—In 1455, Sir James Hamilton was confined in Roslin-castle, under the ward of the Earl of Orkney, by order of James II.; but, after some time, he was released, and taken into favour. In 1554, the castle, with that of Craigmillar and the town of Leith, was burnt by the English army sent by Henry VIII. to castigate Scotland for refusing a matrimonial affiance between Prince Edward of England and the Scottish Queen. In 1650 it was besieged and taken by General Monk; and, in 1681, it was plundered by a furious mob, chiefly tenants of the barony.

Roslin chapel is situated in an enclosed ground on the brow of an eminence between the castle and the village; and occupies physical vantage-ground which would have been as suitable for the site of a fortalice, as the site of the actual castle is unsuitable. The rising ground which it crowns is named the college-hill, and is beautifully decorated, in its environs, with wood and water,—the river Esk running in a deep rocky bed on its west and south fronts; and it is said to have been originally called *Roskelyn*, a Gaelic or Erse word which signifies 'a hill in a glen,' exactly describes its position, and is easily recognisable in the modern Rosslyn or Roslin. The chapel was founded in 1446, by William St. Clair, the 7th of his name, Lord of Roslin, and Earl of Orkney; and though called a chapel, was really, even from the outset, a collegiate church. It was dedicated to St. Matthew the apostle, and founded for a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers, or singing boys. Sir William, the founder, was the 3d Earl of Orkney of his name; he had the foreign title of Duke of Oldenburg; he was admiral of the fleet in 1436, and, in that capacity, conveyed the princess Margaret to France; and he was chancellor of Scotland from 1454 to 1458. Tradition says, that he procured the architectural design of the church from artists at Rome, that he built houses for the workmen to be employed in constructing it, that he gave to each mason ten pounds a-year, to each master-mason twenty pounds, to both an extent of land, proportionate to the reward of the ability which they displayed, and to other artificers a commensurate extent of compensation and encouragement, and that, in consequence, he attracted all the best architects and sculptors from various parts of Scotland, and of neighbouring kingdoms. He endowed it with various lands and revenues, and saw it rising in profuse magnificence of architecture; yet, after vast efforts and great expense, he left it unfinished. A crypt at the east end, which shall be noticed in the description of the pile, was founded by the Earl's first lady, the daughter of the Earl of Douglas. Such parts of the whole fabric as were in an advanced state toward completion, Sir Oliver St. Clair of Roslin, the third son of the Earl of Orkney, carried on and completed. But the originally designed edifice was, in many of its parts, never commenced; and what was finished, and now in nearly an entire state, remains to refresh the eye of taste, is a comparatively small building, and consists only of the nave. Various barons of Roslin made additions to the church's endowments. In 1523, Sir William St. Clair granted some lands in the vicinity for dwelling-houses and gardens, and other accommodations, to the provost and prebendaries; and, in his charter, he speaks of four altars as existing in the church, and as dedicated respectively to St. Matthew, the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, and St. Peter. At the Reformation, the provost and prebendaries felt the effects of the movement spirit which was abroad against their craft; and, in 1572, after having been virtually denuded of their possessions for a series of years, they were obliged to relinquish, by a formal deed of resignation, the whole of their revenues and property. At the Revolution, a mob, partly raised in Edinburgh, but consisting chiefly of the tenants of the barony, and the same that attacked the castle, and robbed it of its furniture, did some damage to the chapel, and carried away some of its ornaments. The edifice was in great danger, during the early part of last century, of becoming quite ruinous; but it was repaired at much expense by General St. Clair, who put wooden casements with glass into all the windows, new laid the floor with flag-stones, placed new flag-stones all over the roof, and built a high wall round the cemetery; and it was again repaired by the 1st Earl of Rosslyn, who roofed it with blue slate, and partially renovated its architecture, without impairing any of its antique or distinctive features.—The chapel is entered by two doors, respectively on the north and on the south. Its height within, from the floor to the top of the high arched roof, is 40 feet 8 inches; its breadth is 34 feet 8 inches; and its length is 68 feet. A descent from the south-east corner, leads, by a flight of 20 steps, to a crypt or chapel, which is supposed to have served also as a sacristy and vestry. This appendage measures 15 feet in height, 14 in breadth, and 36 in length; it is partly subterranean, but, owing to the sudden declivity of the hill, looks out from the surface at the east end; and it is lighted by a single window. The whole chapel is profusely decorated with sculpture, both within and without; nor is it less interesting from the mouldings in the exterior being worn and rounded by the weather. A number of niches for statues appear on the outside; but whether they were ever tenanted by these chiselled resemblances of men is not known. The interior is divided into a central, and two side aisles, by 14 clustered pillars, disposed in two rows, and supporting Saxo-Gothic arches. The pillars are only 8 feet high; but they are exquisitely rich in workmanship, and have capitals adorned with foliage and curiously wrought figures, and produce a very imposing effect. The central aisle is higher than the side aisles, and has along its middle, and over its arches, a row of windows; and, owing to the breadth and exuberance of its adornings, after springing from the pillars, it looks to be one continued arch. The roof, the key-stones, the capitals, the architraves, of the whole interior, are all covered with sculptures representing flowers, foliage, passages of sacred history, texts of scripture, and grotesque figures, all executed

with astonishing neatness. Like other celebrated structures, such as Melrose abbey, with some of its finest sculpturing, and Rouen cathedral, with its famous rose window, Roslin chapel has a chef-d'œuvre, which wonder-making tradition asserts to have been the work of an apprentice during the absence of his master, and the occasion of the master's killing the apprentice through jealousy. Legend even gossips so lustily as to point out among the sculptures the heads of the slain, the slayer, and the former's mother weeping for his fate; and, quite in the characteristic style of monkish fiction, it appeals to a daub with ochre as a memento of the apprentice's wound, and blunderingly identifies his whole figure with that of a bearded old man. But, apart from this stupid romancing, "the Prentice's pillar" is a mass of superb sculpturing, and justly excites general admiration. "This pillar," says the author of a pamphlet which minutely describes the chapel, "has on the base of it several dragons in the strongest or first kind of basso relievo; as one can easily thrust a finger or two between some parts of the dragon and the base. The dragons are chained by the heads, and twisted into one another. This beautiful pillar has round it, from base to capital, waving in the spiral way, four wreaths of the most curious sculpture of flower-work and foliage; the workmanship of each being different, and the centre of each wreath distant from that of the neighbouring one a foot and a-half. So exquisitely fine are these wreathings, that I can resemble them to nothing else but Brussels lace. The ornaments upon the capital of this pillar are the story of Abraham offering up Isaac; a man blowing on a Highland bagpipe, with another man lying by him; and on the architrave joining it to the smaller one on the south wall, with your face to the east, and to the entry of the sacristy, you read the following inscription in old Gothic characters: 'Forto est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres, super omnia vincet veritas.'" Britton, in his 'Architectural Antiquities' of Great Britain, says respecting Roslin chapel:—"This building, I believe, may be pronounced unique, and I am confident it will be found curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. The chapels of King's College, St. George, and Henry the Seventh, are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the chapel at Rosslyn combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decoration of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term; for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptation. I ask some of our obstinate antiquaries, how they would apply either the term Roman, Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Saracenic, English, or Grecian, to this building." There were formerly in the chapel several monuments; and two which remain are remarkable, that of the hunting knight, who won the match against King Robert Bruce, and that of George, Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. The family vault lies beneath the pavement of the chapel; and is entered by an aperture at the front of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, where a large flag-stone covers the ingress. This vault contained before the Revolution the remains of ten barons of Roslin, and is so dry that the bodies were found entire after 80 years, and as fresh as immediately after entombment. The barons were anciently buried in their armour, without any coffin. The first who was buried in the modern style was he who died a little before the demise of Charles II., and, contrary to the advice of the Duke of York, the subsequent James VII., who was then in Scotland, and of several other persons well versed in antiquities, he was assigned a coffin by his widow, Archbishop Spottiswood's grand-niece, who thought it beggarly to be buried without one. The vastness of the expense which she threw away upon the obsequies of her husband, occasioned the sumptuary acts which were passed in the following parliaments. The burying vault was damaged in 1688, by the same mob who rioted against the chapel and the castle. Various persons collaterally connected with the barons were interred in the vault. A superstitious belief prevailed, amid the dark ages, that on the night before the death of any of the barons, the chapel, by supernatural means, appeared to be in flames. Sir Walter Scott makes a fine poetical use of this belief, and at the same time graphically alludes to the ancient manner of the barons' sepulture, in his ballad of Rosabelle:—

"O'er Roslin all that dreary night,
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch-fire's light,
And redder than the bright moonbeam.

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It ruddied all the copsewood glen;
'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.

Seem'd all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffin'd lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seem'd all on fire, within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar's pale;
Shone every pillar foliage-bound,
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail.

Blazed battlement and pinnet high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair,—
So still they blaze, when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle,
Each one the holy vault doth hold—
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell;
But the sea-caves rung, and the wild waves sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle!

ROSS-SHIRE, a large county in the north of Scotland, extending westward from the Moray frith to the Atlantic ocean, and southward from Sutherlandshire to the Beauly frith, Inverness-shire, and Loch-Alsh, and comprehending Lewis and some of the minor Hebridean islands. It embosoms the Fer-intosh district of Nairnshire, has numerous and minute interspersions of Cromartyshire, and is ruggedly dovetailed into sections of the latter county along the east coast; and in order, therefore, to avoid such a multitudinous tracing of petty boundaries, and constant stating of trivial exceptions, as would be insufferably irksome and even scarcely intelligible, we must describe it as including Cromartyshire and Fer-intosh, and refer to our articles on these districts for a view of their separate position and character. The continental part of Ross-shire, thus understood, lies between 57° 7′ 40″ and 58° 7′ 20″ north latitude, and between 3° 45′ 30″ and 5° 46′ 20″ longitude west of Greenwich; and the Hebridean part, exclusive of the small islands of Rona and Barra, extends to 58° 31′ 30″ north latitude, and 7° 5′ 20″ west longitude. Its boundary with Sutherlandshire, except for a few miles at the central water-shed, is all formed by the river Oikell and the Dornoch frith, and by Lochs Vathie and Fin, and the stream which carries off the superfluent waters of the latter to the ocean; and its boundary with Inverness-shire is formed chiefly by the inner Moray frith, the Beauly frith, and a very tortuous series of mountain water-sheds along the north edge of the hugely rugged

A. Fullarton & Co London & Edinburgh

basin of the Glass, and along the south edge of the basin of the Shiel. Exclusive of the Hebridean part, its greatest length, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Fin, on the north, to a point 2½ miles south of the Bridge of Shiel, on the south, is 69 miles; and its greatest breadth, in a straight line due west from Old Shandwick, in the parish of Nigg, to a small headland near Malveg, in the district of Gairloch, is 67 miles. But, in consequence of its east side somewhat gradually contracting till it tapers to a point at Tarbatness, and of its west side running far southward and considerably northward in two cuneiform projections, its real length is from east-north-east to west-south-west, and extends 83 miles; its mean breadth, in the opposite direction, is only about 39 or 40 miles; and its general form is proximately that of a triangle, whose sides, along Sutherlandshire and the German ocean, measure respectively 55 and 64 miles. The area of the whole district is 3,799 square miles, or 2,431,359 English acres; of which 562⅓ square miles, or 359,893 acres, are in the Hebrides; 344⅔ square miles, or 220,586 acres, belong to Cromartyshire; and 9⅓ square miles, or 5,973 acres, belong to Nairnshire. The area of Ross alone is thus 3,445 square miles, or 2,204,800 acres. These computations of area are those of Sir George S. Mackenzie, in his General Survey of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty. Oliver and Boyd's Almanac—referring, probably, to the continental district alone, and making a low computation of even it—states the area of the county to be 2,774 square miles, or 1,775,830 acres,—of which 301,000 are cultivated, 545,000 uncultivated, and 929,830 unprofitable.

Lewis, Rona, and Barra, the only Hebridean divisions of any importance, are separately described. The continental district is popularly divided into Easter Ross, extending from Tarbatness to the river Alness; the Black Isle, lying between the frith of Cromarty and the frith of Beauly; Fearndonald, extending from the river Alness to the burn of Cline; Wester Ross, comprehending all the low country from Cline to Contin, on the north side of the rivers Conan and Orren; and the Highlands, comprehending all the central, western, and south-western area, or all north of Strathpeffer and west and south-west of Contin;—and the last of these divisions may be subdivided into Strathoikel, Strathcarron, Coigach, Loch-broom, Greinord, Gairloch, Applecross, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Strathbran, Strathgarve, Strathdirry, Glenelchaig, and some other subdivisions. All the vast Highland division is wild, lofty, and confusedly mountainous; it lies on a basis averaging about 1,500 feet above sea-level; and, though cut through or tesselated in all directions by glens, gorges, and the deep beds of streams, it possesses hardly an expanse which can be called a valley. Its mountains are occasionally isolated, but, for the most part, grouped, yet not so disposed in ranges that they can be methodically described; and, though numerously all but unexplored, and rarely of accurately or even proximately ascertained altitude, they are believed to rise, in many instances, to nearly as great a height as the monarch summits of Scotland. But, often broad-based and slow ascent, or so agglomerated and amassed as to form stretches of tumulated table-land, and rising from so lofty an average level of watercourse as we have named, those in the interior, or at more than a brief distance from the coast, aggregately possess none of the force and grand character of scenic feature which distinguish a large proportion of the Scottish alps. Ben-Wyvis, situated on the south-east frontier of the Highland district, overlooking Wester Ross, and variously stated at 3,426 and 3,722 feet of altitude, is the most imposing of the mountains, and is usually represented as the highest, but may possibly owe its fame to the comparative lowness of its base, the wideness of its range of vision, and the great scenic power of its configuration. The uplands, while prevailingly bleak and desolate, are aggregately covered with much excellent herbage; and the interior glens, though narrow, offer some pleasant retreats to population, and occasionally show fine dashes of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the grand, in landscape. The long extent of western coast, over a mean breadth of 3 or 4 miles, is almost everywhere magnificent, and, in several places, sublime, in scenery; and, in the stupendous bulwarks which it presents to the sea, or the soaring elevations which it lifts up to the clouds, or the numerous cleavings which it receives from rivers and marine lochs, it transfixes attention and looks defiance to the efforts of the pencil.—The eastern districts of the county differ widely in character from the vast Highland division; and, over much of their area, present the striking contrast to it of soft woodlands and rich champaign expanses of arable ground. The Highlands come out upon these districts with such abruptness of wild and rocky glen and mountain, that the contrast is instantly felt deeply impressive; the streamlet of Aultgrand, in particular, presents, close upon the low country, as sublime a series of tremendous cliffs and waterfalls as any in Scotland; and, from every point of view in the champaign division, the enormous mass of Ben-Wyvis looms stupendously in the eye, and suggests crowding fancies of the tempestuated ocean of alps which stretches away westward from its base. Much of the Black Isle district is occupied by the broad, low, cheerless height of the Millbuy [which see]; and most of Wester Ross, as popularly understood, is geographically included in the Highland division, and has, in consequence, been anticipated in our description. With these exceptions, and some minor ones, all the country on the east is rich, well-wooded, remarkably fruitful in agricultural produce, beautifully embellished in the artificial arrangements of its surface, and splendidly foiled in its landscape, not only with the long sweep of mountain-rampart round its edge, but with the far-stretching gulf of the outer Moray frith, and the deep and curving intersections of the friths of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beauly.

The climate of Ross-shire, particularly of the western districts, is moist. The west coast is subject to very heavy rains. Snow falls in greatest quantity in the month of February; but severe storms are sometimes experienced at earlier periods. The average annual temperature of the whole county is about 46°. The heat in the months of July and August often equals, and sometimes considerably exceeds, the greatest heat experienced in England. Actual spring can hardly be said to commence till nominal spring has passed away. The winter is colder and the summer warmer on the eastern coast than on the western. A much greater difference than occurs in England or the south of Scotland is usual between the temperature of day and that of night. Changes of temperature are so frequent and sudden in spring and autumn as to be severely felt; and are so common in winter as to render its weather very variable. Winds, from between the north-west and the south-west, blow during three-fourths of the year; winds from the south of west bring the heaviest rains; winds from the north-west bring most of the snow-storms, and, from the north-east, snow-storms of great severity; and winds from the south and south-west, in summer, are sometimes accompanied by thunder. "It has been remarked," says Sir George Mackenzie, in 1810, "that the climate has been becoming worse for many years. I

can answer for the truth of this since the year 1796; and I judge from the ripening of certain garden fruits."

The east coast, besides being cloven with the long marine inlets of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beauly friths, is indented with the bays of Tain and Shandwick, and offers many situations where safe and excellent harbours might be constructed. The west coast is cut into numerous fragments by a rapid series of sea-lochs, and worn into constant jaggedness or curvature by creeks and tiny bays. The lochs, named in an order from north to south, are Loch-Enard, Loch-Broom, Little Loch-Broom, Loch-Greinord, Loch-Ewe, Gair-loch, Loch-Torridon, including Lochs Ardheslag and Shieldag, Loch-Carron, sending off Loch-Keeshorn and Upper Loch-Carron, and Loch-Alsh, ramified by Loch-Ling and Loch-Duich. The fresh water lakes, of the first class, are Lochs Maree and Tannich; of the second class, are Lochs Skinaskink, Vattie, Lurgan, Na-Shallag, Fuir, Monar, Luichart, Glass, and Moir; and of minor classes, are too numerous to be here separately mentioned. They are aggregately fine trouting waters; and, in most instances, are frequented by a great variety of wild fowl. The chief streams, flowing eastward, are the Oikell and the Carron, to the head of the Dornoch frith; and the Balnagowan, the Alness, the Aultgrand, and the Conan, to the Cromarty frith; and the chief flowing westward, are the Broom, the Ewe, and the Carron, to the head of their cognominal lochs, and the Shiel to the head of Loch-Duich. All these streams have very productive salmon-fishings; and the Ewe, in particular, is frequented by prodigious numbers of salmon, and is perhaps the best angling stream in Britain. Several medicinal springs occur; but the only one known to fame is that of Strathpeffer.

Granite, or granitic gneiss, forms the ridgy height of the Black Isle, which terminates in the Sutors of Cromarty. Gneiss constitutes the central mountain masses of the county, from Ben-Nevis on the east, and Loch-Carron on the west, away to the boundary with Sutherland. Mica-schist forms the highly picturesque three-topped mountain of Scuir-Vuitin, and thence diverges, as from a centre, to form the heights of Strath-Conan; and it constitutes also the greater part of the rugged but picturesque district of Gairloch. Primary granular limestone occurs in the vicinity of Loch-Keeshorn, and in other places in the west. Quartz-rock, displaying its curious isolations, its characteristic sterility of covering, and its puzzling connections with gneiss, granite, mica-schist, and old red sandstone, occurs along both sides of Loch-Maree, and in the district thence to the boundary with Sutherland. A red conglomerate sandstone, now called primary, and now the old red, extends along the whole western coast in a belt of from 1 to 4 miles broad, resting unconformably on the sides of the primitive mountains, often rising into altitudes of not less than 3,000 feet, and generally exhibiting long picturesque ridges, here and there broken into distinct truncated and somewhat pyramidal masses. The same formation, but in an attenuated shape, and looking out from the bosom of an expanse of secondary deposits, forms two interrupted ridges in the champaign country of the east, nearly parallel to the general direction of the Cromarty frith, and seeming, when beheld from a distance, to be embossed upon the sides of the loftier heights which radiate from Ben-Wyvis; and it also projects in two other spurs, the one of which runs eastward from Coul, and forms a chain of rounded and tabular heights, with bold and bare escarpments towards the south and west, while the other traverses Black Isle from Redcastle to the vicinity of Avoch. Secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone, occupy the greater part of Easter Ross, and a considerable part of the other eastern districts. Strata of lias on the outer side of the granitic ridge of Black Isle have been upheaved to a very high angle, and display their ammonites and belemnates in bold protrusion. A hard granitoid conglomerate occurs at the junction of these rocks and the granitic gneiss in the vicinity of the western Sutor. The following succession of rocks occurs in an ascending order between the eastern Sutor and Tarbatness; granitic gneiss; coarse sandstone conglomerate; highly inclined strata of sandstone, very various in colour and texture; lias shales and limestone, with their characteristic fossils; strata of sandstone, red, greenish-grey, grey and brown, exceedingly variable in hardness and thickness; micaceous, laminated beds of dark grey impure limestone; and alternating beds of calciferous sandstone and bituminous and calcareous shales, one of them with fossilized fish-scales, and fragments resembling the trionyx of the Caithness schist. Superincumbent on the old red sandstone of the glens of Alness and Aultgrand, appear grit, argillaceous and calcareous beds, and bituminous shale; and extending westward thence through Fearndonald, they largely expand between the first and second ridges of the old sandstone or conglomerate heights, pass over the smooth hills above mount Gerald and Tulloch-castle, and after having been associated with micaceous sandstone, they dip into Strathpeffer, and there assume the character of a dark-coloured calcareo-bituminous schist, foliated, and occasionally much contorted, and mixed with pyritous shale.

The useful and fancy minerals of the county, and the general character of the soils, may, in a great measure, be inferred from the details of its geognostic structure. Actynolite, tremolite, shorl, tourmaline, garnet, and simple hornblende, as well as portions of actynolite, chlorite, and hornblende schists, are not uncommon. Pure bitumen occurs among the shales of Strathpeffer. Copper has been wrought in the primary limestone near Keeshorn. Lead-ore was searched for on the north side of Loch-Maree, but seems to have been indicated by nothing better than a large vein of calcareous spar. Ironstone abounds in the west; and was at one time worked. Shell-marl is very abundant, and quite accessible at Culrain; and occurs in large quantities in various other parts of the east. Limestone, such as might be used for economical purposes, is either so coarse and unproductive, or occurs in such inaccessible regions of the west, that supplies of lime for the farmers have to be obtained by importation.—The soil of the greater part of the low lands of Easter Ross, Fearndonald, and Wester Ross, is either clay or a sharp sandy loam; and, in part of Strathpeffer, and about Dingwall, the clay is deep and heavy. A moorish soil covers most of the remaining area of these districts; but is generally such as draining and manuring would render productively arable. The soil of much of the Black Isle is very poor, but, in the cultivated parts, is either clay or a good black sandy mould; and, on Auchterflow, though lying high, it is so rich as to be best adapted to wheat. The soil of the uplands in the great Highland division is, for the most part, peaty; and of the narrow intersecting glens, is chiefly sand, varied in its character by the nature of the prevailing rocks.

Natural forests appear to have anciently covered almost the entire county; but they are now represented by only an inconsiderable aggregate extent of copses. A few patches of natural oak occur at intervals, but receive no nurturing or protecting attention, and are cut down at every dictation of

either caprice or pecuniary need. Such natural woods as exist consist principally of fir and birch. Plantations are very extensive, and have, for about half-a-century, been constantly receiving great augmentations. Lord Seaforth alone planted, in the early part of last century, about 5,000,000 of various sorts of trees; and other proprietors so numerously and spiritedly imitated, or vied with this noble example, that individual notices of their exertions would be too tedious. The chief plantations are at Brahan, Red-Castle, Tulloch, Novar, and various places in the east; and venerable trees of different sorts,—oak, ash, beech, elm, &c., may be seen around the seat of almost every proprietor.

The arable lands occupy most of the eastern or champaign districts, and occur in small pendicles in the glens of the west. So great have been georgical and agricultural improvements of all sorts during the last 40 years, that the appearance and dress of all the eastern territory have been totally changed; and that district can now, as a farming-ground, bear comparison with almost any in Great Britain. The great majority of the farms display a neatness in the style of enclosing and dressing the land, which is superior to the modes of most districts in England, and scarcely surpassed by those of the best in Scotland. The crops are always clean, often luxuriant, and generally so good, that Ross-shire wheat has repeatedly sold as the best in the London markets. Twenty thousand quarters are now annually produced; and not less than 10,000 quarters of grain are exported.—Sheep-farming prevails over all the Highlands; and long ago produced the necessary effect of depopulating the country. The great sheep-farmers keep considerable numbers of black cattle on such parts of their farms as are not well-adapted for sheep; and they, in consequence, contrive to earn all the lucrative results of giving preference to the fleecy tribe, and at the same time secure to themselves and the county the peculiar advantages of maintaining the grazing system.

Manufactures of any kind, except those of local artisanship, and strictly domestic industry, are very inconsiderable, and exist chiefly at Cromarty, Invergordon, and Port-Mahomack.—The salmon-fishery is extensive and spirited in the rivers and estuaries; the herring-fishery is large and remunerating along the east coast; but the fisheries of the west, especially that of herrings, have in general declined.—The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, grain, and fish. Fairs, markets, and trysts for cattle, some established by custom, and some by act of parliament, are sufficiently numerous and dispersed to afford every facility to internal commercial intercourse. Steam-vessels have begun to open up the bays, and sea-lochs, and friths; and afford the farmer the important advantage of a direct and swift conveyance of his sheep and cattle to the London market. The roads of the county have been rapidly multiplied, extended, and improved since the commencement of the enlightened scheme of laying open the Highlands as a measure of national importance: and they are made and maintained at the joint cost of the proprietors and of the kingdom. The chief are a line northward from Inverness through the Black Isle, and Easter Ross, by way of Cromarty; a line northward from Beauly, through Wester Ross, Fearndonald and the western part of Easter Ross to the Dornoch frith opposite Criech, by way of Dingwall and Alness; connecting lines between these, forming a sweep by way of Tain; a line westward up Strath-Oikell, and ramified toward Assynt in Sutherland, and Ullapool; a line north-westward from Dingwall or Strathpeffer to Ullapool; a line westward along a chain of straths, somewhat akin in character to that of the Glen-more-nan-Albin, from Strathpeffer, to a point in the west whence lines diverge to Gairloch, Loch-Torridon, and Lochcarron, and a line connecting Glenshiel, and the county around Lochs Alsh and Duich, with the great glen of Inverness-shire.

The principal mansions are Castle-Brahan, the quondam seat of the Barons Mackenzie of Kintail, and the Earls of Seaforth; Tulloch-castle, Davidson, Esq.; Mountgerald, Mackenzie, Esq.; Fowliscastle, Sir Hugh Munro, Bart.; Balcony, Fraser, Esq.; Novar-house, Sir T. Munro, Bart.; Invergordon-castle, Macleod, Esq.; Fairburn, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart.; Kilcoy-castle, Belmaduthy-house and Fore-house, Sir Colin Mackenzie, Bart.; Gairloch-castle, Sir Francis Mackenzie, Bart.; Coul, Sir George Stuart Mackenzie, Bart.; Scatwell, Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie, Bart.; Balnagowan-castle, Sir Charles Ross, Bart.; Geanies-house, Macleod, Esq.; Red-castle, Grant, Esq.; and Shandwick-house, Ross, Esq.—In Rossshire are the royal burghs of Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose; and the towns, or considerable villages of Invergordon, Portmahomack, Rosemarkie, Ullapool, Poolewe, and Stornoway. Smaller villages or hamlets are numerous; and occur almost wholly on the coasts of sea, or frith or bay.—Ross and Cromarty shires are divided into 33 *quoad civilia* parishes; of which 22 are in the east, 7 in the west, and 4 in Lewis. Those in the east are distributed into the three presbyteries of Chanonry, Dingwall, and Tain, which constitute the synod of Ross; and those in the west and in Lewis form, respectively, the presbyteries of Lochcarron and Lewis, which belong to the synod of Glenelg. In 1834, there were, in the two counties, 33 parochial schools, conducted by 33 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,007 scholars, and a minimum of 1,120; and 124 non-parochial schools, conducted by 129 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 6,579 scholars, and a minimum of 3,494. The two counties jointly send a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 710. The valued rent, in 1674, was £75,043 Scottish; and the value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £121,557. Population, in 1801, 53,525; in 1811, 60,853; in 1821, 68,828; in 1831, 74,820; in 1841, 78,980. Houses, in 1841, 16,377.

ROSS. See Kilfinichen.

ROSSIE. See Inchture.

ROSSKEEN, a parish in the eastern division of Ross-shire, bounded on the north by Kincardine and Edderton; on the east by Kilmuir; on the south by the frith of Cromarty; and on the west by Alness. Its inhabited part extends northward from the frith about 10 miles, and has a mean breadth of about 6 miles; but the entire parish, according to the New Statistical Account, "is supposed to extend in length from south-east to north-west, from 25 to 30 miles," and has an extreme breadth of about 12 miles. A district of 2 miles in breadth along the frith rises with a very slow and gentle ascent from the shore; and, in physical complexion, is very strictly lowland. A district immediately behind this, and of about equal breadth, rises into moderate and arable uplands; and occupies a medium place between plain and hill-pasture. A little interior from the latter district, lies an extensive upland vale, called Strathusdale, and disposed for the most part into sheep-walk. Beyond the higher arable ground and inhabited glens expands a very large tract of mountains, which either are altogether waste, or are used for sheep-pasture, or for the summer grazing of a few black cattle. The highest ground is Cairn-Coinneag, situated on the boundary with Kincardine and with Alness, and raising its summit about

3,000 feet above sea-level. The soil, in the low district, is partly gravelly and light, partly loam, and partly a deep and strong clay; and in the middle district, or higher arable land, it is wet, light, and spongy, and fitter for pasturage than for the plough. An extensive and rich bed of shell-marl, amounting to upwards of 70 acres, gave an early incitement to improve the soil; but its supplies, though still vast and all but inexhaustible, have been superseded by cheap and good lime. Nearly 4,000 acres of the parochial area are under cultivation. About a century ago, the parish had no plantations whatever; and no natural woods except about the place of Ardross; but, during the latter half of last century, and since planting has been so extensively conducted at Invergordon, at Milncraig, and on other properties, that now there are about 3,000 acres of woodlands. The old red sandstone is the prevailing rock of the lowlands of the parish; and, occurring of excellent quality as a building material, it is quarried on the banks of the river Alness. That stream traces all the lower part of the western boundary; it abounds in wildness and romance; and at Tollie it presents some scenes of great power and beauty. Balnagowan river rises in the parish, but soon passes away from it, and eventually falls into the bay of Nigg in Logie-Easter. A small lake, called Achnacloich, situated in a small and sequestered glen, is encompassed with rich landscape. Other three lakes, Pataviog, Charnac, and Coinneag, command attention by neither their size nor their scenery. The frith of Cromarty touches the parish over a distance of nearly 6 miles; supplies it with salmon, cod, flounders, skate, and coal-fish, but no longer, as formerly, with haddocks and whitings, and brings up vessels of very large burden to its port of Invergordon. A spectator commands, from the ness, or little headland of Invergordon, magnificent views eastward of the lower frith, the sutors of Cromarty, and the clearly-defined coast of Nairn and Elgin; southward and northward, of rich and fertile bands of country superbly screened with well-featured hills; westward, of the upper frith, reposing between belts of level and richly-wooded ground, and overlooked in the distance by the huge mountain-mass and snowy summit of Ben-Wyvis; and south-westward, of the stupendous and many-peaked Ben-Vaichard. The principal landowners are Macleod of Cadboll, Macleay of Newmore, H. R. Ross of Glastullich, and the Duke of Sutherland. Invergordon-castle, the property of the first of these, was, several years ago, destroyed by fire, and is now inhabited and in repair only in one of its wings. There are three villages, — Invergordon, which is separately noticed, and has a population of 1,000, —Bridgend, with a population of 280,—and Saltburn, with a population of 300. Invergordon has branch offices of the North banking company and the Commercial bank of Scotland; an excellent inn in Main-street, called the Macleods' Arms; a subscription-library, commenced in 1835; a parochial library; a friendly society; and annual fairs on the third Tuesday of February, the second Tuesday, old style, of April and December, the first Tuesday of August, and the second Tuesday of October. The manufacturing establishments of the parish are two hemp factories at Invergordon; and a new and very capacious mill at Dalmore, having no fewer than five departments, for respectively wheat-flour, barley, oats, thrashing, and timber; and a saw-mill on the river Alness. A fine pier at Invergordon, erected in 1828, and recently enlarged by the addition of a wooden jetty, gives facility for the shipment of a considerable quantity of grain for London and Leith, and shares with the harbour of Inverness the luxury and importance of regular communication by large steamers with Aberdeen, Leith, and London. A harbour at Dalmore is a place for the shipment of considerable quantities of fir and other timber for Shields and Newcastle. Within the parish are several extensive lines of excellent road. Population, in 1801, 2,074; in 1831, 2,916. Houses 630. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,492. —Rosskeen is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £156 1s. 1d.; glebe £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds £260 19s. 11d. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 104 scholars; and five other schools, —two of them supported or aided by the Education societies of Glasgow and Inverness,—were attended by 306. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £12 fees, and about the same sum other emoluments.

ROSYTH-CASTLE. See Inverkeithing.

ROTHES, a parish in the Strathspey district of Morayshire; bounded on the north by Speymouth; on the east by the Spey, which separates it from Banffshire; on the south by Edenkeillie; and on the west by Birnie and Urquhart. Heath-clad hills environ the district; and, in a great measure, limit its practicable grounds to the glen, or narrow valley of the Spey. The Cairngorm mountains look sublimely down upon it from the distance; and Benrinnes, the most northerly of the Grampian alps, towers aloft immediately beyond the south-eastern boundary, and invites a tourist to survey, as upon a map, a large part of the nine surrounding counties. The valley of Rothes is beautiful and fertile; but bears marks of having been wildly sported with by the Spey, and tracked by former but now quite forsaken channels of the stream. In the great flood of 1829, the Spey overspread the valley, overtopped many of its lofty trees, strewed it over with disaster and catastrophe, and left such large and lofty monuments of its power that, three years afterwards, masses of reeds and roots still lay lodged upon the branches of the trees. From the village of Rothes, in the valley, to Craigellachie-bridge, 3 miles to the south, the road leads through a picturesque pass, and has the finely wooded seat of Arndilly, on the Banffshire side of the Spey, on the left. At Craigellachie is an iron bridge, erected in 1814, with an arch of 150 feet span, and four Gothic turrets forming the abutments; and over this bridge frowns a precipitous rock, while below it darkly careers the Spey, with that impetuous velocity which everywhere characterizes the noble river's motion. The soil of the parish is, in general, dry and sandy, but degenerates into moor in the north. The crops raised are principally barley and oats. On the side of a hill, near the church, is a quantity of fine white and red agate, hard, heavy, uniformly smooth, finely shaded in its colours, and capable of very high polish.—The village of Rothes stands near the Spey, at the junction of the road south-south-eastward from Elgin, and that up Strathspey southward from Garmouth; and is 3 miles north of Aberlour, 6½ north-north-west of Dufftown in Mortlach, 8½ south-south-west of Fochabers, and 11 south-south-east of Elgin. It consists of about 250 straw-thatched cottages, arranged in four streets, which diverge at various angles from a common centre. Annual fairs are held here on the third Tuesday of April, and the third Wednesday of July and October. On the summit of a round and precipitously-faced hill, in the vicinity of the village, stands Rothes-castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Leslie, Earls of Rothes. This castle was one of the most ancient fortalices in the country; but now survives in only a small portion of one of its walls. In 1238 Eva de Mortach, daughter of Muriel de Polloc,

and grand-daughter of Petrus de Polloc, was Domina de Rothes; and, in that capacity, she, in 1263, bestowed, by charter, the lands of Inverlochtie on the cathedral of Moray. The Leslies are believed to have come from Hungary, with Atheling the wife of Malcolm Canmore; and, in 1457, they were created Earls of Rothes by James II. They seem to have resided at Rothes so late as 1620; but immediately afterwards they removed to Fifeshire; and, about 1700, they sold their remaining possessions in Moray to Grant of Elchies. The chief mansion is Orton. Population, in 1801, 1,521; in 1831, 1,709. Houses 363. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,131.—Rothes is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Crown and the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £159 6s. 6d.; glebe not known. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £26 5s. fees, and £7 3s. other emoluments. The late Dr. Simpson of Worcester was a native of this parish, and bequeathed a sum of £500 to it, the interest of which is to be enjoyed by the parish-schoolmaster.

ROTHESAY, a parish in the island and county of Bute. It occupies all the northern and larger part of the island; and is bounded on the south-east by Kingarth; and, on all other sides, by the Kyles of Bute and the frith of Clyde. Its greatest length, in a direct line, is nearly 10 miles, and, by the road, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its superficial extent is 45 square miles. INCHMARNOCK [which see] belongs to the parish. The coast-line, including that island, and measuring along sinuosities, is about 35 miles in extent. The coast is neither flat nor bold, and consists, for the most part, of gravelly slopes and shelving rocks. The chief bays on the west, are Scalpsie, at the boundary with Kingarth; St. Ninian's, opposite Inchmarnock; and Etterick, 2½ miles north of St. Ninian's; and, on the east, are Kames and Rothesay bays, both distinguished for their beauty, and the former noted for its fine safe anchorage. Two delightful valleys extend across the island between the bays of Scalpsie and Rothesay, and those of Etterick and Kames; and are supposed to have once been submarine, and to have cut what is now one island into three. The rest of the parochial area is nearly all filled with low and soft-featured hills, many of which command from their gentle summits charming views of the confined but rich scenery of the Kyles, and of the more expanded and brilliant scenery of the frith and its very diversified coasts. Common-hill, Baron-hill, and Kames-hill, three of the most remarkable heights, have altitudes, above sea-level, of respectively 430, 532, and 875 feet. Of six fresh-water lakes LOCH-FAD is much the largest, and is separately described; Lochs Ascog and Quien lie on the boundary with Kingarth, and cover respectively 70 and 54 acres; and Lochs Greenan, Dhu, and Bull, are situated in the interior, and measure respectively 11½, 7, and 5 acres. A medicinal spring was discovered, in 1831, at Bogany-point, about a mile east-north-east of Rothesay; and has acquired much reputation as a remedy for cutaneous and glandular diseases, and for rheumatisms. According to an analysis by Professor Thomson of Glasgow, an imperial gallon of water contains 1860.73 grains of muriate of soda, 12.25 grains of sulphate of lime, 129.77 grains of soda, 32.8 grains of chloride of magnesium, 14.39 grains of sitica, and 17.4 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The rocks, south of Rothesay-bay and Loch-Fad, are all red sandstone and conglomerate; and, north, are mica, clay, and chlorite slates, variously intersected by veins of trap and quartz. Greenstone is quarried in the vicinity of Rothesay, and supplies the burgh with building material; and clay-slate is quarried, on a small scale, near Kames-bay. A deep and rich bed of shell-marl occurs at St. Ninian's-bay. The soil, in the valley between Kames and Ettrick bays, is a strong fructiferous alluvial loam; that of other low grounds is variously sand, gravel, clay, and moss; and that of the hillocks and acclivities is, in general, light and shallow. Agriculture, chiefly from enlightened encouragement by the Marquis of Bute, has made singularly great progress since the commencement of the present century. The woods cover upwards of 700 acres, and consist, principally, of pines, oak, beech, ash, and elm. Plants, elsewhere rare in Scotland, are numerous, and render the parish a fine field for the study of the Scottish flora. A salmon-fishery was recently established along the shores by the Marquis of Bute; a regular fishery of haddocks and other species supplies the Rothesay market; and a herring-fishery is carried on to a large extent in both the kyles and the frith. The roads of the parish are convenient, in good repair, and free from tolls. The only noticeable landowner, besides Lord Bute, is Hamilton of Kames; and the only noticeable mansion, not in the immediate vicinity of Rothesay, is KAMES-CASTLE: which see. PORT-BANNATYNE, the only village, is separately described. Kilmorie-castle, the ancient seat of the Jamiesons of Kilmorie, and originally quite a congeries of towers and edifices, is now an utter ruin. Tumuli, standing-stones, and ancient hill-forts, are numerous. A Druidical circle occurs near Etterick-bay. Population, in 1801, 5,231; in 1831, 6,084. Houses 757. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,457.—Rothesay is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend £276 1s. 3d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £170 3s. 2d. The parish-church was built in 1796. Sittings 955. Three other places of worship exist in connexion with the Establishment,—a Gaelic chapel-of-ease, and two *quoad sacra* parish-churches. The chapel-of-ease is situated in the town of Rothesay, and was built in 1837, at a cost of £600. Sittings 600. Stipend £70.—New Rothesay *quoad sacra* parish-church was erected in 1798 as a chapel-of-ease, and cost £1,300. Sittings 830. Stipend £180, with about £8 8s. for expenses connected with the Lord's supper, and a manse and garden worth annually about £20. The attached parochial district measures about 2½ miles in length, 2½ in breadth, and 10 square miles in area. Its population reside chiefly in the town, and, in 1835, amounted to 2,074; of whom 1,813 were churchmen, 253 were dissenters, and 8 were nondescripts.—North Bute *quoad sacra* parish-church stands about a mile from Port-Bannatyne and 3½ miles from Rothesay, in the valley which extends between Kames and Etterick bays. It was built in 1836, at the expense of the Marquis of Bute; and it is of handsome architecture, and cost about £1,000. Sittings about 700. Stipend £150, with a manse, and £10 in lieu of glebe. The attached parochial district comprehends all the northern part of the *quoad civilia* parish, and contains a population of between 900 and 1,000. The Marquis of Bute has adopted measures for obtaining its civil parochial independence by a deed of the court of teinds; and has expended, in various ways, upon the erection not less than about £8,000.—There are 4 dissenting places of worship. The Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house was built in 1829, for a congregation which was established in the same year; and, along with session-house, &c., it cost about £400. Sittings 450. Stipend £80.—The United Secession congregation dates back to the year 1770. Their meeting-house, in 1836, was valued in that year at about £300, and was supposed to have been built in 1782. Sittings 434. A new place of worship has since been erected at a cost of between £900 and

£1,000. Stipend £135, with about £4 for expenses in attending church courts.—The Independent congregation was established in 1835. As some members resided in Rothesay and others in Port-Bannatyne, the projectors of a place of worship perspicaciously reasoned that a site at Ardbeg, mid-way between them, would draw the people of both towns; and they, accordingly, adopted that site, but found it utterly unsuitable. The chapel was built in 1836, at a cost of from £550 to £600, and has 430 sittings; but, after strenuous exertions to drag it from its solitude into connexion with the neighbouring seats of population, it was virtually abandoned in favour of a hall in Rothesay. Stipend about £60.—The Episcopalian chapel is the quondam meeting-house of the United Secession congregation.—In 1836, the population of Rothesay parish, *quoad sacra*, or of the district which remained after the disjunction of New Rothesay and North Bute, was, exclusive of summer-visiters for sea-beathing, 3,422; of whom 3,105 were churchmen, 295 were dissenters, and 22 were nondescripts.—In 1834, the parochial school was attended by 11 scholars; and 15 non-parochial schools were conducted by 18 teachers, and attended by 946 scholars. Twelve of the non-parochial schools are situated in the burgh, and take a very wide range among the departments of tuition. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £35, with between £10 and £15 fees, and between £9 and £11 other emoluments.—The ancient church of Rothesay was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was originally a chapel, subordinate to Kingarth, and possessed for a short time by the monks of Paisley. At the close of the 13th century, it appears on record as an independent parsonage; and afterwards it became one of the cathedral churches, of the diocese of the Isles, and was the only one during the period of Protestant episcopacy. In 1515, its temporalities were given by James VI. to the collegiate church of Restalrig near Leith; and, at the Reformation, they were transferred to the chapel royal of Stirling. In 1617, the parson of Rothesay was, by act of parliament, made subdean of the Isles. In the early periods of Presbyterianism, the parish was in the presbytery of Irvine or Cunningham; and in 1639, it was annexed to the presbytery of Dunoon.—A large number of small chapels were anciently dispersed throughout the parish; Kildavanan and Kilmichael chapels in the extreme north; St. Calmag's chapel, still commemorated by a large stone-cross; chapels at St. Ninian's point, Kilmorie M'Neil, and Nether Ardroscadale; St. Bride's chapel on Chapel-hill, in the immediate vicinity of the burgh, and a chapel in the court of Rothesay-castle.

Rothesay, a town of considerable antiquity, a royal burgh, and the capital of Buteshire, stands at the head of Rothesay-bay, on the east side of the island of Bute, 9 miles west-north-west of Largs, 11 miles north-west of Millport, 22 miles north-north-east of Brodick, 19 miles south-west of Greenock, and 40 miles west by north of Glasgow. The bay opens immediately within the east entrance of the Kyles of Bute; it commences between Bogany and Ardbeg points, which are 1½ mile asunder; and, measured from the middle of a straight line across its entrance, it extends 9 furlongs into the interior, and has the form very nearly of a semi-ellipsoid. The breadth of the Kyles opposite the bay is, at Ardbeg-point, 9 furlongs; and at Bogany-point 1½ mile. The bay is screened all round with a gentle and variegated slope, coming down, in one place, from a finely-featured but inconsiderable hill; it has the town and harbour at its head, and very extended lines of mansions and villas along its sides; it is kissed by sward and bush and flower-plot, and shaded or set-off by numerous trees; and, almost in any weather and in any mood, but especially when burnished by a vernal sun, and skimmed by one or two gaily crowded steamers, it both presents within itself and commands from without scenes of stirring interest and highly picturesque beauty. "The deep, intensely blue ocean, is here framed in a circle of noble, solemn-looking mountains, among which you would admire that curious museum of hills, with ragged tops, jocularly named Argyle's bowling-green. On the opposite coast stands the ruined old castle of Toward, which once had the honour of Queen Mary's company at dinner; and also, conspicuously placed, is its lineal descendant, that handsome new mansion, looking like the king of all the villas, recently built by Mr. Kirkman Finlay, a stately well-grown edifice, surrounded by a young colony of trees, tastefully sprinkled all over the pleasure-grounds, which look so low and insignificant, that the place might be very appropriately called Bushy Park." The villas which form the edificed line along the east side of Rothesay-bay are not fewer than forty in number; and they are so uniform or akin in structure, and are set down at such brief and regular intervals, as to look like a sumptuous one-sided street, luxuriously airing itself amid the mingled balm of land and wood and sea. The villas, on the west side, present a much less pleasing aggregate appearance; some lie low and crouching on the beach, some straddle boldly up the slope, and keep an ambitious outlook upon town and sea, most are comparatively tasteless and very various from one another in outward form, and nearly all have steep-slated roofs, and swollen lumpish proportions. The houses in the body of the town date, in hardly any instances, higher than 1791, and have very numerously been built since 1813. All are constructed of greenstone, and necessarily want the polish and the lightness of aspect imparted by most sandstones; but they possess a stability, a tidiness, and an aggregate regularity which quite compensate for the absence of more showy properties. The streets, though somewhat narrow and confined, are clean and proximately regular; and, irrespectively of some lanes, they are 13 or 14 in number, and bear the names of High, King, Prince's, Bishop, Argyle, Montague, Castle, Castle-hill, Bridge, Bridge-end, Mill, Guildford, and Tarbet streets.

The principal modern public edifice is the county buildings and prison. This structure was built in 1832, at the cost of about £4,000; and is in the castellated style, and very spacious. Both its size and its costliness appear to a stranger quite out of proportion with the uses of so small a county; and its air of neatness, comfort, and opulence seems utterly out of keeping with the notion of a prison. The jailer, says Miss Sinclair, "led us with much professional zeal to inspect the remnant of a dark dungeon, formerly used for confining prisoners, measuring only 10 feet by 15, a dismal hole with only an aperture above, not the semblance of a window, and containing a crevice in the roof, which served as a door, but was so narrow that captives must all have been starved for some time, till they were thin enough to get in, and afterwards kept on spare diet, if they were ever intended to come forth again. Here our friend the jailer expatiated very fully on the superior advantages enjoyed under his jurisdiction; and certainly that necessary evil, the county jail, which we saw, looks like Cardiff-castle, or any other nobleman's residence. No wonder that when his guests have once conquered their natural horror of disgrace, they frequently return to the jailer's careful guardianship, where these poor creatures, who knew not

formerly where to gain a dinner, are here at once transported into a comfortable hotel, where they meet with kind treatment, fires in every room, excellent sleeping accommodation, regular hours, plenty of food, and nothing to pay. Some of the old women consider it a perfect home; and would feel more alarmed at the threat of being turned out than of being shut in." This picture is doubtless over-coloured; yet it has quite sufficient correctness of tint to suggest that benign refinement upon prison-discipline may be overdone, and that if ever it offers more amenities and comforts to the criminal than are, in the same circumstances, provided for the honest poor, it is substantially offering a premium on crime. The court-hall is adorned with a splendid portrait of the Marquis of Bute.—The places of worship are the only other modern public buildings; but while creditable, and in one or two instances neat, they are all of such common-place character as does not admit remark.—The walls of the choir of the ancient cathedral of Rothesay still stand close to the present parish-church. The nave was taken down in 1692, and used as a quarry for the building of the present church's predecessor. The windows of the surviving part of the ruin are in the style which prevailed in the 13th century, and seem to claim that date for the whole edifice. A monument, with the figure of a recumbent knight in the style of armour which belonged to the period of Robert III., appears from the coat-of-arms to rest on the ashes of some member of the royal family; and another monument, which bears marks of being a century more recent, is ruder in execution, and has the figures of a lady and child.

The grand antiquity, and chief architectural object of Rothesay, is its castle. The tall ruin of this structure stands close upon the town; and has the historical associations mingledly of a royal palace and a military fortalice. The building consists of a circular court, about 140 feet in diameter, formed by high and thick walls; four round towers upon the flanks; and an erection which is ascribed to King Robert II., and which projects, on the north-east side, between two of the towers. Round the outside is a wide and deep ditch; and between this and the wall is a terraced walk. The walls are very richly overgrown with ivy; and have been noted for their similarity to some "rifted rocks" among the romantic cascade scenes of the Highlands, in producing remarkable trees. "Here," says the lively writer already quoted, "an ash tree recently contrived to grow on the summit of a stone arch, till the trunk attained to a circumference of nine feet, when it fell to the ground; and, after so long setting an example of frugality in living without nourishment, it became a means of overfeeding others, having been cut into a dining-table for George the Fourth. Within the castle, we admired a fine old thorn, six feet in circumference, and forty-five feet high, which fell prostrate on the ground last November, but still [in 1840] puts out a mass of leaves, as if the roots yet had nourishment from the ground, instead of the empty air in which they are upraised, preserving its foliage 'green and fresh without, but worn and bare within.'" About 24 years ago, the Marquis of Bute, at considerable expense, caused to be cleared away, from within and around the castle, the accumulated rubbish of ages, —consisting, to a large amount, of beef and mutton bones! and, in consequence, the presumed royal apartments, the reputed additional palace of Robert II., the towers, the terraces, the chapel, and the dungeon, are now all easily accessible by even the feeblest and most fastidious. Yet the building, with all the accompaniments proper to itself, and whatever additional aids it may derive from the fanciful embellishments of a cicerone, will grievously disappoint every visiter who expects to see either beauty or picturesqueness in its ruin, or indications of military strength in its structure or position. In spite of the very fine and imposing embellishment of some tall ash trees, which still rise up among the ruins, the edifice strikes the eye as only a ponderous, lumpish, dull mass of masonry, quite doleful in the dingy red colour of its stones, and destitute to sheer nakedness of every attribute which the fancy associates with the ideas of either castle or palace. "As a piece of fortification, even on the ancient principles," says a contemporary, "it is wretchedly deficient, and argues very little in favour of the military knowledge that erected it. Even the gate is neither flanked nor machicolated; and it might have been mined or assaulted at almost any point." Yet it figures in history quite as conspicuously as many a place of great strength, and possesses a very fair proportion of antiquarian interest. The original structure—for the aggregate building is evidently of various dates—was probably one of the fortalices erected in 1098, by Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, to secure his conquest of the western islands of Scotland. It may have been raised, however, in greatly more obscure circumstances; and it is said to have belonged, before the time of Alexander III., to a family of the name of M'Roderick. It first comes into historical notice in 1228; when it was attacked by Olave, King of Man, and Husbac, a Norwegian chieftain, with eighty ships, and, after a siege, was taken by a sap and assault, with the loss of 390 men. After the battle of Largs, it was retaken by the Scots. During the inglorious reign of John Baliol, it was occupied by the English; but, in 1311, it submitted to Robert Bruce. In 1334, it was again seized in the unpatriotic cause of a dependent crown, and was fortified by Edward Baliol; but, not long afterwards, it was captured by Bruce, the Steward of Scotland. Robert II. visited the castle in 1376, and again in 1381; Robert III. died in it from grief on account of his son, afterwards James I., having been captured. Oliver Cromwell's troops burst rudely against it, like the surges of a desolating flood; and, in 1685, the brother of the Earl of Argyle seized it, set fire to it, and irretrievably converted it into an utter ruin.—The castle of Rothesay gave title to the first dukedom which existed in the Scottish peerage, and continues the title to the king's eldest son as a collateral for Scotland to that of Prince of Wales for England. The dukedom of Rothesay was created in a solemn council held at Scone in 1398, and conferred on David, Earl of Carrick, Prince and Steward of Scotland, and eldest son of Robert III.; and when David, in 1402, fell a victim to the ambition of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, it was transferred to his brother James, afterwards James I. of Scotland. An act of parliament, passed in 1409, declared "that the lordship of Bute, with the castle of Rothesay, the lordship of Cowal, with the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands of Dundonald, with the castle of the same, the barony of Renfrew, with the lands and tenandries of the same, the lordship of Stewarton, the lordship of Kilmarnock, with the castle of the same, the lordship of Dalry; the lands of Nodisdale, Kilbryde, Narristoun, and Cairtoun; also the lands of Frarynzan, Drumcall, Trebrauch, with the fortalice of the same, 'principibus primogenitis Regum Scotiæ successorum nostrorum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, uniantur, incorporentur, et annexantur." Since that period, the dukedom of Rothesay, in common with the principality and stewartry of Scotland, the earldom of Carrick, the lordship of the Isles, and the barony of Renfrew, has been vested in the eldest son and heir-apparent of the sovereign. In the event

of the first-born dying without an heir, the right passes to the king's eldest surviving son; and when the king has no son or heir-apparent, it reverts to himself, as the representative of an expected prince.

The town of Rothesay was originally a village in connection with the castle; and in its more matured, as well as in its infant state, it necessarily shared the castle's fortunes,—at times basking in the favour of the powerful, and eventually royal family who owned it, and at other times suffering capture and plunder from the Norwegians, the Islesmen, the English, and the conflicting parties in civil wars. At an early period, it was made a burgh-of-barony; and in 1400, it received from Robert III. a charter erecting it into a royal burgh, and conferring upon it a considerable quantity of landed property. In 1584, a charter of confirmation and novodamus was given by James VI. The town seems to have grown slowly but steadily in prosperity; and it gradually became so great and commanding a mart for the Lowlanders exchanging commodities with the Highlanders and Islesmen, as occasioned the island of Bute to be regarded as a sort of neutral territory, neither Highland nor Lowland. About the year 1700, the erection of Campbeltown into a royal burgh, and the very advantageous terms which were offered to settlers, drew away to it from Rothesay a considerable number of traders, and a large proportion of trade. Rothesay now fell rapidly into decay, and seemed even to be menaced with extinction. Against 1760, its population became lessened to one-half of its former amount; and its houses, in a vast number of instances, and to the amount, probably, of a moiety of the whole, stood mouldering in ruin, or lay amassed in heaps of rubbish. At this date, only one or two half-decked vessels, of each about 15 tons, and a few open boats, belonged to the port. In 1765, while laws were in force which required all produce of the colonies to be landed in Britain before it could be imported into Ireland, Rothesay was made a custom-house station for the accommodation of the Irish colonial trade; and a few years later, a herring-fishery, which still continues to be a staple trade of the place, was successfully introduced, and cheeringly engaged the attention of a large number of the inhabitants. The town now rose from ruin, and began to put on the appearances of renovation and prosperity which have since so eminently characterized it. In 1778, a cotton manufactory, the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland, was commenced here by an English company, and soon afterwards it became the property of the excellent and celebrated David Dale, and largely contributed to increase and perpetuate the town's favourable circumstances. Against 1791, all ruinous houses were re-edified, many new ones were erected, and between 80 and 100 vessels, of from 15 to 100 tons burden, besides a proportionate number of open boats, belonged to shipowners in the town and parish.

The cotton-mill of Rothesay is moved by water collected in reservoirs, and ingeniously economized and applied according to a plan by Mr. Thom, engineer; and it contains 23,448 spindles, and employs about 360 persons. A factory for weaving by power-looms was established about 16 years ago, is well managed, and employs between 80 and 90 workmen. Men's wages in the spinning-mill vary from 17s. to 24s. a-week, and, in the power-loom factory, range between 21s. and 30s. The number of hand-looms, in 1828, was 250, and, in 1838, was 35. Several cooperages employ between 30 and 40 persons, and annually produce about 15,000 herring barrels. Two small yards for boat-building employ about 20 ship-carpenters; and a tanyard of considerable extent employs a few persons.—In 1822, an excellent harbour was erected, at the cost of £6,000; and, in 1840, a slip and a building-dock were added. In 1837, there belonged to the port 58 vessels, each from 15 to 300 tons, and aggregately 2,950 tons, navigated by 255 men, and variously employed in the coasting, the foreign, and the fishing trades. The largest imports are about 30,000 bushels of salt, and 6,000 tons of coals; and the largest export, about 19,000 barrels of salt herrings. Other imports are cotton, hides, bone-dust, grain, lime, sandstone, barrel-staves, and colonial produce; and other exports are cotton-yarn, cotton-cloth, fresh fish, leather, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Four steam-vessels in summer, and two in winter, ply daily between Rothesay and Glasgow; a steam-boat plies three times a-day between Rothesay and Greenock, to communicate with the terminus of the Glasgow and Greenock railway; two steam-boats daily touch at Rothesay in transit between Glasgow and Loch-Fyne, affording communication with Tarbet, Lochgilphead, Inverary, and the western coasts and islands; and a steam-vessel, during two or three months in summer, maintains communication with the island of Arran.

Rothesay has long been distinguished as a retreat of consumptive invalids and of sea-bathers. Common fame and accurate delineation unite in describing it as "the Montpellier of Scotland, where consumptive patients, unable to endure any other air, find it possible to breathe with comfort." "I shall never forget," says Miss Sinclair, "the fervour with which a sick young friend of my own once exclaimed, when suffering severely from the sharp arrow-like winds of Edinburgh, 'Oh! what would I not give for one single gasp of Rothesay air!'" The range of the thermometer is less than in probably any other town in Scotland; snow is rarely known to lie more than two days on the ground; perennial plants thrive singularly well, and are seldom or never injured by frosts; the Kyles and Loch-Strevin act as natural funnels to carry off impurities of air; and a fine sheltering hill-screen, surrounding the town at an agreeable distance, mellows the atmosphere, and attempers every breeze.—As sea-bathing quarters, Rothesay was in repute long before steam-navigation was dreamed of; and it naturally became a select spot when that remarkable invention began, in 1814, to bring down the citizens of Glasgow in summer-shoals to the coasts of the frith of Clyde. But, in proportion to the number of bathers who resort to it, there is around the bay such an utter absence of bathing-apparatus, combined with natural want of facilities for privacy and due decorum, as would quite amaze any person accustomed to the bathing-places of England, or of the east coast of Scotland. "In this little marine city, which is like Venus rising out of the sea," says the rattling writer already twice or thrice quoted, "nothing surprised me more than to find neither baths nor bathing machines. Rothesay has no right to call itself a sea-bathing quarter. Never was salt-water so thrown away on any place. The little crisp, clear, crystal waves, curl up on the beach most invitingly, sparkling and dancing in the sun; but when you ask, 'Where are the machines?' echo answers 'Where?' No facility is afforded for enjoying what the Americans call 'this privilege of water,' either hot or cold, and the shore all round the bay seems as public as the Serpentine in London; therefore, the inhabitants must dip into the ocean as you dip into a novel, merely giving it 'a supercilious glance.' One very enterprising talker has talked for some years of trying, as a speculation, to establish baths here, on a scale worthy of Constantinople or Cheltenham; but his good intentions have ebbed and flowed so long, that I fear the sea will cease to be salt before he finally makes up his mind." Except

that Helensburgh and Largs have for years had splendid suites of baths, the many watering-places on the Clyde were, we believe, when Miss Sinclair wrote, in the same predicament as Rothesay; but the reproach has since been wiped away, as far as the busy little capital of Bute is concerned, by the erection of an excellent suite of baths on private speculation; and a reasonable number of bathing-machines have also been here provided for the accommodation of the public.

Rothesay is the seat, every Tuesday during session, of the sheriff and commissary courts of Bute here, and once a-fortnight or oftener during session, as well as occasionally during vacation, of the sheriff's small-debt-court. The town has branch-offices of the Royal bank of Scotland, the Renfrewshire bank, and the Greenock bank; offices of five insurance companies; customs, excise, stamp, and post-offices; a Rothesay subscription-library, instituted in 1792; a Rothesay youths' library, begun in 1818; a mechanics' library, instituted in 1833; three congregational or school libraries; two public reading-rooms; a savings' bank, instituted in 1821, under the patronage of the Marquis of Bute; and five friendly societies, called respectively the Rothesay, the Rothesay marine, the Rothesay cotton-mill, the Bute, and the coopers' societies. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and ill-attended and unimportant annual fairs are held on the first Wednesday of May, the third Wednesday of July, and the last Wednesday of October. Two annual shows take place,—the one for cattle, and the other for seeds, roots, and dairy produce; and both excite much interest, are attended with the awarding of prizes for the best specimens, and exert a beneficial interest on all the connexions of the town with the county. There are no fewer than about 50 inns and public houses, equal to one for every 20 families!

The burgh-lands are very extensive, and consist technically of territories on the land, and territories on the sea. Those 'on the land' measure 4¼ miles in extreme length from the point of Ardbeg to the south end of Loch-Fad, and 2¾ miles in extreme breadth, either in a line due west across the bay from Bogany point, or in 1 west-north-westward from the mouth of Ascog-burn; and they are technically described as "all the lands on the west side of the lands of Ascog and Kerrycrusoch, the east boundary to the burn of Barnald, the south boundary,—along the loch or lake called Loch-Fad or Longloich, the lands of Chapelton, Ballieloan, Meikle-Barrone, Eskechraggan-Acholter, Cranslagmorie, and Easter Kames, on the west and north-west, and the sea on the north." The territories 'on the sea' are described as "beginning from the island of Pladda on the south, turning from thence to the west by the Kyles and straits between Arran and Kintyre, Argyle and Bute, and Loch-Kiddan to Clockstane, comprehending therein all the Kyles of Bute and Lochstryn on the north; and from the foresaid Clockstane to the foresaid island of Pladda, comprehending therein the station of Cumbray, the station of Fairleg, the station of Hallijo, the island in Roranie, otherwise called Hemolathe Dan." But the burgh, as to all matters connected with the parliamentary franchise, having been thrown, by the reform statute, into the county of Bute, the extent of its territory has to be considered only in its municipal connections. The council consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors. Constituency, in 1839, 249. After its own completion at Michaelmas, the council annually appoints the town-clerk, the procurator-fiscal, three town-officers, the jailer, and the collector of cess and other taxes. The town-officers, each of whom receives £5, and the jailer, who receives £15, are the only persons who receive salaries. There are no corporations of guildry or craftsmen; but the magistrates have power to create burgesses, and have been in the practice of exacting the fees of burgess-ship as the condition of leave to carry on trade or manufacture. A stranger, if a merchant, must pay £3 3s.; if an artificer, £2 2s.; the eldest son of a burgess must, if a merchant, pay £1 11s. 6d.; if an artificer, £1 1s.; and a younger son, or a son-in-law of a burgess, pays three-fourths of what is exigible from a stranger. An itinerant merchant, before he opens sale-rooms, except on fairs and market-days, and for every time he re-opens sale-rooms, after having temporarily left the town, must pay £5 5s. for a license; but if he resides for a year, and satisfies the council that he intends to remain as an inhabitant, he receives back £2 2s. of what he paid, and is regarded as a burgess. The number of burgesses, in 1833, was about 80. The property of the burgh consists of lands, feu-duties, the town-house, jail, and council-chambers, five church-pews, and a weighing-machine. Debts due to the burgh, in 1832, amounted to £2,594 18s. 5¾d.; and debts due by the burgh, at the same date, amounted to £105 18s. 2d. The entire revenue for the year ending 1st October, 1832, was £353 7s. 11d.; and the expenditure, for the same year, was £211 3s. 3d. Right of harbour, with shore-dues and other dues, belonged to the burgh by charter; but they have been transferred to trustees appointed by an act of parliament "for improving, repairing, and maintaining the harbours of the burgh of Rothesay, in the county of Bute." These trustees are the magistrates and council, along with four persons elected in October by the Rothesay ship-owners. The council have been used, for time immemorial, to levy customs, great and small, on all goods brought within burgh, according to a table which has remained unchanged for time immemorial. The annual amount levied, as ascertained by the average of three years, ending in 1833, is £69 6s. 5d.; and burgesses pay only one-half of the ordinary rates. The land-tax or cess amounts to about £42. An assessment to the amount of £16 10s. 5d. on the whole rental of the burgh is made for the schoolmaster's salary. No poors' rates are levied.—The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole land-territory of the burgh as fixed by the charters; and previous to the emission of a decree by the court-of-session in 1820, it was also exercised maritimely over the whole coast of the shire of Bute and the adjacent lochs, as identified with the burgh's possessions 'on the sea.' Civil causes tried by the magistrates embrace actions for debts to any amount; but since the special statutes under George IV., the sheriff-court has, in cases of small debts, been resorted to in preference to the burgh-court. The criminal causes of late years have occurred chiefly in mere matters of police; and during 14 years, ending in 1833, they averaged not quite three in the year. The police of the burgh is wholly under the management of the magistrates and council. The three town's officers generally constitute the whole police force; and when necessary, they are aided by some constables. At fairs or markets the officers, and one or more constables, patrol the streets. When the jail needs to be watched, the inhabitants, to the number of two or more in turn each night, perform the duty either personally, or by paid substitute. The cleaning and the repairing of the burgh streets and roads are paid for from the statute-labour, from contributions by the inhabitants, and from the burgh-funds. Public wells, whence the town is supplied with water, are maintained by occasional grants from the burgh-funds, and by annual voluntary contributions of 6d. or 1s.

A gas-work was commenced in 1840 to light the town at night with gas.—On the north-east side of the entrance to Rothesay-bay stands a lighthouse, with a revolving and intermitting light. On the same side of the bay, inward from the lighthouse, is a battery, mounted with several pieces of cannon. The principal attractions in the vicinity of the burgh are MOUNT-STEWART, KAMES-CASTLE, and LOCH-FAD, overlooked by Kean's cottage: See these articles. Population, in 1821, 4,107; in 1831, 4,817.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish in Banffshire; bounded on the north-west by Grange; on the north and north-east by Marnoch; on the east by Inverkeithnie; on the south by Forgue and Huntly; and on the south-west and west by Cairney. Its greatest length, from east to west, is between 7 and 8 miles; its greatest breadth is between 5 and 6; and its mean breadth is probably less than 2½. The burn of Knock traces the north-western boundary to the Isla; the Isla runs along the western and south-western boundary to the Deveron; and the Deveron moves in mazy folds now on the southern boundary, now across the interior, and now along the northern boundary. The last of these streams, the monarch-river of the county, flows here between richly wooded banks; and abounds with salmon, eel, and common trout. At the point where it leaves the southern boundary for the interior, and where its margin is pressed by the village of Rothiemay, occurs a happy mixture of well-enclosed fields and woods, which, with woods and corn-fields on the opposite side of the river, rising by a gradual ascent to a great height, form a beautiful rural scenery, equalled by few and perhaps excelled by none, of equal extent, in the kingdom. The northern district consists of a large, low, and partially tumulated table-land; part of which is an extensive moss, which supplies a wide circumjacent district with fuel, while the remainder is disposed in fir-plantations, pasture-grounds, and arable lands. From this platform a gentle declivity, of upwards of a mile, descends to the Isla and the Deveron. The plantations and natural woods occupy a considerable proportion of the whole area; and consist chiefly of fir, birch, ash, elm, and alder, besides larch, oak, beech, and other species. The pasture-lands bear but a small proportion to those which are in tillage; yet are such as to render the rearing of a few sheep and black cattle, for the market, prudent and remunerating economy. The soil of the arable grounds is, in general, rich and fertile. A little east of the village is Rothiemay-house, a seat of the Earl of Fife, and traditionally said to have afforded a night's lodging to Queen Mary; and on the estate of Mayer is an elegant residence.—The village of Rothiemay stands 6 miles north by east of Huntly, 12 south by west of Portsoy, and 15 south-west of Banff. Annual fairs are held here on the 3d Tuesday of May, the 1st Thursday of October, the Thursday before the 23d of November, and the 2d Tuesday of December,—all old style, except that in November. A Druidical temple occurs a little north of the village; and a supposed Roman iter runs north-westward through the western district. The chief road is that northward from Huntly to Portsoy and Banff. Population, in 1801, 1,061; in 1831, 1,228. Houses 278. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,651.—Rothiemay is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £175 3s. 6d.; glebe £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds £204 2s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary £30 10s., with £18 4s. 9d. fees, £25 from the Dick bequest, and from £4 to £5 other emoluments. There is a non-parochial school. The parish boasts as a native the distinguished astronomer Fergusson.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, a parish in Inverness-shire, united to the parish of Duthil in Morayshire See DUTHIL and ROTHIEMURCHUS.

ROUCAN, a village in the parish of Torthorwald; 4½ miles south-west of Lochmaben; 3½ east-north-east of Dumfries; and 1¼ north of Collin, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the face of a descent overlooking Lochar-Moss, on the road between Dumfries and Lochmaben, and is, for the most part, an irregular assemblage of cottages. Population 250.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands. It lies parallel to the district of Evie, in the extreme north-east of Pomona, and is separated from it by a sound of from half-a-mile to 1¾ mile broad; it has Eglishay along its east side, at the distance of a mile, and Weir along part of its south-east side, at the distance of ¾ of a mile; and it is distant 5½ miles due south from the headland of Skea in Westray. The island measures about 4 miles from east to west, and about 3 from north to south; and, but for being indented on the north by a broad but short bay, would be nearly circular, upon a diameter of 4 miles. On every side, almost from the very shore, the surface rises in hilly acclivity, and forms an upland mass of the general shape of a flattened cone; and this, being several miles around the shoulder, has a strong and imposing aspect. The ascent is in general steep; and, at intervals, it admits abrupt ridges and terraces, as if formed by the action and subsidence of billows that have now far receded. From a sward which is beautifully thick, smooth, and green, grey, foggy, and rugged rocks frequently look out, imparting to the whole surface a freckled and warted aspect. All the interior is fitted only for the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and exists in a state of commonage. A stripe of decidedly fertile land is carried round most of the island, between the base of the uplands and the beach; and is disposed in enclosures or 'touns,' most of which form pleasant little pictures. The shores on the west are rocky and precipitous; but those on the other sides are low or sloping, and clad with soil. In various parts are safe harbours for shipping; and the inhabitants industriously prosecute the fisheries. Horses and black cattle, large numbers of sheep, and a huge multitude of hogs, are maintained on the commons. Several small lakes send some rivulets to the sea; and the banks of the burn of Trumbland are rich in botanical specimens. A tolerable inn on the south side of the island invites all persons in search of the picturesque and the scientific, to include Rousay in a tour of the Orkneys. The principal mansions are Westness, and Westside, on the south-west coast. The chief antiquity is an ancient Norwegian encampment or Law Ting. Monumental stones, Picts' houses, and tumuli, are frequent. Population, in 1811, 795; in 1821, 834; in 1831, 921.

ROUSAY AND EGLISHAY, an united parish in Orkney. It comprehends the inhabited islands of Rousay, Eglishay, Weir, and Enballow, and two holms in small pasture islands. So mutually adjacent are its various parts that the parish, measured across land and sea, has an extreme length from east to west of only 6½ miles, and an extreme breadth of only 5. Population, in 1801, 1,061; in 1831, 1,262. Houses 244. Assessed property, in 1815, £136.—The parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £157 18s. 1d.; glebe £9. One parish-church is situated in Eglishay, and another is situated on the south-east side of Rousay, within ¾ of a mile of Weir. A meeting-house of the United Secession stands in Rousay. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 60 scholars, and three other schools by 113. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £26, with about £5 fees. Two of the non-parochial schools

are situated respectively in Eglishay and Weir, and are open only during winter: the third is a General Assembly's school; and this and the parochial school are situated in Rousay.

ROUTER-BURN. See KILBIRNIE.

ROUTING-BRIDGE. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

ROW, a parish in the western extremity of Dumbartonshire; bounded on the north and north-east by Luss; on the east by Luss and Cardross; on the south by the frith of Clyde, which divide it from Renfrewshire; on the south-west by Gairloch, and an artificial line of 1¼ mile, which divides it from Roseneath; and on the west by Loch-Long, which divides it from Argyleshire. It consists of an irregular oblong, stretching north-westward and south-eastward, parallel to Gairloch, and measuring 9 miles in length, and from 2½ to 5 in breadth; and of a stripe, running up from the north-east corner along Loch-Long, and measuring 2½ miles by 6 furlongs. Its superficial extent is about 64 square miles. The surface consists principally of two mountain-ranges, and an intervening valley. The loftier and greater range forms, along its water-shed, the boundary with Luss; it is an elongated or continuous mountain, beautifully waved or curved into a series of summits; it is broad-based, soft-featured, and verdant; and, in several of its nodular and gently traced eminences, it attains an altitude of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea-level. Glenfruin, which extends between it and the other range, is remarkable for wild, lonely beauty, and for doleful historical association: See GLENFRUIN. It has little wood, and is a natural funnel for the passage and the whirling sweep of high winds; yet it has much good soil, and is partly under cultivation. The ridge between it and Gairloch is properly a single elongated hill, broad in its base, straight-lined along its summit, but broad and marshy, gentle in descent at the ends, and, as to general outline, shaped not unlike an upturned row-boat. Its altitude, for about 4 miles, is quite or nearly 1,800 feet. On the side of Glenfruin, it is naked and heathy; but on the side of Gairloch, it has, up two-thirds of its acclivity, received from the hand of cultivation that highly ornate appearance which is noticed in our article on Roseneath. At its south-east end, for about 1¼ mile inward from the boundary with Cardross, it softens down into land which is very gently upland, and nearly all cultivated and enclosed, and which might be not a little beautiful were it duly embellished with wood. The opposite shore and uplands of Roseneath are strikingly picturesque, and the general landscape seen from many points of the acclivity above Gairloch, has many of the same elements, and in some points nearly the same groupings, as those of the panorama beheld from Roseneath: See ROSENEATH. Finnard-hill, at the west end of the inner mountain-range, sends off spurs which fill all the parts of the parish bordering on Loch-Long, and which go down to the margin of the water in generally rapid declivities. The soil of the arable grounds is, for the most part, light and fertile. Husbandry is in a highly improved condition, and has reclaimed and enriched land as extensively, perhaps, as is yet possible for the art. Considerable attention is given to the rearing of black cattle, and to the dairy. Transition limestone and clay-slate abound, and have been worked, but both are of inferior quality, and scarcely compensate labour. Some apparently unmeaning, and certainly useless searches, have been made for coal. Ardincaple-castle, a beautiful seat of the Duke of Argyle, Ardenconnel-house, and many extremely elegant modern mansions built on perpetual lease from the lands of Sir James Colquhoun, press upon the shore of the Gairloch, and fling along the margin of the water, and up the lower ascent of the hill, a profusion of horticultural and forest embellishment. A part of Ardincaple-castle is of very ancient date. Ancient castles at Shandon and Faslane, are traceable only in the low grass-grown mounds of their mouldered ruins. The two prettily situated hamlets of Row and Gairloch-head,—the former the site of the parish-church, and the latter of a neat extension church,—are situated respectively 2¾ miles up Gairloch, and at its head. The large village of HELENSBURGH [which see] stands at the entrance of the loch. The turnpike between Glasgow and Arroquhar creeps closely along the whole coast-line of the parish; and a road from Helensburgh to Luss and Balloch runs very near and parallel to the eastern boundary. Population, in 1801, 970; in 1831, 2,037. Houses 274. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,891.—Row is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £241 1s.; glebe £20. The amount of unappropriated teinds is debated. The parish-church was built in 1763, and was last altered in 1835. Sittings 700. A place of worship, above noticed, in connection with the Established church was, in 1837, built at Gairloch-head, and cost £800. Sittings 300.—An Original Burgher chapel—now connected with the Establishment, and made a *quoad sacra* parish-church—was built at Helensburgh in 1824, and cost £1,000. Sittings 700. Stipend £100.—An Independent chapel in Helensburgh was built in 1801, at a cost of £350 or £400. Sittings 550. Stipend £70.—A Baptist place of worship in Helensburgh, is the rented wing of a dwelling-house. Sittings 80. No stipend.—According to ecclesiastical survey in 1835, the population, exclusive of the very numerous class of summer-residents and visiters, consisted then of 1,500 churchmen, 300 dissenters, and 100 nondescripts, above 12 years of age, amounting, with children, to about 2,500.—In 1834, there were 9 schools, —eight of them private. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and £5 other emoluments.—The parish was erected out of ancient Roseneath in 1635, and named Row from the point or little peninsula—in Gaelic *rhu*—which projects into the Gairloch near the church.

ROWARDENNAN, a little hostelry at the foot of Benlomond, on the eastern side of Loch-Lomond. The steamer, while proceeding to the head of the loch, regularly calls here, and lands or receives tourists.

ROWDILL (LOCH), a marine loch or arm of the sea, at the south-east corner of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides. It penetrates little more than a mile into the land, but forks into two parts, and is covered across the entrance by an islet called Vally. Rowdill church is a very ancient and curious structure, originally the church of a monastery or priory dedicated to St. Clement, afterwards one of the parish-churches of Harris, but now a neglected though not much dilapidated ruin. It is of ancient and tolerable architecture, and "presents," says Dr. Macculloch, "some peculiarities in sculpture which are well worth the notice of an antiquary, and, from their analogy to certain allusions in oriental worship, objects of much curiosity."

ROXBURGH, a parish in lower Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the Tweed, which divides it from Makerston and Kelso; on the north-east and east by Kelso; on the south-east by Eckford; on the south by Eckford and Crailing; on the south-west by Ancrum; and on the west by Maxton. It consists of an irregular four-sided figure, 4 miles in

length south-eastward, by from 2½ to 3¾ miles in breadth; and of a stripe 3 miles long, and nearly 1 mile broad, running up between Crailing and Maxton to Lilliard's Edge. Its superficial extent is about 14 square miles. The Teviot cuts the large division northward into two not very unequal parts; and, jointly with the Tweed, to which it speedily becomes united, flings upon the district a profusion of natural ornament. The general surface declines gently toward the streams; yet is waving, low, and pleasant. The highest ground is Dunse-law, at the extremity of the projecting stripe, and about 500 feet in altitude. The western and southern borders are naturally moorish, but have been improved, enclosed, and profitably subjected to the plough. The soil elsewhere is, for the most part, a rich, fructiferous, wheat-bearing loam. Much of the land between the rivers is so stony as to have originated a tradition, but evidently a mistaken one, that it was once all covered with town. If the parochial area be distributed into 400 parts, 295 of them are in tillage, 92 in pasture, and 13 under wood. The chief rocks are of the trap and sandstone families, little suited, in the case of either, to the purposes of building. Two springs near the Tweed have a remarkable petrifying power, and are environed with very curious petrifactions. Caves of considerable extent, of interesting configuration, and once used as places of concealment, occur on the banks of the Teviot.—An immense natural dam, called the Trow-Craigs, and consisting of the newest trap, lies across the Tweed, but has been worn by the river into four slits, which, when there is no flood, admit in divisions or separated currents, the whole volume of water. Two of the slits are about 34 feet deep, and so narrow that a person may bestride them; and they and the other gullets have a length of about 450 feet, and a descent of 16 feet; and they form eddies and rapids, and offer to the current alternate accelerations and obstructions, which at all seasons occasion a loud grumbling noise, and, at the breaking-up of an ice-storm, cause a tremendous roar, resembling the cry of the tempest-lashed sea, and heard at a great distance.—In almost every corner of the parish, the eye is presented with objects which nature and art seem vying how best to adorn. Hedge-row enclosures, files of trees among the fields and thickets, clumps and groves upon unarable knolls and rocky hillocks, and curvatures of slope, render the general aspect of the surface rich and beautiful. A tourist travelling eastward along the highway, a little west of the ancient castle, moves along the summit of a precipice lined with trees, and sees, immediately on his left, through the little vistas of the wood, the majestic Tweed rolling far below him, "dark, drumbly, and deep;" and, at a little distance on the right, the Teviot, forced aside by a rocky wooded bank, and meandering round a large plain. Advancing a brief space, he loses sight of both rivers, and is ingulfed among wood in a hollow of the way; speedily emerging from the gloom, he looks upon one of the most brilliant landscapes in the world,—the ducal castle and demesne of Fleurs,—the splendid mansion and embellished grounds of Springwood-Park,—the gay and glad and most beautiful rivers of Teviotdale, each spanned by an elegant bridge,—and, right before him, Kelso and its immediate environs in all their glory. From a particular spot in the village of Roxburgh, a spectator looks, on the one hand, along a valley 8 or 10 miles in length, apparently all covered with trees, or but thinly diversified with glade and dwelling; and, on the other hand, has an open and very diversified prospect of double the distance, away to the mountainous summits of Carter-fell and the adjacent heights. From a rising ground near the southern boundary, the Teviot, after moving awhile in concealment behind overshadowing banks, rolls romantically into view, and instantly passes again into concealment. The summit of Dunse-law, crowned with an observatory or summer-house, and anciently a station of authority and strength, commands by far the most extensive and interesting of the local prospects,—one so vast, so rich, and so crowded with objects, including all the elements of rural landscape, three renowned castles, and a peep at the German ocean, as to defy succinct description.—The great Roman road, called Watling-street, from Yorkshire to the frith of Forth, bisects the south-west corner of the parish, and till recently was used as a drove-road for cattle into England. The ground vestiges, or strongly-vaulted lower walls of a fortalice, variously called Roxburgh, Sunlaws, and Wallace-tower, the subject of many legends, and seemingly one of a chain of strengths between Roxburgh-castle and Upper Teviotdale, exist between the village of Roxburgh and the Teviot. Vestiges of numerous camps and trenches appear in various localities. Vestiges of villages, malt steeps, and other memorials of inhabitation, are numerous, and indicate the population, irrespectively of that of the town, to have formerly been very considerable. Minor antiquities are multitudinous and very varied. The chief and higher antiquities will be afterwards noticed.—The villages are Roxburgh and Hightown; noticed, the former below, and the latter in its alphabetical place. The turnpikes from Kelso to respectively Hawick and Melrose, pass up the right banks of the rivers. Population, in 1801, 949; in 1831, 962. Houses 196. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,564.—Roxburgh is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £225 2s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £1,346 4s. 4d. There are two parish schools. Salary of the first master £34 4s. 4½d., with from £12 to £15 fees; of the second £17 2s. 2½d., with £17 9s. fees. The parts of the ancient parish on which stood the burgh and the castle, are now united to Kelso: which see. A chapel, subordinate to the mother church of Old Roxburgh, anciently stood on the manor of Fairnington.

Roxburgh, a village, and anciently a town, in the centre of the cognominal parish, 2 miles south of the Castle of Roxburgh, and 3¼ south-south-west of Kelso. It figures in early history just as distinctly as Old Roxburgh; but it never rivalled the importance, or imitated the grandeur, or shared the proud notice of the burgh, and it escaped the burgh's fate. Its fortunes, while obscure, have been fluctuating; and, even within the last century, have ebbed and flowed with the effect of greatly diminishing and then doubling the population. Unequivocal evidences exist, or have been dug up all round it, of its once having possessed the bulkiness of a town. It stands on a pleasant southerly slope, half-a-mile west of the Teviot; and is divided by a small rivulet into the Upper and the Nether Towns. In the midst of it stands the parish-church, an edifice of 1752. Population, in 1792, about 200; in 1840, about 400.—Old Roxburgh, now quite extinct, stood over against Kelso, on a rising ground at the west end of a fertile plain, peninsulated by the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot. Brief but obscure notices by various historians indicate that it was a place of considerable note long previous to the 12th century, but fail to throw light on its condition, or furnish any certain facts in its history.* While David I.,

* No mention is made of Roxburgh till after the Norman conquest. The word, indeed, claims a Norman origin. In

who mounted the throne in 1124, was yet only Earl of Northumberland, the town, as well as the castle, belonged to him as an appanage of his earldom; and appears to have been so flourishing that it could not accommodate the crowds who pressed into it to enrol themselves its citizens. An overflow of its population was the occasion of the erection of the new town, the original of the present village, and the Easter Roxburgh of history. Whether the new town was built by David, or at a period prior to the date of his influence, is uncertain; but the fact of its being an offshoot at so early a period, strikingly evinces how great and attractive a seat of population the district at the embouchure of the Teviot was in even rude and semi-barbarous times. Among other elements of the old town's importance in the time of David, it possessed an encincturing fortification of wall and ditch, and had, under the superintendence of the abbot of Kelso, schools which figured magnificently in the age's unpolished tales of fame. When David ascended the throne, it became, as a matter of course, a king's burgh, and possibly was the one which the monarch most favoured; and, in the loose phraseology of such general history as overlooks the fact that royal burghs were a commodity of later invention, it is said to have been one of the first royal burghs which David erected. It eventually wore all the forms of burgh honour; it was governed by a provost or alderman and bailies; it had a burgh or city seal; and it was the seat of a mint,—coins of William the Lion, and of James II., having been struck in it, the latter probably during the king's siege of the castle. So early as the reign of William, it enjoyed the privilege of a weekly market; and, at a very early period, it had the privilege also of an annual fair,—the original of the great fair of St. James, which continues to be held on its site, and now belongs to Kelso. In 1368, its magistrates having sworn fealty to Edward III., it received from that monarch a charter confirming to its burgesses all the privileges bestowed on them by the kings of Scotland; and, in 1460, in consequence of its having succumbed to the power of England, and forgotten alike its patriotism and its loyality, it was erased from the list of Scottish burghs. The town is said to have been the fourth in Scotland, in point both of population and of general importance; both in the year 1369 and in that of 1460, it was captured and burned; and, owing to its building material having been principally timber, it sooner decayed, and went more deeply into extinction, than a much smaller defunct town of stone. But its history is in most particulars identified with that of its castle, and will better be told in connection with a notice of the celebrated pile.—Near the town, on the Teviot side, at the site of a little hamlet which still bears the name of Friars, anciently stood a convent, now quite untraceable, for Franciscan monks. In the vicinity stood also a Maison Dieu, or hospital, for the reception of pilgrims and of the diseased and the indigent.

Roxburgh gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Ker of Cessford; but, as used in the title, is in general capriciously spelt Roxburghe. The Kers of Cessford and of Fernichurst, or the Duke of Roxburgh and the Marquises of Lothian, sprang from the same root; and are regarded as in common or jointly the head of the sept of Ker, Kerr, or Carr,—a name which abounds in the south of Scotland, particularly in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, and is derived from the British word *Car*, a fortalice or strength. Walter Ker of Cessford, a powerful border baron, whose Anglo-Norman progenitors had settled in Teviotdale in the 13th century, received, in 1499, from James IV., a grant of the site of the ruined town and castle of Roxburgh. In 1599, his descendant, Sir Robert Ker, was ennobled by the title of Baron Roxburgh, and, in 1616, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Roxburgh. Jean, the daughter of the 1st Earl, married the Honourable Sir William Drummond, fourth son of the 2d Earl of Perth. The new line introduced by this marriage retained the surname of Ker, and carried down the peerage as if the line had been direct. In 1707, John, the 3d Earl, was created Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso and Viscount of Broxmouth. John, the 3d Duke, and grandson of the 1st, lived in celibacy, and left behind him at his death a vast accumulation of wealth.* William, 7th Lord Bellenden, and a descendant of the 2d Earl of Roxburgh, succeeded the unmarried Duke as heir of entail; but he enjoyed his new honours during only about a year, and, in his turn, died without any immediate heir. A sharp, intricate, and lengthened contest now arose respecting the inheritance of the titles and the estates. In 1812, Sir James Innes Ker was at

Kelham's Dictionary we have "*Rokeboruth*, Roxburgh;" from *roke*, a rock, and *boruth*—perhaps originally written *boruch*—evidently the same with the Anglo-Saxon *borh*, *burgh*, 'a borough.' In charters of David I. the orthography is *Rokesburg*. It also appears as *Roksburg*, *Rocesburg*, *Rochelbure*, *Rokesburch*, *Rosburg*, or *Roseburgh*—which is the vulgar pronunciation—and *Rousburge*. Some have urged that this is the proper appellation of the place, being most expressive of its beautiful situation; as in the supposed etymon of Montrose from *Mons rosarum*. "Where Twede and Teifv [Teviot] unite their streams," says Camden, "is Rosburg or Roxburgh, anciently called Marchidun, because situate on the marches, where is a castle antiently very strong by nature and art." It has been objected to this derivation of the word, that Camden's intimation is not warranted by the fact; as it was not a town in the marches. But if by this is meant that Roxburgh was not included in the district commonly called the Merse, it should be observed, that, when Camden wrote, this name had been used with greater latitude; for he reckons Kelso a town belonging to it, from which Roxburgh is not a mile distant. As Northumberland extends up the river Tweed, within a few miles of Roxburgh, it might with great propriety be denominated a fort on the boundary. The anonymous Geographer of Ravenna, who wrote in the 7th or 8th century, having denominated a town in North Britain *Marcotaxon*, Baxter views this as a slight error for *Marcosaxon*; and as undoubtedly denoting Roxburgh, formerly denominated *Marchidun*, or 'the Town of the Boundary.' For here, he adds, "anciently was the boundary between the Saxons and Pictish Britons; *Marc* in both languages signifying 'a sign,' and also 'a limit.'" Both Johnstone and Pinkerton, however, give the word in the form of Marcotaxon. "*Marchidun*, in the British speech," according to Chalmers, "would signify the towering fortress; and this name would be very descriptive of the position of Roxburgh, if we suppose, what is not improbable, that there was some fortress of the Gadeni upon this lofty knoll, when the Romans entered their diversified country." It affords a strong presumption that there was a Roman station in the neighbourhood, that, in the Advocates' Library of Edinburgh, there is an altar inscribed to the *Divi Campestres*, or Fairies, which was found in the romantic vicinity of Roxburgh-castle. Chalmers refers to the Welsh *march*, 'towering,' or 'of high or luxuriant growth,' and to *din*, 'a border or limit,' 'a fortified hill, or mount.' But, as this etymon is not supported by the height of the knoll, the term might be more naturally traced to the Anglo-Saxon *marc*, or *meurce*, 'a march,' and *dun*, 'a hill.' This derivation also more nearly corresponds with its subsequent designation of *Marchemond*, or *Marchimond*, latterly *Marchmont*. Sir James Dalrymple throws out a singular fancy in regard to the origin of the word: *Marchmont*, "a name," he says, "perhaps given it by the Romans, esteeming it a fort set upon the march or boundarie of the world." As if the last syllable had been from the Latin *mundus*, 'the world.' Boece has given it a new designation, *Marchenium*, which is more obscure than any of the rest.

* While travelling on the Continent, he and Christiana, eldest daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, formed a mutual attachment, and were on the eve of being married, when Charlotte, a younger sister of the bride-elect, became espoused to George III., and etiquette was proudly interpreted to forbid that the elder sister should assume a station which would render her subject to the younger. The Duke and the lady, in consequence, broke off their match, yet testified the warmth of their mutual affection and esteem by permanently remaining strangers to wedlock. His Grace was a distinguished book-collector and virtuoso; and instituted in London a club, which took from him its designation of Roxburgh, and has for its chief object the amassing of a museum of rare books and articles of vertu. It still survives, and has numbered many distinguished literati among its members.

length declared the successful competitor, the true heir and the 5th Duke; and even he was so remotely akin as to achieve success in the capacity of heir-male of Margaret, daughter of Harry, Lord Ker, who figured in the troubles of the reign of Charles I., and died in 1643. His son, James Henry, the present and 6th Duke, succeeded to the honours in 1823; and in 1837, was advanced to the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl Innes. The chief seats of the family are Fleurs, in the vicinity of Kelso, and Broxmouth, near Dunbar.

Roxburgh Castle. The situation of Roxburgh on the border of our ancient kingdom, in a district continually exposed to inroads from one side or another, rendered the occupation of it a matter of the greatest importance to the contending powers. Its very site seemed to mark it out as a rock of strife. It was, therefore, a continual eyesore to the party that were not the immediate occupants. The remains of this castle appear on a rocky eminence on the margin of Teviot, near the place of its confluence with Tweed, rising about 40 feet above the plain. The walls—part of which are still standing—have been of great strength. The south wall, as Pennant has observed, impended over the Teviot, a part of whose waters were directed by a dam thrown obliquely across the stream at the west end of the castle, into a deep fosse, which defended the fortress on the west and north, emptying itself into the river at the east end thereof. Over this moat, at the gateway from the town, was thrown a drawbridge, the remains of which were but lately removed. David, preparing to invade Northumberland—which he claimed in the name of his son Prince Henry—Thurstin, the aged archbishop of York, repaired to Roxburgh, and persuaded the king of Scots to consent to a truce, until Stephen should return to England. This visit Lord Hailes assigns to the year 1136; the Chronicle of Mailros to the following year. When Stephen afterwards entered into the north of England, in order to rescue it from the Scottish invaders, A. D. 1138, David retired at his approach, and occupied a strong camp in the neighbourhood of Roxburgh. At this place, in 1152, the good old king was residing, when his nobles came to condole with him on the severe loss he had sustained in the death of his amiable and excellent son. William the Lion having been taken prisoner by the English, Henry II. would consent to liberate him solely on the ignominious condition, that he should become the liegeman of the King of England: and, as a pledge of the performance of this disgraceful treaty, William agreed to deliver up to the English the castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling; and gave his brother David and many of his chief barons as hostages. This took place, A. D. 1174. Wyntoun mentions only three of these castles.

> ——— To be kepyd, wes thare accord
> For the delywerans of our Lorde,
> The thre castellys of Roxsburch,
> Of Berwyk, and Edynburch.
> Cronykil, B. vii. c. 8, v. 149.

Bromton says that Richard I. restored Rokesburgh and Berwike to the Scottish king. This must refer to the year 1190, when William "gave to Richard 10,000 merks of gold and silver, for the dignities and liberties and honours which he had before the war;" that is, for releasing him from his ignominious bond of vassalage; "and for Berewic and Rockesburch, which King Henry violently held for sixteen years." At Roxburgh, in 1193, William gave his daughter Margaret to Eustace de Vesci. The same year, he sent from Roxburgh 2,000 merks of silver for the redemption of Richard, King of England. Having proceeded, in 1197, to Moray, with an army, against the rebels who were led by Torphin, the son of Harold Earl of Orkney, he marched onward to the northern extremity of Scotland, seized Harold, and consigned him to imprisonment in the castle of Roxburgh, until his son Torphin delivered himself as an hostage for his father. Lord Hailes conjectures—with great appearance of truth—that this sum made part of the price he had engaged to pay for the independency of his crown. In the year 1207, a considerable part of Roxburgh was accidentally burnt; as it was intentionally subjected to this calamity nine years afterwards, in common with Werk, Alnwick, Mitford, and Morpeth, from the vengeance of John of England. It is asserted by Fordun, that it again met with the same fate, in common with almost all the burghs of Scotland, A. D. 1244. In the castle of 'Rokisburc,' on the day of Pentecost, 1227, did Alexander II. confer the honour of knighthood on his kinsman, John Earl of Huntingdon, known by the name of John the Scot, the son of Earl David, and many other noblemen. In this place also, in the year 1239, was Alexander married to Mary, the daughter of Ingelram de Couci; and here was his son, and successor, Alexander III., born in 1241. To this fortress, according to the Chronicle of Mailros, in the year 1255, did Alan Ostiarius, or Durward, with his rebellious associates, carry this king, while only fourteen years of age, from the castle of Edinburgh, and retain him under their power. This was also the place of refuge for Alexander and his young queen, who, "by the guardians of the kingdom, had been prohibited from consummating their marriage, she being kept by them in strict confinement." This obviously refers to their liberation, above mentioned, by the agency of Alan Durward. Here, too, in the same year, Henry III. of England had an interview with Alexander, who had married his daughter Margaret in 1251. Here also, in 1283, was celebrated the marriage of Alexander, Prince of Scotland, with Margaret, the daughter of Guy Earl of Flanders. Edward I. claiming right as lord-paramount of Scotland, directed a letter from Norham, June 13th, 1291, to William de Soules, commanding him to deliver the castle of Rokesburgh to William de Grantesoun. On the 4th August, same year, Grandison is ordered to deliver the said castle to Brian the son of Alan. At this time the town of Roxburgh must have been a place of considerable trade. For a safe conduct is, this year, granted by Edward to his beloved noble, Richard le Furbur, burgess and merchant of Rokesburgh in Scotland, for travelling with his goods, merchandise, and people, throughout his dominions. During the interregnum, the public writings and records had been transmitted from Edinburgh to Roxburgh, where the auditors, appointed, for Scottish affairs, by Edward I., held their assemblies. In the year 1295, the pusillanimous John Baliol consented that Roxburgh, with Berwick and Jedburgh, should be delivered to the Bishop of Carlisle, as a pledge of the adherence of Baliol to the interests of Edward. In 1292, Edward himself resided at Roxburgh during a considerable part of the month of December. This fortress was yielded to him, in 1296, by James, the steward of Scotland. In the following year, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Scots to retake it; but on Shrove-Tuesday, 1313, it was surprised by James Lord Douglas, while the garrison were indulging in riot. Here Edward Baliol made a solemn surrender of the liberties of Scotland to Edward III., A. D. 1332, acknowledging him for his liege lord; at the same time, by letters-patent, alienating to Edward, as a recompense for his support, *inter alia*, the town, castle, and

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

county of Roxburgh, to be annexed to and incorporated with the crown of England for ever. In this castle was Mary de Bruce, the sister of King Robert, kept in an iron cage, from the year 1306 to 1310. Here Edward III. twice celebrated his birth-day. It continued in the hands of the English, till stormed and taken by Alexander Ramsay, in 1342, when the government of it was given to William Douglas. It was retaken by the English after the battle of Hexham or Durham; and Copland—who had made King David Bruce prisoner—was nominated governor of it. Here Edward Baliol, A. D. 1355-6, made an absolute surrender to Edward III., not only of all his private estates in Scotland, but of the kingdom of Scotland, by delivery of a portion of the soil, and also of his golden crown. "In 1372, George Dunbar, Earl of March, accompanied by his brother, the Earl of Murray, with a large body of their dependents, entered Roxburgh at the time of the annual fair, and, in revenge of the death of one of their followers, who was slain the preceding year in an affray, slew all the English they found in the town, plundered it of the great quantities of merchandise and goods which were collected there" for sale, "and reduced the town to ashes." As, from the disastrous battle of Durham, in the reign of David II., the castle of Roxburgh had still continued in the hands of the English, no further notice is taken of it till the year 1598, when, during the truce, the Earl of Douglas's son, with Sir William Stuart and others, taking advantage of the critical situation of Richard II., broke down the bridge at Roxburgh, plundered the town, and ravaged the adjacent lands. In the year 1411, Douglas of Drumlanrig, and Gavin Dunbar, adopted the same course of hostility; for they broke down the bridge of Roxburgh, and set fire to the town. James I. made a vain attempt to recover this fortress, in 1435, of which Bellenden gives the following *naive* account. "The king past with an army to sege the castell of Marchmond, that is to say Roxburgh. The Scottis war nowmerit in this army to II.C.M. men, by [besides] futmen and caragemen. At last quhen the kyng had lyne at the sege foresaid xv. dayis and waistit all his munitioun and powder, he returnit haim, but ony mair felicité succeeding to his army."

In 1460, James II.—perhaps from the idea of its being a disgrace to the Scottish crown, that Berwick and Roxburgh should continue so long under the dominion of England—laid siege to the latter, with a numerous army, well-furnished with artillery and warlike machinery. He had taken the town, and levelled it to the ground; but, during the siege of the castle, while he was overseeing the discharge of one of his pieces of ordnance, so remarkable for its size that it was called 'the Lion,' it burst, and the king was almost instantaneously struck dead. A large holly, enclosed by a wall, marks the fatal spot. The queen, Mary of Guelder, who immediately on the mournful tidings arrived in the camp, bringing her eldest son with her, then a boy of about seven years of age, conducted herself with such heroism on this mournful occasion as to inspire the troops with redoubled spirit, and the garrison, finding themselves reduced to extremities, surrendered the fortress. "That the place," says Redpath, "which the English had held for more than a hundred years, might thenceforth cease to be a centre of rapine and violence, or a cause of future strife between the nations, the victors reduced it to a heap of ruins." In this dismantled state did it remain till the English army, in 1547, under the Protector Somerset, encamped on the plain between the ruins of the castle of Roxburgh and the confluence of Tweed and Teviot. Observing the strength and convenience of the situation, he resolved to make the fortress tenable. This he did; leaving in it a garrison of 300 soldiers and 200 pioneers, under Sir Ralph Bulmer. While the English were at Roxburgh, a great number of the Scottish gentry in this district came into the camp, and made their submission to Somerset, swearing fealty to the King of England.*

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county in the middle of the border-district, or southern marches of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Berwickshire; on the north-east and east by Northumberland; on the south-east by Northumberland and Cumberland; on the south-west by Dumfries-shire; and on the west and north-west by Selkirkshire, and the southerly projection of Mid-Lothian. It is situated between 55° 6′ 40″, and 55° 42′ 52″ north latitude; and between 2° 11″ and 3° 7′ 50″ longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest length, from the point where it is left by the Tweed in the north-east, to that at which it is left by the Liddel in the extreme south or south-west, is 41 miles; and its greatest breadth in a direction at right angles with the line between the above points, is 29 miles. Its medium length is about 30½ miles; and its medium breadth about 22½. Its superficial extent, as stated by Dr. Douglas, in his Agricultural Survey of the County, is 672 square miles, or 430,080 acres; and, as estimated by Chalmers from Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, is 696 square miles, or 445,440 acres. Its form is so irregular as not easily to be reducible to any one mathematical figure, either single or complex; but, in general, it is broad, protuberant, and of very ragged outline on the north, and narrower, more regular, and finally attenuated to a point in the south. The boundary-line for 29 miles on the south-west, or with Dumfries-shire, is strictly natural, consisting for a brief space of Mare-burn, which flows into the Liddel, and, over all the remainder of a water-shedding range of mountain-summits; and over all the south-east and east, or with England, a distance of upwards of 60 miles, it is at least proximately geographical, consisting chiefly of mountain or gently upland water-sheds, and of the course of the Kershope and small part of the Liddel; but, on all other sides, it is utterly artificial, runs a tilt against all geographical landmarks, and repeatedly becomes so capricious and whimsical as thoroughly to tantalize. The Tweed—which actually at two points, one of 1½ mile in the east, and the other of 5 miles near the middle, forms the northern boundary-line—might have served as a very distinct natural frontier along the whole of the north; but it is overleaped by two sections of the county, which respectively belong in geographical though not political division, to Lauderdale and the Merse. A mountain-water-shed, though one of some sinuosity, and of invasion upon Selkirkshire, might have been found along the west

* A circumstance has been mentioned, regarding the history of this castle, which, could we give it credit, would not be without considerable interest. It has been generally asserted, that the unfortunate James IV. wore an iron chain about his waist, as a voluntary penance for his unnatural rebellion against his royal father. In a manuscript history of Scotland, written by the Earl of Nithsdale, and preserved in the Scots college at Douay, it is said, "that, during the usurpation of Cromwell, a skeleton, girded with an iron chain, and enclosed in a bull's skin, was found among the ruins of the old castle of Roxburgh; and that the iron chain which King James IV. did at no time lay by, made people generally believe that it was the body of that prince which they had discovered; but that the nation being then in subjection, there was no way to make a further trial of the matter; so the skeleton was interred without any ceremony in the common burial-place." This story tallies in some degree with one account of the death of James, mentioned by Buchanan as current after the event; that he recrossed the Tweed, and was slain by some of Home's men, near the town of Kelso. There have, however, been such various accounts of his death, and of the disposal of his body, that the fact must be left as a matter of absolute uncertainty.

simply by following the hither rim of the basin of the Ettrick; but both it and other geographical lines have been so utterly disregarded, that considerable pieces of the two contiguous shires are mutually dovetailed, and a small part of Selkirkshire is even quite insulated. The county—owing, in two instances, to the defiance of natural boundary, and, in one, to a total difference of direction in the general declination of the surface—necessarily arranges itself into four very unequal divisions. The first division projects northward of the Tweed, between the rivers Gala and Leader; constitutes only part, though the larger one, of the parish of Melrose; and comprehends 28 square miles, or 17,920 acres. The second division projects northward of the Tweed into the Merse; includes the parishes of Smailholm, Makerston, Kelso, Stitchel, and Ednam; and comprehends 27 square miles, or 17,280 acres. The third division forms the extreme south of the county; has its whole general declination southward, with the eventual direction of its streams through the Liddel and the Sark to the Solway frith; consists of the single parish of Castletown; bears, from its main draining-stream, the name of Liddesdale; and comprehends 120 square miles, or 76,800 acres. The fourth division amounts to between 14 and 15 twentieths of the whole area; it constitutes, as to both bulk and position, the great body of the county; it bears the general name of Teviotdale, and sometimes occasions that name to be a synonyme with Roxburghshire; but, on the one hand, it cedes to Selkirkshire some little districts which are drained by the upper courses of the tributaries of the Teviot; and, on the other, it includes a district on the Tweed, in the west, whence the Teviot draws no tribute, and two or three pendicles in the east, which are drained by the Bowmont and other streams into Northumberland; and it comprehends 521 square miles, or 333,440 acres. The measurements of these divisions are those of Chalmers, and give a total which corresponds with his estimate of the aggregate superficial extent of the county.

The surface of the two divisions north of the Tweed, and of the whole northern part of Teviotdale, jointly constituting what without impropriety might be called Lower Tweeddale, is, as compared to the rest of the county, decidedly champaign,—undulating, and even boldly variegated, but not upland, or anywhere markedly hilly,—flattened down in the Merse district into nearly a level,—fashioned, along the south side of the Tweed, into a sort of rolling plain,—heaved aloft nowhere into pastoral and commanding heights, except in the classical Eildon-hills behind Melrose, and in William-law on Gala-water,—and almost everywhere, but especially in the immediate vicinity of the Tweed, exquisitely rich in the adornings of arboriculture and husbandry. The country south of this united district is, in a general view, all hilly, and over a great extent mountainous. Vales and hanging plains follow the courses of the Teviot and its tributaries; and along with most of such acclivities as can be climbed by the plough, are generally in tillage, and often profusely embellished with wood. The country between these intersecting hollows is a constant series of hills, all beautiful, nearly all rounded, and, with hardly an exception, deeply and warmly green; and the country beyond, including Liddesdale and the eastern and south-western and western borders, is boldly mountainous or sequesteredly pastoral,—in most places verdant, and softly outlined, though alpine in its heights,—in a few, bleak, moorish, harsh, and barren,—and in most, cloven down at intervals into pretty glens, spotted over with tillage, and occasionally but sparingly adorned with wood. A towering range, the commencement in Scotland of that which stretches from the Northumberland Cheviots quite across the island to the Western sea, in the south of Carrick, comes in, with its loftiest summit-line, at a point 7 miles south-south-east of where the Tweed leaves the county, and extends, in its water-shed, along or near the whole of the eastern and south-eastern border, till it strikes the division of the English Tyne and the Rule; and it thence runs westward between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and finally passes off north-westward, forming the upper rim of the basin of the Teviot. This great range, particularly where it cuts off Liddesdale from the rest of the county, sends up as menacing summits, and has as alpine roads or passes as occur in most districts of even the Northern Highlands. But interior from it and its spurs, the only singular or arresting eminences are Ruberslaw, Dunian, and the heights of Minto; and even they, as they hang in one grouping over the opposite sides of the Teviot, only tend to fling an aspect of brilliance over a district which, without them, might have been tamely or but boydenly hilly. In general, the uplands of the county are both ornamental and useful; and while they occupy much of the superficies, they contribute largely to landscape, and profusely to pasturage. Very few of the heights are cheerless; none are rugged or tremendous; and many both give and command prospects at once beautiful, variegated, and delightful. Crawford, in his lyric of the Cowdenknowes, fondly speaks of

> "Teviot braes so green and gay;"

and Gilpin, in his Tour, talks of sheep covering the downy sides of the valleys of the Teviot, and, from the depth of the verdure and the suddenness of the slope, often appearing to hang upon immense green walls. The landscapes of the county are, in very many instances, beautiful, but in few romantic or sublime,—almost always agreeable, and occasionally thrilling, but seldom magnificent, or such as fill, or strongly exercise the imagination.

No county in Scotland, much less in the other sections of the United Kingdom, excels Roxburghshire in the number and beauty of its running waters. Those of Perthshire, indeed, are equal or superior in number and magnitude, and they bear no comparison for romance and grandeur; but they are far inferior in variety and in all the softer and more graceful and alluring elements of landscape. The streams of Roxburghshire are sacred to song; and far more than those of any other county, figure in the lyrics and the various outpourings of the sweetest poetry of Scotland. The Tweed is the chief of all, both in bulk and in beauty; and rolls in majestic sweeps along the north, in a direction principally eastward, but tending to the north-east. It comes in from Selkirkshire, finds itself twice, for a brief way, on the boundary with Berwickshire, and takes leave at the point of its beginning to divide Scotland for England. The Ettrick touches the county but for a mile or two before falling into the Tweed. The Gala, the Allan, the Leader, and the Eden, come in one instance from Edinburghshire, in one from the extremity of the north-west projecting district, and in two from Berwickshire, and all join the Tweed on its left bank. The Teviot, the other great river, belongs wholly to the county, and runs north-eastward, from its south-west extremity, nearly through its centre, to the Tweed at Kelso. Besides the rivulets which rush down upon it from their springs in the mountain-land near its origin, this ample and very beautiful river receives from the heights on its left side the Borthwick and the Ale, and from the many hills and vales of the Cheviot range, the Al-

lan, the Slitrig, the Rule, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail. The Liddel, receiving on its right bank the Hermitage and the Tinnis, and on its left the Blackburn, the Kershope, and some smaller tributaries, runs south-south-westward through Liddesdale. The Bowmont, the Coquet, and some other but smaller English streams, have a brief connection with the eastern border.—The lakes of the county are not very numerous; they are all small, and fit only for parochial notice; and they occur chiefly in the parishes of Roberton, Morebattle, Linton, Ashkirk, and Galashiels. Petrifying springs occur in the parishes of Roxburgh, Minto, and Castletown; chalybeate springs in Jedburgh, Oxnam, Crailing, St. Boswell's, and Castletown; and 'consecrated' wells, as St. Helen's, St. Robert's, and St. Dunstan's, in the neighbourhood of Melrose.

Trappean and porphyritic rocks, in all their varieties, and in nearly all their modes of occurrence, are found in the county. Felspar porphyry, for the most part of a reddish brown, is most abundant, and composes nearly all the Cheviots in Yetholm, Morebattle, Hownam, and the larger portion of Oxnam. Greenstone, basalt, amygdeloid, trap tuff wacke, and other trappean varieties, occur in a large part of the county, at intervals of a mile and less, in nodules, in dikes, or otherwise, generally breaking and dislocating sandstone, and sometimes, though not often, lying undisturbingly beneath it. Red sandstone, of disputed age, generally possessing the characters of the new, but often occupying the position of the old, occupies the larger part of the central and northern districts of the county; and occurs elsewhere in detached or isolated sheets, indicative of its prevalence at one period over a much larger area. Transition rocks, consisting almost entirely of greywacke and greywacke slate occupy all the western district, and make a sweep round the south so as to shut out but not to enter Liddesdale; and they are separated from the sandstone district by a line from near the point where the Leader first strikes the county, past the base of the Eildon hills, and by Bowden and Hassendean curvingly to Southdean, Old Jedburgh, and Oxnam. But the region of these rocks in the latter or curving and southerly part of it, is greatly narrowed on the Cheviot side by the invasion of trap, and much overlaid on the other with the red sandstone, and in the interior is frequently dislodged and shivered up into vertical arrangement by towering and abrupt hills of porphyry and trap. The coal formation and superincumbent strata, consisting of red, grey, and micaceous sandstones, carboniferous limestone, clay-ironstone, shales, and thin seams of coal, come in from the Northumbrian coal-field, and, with local variations and some interruptions, more or less distinctly occupy Castletown or Liddesdale, and parts of Ednam, Sprouston, Kelso, Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean. The coal is mineable only in Liddesdale; and limestone, whether carboniferous or of other formations, is but limitedly calcined for sale.

In the pastoral regions the soil is dry, wet, or heathy. The dry prevails all eastward of the Jed; and, with very slight interpatchings of heath, and but few and small and drained marshes, has a thick sward of rich and sweet grass. A large tract of stubborn clay, lying on a cold impenetrable till, stretches from the south-west skirt of Ruberslaw to the confines of Liddesdale. This and Liddesdale, or the districts south-west of the Jed, while almost wholly pastoral, are the wettest portion of the county, yet contain no small proportion of dry land, and many spungy fields which produce coarse grass, and are susceptible of great improvement by draining.—In the arable district the soil is partly light and partly heavy. The light consists of rich loam, or mixtures of sand and loam, gravel and loam, and sand, gravel and clay, in every variety of proportion, —each species of very different qualities and degrees of excellence, and distinguishable also by the nature of its subsoil; and it is in general found on low and level lands in the vales of the streams, but occurs likewise on several eminences of considerable extent, especially in the parishes of Linton, Eckford, Crailing, Ancrum, Maxton, and Melrose. The heavy soil consists chiefly of clay of different depths and densities, or of mixtures in which clay predominates, lying on tilly or otherwise retentive subsoil; and it chiefly occupies the high grounds, and except where lying on a dry bottom, or strangely interpatched with light soil, almost never appears in valleys. It somewhat prevails in the parishes around Kelso, on both sides of the Tweed, and there, when in considerable quantity, is generally friable and fertile; and it covers an area of 10 miles by 4, or about 10,000 acres, stretching away southward from the Eildon hills, and including nearly the whole of Bowden, Lilliesleaf, and Minto, and parts of the parishes on their north flank, and is there over one-half the extent rich and fructiferous, and over the other half shallow, cold, churlish, resistant of tillage, uncertain in agricultural produce, and, in consequence, largely devoted to plantation.

The Saxons, who began to come in upon the Romanized Britons in the 5th century, commenced and carried on, during the long progress of their intrusion, a sort of incipient husbandry. Yet, so late as the close of the 11th century, the whole extent of Roxburghshire, in spite of the little clearings and improvements which they had effected, was sheltered by forests, overrun with copses, or disfigured by wastes. The expanses of woodland were aggregately and even individually vast; and they afforded retreat and covert to great tribes of the wild cat, the boar, and the wolf. Monks and barons now numerously claimed an interest in the soil, and commenced a contest, the former to destroy the wild beasts for their profit, and the latter to defend them for their sport; and the monks acquiring the ascendency, promulgated lessons of profitable industry, pointed the way to georgical improvement, and showed the country an example of clearing woods, reclaiming wastes, and introducing cultivation. The many manors which existed in the county during the age of David I.—each, according to the custom of the period, provided with its church, its mill, its malt-kiln, and its brew-house, and containing a district of arable ground for cultivation, and a village for the residence of the proprietor's retainers—evince how great an epoch the reign of that monarch was in the county's agriculture. At the mill of Ednam alone, probably 1,000 quarters of malt were annually ground; and brew-houses were so numerous that ale must have been the common beverage of nearly the whole population. The monks propelled to a comparatively high state of advancement the agricultural system which they had mainly contributed to introduce; and they, at the same time, made Roxburghshire, in its vale of the Allan north of the Tweed, the earliest dairy-ground in Scotland, and, in various districts, gave practical lessons in horticulture which have not been forgotten till the present hour, and continue to render several of the county's localities notable for their fruit. The various arts and departments of working the soil were crushed at the demise of Alexander III., and remained in miserable neglect during the long period of three centuries. Agriculture did not revive, and start for the goal of fame, till about the same period as in the adjacent counties. Before 1743 the practices of draining, enclosing, and fallow

ing, of raising cabbages and potatoes in the fields, and of growing flax, hemp, rape, and grass-seeds, were generally introduced. In 1747 the turnip husbandry was adopted and exemplified by Dr. John Rutherford; and, in 1753, it was brought to comparative maturity, and exhibited in connexion with a regular system of cropping, by Mr. Dawson. In 1755 the use of marl and of lime as manures was introduced by Mr. Dawson and Sir Gilbert Elliot; and, in 1737, Mr. Rogers, an ingenious native of Cavers, constructed fanners for winnowing corn, and thence drove an increasing trade, profitable to himself and highly useful to agriculture, in vending the machine. Mr. Wight, who made two agricultural surveys of the county, respectively in 1773 and 1780, declared, on occasion of the latter of them, that "he was amazed at the advances all had made since his former survey, as every field had assumed a better aspect from an improving hand." During the twenty years which terminated in 1794, the lands of the county, in consequence chiefly or solely of melioration, became doubled in their value. Since that period Roxburghshire has distanced some counties, and rivalled most, and probably been outrun by none, in the energetic race of improvement, as to both the management of soil and the rearing of stock, which has so generally and highly distinguished Scotland. About one-third of the entire area is now subject to the plough. Most of the arable farms range between 400 and 600 acres; most of a very numerous class, which are partly arable and partly pastoral, range between 600 and 1,400; and most of entirely, or almost entirely, pastoral farms, range between 1,000 and 3,000.

Roxburghshire has long been famous for the number and excellence of its sheep. Those with black faces and legs, short bodies and coarse wool, which for ages walked the pastures, were wholly discarded before the close of last century, or were retained in thin numbers only for the table, and on account of the delicacy of their mutton. The white-faced and long-bodied breed, so decidedly superior in their wool, obtained everywhere a preference; and they have been subjected to very numerous and successful experiments of crossing and general treatment, with a view to remove some defects, and to improve their carcases without injuring the quality of their fleeces. If ever a breed of black cattle existed peculiar to Roxburghshire, it cannot now be distinguished. Most of the present stock of the county is altogether motley, and consists, not so much of the offspring of Northumberland, Lancashire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Highland, Guernsey, and Dutch breeds, as of such an intercrossing of the whole as has effaced nearly all trace of distinct origin. The milk-cows are, in general, short-horned, deep-ribbed, and of a red and white colour; but are also found polled, and of every variety of horn, shape, and colour. Horses of many different kinds, though none of them peculiar to the county, are in use. A cross between the Clydesdale and the Northumberland breeds, and crosses between both and the Irish horse, are much esteemed for draught. Ponies from the north of Scotland are very common in most families for children, and make useful drudges.

The manufactures of Roxburghshire have, with very trivial exceptions, their seats in Hawick, Jedburgh, Galashiels, and their dependencies, and are noticed in the articles on these towns. The commerce, in the sense in which an inland county has any, consists principally in the importation of foreign wool, coal, some common necessaries, and a few luxuries, and in the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, lambs, domestic wool, and the produce of woollen factories. Most of the exported grain is delivered at Berwick, and much of it is sent by land conveyance to Dalkeith, and there sold in bulk and paid in cash,—affording occasion to load the carts on their return with the superior coal and lime of Edinburghshire; and a considerable proportion is sent through the Kelso market to the hilly regions both of the county itself and of the north-west of Northumberland. Weekly markets for the sale of grain are held on Tuesday at Jedburgh, on Wednesday at Yetholm, on Thursday at Hawick, on Friday at Kelso, and at Melrose on Saturday. That of Kelso is by far the most important and most numerously frequented. Large fairs, especially for black cattle, horses, and sheep, are more numerous than in most other counties. The greatest is that of St. Boswell's, on the 18th of July; and this, jointly with fairs at Yetholm and at Rink in Upper Jedburgh, usually fixes the price of wool with staplers from Yorkshire and other parts of England. St. James' fair, on the site of the ancient Roxburgh, on the 5th of August, is the scene of much miscellaneous traffic,—a minglement of portions of nearly all the trade and commerce of the county. The other fairs are held at Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and Yetholm.—Previous to 1764 the county was in a miserable condition as to roads and bridges: it had few places where wheeled carriages could pass, without skilful drivers and close attention; and it had only two useful bridges, respectively at Kelso and at Melrose, over the Tweed; and only two, respectively at Hawick and near Ancrum, over the Teviot,—all the others being awkwardly situated or incommodiously constructed. But between 1764 and 1797 no less than 153 miles of excellent road was laid down, two former bridges were rebuilt, twenty-five new stone-bridges, including the Drygrange one over Tweed and the one over Teviot near Kelso, were erected over the more considerable streams, and an incalculated number of minor bridges and mounds were thrown across rivulets and hollows. Improvement, proceeding since that period with unabated energy, has constructed the splendid new Tweed bridge of Kelso, and the elegant new Teviot bridge at Hawick, and flung several pedestrian suspension-bridges over both the Teviot and the Tweed, and ramified all the more populous parts of the country with roads inferior to none in the kingdom, and intersected even the most upland and sequestered districts with thoroughfares superior to those which were formerly enjoyed by the most crowded seats of population.

From the epoch of the bishopric of Lindisfarn, a major part of Roxburghshire, which was included in the kingdom of Northumbria, formed a considerable section of that ancient diocese; from the reign of David I. till the Reformation, all of it south of the Tweed belonged to the diocese of Glasgow, and from 1238 this large section formed the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, and was ruled by its own archdeacon, under the superintendence of the bishop. Parishes arose amidst the obscurities of dimly recorded ages; and, after the ferment of the Reformation had subsided, stood in number at 33,—twenty-nine of them belonging wholly to the county, and four being shared between it and Selkirkshire. Of these Castletown, owing to the remoteness of its situation, was placed under the synod of Dumfries, and all the others were placed under the synod of Merse and Teviotdale,—fourteen of them composing the presbytery of Jedburgh, and eighteen being distributed among other presbyteries in the quotas of nine to Kelso, eight to Selkirk, and one to Lauder. The same arrangement continues, with the addition of one *quoad sacra* parish to Kelso and one *quoad sacra* parish and two chapelries to Jedburgh. In 1834 there were forty-four parochial schools, conducted by fifty teachers, and attended by a maximum of 3,225 scholars, and a mini-

mum of 2,491; and sixty-eight non-parochial schools, conducted by eighty teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,849 scholars, and a minimum of 1,526.

For the purposes of justice and police, the county is divided into the four districts of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, and Hawick, in each of which justice-of-peace courts are held quarterly, or as often as requisite. The sheriff-court for the county, and the commissary-court, are held weekly during sessions. The only royal burgh is Jedburgh, the county-town, and the seat of the assize-court for both Roxburghshire and adjacent counties. The towns are Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, and part of Galashiels. The larger villages are Castletown, Lessudden, Yetholm, Denholm, Darnick, Gattonside, Morebattle, Ancrum, and Roxburgh. The smaller villages and hamlets are few, and in general obscure. The chief country-seats are Fleurs-castle, the Duke of Roxburgh; Mount-Teviot, the Marquis of Lothian; Minto-house, the Earl of Minto; the Pavilion, Lord Somerville; Stobs-castle and Wells, Sir William F. Eliott; Ancrum-house, Sir William Scott; Springwood-park, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas; Makerston-house, Sir T. B. Mackdougal; Abbotsford, Sir Walter Scott; Edgerston, Rutherford, Esq.; Cavers, Douglas, Esq.; Chesters, Ogilvie, Esq.; Drygrange, Tod, Esq.; Eildon-hall, Henderson, Esq.; and Riddel-house, Sprott, Esq. The valued rent, in 1674, was £314,663 Scottish,—probably greater in proportion to the extent of the area, than that of any other county in Scotland. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £254,180. The parliamentary constituency, in 1838, was 2,045. Population, in 1801, 33,712; in 1811, 37,230; in 1821, 40,892; in 1831, 43,663. Houses, in 1831, 6,732; families 8,930. In 1841, the population amounted to 46,003; inhabited houses 8,662.

At the commencement of the Christian era, the western and greater part of Roxburghshire was comprehended within the territory of the Gadeni, and the eastern and lesser part within that of the Ottadini. At the period of Agricola's invasion, both districts fell before the Roman power, and afterwards became incorporated with the Roman province of Valentia; and, after the Roman abdication, they, for a short time, shared the flickering independence of the eastern Romanized Britons, and then speedily settled down into a section of the kingdom of Northumbria, retaining but partially the influence of their ancient people, and acknowledging the ascendency and the sway of the foreign race of Saxons. The 'Sassenach,' though elsewhere, except in Berwickshire and Lothian, unknown in Scotland for many generations later, settled here during the 6th century, and perhaps as early as the 5th; and they have perpetuated the earliness as well as the power, of their ascendency in the facts—so different from what usually occurs in other Scottish counties—that, in many of the few instances in which British or Scoto-Irish names of places survive, they are pleonastically combined with Scoto-Saxon words of radically the same import, and that the vast majority of terms in the existing topographical nomenclature of the county are Scoto-Saxon, in the modern forms, or in plain English. The Scoto-Irish appear to have made some settlements within the district; but are traceable, more by the flickering light of a few local names which they may be presumed to have imposed, than by physical monuments, or still less by the details of record. As part of the Northumbrian kingdom, and bearing, in common with Lothian, the name of Saxonia, Roxburghshire was invaded and wasted by Kenneth, the conqueror of the Picts. The Scoto-Saxon people remained, though the sovereignty was ceded to a new master; and, whatever modifications their institutions and customs may have undergone by the abrasion of foreign influence, they prevailed, and remained permanently settled, through the ample extent of the county, under the children of Malcolm Canmore. At the demise of Edgar, in 1107, Roxburghshire, in common with many lands in the southern and western districts of Scotland, passed to Earl David as his appanage; and, over almost the whole of its extent, it was, not so much in legal fiction as in absolute fact, the property of David as its sovereign lord. Though Teviotdale had probably become, at that time, a dependency of the bishopric of Durham, yet in no part of its extensive territory do the monks appear to have acquired almost any temporal possession. When David succeeded to the throne, he ruled the county not as a lordship, but as part of his kingdom, and permanently re-annexed it to the dominion of the crown; but, giving full scope to that love of pompous retinue and that engrossing devotion to the Romish priest-craft, which procured him, from sycophantish and monk-ridden ages, the doubtful praises of being the most munificent and the most saintly of the Scottish kings, he almost revolutionized the territory by profuse and numerous grants of its lands as manors of embryo barons, and granges of monastic communities. The Morvilles, the Soulses, the Corbetts, the Riddells, the Comyns, the Olifards, the Percys, the Berkeleys, and the Vesseys—all followers of David from England—were admitted to the possession of extensive domains, and established upon them considerable families. The monasteries of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh, all founded by David, appear, from the chartularies, to have had lavished on them the amassings of his princely wealth, to have been crowded with his vassals, and to have constituted actual colonies of a foreign or new people. Before the demise of William the Lion, the monks of the three convents became the ascendant and domineering proprietors of the county, and, so far as regarded mere physical well-being, the wisest and most beneficent occupants of its soil; but, as respected the elements of social and moral well-being, and all the influences which bore upon the moulding of future manners, and the destiny of future generations, the showy and deceptive yet assured curse of the whole people. Further historical notices of the county are almost all identical with those which have been given of Roxburgh-castle, and need not be repeated.

Sepulchral tumuli of the earliest colonists, and various classes of monuments connected with their ancient worship, are too numerous for separate mention except in our articles on the parishes. The whole extent of the county, as it was by nature strong from its heights and its recesses, appears to have been, in the earliest times, the bloody scene of many conflicts. The great peninsula formed by the Tweed and the Teviot, as is obvious from many remains, was once full of military works, constructed, in some instances, by the earliest Britons, in some by their descendants, in some by the Romans, and in some by later occupants. The Eildon-hills and Cauldshiels-hill, in particular, were strong fortified central points, first of the Britons and afterwards of the Romans. The heights of Rowchester, Kippilaw, and Blackchester also were the sites of strengths successively of the aboriginal Britons, the Romans, and the Romanized Britons; and they were connected with another, or with the Eildon and the Cauldshiels fortifications, by works which have occasionally been mistaken for Roman roads, but which bear a strong resemblance to the Catrail, and which, like that work, were constructed by the Romanized

Britons, and intended by them as barriers against Saxon invasion. British strengths occur in various localities. The most stupendous work of the Britons was the CATRAIL; and the most interesting Roman remain is the great road called WATLING-STREET: see these articles. A Roman road, bearing the modern name of the Wheel Causeway, possibly went off from Watling-street to traverse Upper Teviotdale, and, at all events, traversed the north-east corner of Liddesdale, and left Scotland at Deadwater to pass on, under the modern name of the Maidenway, through Severus' wall, to the Maiden-castle on Stanmore, in Westmoreland.—The most ancient remains of the Saxons are the religious or Culdean-house of Old Melrose, or rather its successor, Red-abbey near Newstead; and the church of Old Jedburgh, founded in the 9th century, by Bishop Eccrede. But the early Saxons of this shire have transmitted to posterity very scanty monuments of their civil polity, and still scantier of their military actions. Few of the castles which exist in ruin and nod to the ground, and which are regarded by superficial inquirers as the only objects of antiquarian research, belong to either a high or an interesting antiquity. They were all erected on homogeneous plans, with similar materials, and with a view to security rather than to comfort,—built of "lyme and stane," after the accession of Bruce, during ages of civil anarchy and wasteful wars; and, whether larger or less, may, when compared with British forts and Roman stations, and ancient ways, be considered as modern antiquities, the wonders of ignorance, rather than the curiosities of knowledge. The earliest and most interesting castles are those, respectively quite extinct, and only vestigeable, of Jedburgh and Roxburgh. The next in antiquity are the extinct one of Clintwood, which imposed first on the neighbouring village, and next on all Liddesdale, the name of Castletown; and the surviving, conservated, and partly modernized one of Hermitage. Peel-houses succeeded; but, excepting that of Hudhouse, they all lie in the ruins of time. Strongholds of more modern erection, and more dignified cast, figured in the Border conflicts, and were the scenes of coarse hilarity, and rude, and often lawless enterprise; yet, unless when poetry has painted them on the slides of its magic lantern, and flung over them airs and tints of witchery, they rarely possess any interesting association. Impervious fastnesses lined the strong banks of Oxnam-water, and furnished a place of rendezvous for the Border-warrior when menaced by the English foemen; and, as they aggregately bore the name of Henwood, they gave rise to the warcry, "A Henwoody! a Henwoody!" which made every heart burn with ardour, every hand grasp a weapon, and every foot hasten to the rendezvous.*

So early as the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, and up to the disastrous date of the Maid of Norway's death, Roxburgh was a sheriffdom. Edward I., after he had by intrigue and violence obtained direct dominion over Scotland, seems to have considered this frontier county as his own; and, when he settled the affairs of the kingdom, by his famous ordinance of 1305, he appointed—as we have seen—a custodier of the castles of Roxburgh and Jedburgh, and governor, by military regimè, of the whole shire. As soon as the genius of Bruce had achieved the kingdom's independence, Roxburghshire began to enjoy for a short period its ancient policy of peaceful times; but, after the demise of that great prince, it was claimed in sovereignty by the English kings, and suffered no little anarchy from their collisions with the Scottish crown. In 1334, a sheriff was set over it by Edward III., and soon after an antagonist sheriff was appointed by David II.; and, during the revolutions of that age, sheriffs continued to be conflictingly, or alternately, appointed by the respective monarchs according to the fluctuations and the replacements of their power. During all the period of David's captivity, Edward III. nominated sheriffs, and governed as he pleased. As the shire, with the exception of Roxburgh-castle, was freed from the yoke of foreign thraldom chiefly by the exertions of the Douglasses, it afterwards, as to its sheriffship or administration, generally followed their fortunes. In 1398 the sheriffship of the county and the lands of Cavers were granted to George, Earl of Angus, who died in 1402; and having passed to Isobel, Countess of Mar, they were, without the necessary consent of the King, transferred by her to the Earl of Douglas, who was then a prisoner in England. Robert III., conceiving that they had become escheated by being disposed of without his consent, and willing to bestow them as a reward for services, conferred them, in 1405, on Sir David Fleming of Biggar. But James Douglas of Balveny, the second son of the Earl Douglas, soon after assassinated the new sheriff; and paved the way, amidst the afflictions of the King, and the subsequent misrule of the Duke of Albany, for the Douglasses to domineer over the county with the utmost freedom from control. The sheriffship of the county was now, with the lands of Cavers, transferred to Archibald, a bastard son of James, the second Earl of Douglas; and it continued in his family, though probably with some interruptions, till the date of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. Archibald Douglas, brother of Douglas of Cavers, claimed, in 1747, a compensation of £10,000 for the sheriffship, and was allowed £1,666 13s. 4d.

ROY (THE), a small river in the parish of Kilmanivaig, Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It rises on the frontier of Lochaber, at a point where that district meets Badenoch and Stratherrick, 5 miles east of the sound end of Loch-Oich; and it runs 16 miles south-westward to the Spean, near the house of Keppoch. Over most of its course it runs parallel with Loch-Lochy, or the line of the Caledonian canal, at 4 or 5 miles' distance. The vale which it traverses takes from it the name of Glenroy, and is well-known to fame for its geognostic phenomena called 'parallel roads:' See GLENROY. A rising ground, which bears the name of Mulroy, and is situated near the mouth of the stream, claims to be the last recorded feudal battle-field in Scotland. The laird of Mackintosh, having been refused some demands which he made on the Macdonnels of Keppoch as his tenants, marched at the head of his vassals to enforce compliance within their own territory; but he was stubbornly confronted on Mulroy, and, after a stiff action, was beaten and captured.

RUBERSLAW, a long, rugged, and peaked hill near the centre of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It is so situated as to belong to all the three parishes of Hobkirk, Cavers, and Kirkton. Its range, in elongation, is from south-south-west to north-north-east; and its greatest altitude above sea-level is 1,420 feet. Though rearing its bulk in a rather boldly tumulated region, it forms, through wide openings of the general landscape, a conspicuous, far-seen, and arresting object. It has a bleak and

* The strengths, more or less entire, which now bear the name of Peels, are Graden, Harden, Prickinghaugh, Whitehaugh, Hillhouse, Riccarton, Mangerton, Puddingburn, and some others. Those which bear the name of Towers, are Moss, Woodden, Ormiston, Gateshaw, Dolphinston, Mossburnford, Crag-Loch, Newton, Fulton, Minto, Hassendean, Nisbet, Roxburgh, Bromhouse, Littledean, Darnick, Calmslee, and Smailholm; and those which bear the name of Castles, are Roxburgh, Hermitage, Cessford, Eckford, Whitton, Cocklaw, Crailing, Bonjedworth, Edgarston, Fernihirst, Bedrule, Rew, Comers, Fast, Castleweary, Goldieland, Branxholm, and Halydean.

stern aspect, and bears more marks of volcanic eruption than probably any other hill along the eastern border; contrasting strongly, in its peaked summit, its ragged sky-line, the sharp inequalities of its surface, and the heathy russet or rocky brown of its dress, to the green and beautifully curved and dome-like heights of most of the neighbouring Cheviots. It frequently and in large quantities attracts the electric fluid, and presides amid thunder-storms of unusual awfulness or sublimity. Its rocky recesses and hollow dells were haunts of the persecuted Covenanters; and, in a place among them where the celebrated Peden preached to a large assemblage, not only the spot on which he stood, but the stone on which he spread the Bible, and which served him for a pulpit, is still pointed out by tradition.

RUBISLAW, an estate in the immediate neighbourhood of Aberdeen, on which the finest granite in Aberdeenshire is wrought. An exact cube of 1½ inch each side of the Rubislaw granite required a force of 24,556 pounds to crush it; while a similar cube of Peterhead granite was crushed with 18,936 pounds; and of Cornish granite, with 14,302 pounds. The specific gravity of the Rubislaw stone is 2.625. Its goodness increases the lower it is wrought.

RUCHIL (The), a rivulet in Perthshire, which rises at the base of Benvoirlich, and traverses Glengrachan and Glenartney, the former east-south-eastward, and the latter north-eastward, to the Earn at the village of Comrie. Its length of course is about 13 miles. Its tributaries are numerous, but chiefly mountain-torrents, and individually inconsiderable.

RUEVAL (Loch), the sound which separates the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides. Though nearly closed at the west end by the intrusion of an island, it has free communication at both ends with the sea, and is improperly styled—even in the marine sense—a loch. It is about 9 miles long from east to west, and has a mean breadth of about 3 miles; but it is strewn with such a multitude of islands and islets—Grimsa, Flodda, Bent, Broad Isle, Rona, Flota-more, Flota-beg, and others whose names are scarcely known—as to be altogether a complicated maze of water.

RULE (The), a rivulet on the southern side of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. Nearly at a point where the parishes of Southdean, Hobkirk, and Abbotsrule, meet, it is formed by the union of Catlee, Wauchope, and Harrot burns, the first and the second of which rise within a few hundred yards of the lofty mountain water-shed which divides Teviotdale from Liddesdale. The rivulet, under the name of the Rule, runs due north to the Teviot about 2 miles below Denholm; and, in its progress, divides the parishes of Hobkirk and Cavers on the west, from those of Abbotsrule and Bedrule on the east. Its length of course, exclusive of windings, and measured from the head of Wauchope-burn, is between 12 and 13 miles. Its channel, for a chief part of the way, is a deep gullet through sandstone, worn by the erosion of the stream, and overhung on the sides by copse.

> "Between red ezlar banks, that frightful scowl
> Fringed with gray hazel, roars the mining Rowll."
> Leyden.

The Rule has the repute of being an excellent trouting-stream.

RULLION-GREEN. See Glencross.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, 5 miles north-west of Eig, 16 north of Ardnamurchan-point, and 18½ north-west of the nearest part of Moydart. Its length from north to south is about 8 miles; its breadth from east to west is about 7 miles; and its superficial extent is about 22,000 acres. Its shores are rough and dangerous, its surface is a trackless upland wilderness, and its climate is an almost perennial series of storms, fogs, and rain. It consists of an irregular mass of mountainous heights, without plains, and scarcely diversified by a single intervening valley. The loftiest heights, called Ben-More, Halival, and Haiskeval, rise on the east, attain an altitude above sea-level of nearly 2,300 feet, and are almost perpetually involved in mist; the heights next in bulk and elevation occupy the west, and send up one of their summits—that of Oreval—to an altitude of 1,798 feet; and the least lofty summits rise on the north, and send away comparatively gentle declivities toward the shore. As the island forms the only high land between the mountains of Skye and those of Mull, both of which are noted for precipitating torrents of rain on the country around them, it necessarily attracts a vast proportion of humidity, and saturates its surface into moorishness and unprofitable waste. Around the peaks of its mist-clad heights may often be seen the meteorological phenomenon so common in St. Kilda,—that appearance in the clouds which is termed parasitical. Owing to the humidity of the climate, and favourableness of rock for the formation of springs, the island has some perennial springs which are of great magnitude compared to the extent of the country. The two largest almost meet from the opposite hills at the little hamlet of Harris; and, occasionally raging and tumultuous like the torrents of higher lands, they have brought down near the hamlet an enormous accumulation of stones, and formed it into a great terrace. The east side of the island, at a point a little north of the middle, is indented to the length of 1½ mile, and mean breadth of upwards of 1 mile, by an arm of the sea called Loch-Scresort. From this bay to Giurdil on the north side, the coast consists of low rocks and moderately elevated cliffs, with occasionally a small beach in front; and elsewhere, it consists of high cliffs, which, in some places, attain apparently an elevation of 400 feet, and which, all round the west, are almost incessantly buffeted by a rolling swell from the Atlantic. Rum, in every economical point of view, is of less value proportionately to its extent than almost any other of the Hebrides; it even refuses to hold, on its steep and weather-beaten shores, the marine vegetables which produce kelp, so long the staple commodity of the western islands; and it is all in the hands of one large tenant. The geognosy and the mineralogy of the island, however, are possessed of much interest. None of the schistose strata superior to the old red sandstone, and its shales and limestones were discovered on this island by Dr. Macculloch; but on this sandstone basis four rocks of the trap family repose, two of which are probably of different dates from the others. Of these, augite rock is the lowest, and about the most abundant. It consists of compact felspar and augite, the former occasionally predominating over the latter, and producing, when the felspar is glassy, a beautiful compound, from the contrast of the two minerals. We may here notice the heliotrope or bloodstone, as it is called, a compound of green earth and chalcedony, for which the island of Rum is remarkable. Its native repositories are the partly basaltic and partly amygdaloidal beds of Scuirmore; but it is among the fragments on the beach at its base that the suit of specimens displaying all the varieties of this mineral are found; and, on the same beach, two beautiful kinds of pitchstone, one black and the other olive-green, also occur in detached masses. Pale onyx agates, seldom of much beauty, are also found among the debris at the base of Scuirmore, along with the heliotrope; the disposition of both seeming to be in nodules, or in fragments of

veins, of various sizes, imbedded both in the amygdaloid and basalt. Dean Munro describes Rum as "ane forrest of heigh mountains, and abundance of little deire in it, quhilk deire never be slaine downwith, but the principall saitts maun be on the height of the hill, because the deire will be callit upward ay by the tainchell, or without tainchell they will pass upward per force." A coppice afforded shelter to the young fawns from the birds of prey, particularly from the eagle; and the deer which stocked the island were, in consequence, numerous. But the deer were dependent on the wood, and, when that was destroyed, they disappeared. The island, in allusion to its once having been a vast forest, is said to be still called by the inhabitants *Rioghacd na Forraiste Fiadhaich*, 'the Kingdom of the wild forest.' Population, in 1764, 304; in 1811, nearly 350; in 1836, 120, all belonging to the Establishment. The inhabitants, according to Dr. Johnson, "continued Papists for some time after the Laird became a Protestant. Their adherence to their old religion was strengthened by the countenance of the Laird's sister, a zealous Romanist, till one Sunday as they were going to mass under the conduct of their patroness, Maclean met them on the way, gave one of them a blow on the head with a yellow stick—I suppose a cane, for which the Earse had no name—and drove them to the kirk, from which they have never since departed. Since the use of this method of conversion, the inhabitants of Eigg, and Canna, who continue Papists, call the Protestantism of Rum, the religion of the Yellow Stick." Rum is in the parish of Small Isles: which see.

RUMBLING-BRIDGE. See articles The Bran, and The Devon.

RUSKIE. See Port-of-Monteith.

RUSTORE, a promontory in the parish of Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It is the most westerly land in the county, and projects between the openings of Loch-Assynt and Loch-Inver. An ancient chapel stood on the promontory, said to have been built, along with two others, by Angus Macleod, the great-grandson of the first Macleod, Laird of Assynt, in penance prescribed to him at Rome.

RUTHERFORD. See Maxton.

RUTHERGLEN, a small parish in the Lower ward of the county of Lanark, containing a royal burgh of the same name, from which the landward part is understood to have received its appellation. It extends along the south bank of the river Clyde, immediately above the city of Glasgow; 3 miles in length by 1¼ in breadth. It is bounded by the Clyde on the north; the parish of Govan on the west; Cathcart on the south-west; Carmunnock on the south; and Cambuslang on the east. The whole superficies of the parish is arable, and in general well-enclosed. It occupies a very pleasant position in the vale of Clyde, forming the lower portion of the declivity of Cathkin hills, and is beautifully diversified with a regular succession of small hills and narrow dales; excepting next the river, where it forms itself into some very delightful and fertile plains. Rutherglen has long been celebrated for the spirited manner in which its agricultural operations are conducted. This parish was one of the first which witnessed an improvement in the most important implement of husbandry, and for many years the 'Rutherglen ploughs' were celebrated all over the West country. They were first made in the parish about a century ago, and, according to Lord Kames, must have been among the first improved ploughs made in the northern portion of the kingdom. The mode of their construction was proposed by Lady Stewart of Coltness, who, female though she was, had a masculine head for promoting agricultural improvement. The name of this parish is also well known in connection with the superior breed of West country horses which are reared in it, but still more from the numbers of the same degree of excellence which are sold at its fairs. These horses are appropriately fitted for draught, and their power, hardihood, and docility, have caused them to be esteemed over the whole kingdom. They are generally of the Lanark and Carnwath breed, which was introduced into the country about a century and half ago. [For further particulars on this head, see article Lanarkshire.] The parish abounds in coal, and several mines have long been in full and prosperous operation, some of them producing a considerable quantity of ironstone. In other respects it is a most industrious locality, and contains two printfields, a chemical work, a cotton-mill, an extensive Turkey-red dye-work, and a large body of handloom muslin weavers, both in the town and landward districts, whose shuttles are principally set in motion by the capital of Glasgow manufacturers. The burgh is the post-town. By the census of 1841, the population of the landward portion of the parish is 888. Assessed property of the parish, as distinct from the burgh, £4,508.—Rutherglen is situated in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the magistrates and council, the heritors residing in the burgh, the members of the kirk-session, and the proprietors and tenants of the lands of Shawfield. Originally the presentation belonged to the abbots of Paisley; but subsequent to the Reformation, it fell into the hands of the Hamiltons of Elliestoun, and finally passed into the possession of Mr. Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, by whom, in 1724, it was sold to the parties above-named. The stipend of the parish amounts to £280, but it is very difficult of collection, from being paid by about 150 heritors, about a third of whom pay less than 5s., and some of them so low as 2d. each. No fewer than 471 persons voted at a recent election of minister. There is a *quoad sacra* allocation in the parish belonging to the West church, which accommodates 800 sitters; and a Relief church, which contains 950 sittings. In addition to the burgh or parochial school,—the emoluments of which are not stated in Government education returns,—there are 7 or 8 other schools at which the ordinary branches are taught. There is little of interest in the history of the parish which does not more properly belong to the account of the burgh. The old church was celebrated as being the place in which a peace was concluded between England and Scotland in February, 1297; and still more is it remembered in Scottish story as the place where the base Sir John Monteith agreed with the English to betray Wallace. In Henry's Life of Wallace this contract is detailed in the lines beginning—

> "A messynger Schir Amar, has gart pass
> On to Schir Jhon, and sone a tryst has set
> At Ruglan kirk yir twa togydder met,
> Yan Wallany said Schir Jhon you know yis thing," &c.

During the progress of the battle of Langside, Queen Mary occupied a position at a short distance from Rutherglen; and Ure in his History thus notices an incident which then took place:—"About 150 yards to the south of the main street is a kind of lane, known by the name of Dins-dykes. A circumstance which befell the unfortunate Queen Mary, immediately after her forces were routed at the battle of Langside, has ever since continued to characterize this place with an indelible mark of opprobrium. Her majesty during the battle stood on a rising ground about a mile from Rutherglen. She no sooner saw her army defeated than she took her

precipitate flight to the South. Dins-dykes unfortunately lay in her way. Two rustics who were at that instant cutting grass hard by, seeing her majesty fleeing in haste, rudely attempted to intercept her, and threatened to cut her in pieces with their scythes if she presumed to proceed a step further. Neither beauty, nor even royalty itself, can at all times secure the unfortunate, when they have to do with the unfeeling or the revengeful. Relief, however, was at hand; and her majesty proceeded in her flight."

Rutherglen, vulgarly pronounced *Ruglen*, a royal burgh in the above parish, and in the Lower ward of the county of Lanark. It is situated on the south bank of the Clyde. Hamilton of Wishaw thus quaintly and truthfully describes its position:—"It lyes in a pleasant and fertile soill, near to the river of Clyde, about 2 miles above Glasgow; it hath had very little trade for some ages past, because Glasgow lyes betweeu it and the sea, and that all merchandising men of any metall goe to dwell there. It hath ane pleasant green upon the river of Clyde, belonging to the town in commonty." In having outlived its former importance, Rutherglen is only in the position of many other of the old quiet rural burghs of Scotland. It no doubt owed its existence as a municipality to its castle, which, in the olden time, when might was right, attached no small degree of dignity to the locality in which it was situated. So early as 1126 at least, it was erected into a free burgh, as appears from a supplication to the Scottish parliament in 1661, wherein it is stated to have obtained a charter from King David I. in that year; and it cannot now be ascertained whether that charter was the original foundation of the burgh, or only a renewal of some former grant. This charter of King David has been lost, but it is referred to in one of Robert I., dated 20th April, 1324. The burgh received various other grants from different kings of Scotland, including Robert II., James V., James VI., and Charles I. The charter of James VI. is the most detailed in its provisions, and confirms and confers important burghal privileges to the citizens. It contains a description of the then property of the burgh, and grants power to elect a provost, bailies, dean-of-guild, treasurer, and all other magistrates, with the usual liberties and privileges pertaining to royal burghs, such as holding markets, fairs, &c. It is not a little curious that the city of Glasgow was at one time comprehended within the original limits of the burgh of Rutherglen; and it was only by a petition presented to the throne that Alexander II., in the year 1226, abridged its powers, so far as they referred to Glasgow. At this early date Rutherglen, besides being a place of considerable strength, appears to have been, at the date of its erection into a royal burgh, the only trading and commercial town in the west part of the country; and as Glasgow at the same time only consisted of a few clergymen's houses clustered around the cathedral, the former was no doubt regarded as the most important and enterprising of the two.* The constitution of the burgh of Rutherglen was similar to those of the other royal burghs in Scotland down to the year 1670; but a change was then made by which the community obtained greater power in the choice of the magistrates and council than was enjoyed in any of the other burghs; inasmuch as it was declared, that in the new sett then granted to the burgh, that the town-council should consist of 15 persons, 11 of whom should be chosen out of leets presented by the four incorporated trades, and the other four out of a list presented by "the remanent burgesses, inhabitants within the said burgh and territory thereof, bearing scot and lot within the same; and that in choosing the magistrates, viz. the provost and the bailies, 30 persons should be added to the council by the council itself, to have a vote along with them in such choice." This comparatively liberal system existed down till the passing of the Reform bill, and in the old 'close time,' the superior freedom and privileges of Rutherglen were frequently regarded with invidious feelings by the other burghs. According to the report of the Government Commissioners in 1833, the total property of the burgh amounted to about £10,000 in value, producing more than £400 per annum, the principal item in its resources consisting of the town-green, extending to 32 acres of arable land. Rutherglen consists principally of one main line of street, with several diverging lines, and notwithstanding its vicinity to Glasgow, its appearance is decidedly rural, the principal part of its inhabitants being weavers, colliers, or workers employed in the print-fields and other public works in the neighbourhood. Population of the town and parish, in 1801, 2,437; in 1811, 3,529; in 1821, 4,640; in 1831, 5,503. At the last census of 1841, there were 6,510, with 1,289 inhabited houses. In the olden time Rutherglen was privileged to send a member to the Scottish parliament, whose expenses were paid at the rate of 3s. Scots per diem during his attendance there. At the Union in 1707, it had an equal share with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, in sending a representative to parliament; and since the passing of the Reform bill, it has been associated for the same purpose with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew. The constituency, in 1841, amounted to 170. Rutherglen formerly gave the title of Earl to one of the Hamilton family, and latterly it passed into the house of Queensberry, and expired with the last Duke of that name in 1810.

In times that have passed away, Rutherglen, no doubt, owed a very considerable share of its importance to its castle, which was long considered one of the ancient fortresses of the kingdom. In the struggle between Bruce and Baliol, it fell into the hands of the English, and was besieged by Bruce in 1309, on which occasion the English king sent his nephew, the young Earl of Gloucester, to the rescue of the garrison, but with what success is not very distinctly stated in history. The castle was kept in good repair till a short time after the battle of Langside, when it was burnt by orders of the Regent Moray, from revenge on the family of Hamilton, in whose custody it then remained. One of the principal towers was, however, soon repaired, and being enlarged, became the seat of the Hamiltons, lairds of Shawfield; but on the decline of this family, about 140 years since, it fell into decay, and was soon levelled with the ground. Like almost every other town in the west of Scotland, Rutherglen is asso-

* The following curious note appears in Ure's History of Rutherglen:—"The existence of Rutherglen, as a considerable town, prior to the building of the cathedral itself, appears from the following traditional account universally known in this part of the country:—It is told that when the High Church was beginning to be built, a passage below ground was made between it and the church of Rutherglen, and that the Picts or Pechs, as they are vulgarly—but perhaps more properly—called, came from Rutherglen through this hidden way every morning, and returned at night, all the time the church was building. Although the subterraneous passage is, like Dædalus' wings, undoubtedly fabulous, yet the story is, like his, not destitute of meaning. It shows that Rutherglen was the only place in the neighbourhood where the workmen could find, at that time, proper victuals, and accommodations for themselves. Every thing uncommon, as the building of the High Church was, and the crowds of artists employed in the work, raised the astonishment of the ignorant vulgar. Inchantments and miracles were very plenty in that superstitious age; hence the story of the underground passage, and many other wonders which then appeared, and which are, to this day, handed down by tradition from father to son."

ciated with the Covenanters. On the 29th May, 1679, the birth and restoration of Charles II. was celebrated there with all the usual marks of rejoicing; but, in the midst of the gaiety, a body of about 80 men, who had been incensed at the persecutions of the government, entered the town, and after having sung psalms and prayed, and having chosen a leader, burned the acts of parliament against conventicles at the cross. This was the first public appearance of the "rising" which was afterwards scattered at Bothwell bridge; but whether any of the members of this original gathering belonged to the town of Rutherglen, is now uncertain. It appears, too, from the ecclesiastical records, that *Ruglen* obtained a degree of unenviable notoriety from being frequently under the notice of the presbytery of the bounds. The presbytery of Glasgow, in 1590, instructed the doctor of the school of Rutherglen to desist from reading prayers, and they complained that those who supplied wine for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper mixed it with water. In 1593, the presbytery prohibited the playing of pipes on Sundays, from sun rising to its going down, on pain of excommunication, and forbade all pastimes on Sundays, which prohibition was ordered to be read in all the kirks, but especially in the kirk of Ruglen. In 1595, the presbytery transmitted letters to the bailies of Rutherglen, to stay the profane plays introduced in Ruglen on the Lord's-day, "as they fear the eternal God, and will be answerable to his kirk." They also complained of the practice of fishing salmon, and of the colliers in Ruglen settling their accounts on Sunday.* Rutherglen used long to be famous for the baking of sour cakes, and the making of salt roasts, previous to St. Luke's fair; but the observance has gone into desuetude. Sour cream of a peculiar *gout* used also to be made in the burgh, and extensively sold into Glasgow, but this branch of industry has now also almost entirely passed away.

RUTHVEN, a small parish on the western boundary of Forfarshire, situated at the head of the deep indentation which the county suffers from Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Perthshire and Airly; on the east and south-east by Airly; and in other directions by Perthshire. It is nearly of a square form, 2 miles deep; and measures, in area, about 1,700 acres. Its surface is a gentle southerly slope, near the foot of the Grampians, and on the north side of Strathmore; and is partly bounded and partly bisected southward by the river Isla. Some rising grounds locally bear the name of hills and laws, but are only knolls and swells. The soil is, in general, a light hazel mould, on a gravelly bottom, and produces excellent grain. Agriculture is in an improved state, and triumphs. Woods, consisting of natural oaks and of planted fir and other trees, are extensive and embellishing. Marl mires occur to the extent of 30 acres. But shell-marl of the finest quality has been found, not only in these, or under peat-moss, but beneath sand, and, in one place, beneath a bed of pure clay, three feet thick. As much of this powerfully manurial substance as could be cast up with one spade in a day, amounting often to 200 bolls, did not, for a long time, cost more than from 1s. 6d. to 2s. Mineral springs are numerous, and of different kinds. Tradition, supported by some monuments, but uncorroborated by history, points to the northern district of the parish as the scene of a conflict between the forces of Edward I. and those of Robert Bruce. A square camp occurs in the south-west. A knoll, named Candle-hill, was the site, in feudal times, of the gibbet erected by the barons of Ruthven. The beautiful modern mansion of Isla-bank stands near the site of an ancient castle, which was at one time the seat of the Earls of Crawford, and, having become an utter ruin, was removed in the last century. The parish is bisected north-eastward by the road from Blairgowrie to Kirriemuir. Population, in 1801, 211; in 1831, 363. Houses 53. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,549.—Ruthven is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £160 2s. 4d.; glebe £25. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £12 fees, and 15s. other emoluments.

RUTHVEN (The), a rivulet of the Ochils and of Strathearn, Perthshire. It rises in the parish of Blackford, near the house of Gleneagles, and flows 7 miles north-north-eastward, through its natal parish and that of Auchterarder, to the Earn, 2¼ miles below Kinkell.

RUTHWELL, a parish on the coast of Dumfriesshire; bounded on the north by Mousewald and Dalton; on the east by Cummertrees; on the south by the Solway frith; and on the south-west and west by the estuary and the stream of the Lochar, which divide it from Caerlaverock. Its greatest length from east to west is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its superficial extent is between 13 and 14 square miles. The surface, though slightly rising from the frith, and enjoying, in a sense, a southern exposure, is low, flat, and exceedingly tame, and nowhere attains an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level. Green ground or merse, nearly as level as a bowling-green, and consisting of a hardened silt or clayey sand, forms all the southern district, and, in consequence of the recession of the sea, extends about a mile in breadth over what, within less than a century ago, was a bare sandy seabed. This dull expanse, besides having no scenic attractions of its own, lifts the spectator so very slenderly above sea-level, that, during the long ebb of the far-receding Solway, the region which that extraordinary tide alternately scours with careering invasion and totally abandons, stretches away before him in the horizon in one monotonous sheet of sand, an absolute wilderness, unrelieved by even a flutter of its own minerals in an eddying wind. About 1,400 acres on the west are the unreclaimed section of Lochar-Moss [which see]; and though of no other present use than to furnish the parishioners with fuel, rest, through an interval of bog, upon a beautiful clayey soil, and, even at the surface, are not quite irreclaimable. The arable grounds amount to between 5,000 and 6,000 acres; and the lands under wood, to upwards of 500. The soil north of the coast district is, in general, a gravelly vegetable mould, tolerably productive. Shell-marl occurs, but not in a position to be compensatingly removed. Limestone is the prevailing rock; but it is poor in its per centage of carbonate, and has ceased to be worked. Many of the inhabitants were long used to collect the superficial sand impregnated with salt on the beach, to wash out and filter the salt through a pit, and to boil the water of the wash and enfiltra-

* At a later period, the civil authorities appear to have been no less solicitous to elevate the moral status of those under their care; and the following proclamation, by the magistrates and council, for restraining the propensities of a drunkard, may be considered somewhat curious at the present day. It is quoted as follows in Ure's history:—1688. "The Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, considdring the frequent drinking and drunkennes of J—— P——, Cowper; and the severall abuses committed be him frequentlie; and that no admonitione, nor punishment, can get him restrained theirfra. Whairfor, the saides Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, doe heirby inhibit, and discharge, all the brewers and sellers of drink within this burgh, that they, nor ane of them, presume to give or sell any drink to the said J—— P——, except what they sell to his wyfe and bairnes for the use of the howse and family. Under the paine of fyve punds money *toties quoties*, as they contravene heirin. And ordaines intimatione to be made heirof be towke of drum."

tion, so as to produce a coarse culinary salt; and, having been seen at work by James VI. on his way to England in 1617, they received from him, as an expression of his pedantic admiration of their rough ingenuity, an immunity from taxation, and, in consequence, were regularly exempted from payment of salt duties to the Union, and induced, very bootlessly, to prosecute their rude manufacture. The village of Ruthwell stands in the middle of the eastern district, 6½ miles west of Annan, and 10½ south-east of Dumfries. It was formerly a long, straggling, decayed, disagreeable place; but was rebuilt about the beginning of the present century by the Earl of Mansfield, and consists of a double row, or two-sided street, of fair-looking houses. In 1509, it was erected into a burgh-of-barony, in favour of Sir John Murray of Cockpool, and acquired the privilege of holding fairs and markets; but it has forgotten all its burghal honours, and is a place of neither trade nor manufacture. Population, nearly 200. Brow, a mile to the west of it, and at the entrance of the estuary of the Lochar, is a miserable decayed watering-place; never better than a shabby huddle of mean houses, and now the mere wreck of a mouldering hamlet. Yet the place figures in the former fame of a chalybeate, whose virtues have come to be at a discount, and in the doleful celebrity of having been the last haunt of the poet Burns, in a vain quest after means of restoring his shattered constitution. The poor cottage in which the bard temporarily resided is still pointed out; and also a stone-table, at which the celebrated Earl of Mansfield, and his father, Lord Stormont, drank on the eve of the former's departure to commence his brilliant career at the English bar. Another village, called Clarencefield, originated about the commencement of the century, in an attempt to work the limestone of the parish. It is situated ¾ of a mile north-west of Ruthwell, and has about 100 inhabitants. Comlongan-castle, the property of the Earl of Mansfield, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and now quite ruinous in the interior, was a place of considerable strength before the Union, and was, for many ages, the residence of the Murrays of Cockpool,—a family of great eminence in Annandale, and occasionally warders of the western border. The building is a quadrangle, measuring 60 feet along each side, and 90 feet in height; and has walls so thick, as to bear being imperforated with small apartments. Vestiges of another old castle, likewise a seat of the Murrays, exist at Cockpool, half-a-mile from Comlongan.—The grand antiquity of the place is a Runic monument, which appears to have been 18 feet high, and is highly ornamented in basso-relievo with religious sculpturings, and bears various Runic and Latin inscriptions. Drawings of it are given in Gordon's 'Itinerarium Septentrionale,' in Pennant's Tour, and, with great clearness, in the New Statistical Account,—accompanied in the last of these works with a lengthened dissertation by the parish minister, the well-known Dr. Henry Duncan. The south road between Dumfries and Annan passes through the parish. Population, in 1801, 996; in 1831, 1,216. Houses 207. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,665.—Ruthwell, anciently a rectory in the deanery of Annandale, is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend £262 18s. 10d.; glebe £60. There are two parochial schools and a dame school. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster, who has an assistant, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 10s. 4d. fees; of the second £8 11s. 1½d., with £4 fees.

RYAN (Loch), an indentation of the sea in Wigtonshire. It strikes off the Irish channel, or entrance of the frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 miles partly between Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, but chiefly into the interior of the latter, contributing with Luce-bay, and the intervening isthmus, to separate the district of the Rhinns from that of the Moors of Galloway. Over 4½ miles from its entrance, it has a varying breadth of from 1¼ to upwards of 1¾ mile; and over the rest of its length, a mean breadth of about 2½ miles. Its direction inland is toward the south-south-east. A sand bank called the Scar runs 2½ miles diagonally or south-eastward from the middle of the west coast. The loch is a safe and commodious harbour, of easy access, and so capacious as to have ample anchorage-room for the largest fleets. Excellent anchoring-ground occurs over most of its extent, but particularly opposite the village of Cairn, at Portmore, and in the bays of Wig, Soleburn, and Dalmennock. A considerable belt of sandy bottom along the whole head of the loch is left dry at low water; and at nearly the broadest part of this belt stands Stranraer. A public road is carried round most part of the shore.—A committee of the House of Commons on the means of improving the post-office communication betwixt Scotland and Ireland, reported, in 1839, that Belfast-loch is evidently the point of departure, on the Irish side, for the Scotch coast; while "Loch-Ryan is unquestionably the natural point on the Scotch coast. It lies nearly opposite to Belfast-loch, is accessible in all winds, and at all times of tide, and contiguous to the present mail-roads. Finnart-bay is the station in that loch to be preferred, being on the north side, near the sea, and at all times can be gained. The bay is formed by nature, it only requires to be cleared out at the bottom, and a cross jetty seaward to be built, all which would be attended with a trifling expense; and, by making a road of only one-fourth of a mile, would join the present mail-road from Port-Patrick to Ayr and Glasgow at the bottom of Glen-app, and would produce a saving in distance between Belfast and Glasgow of upwards of 29 miles; besides, the mail-coach would have the benefit of the railway from Ayr to Glasgow, a distance of 34 miles, and enable the Irish mail to arrive in Glasgow so as to be despatched to Edinburgh and the north of Scotland by the Edinburgh evening mail, which leaves Glasgow at 10 o'clock at night, and thus save an entire day in the Irish correspondence. Upon the same principle, by making a road of from 8 to 10 miles, from the top of Glen-app to join the present turnpike-road from Barrhill to Newton-Stewart, where it would unite with the mail-road from Port-Patrick to Dumfries, it would decrease the distance from Belfast to Dumfries and the north of England, upwards of 21 miles,—then the Cairn, Stranraer, and Port-Patrick, would be supplied by a horse-post from Finnart-bay; and, in like manner, from Port-Patrick, the intermediate towns of Glenluce &c., up to Newton-Stewart."

RYE (The), a rivulet of the north-west district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It rises near the source of Gogo-water, in the parish of Largs, and flows south-south-eastward, through a hilly country, to the Garnock, at the village of Dalry. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is 7⅛ miles.

S

SAARTAY, an islet in the sound of Harris. It measures 5 or 6 furlongs in length, and lies 1 mile from North Uist, and 3½ miles south-west of Bernera.

SADDEL AND SKIPNESS,* an united parish on the east coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire. It forms a narrow belt of territory along the lower part of Loch-Fyne and the whole of Kilbrandon-sound, to a point 8 miles north of Campbelltown. Its extreme length is 25 miles; its extreme breadth is 4½ miles; its mean breadth is a little less than 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 70 square miles. Its surface is, in general, upland and pastoral. The hills are neither steep, barren, nor rocky; they rise regularly and with an easy ascent from the shore; they have flat summits, or stretch away into small table-lands; and they are generally covered with an intermixture of grass and heath. The glens all run from north-west to south-east; they usually open, at their lower ends, upon beautiful little bays; and they enjoy so great a degree of heat, and such happy visitations of fertilizing showers, as are highly favourable to their agriculture. Seven large streamlets—the largest about 8 or 9 miles in length of course—and twelve smaller ones, cross the line of road which runs along the coast, and are, for the most part, spanned by convenient bridges. A tourist, traversing the parish lengthwise along the road, is presented with a great variety of pleasingly intermixed land and sea views, and alternately moves along a delightful bank overlooking the sea and Buteshire, and suddenly descends into pleasing woods and valleys.—About a mile from the south end of the parish, or 9 miles north of Campbelltown, stand the ruins of Saddel-abbey. The edifice was cruciform. From east to west it measured 136 feet, by 24 over walls; and from north to south, or along the transept, it measured about 78 feet by 24. Upon an extension of 58 feet from the south end of the transept a square or quadrangular court of buildings was constructed to serve for cloisters. Very little of any part of the edifice now exists. The establishment belonged to monks of the Cistertian order, and was founded by Somerled, Lord of Kintyre and of the Isles, who died in 1163, and completed by his son Reginald. It received from its founder the lands of Glensaddel and Baltebun in Kintyre, and those of Casken in the island of Arran; it received from Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, who, in 1445, was created Lord Campbell, the abbey-lands of Blairantibert in Argyleshire; and, in 1507, it was, with all its possessions, annexed by James IV. to the bishopric of Argyle.—Three miles north of the abbey is Torriedale-castle; and 1½ mile farther north, and near a church, a mansion, an inn, and a bridge, which all bear the name of Caradell, are a vitrified fort and a large Danish fortalice. The vitrified fort is on an islet in Caradell-bay, has an elliptical form, and encloses about a rood of ground. The Danish fortalice is called the Castle of Aird; it stands on a high rock overhanging the sea, and, while naturally inaccessible on all sides but one, is there defended by a deep broad ditch. It measures 240 feet in length, and 72 feet in breadth, but survives only in a part of the outer wall, which is built with mud, and has been upwards of 6 feet thick and 12 feet high. On almost every point or projection along the coast are to be seen small Danish forts.—Near the north end of the parish stand the castle and the village of SKIPNESS: see that article. The mansions are Corsaig-house, the House of Cour, and Caradell-house,—the last a picturesque residence with a spacious lawn. The seas along the coast are part of the finest herring fishing-ground in Scotland, and are well-plied with boats both from the united parish and from Arran. Three places on the coast, or the small bays of Caradell, Sunnadale, and Skipness, are well-adapted for harbours to accommodate vessels of from 15 to 30 tons. Population of Saddel, in 1801, 799; in 1831, 926. Houses 174. Population of Skipness, in 1801, 968; in 1831 1,226. Houses 219. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,959.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £146 9s. 4d.; glebe £10. There are two parish-churches, situated in the respective parishes and mutually 13 miles distant. Caradell church belongs to Saddel, and was built about the year 1771. Sittings 354. Claonaig church belongs to Skipness, and was built in 1756. Sittings 288. A small Independent congregation enjoy, on about fourteen Sabbaths in the year, the services of one or two ministers of their connexion; and, on other Sabbaths, the district of the united parish, which is vacant for the day, has the services of an Independent preacher. The population of the united parish, in 1835, as ascertained by the elders and stated by the minister, consisted of 2,108 churchmen and 58 dissenters. In 1753 the old parishes of Saddel and Skipness, with a large tract of country between them, were disjoined from the parishes of Killean and Kilcalmonel, to which they had been annexed, and were erected into the present parish. There are two parochial schools and two non-parochial; the former attended, in 1834, by 185 scholars, and the later by 168. Salaries of the parochial schoolmasters £51 6s. 8d., with about £8 fees,—both equally divided. The earliest parochial schoolmaster of the united parish was inducted in 1821.

* The name *Saddel*, the Old Statist thinks, alludes to the abbey of the district, and is an easy contraction of *Sagairtdail*, 'the Plain of the priests;' and the name *Skipness*, he thinks, is Norse, signifies 'Ship-point,' and probably alludes to the place having been a station of the Norsemen's fleet when Kintyre was under their dominion.

ST. ANDREWS. See ANDREWS (ST.)

ST. ANDREW'S AND DEERNESS, Orkney. See DEERNESS.

ST. ANDREW'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.

ST. ANDREW'S, Dunfermline. See DUNFERMLINE.

ST. ANDREW'S, Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH.

ST. ANDREW'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.

ST. ANDREW'S, Greenock. See GREENOCK.

ST. ANDREW'S, Lhanbryd. See LHANBRYD.

ST. ANN'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.

ST. BERNARD'S, Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH

ST. BOSWELL'S. See BOSWELL'S (ST.).

ST. CLEMENT'S, Aberdeen. See ABERDEEN.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.

ST. COLUMBA, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH, and CUTHBERT'S (ST.).

ST. CYRUS. See CYRUS (ST.).

ST. DAVID'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.

ST. DAVID'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.

ST. ENOCH'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.

ST. FERGUS. See FERGUS (ST.).

ST. GEORGE'S, Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH.

ST. GEORGE'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. GEORGE'S, Paisley. See PAISLEY.
ST. JAMES'S, Forfar. See FORFAR.
ST. JAMES'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. JOHN'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.
ST. JOHN'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. JOHN'S, Hamilton. See HAMILTON.
ST. JOHN'S, Leith. See LEITH.
ST. JOHN'S, Montrose. See MONTROSE.
ST. LEONARD'S, St. Andrews. See ANDREWS (ST.).
ST. LEONARD'S, Perth. See PERTH.
ST. MADOES. See MADOES (ST.).
ST. MARK'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. MARY'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.
ST. MARY'S, Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH.
ST. MARTIN'S AND CAMBUSMICHAEL. See MARTIN'S (ST.).
ST. MICHAEL'S. See CUPAR-FIFE.
ST. MONANCE. See ABERCROMBIE.
ST. MUNGO. See MUNGO (ST.).
ST. NINIAN'S. See NINIAN'S (ST.).
ST. OLAY. See KIRKWALL.
ST. PAUL'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.
ST. PAUL'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. PAUL'S, Perth. See PERTH.
ST. PETER'S, Dundee. See DUNDEE.
ST. PETER'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. QUIVOX. See QUIVOX (ST.).
ST. STEPHEN'S, Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH.
ST. STEPHEN'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. STEPHEN'S, Perth. See PERTH.
ST. THOMAS'S, Glasgow. See GLASGOW.
ST. VIGEAN'S. See VIGEAN'S (ST.).

SALEN, a *quoad sacra* parish on the east side of the island of Mull. It belongs, *quoad civilia*, to the parish of Torosay; and is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyle. The whole of it is landward. The parochial place of worship is one of the forty Government churches. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £3 and a manse. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £5, with bed and board in lieu of fees, and no other emoluments whatever. Two parochial schools of other parishes stand near the limits of Salen.

SALINE, a parish in Fifeshire, on the extreme boundary of the county, on the west. It is rather more than 5 miles long from east to west; and is, at the centre, nearly about the same in breadth from north to south; but it narrows greatly at its extremities, and is scarcely more than a mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Carnock; on the east by Dunfermline; on the north by the parish of Cleish, in the county of Kinross; and on the west by the counties of Clackmannan and Perth. The eastern part of the parish is mountainous, rising into a lofty ridge called the Saline-hills; while the western portion of it is generally level. The greater part of the soil of the parish is a mixture of clay and loam, which, in some places, is of a fertile nature, capable of rearing abundant crops of wheat, pease, or beans. The lighter soils bear fine crops of oats and barley. In the eastern division, from its lying high, the rearing of cattle forms an important portion of the agriculturist's care; but here also, in many places, the soil is capable of bearing abundant crops. The village of Saline is clean, and extremely picturesque in its appearance. The houses are very neatly built and white-washed, and have all small kitchen-gardens or plots of flowers attached. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 945; in 1831, 1,139. In 1815 the annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed was £3,787 sterling; the valued rent of the parish is £4,161 Scots.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £156 17s. 2d.; glebe £15. The parish-church is a handsome building in the pointed style. It is seen from a distance in all directions, and adds considerably to the beauty of the village. The parochial school-teacher has the maximum salary.

SALISBURY-CRAGS, a remarkable hill of 574 feet above sea-level, whose western face—a semicircular sweep partly of naked rocky precipice and partly of very rapid earthy declivity—overhangs the south-eastern outskirts of EDINBURGH [which see], and is separated from Arthur's Seat by the Hunting-bog, a piece of marshy ground about 1,200 feet long and 250 broad, whose surface is about 194 feet above sea-level. A wild but magnificently positioned path, which is carried round the base of the rocks along the brow of the bold and smooth descent of earth, commands most superb views of the urban landscape of the metropolis, and the broad rich framework of country in which it lies: see ARTHUR'S SEAT. The broad columnar belt of precipice round the summit of the eminence—a belt which looks, in the distance, like a zone of dark crystals, or a plain zone set all over with dark gems, and which procured for the hill its plural name of Crags—forms a romantic and quite a unique feature in the gorgeous scenery of Edinburgh; but it was, seventeen years ago, greatly damaged in the attractions of its south-west front, and—but for the general cry which rose for its protection—threatened with the ruin of nearly all its romance, by being prosaically treated as a common quarry! Greenstone, which has been upheaved through strata surfaced with sandstone and clay, forms the body of the hill. In places where the sandstone at the base has been quarried, beautiful specimens have been found of radiated hæmalites, intermixed with steatites, green fibrous ore of iron, and calcareous spar, forming altogether an uncommon mass. In many parts of the hill have been found also veins of calcareous spar, and fine specimens of talc, zeolite, and amethystine quartose crystals. It is curious that several large blocks of the greenstone of which the Crags are composed are found on Arthur's Seat, at elevations of from 80 to 200 feet above the highest point of the Crags.

SALTCOATS, a considerable little town and sea-port, partly in the parish of Ardrossan, and partly in that of Stevenston, Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is 1 mile east of Ardrossan, 4 south-west of Kilwinning, 7 west of Irvine, 13 north-west of Troon, 13 south-south-east of Largs, 14 west of Kilmarnock, 28 south-south-east of Greenock, 32 south-west of Glasgow, and 74 west-north-west of Edinburgh. Its situation is about the middle of the north or north-west side of the long but comparatively slender segmentary indentation of the frith of Clyde, which, in a large sense, is called the bay of Ayr,—on ground low and level, and commanding a fair sea-view only from the very lip of the frith,—in the neighbourhood of sandy bluffs and flat expanses,—and altogether so characterized as to be redeemed from the most irksome tameness only by the prospect, across the waters, of the splendid forms of Arran. In the interior, too, the town has so many one-story houses, and such fields of red tyles along their roofs, and such deformity and dinginess in the edifices of its salt-works, and such a prevalence of the most common village aspect in its streets, as to be hardly rescued from utter unattractiveness by the presence of a few good public buildings. Two United Secession places of worship, and a meeting-house belonging to the Relief, are plain yet sufficiently creditable structures. A Gaelic chapel, erected in 1836, and eccle-

siastically declared a sort of parish-church, is a neat little Gothic edifice, with a Saxon doorway and a small belfry. It stands at the west end of the town, looking toward Ardrossan, and is surrounded by an enclosure whose front is decorated with pillars. The town's branch-office of the Ayrshire Banking company is a recent and neat erection. The town-house, begun in 1825, is a two-story building, with a handsome spire; and is arranged, in the ground-floor, into shops, and disposed, in the upper story, into a lock-up-house, a committee-room, a library-room, and a large apartment used both as a public reading-room and as the seat of the justice-of-peace monthly courts.

Saltcoats is believed, on the authority of tradition, corroborated by the monumental evidence of considerable heaps of ashes, to have been, at a very early period, the seat of a manufacture of salt. The pristine artisans, it is supposed, were poor persons, who dug up from, very near the surface, as much coal as was needed for their operations, and made use only of little pans and kettles, and formed a kind of squatting community, whose homes were 'cots' on the shore; and who thus originated in their little cluster of 'salt-cots,' both the nucleus and the name of the future town. Saltcoats was of so much note so early as the reign of James V. as to be erected by him into a burgh-of-barony; and probably it retains no practical trace of its burghal character and privileges simply on account of having, soon after the receipt of them, suffered some severe and almost exterminating reverse. About the year 1660 it had so greatly declined as to have only four houses. But in 1684 Sir Robert Cunningham, the inheritor of the whole parish of Stevenston, and the nephew of the gentleman of the name who had purchased the estate in 1656, commenced a series of operations which soon advanced the decayed village, in common with the district in its vicinity, to a condition of comparative prosperity: he constructed, at what till that time was called the Creek of Saltcoats, a harbour which, for the circumstances of the period, was a work of some magnitude, and which still continues serviceable; he built several large salt-pans, and placed the manufacture of salt on an advantageous footing; and he opened various coal-pits on his property, and made the new harbour a place of large export for coal. The few houses which constituted the village, when his works were completed, were all low thatched cots. The first slated house was built in 1703, and still stands in Quay-street,—an object of some interest to the inhabitants. The salt manufacture, after undergoing various fluctuations, has eventually sustained material and perhaps permanent injury by the repeal of the salt-duties, and the consequent introduction of English rock-salt. Instead of seven salt-pans, which used to be in operation, there are now only two. A magnesia-work, in connection with the salt-pans, was the earliest establishment of its kind in Scotland, and continues to employ a number of workmen, and to prosper. Ship-building has, at various periods, been vigorously conducted; and during the twenty-six years which ended in 1790, it produced sixty-four vessels of aggregately 7,095 tons burthen, and upwards of £70,000 in value; but it has been singularly fitful, and three or four years ago looked as if it were totally relinquished. Rope-making, too, has been a fluctuating trade; but now seems, on a small scale at least, to be prospering. A brewery of long standing prospers. Six or seven vessels, each of from 20 to 70 or 80 tons, and aggregately employing about fifty persons, go annually to the North Highland herring-fishing. The domestic fishery is comparatively neglected. Much the largest section of the inhabitants are cotton-weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow and the Paisley manufacturers. The fabrics woven are principally gauzes, lappets, shawls, and trimmings. The number of looms, including a very few in Ardrossan, was, in 1828, 662; and, in 1838, 572,—all of the latter, except six, plain. Many females are employed in muslin hand-sewing. The shipping of the town has greatly declined; yet it is, in its statistics, so much mixed up with that of Ardrossan, that it cannot very easily be estimated. The principal commerce is with Ireland, and consists in the exchange of coals for agricultural and dairy produce.—Saltcoats, in addition to the places of worship already mentioned, has two chapels, the one Independent and the other Baptist; and it has twelve schools,—one of them parochial, one a free-school for females, and the remaining ten private. An annual fair—once a scene of general barter between the Highlands and the Lowlands, but now principally for Highland cows and for pigs and lambs—is held on the last Thursday of May. Population, in 1821, 3,413; in 1831, 3,800.

SALTERNESS. See SOUTHERNESS.

SALTON, or SALTOUN, a parish in the western division of Haddingtonshire. Its form is ellipsoidal, the longer axis extending north and south, and the east side twice indented. It is bounded on the north-west by Pencaitland; on the north by Gladsmuir; on the east by Haddington and Bolton; on the south and south-west by Humbie; and on the west by Ormiston and Pencaitland. Its extreme length is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its extreme breadth is nearly 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 8 square miles. The highest ground is the Skimmer-hills, a broad based and flattened elevation, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and rising about 600 feet above sea-level. On the south-east and east this high ground is, in a certain degree, continued by low uplands; but on all other sides the surface falls gradually off to the boundaries, and becomes lost in levels of very slender altitude. A wood, which forms nearly a square $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, and is continuous with a forest of similar size in HUMBIE [which see], occupies most of the hanging plain on the south. Enclosures of hawthorn, occasionally mixed with the sweet-brier and the wild rose, fields in the highest state of cultivation, and rows and little expanses of trees, render the western and northern districts as rich and attractive as almost any in the beautiful county to which they belong. Saltonburn and the Tyne, the latter receiving the former on the south-west, circle round all the parish except the east, the Tyne twice or thrice deviating from the boundary. Limestone abounds, and is worked, and coal might probably be found. The soil is very various, chiefly a deep, rich clay, but also clayey loam, friable loam, and light sand. Except the area under wood, and about 150 acres in permanent pasture, the whole parish is arable. The village of East Salton stands on the northern slope of the Skimmer-hills, on the Lammermuir-road between Edinburgh and Dunse, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Haddington, and 18 east-south-east of Edinburgh. Population 275. West Salton is situated about a mile to the west, and not far from the Tyne. Population 190.—Salton-hall, a mile north of the latter village, and the seat of the Fletchers of Salton, was formerly a fortified residence of considerable strength; but it has been modernized and highly improved.—Hermandston, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the latter, and the seat of Lord Sinclair, is an ancient but habitable edifice.—The celebrated Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, was rector of this parish from 1665 till 1669, and distinguished himself by his pastoral assiduity; he was called away from his charge to fill the theolo-

gical chair of the university of Glasgow; and when he rose to dignity and wealth, he bequeathed 20,000 merks for the benefit of Salton, to be applied in erecting and partially endowing a new school-house, in enlarging a library for the use of the parochial incumbent, in clothing and educating 30 poor children, and in relieving the necessities of the parochial poor. The children who continue to reap the fruits of his bequest are popularly called 'bishops,' and occupy in the church a gallery, which bears the name of 'the bishop's laft.' Andrew Fletcher, the intrepid and patriotic, though mistaken and republican opponent of the national Union, and the liberal benefactor of his country in the departments of agriculture and manufacturing industry, was born in Salton in 1653, and, as to all of him which was mortal, lies interred in the family-vault below the aisle of the parish-church. In 1710 he went to Holland, where he had formerly, for some time, resided, and took with him James Meikle, a man of considerable skill in the mechanics of the age, and the father of Andrew Meikle, inventor of the thrashing-machine, both of whom were natives of the parish; and aided by these men, and by models of machinery which he and the elder Meikle brought with them on their return, he introduced the manufacture of decorticated barley, the cleaning of corn with fanners, and the art of weaving and bleaching Holland-cloth. Andrew Fletcher, the nephew of the patriot, but better known as Lord Milton, was born in the parish in 1692; and while he held, in trying times, the elevated situation of Lord-justice-clerk, he found leisure, in 1750, to establish in the parish the first bleachfield belonging to the British Linen company. Patrick Scougall, who became bishop of Aberdeen in 1664, was incumbent of the parish during the five years which preceded his being mitred. Henry Scougall, his son, and the devout and amiable author of the well-known treatise, entitled 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man,' was born in the manse in 1660; he became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen when only 19; he was raised to the chair of theology in King's-college when only 29; and he terminated his bright and balmy and odoriferous career at the early age of 38. The barley-mill, built by Fletcher, was the only one in Britain for 40 years, and long sent out highly estimated supplies of 'Salton' or 'pot' barley; but it has been diverted from its uses, and is not locally honoured with a successor. The fanners, introduced by the same benefactor, were peculiar to the parish nearly as long as the barley-mill; but have long since lost all distinctive connection with the district. The bleachfield, established by Lord Milton, was spiritedly conducted while he lived, and at one time employed upwards of 100 persons; but it has passed away, and left not a vestige of memorial. A paper-mill and a starch-work, which, at the date of the Old Statistical Account, employed 16 persons, have also disappeared. A brick and tile work, employing 6 or 7 workmen, is the only existing manufactory. A Salton agricultural society, which worked with vigour, and diffused not a few benefits, is now incorporated with the 'East Lothian United Agricultural society,' which has its seat in Haddington, but holds an annual meeting, and superintends an extensive cattle-show in Salton on the last Thursday of May. The parish has two religious and two friendly societies. Population, in 1801, 786; in 1831, 786. Houses 158. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,314. —Salton is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Fletcher of Salton. Stipend £271 6s. 10d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £12 16s. 5d. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with about £33 fees. A non-parochial school is conducted by two teachers, was attended, in 1834, by 90 scholars, and is endowed with £20 a-year from Bishop Burnet's fund, and a house and field bestowed by General Fletcher Campbell.—The church was given by Hugh de Morville, in the reign of David, to the monks of Dryburgh, and continued, with slight interruptions, to belong to them till the Reformation; and afterwards it was, for a brief period, identified with the fates of the short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh. The manor of Salton belonged to the Morvilles and their successors, the Lords of Galloway, till forfeited during the wars of the succession, but was divided by them, and partially alienated; and in the reign of Alexander III. it belonged to William de Abernethy, and the progenitor of a family who acquired from it, in 1455, the title of Lord Saltoun, and who are now represented by Alexander George Fraser, Baron Saltoun of Abernethy, residing at Philorth-castle in Aberdeenshire, and Ness-cottage in Inverness-shire. The estate was acquired in 1643 by Sir Andrew Fletcher. But while it was yet in the possession of the Morvilles, the part of it which forms the lands of Hermandston was given by Richard Morville to Henry de St. Clair, the ancestor of the Lord Sinclairs of Hermandston. In the 13th century, John de St. Clair erected a chapel at Hermandston, but purchased the consent to his act of the cowled 'fruges consumere nati' of Dryburgh, by giving them two acres of land, and an indemnity that his chapel should not injure the mother-church of Salton.

SAMUELSTON, a village on the southern verge of the south-easterly projection of the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the left bank of the Tyne, 3½ miles south-west of Haddington, and 5½ east of Tranent. It is an irregular, straggling, dislocated assemblage of small houses; dignified, in its way, by the presence of three farmsteads. It has a saw-mill and two corn-mills; and formerly possessed a somewhat large trade in meal. Population about 200.

SANDA, a small island, at the west side of the entrance of the frith of Clyde; 6½ miles east by north of the Mull of Kintyre, 4 miles distant from Southend, and 9 from Campbelton, in the peninsula of Kintyre. Its figure is irregular. It measures about 1½ mile in length, half-a-mile in breadth, and 3 miles in circumference, and contains about 500 acres. The island figures prominently in history as the common station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. The small, good natural harbour which formed the place of rendezvous is still frequented by the smaller sorts of vessels which navigate the Clyde. It is formed by the main island, and two adjacent islets, and affords a complete shelter to shipping in all kinds of weather. Remains exist of an ancient chapel which was dedicated to St. Columba, and of a circumjacent cemetery which appears to have possessed some fame. Two crosses of rude design, and various grave-stones survive,—some of the latter sculptured with the achievements of the dead whom they commemorate. The cemetery—like most other repositories of the dead throughout the Highlands—is unenclosed, covered with weeds and rubbish, mutilated in its grave-stones, defaced in all its minuter features, and abandoned to neglect, and a ruin which seem to indicate a total want of right feeling respecting both the remembrance of the dead and the anticipation of death. Seamen, however—who, as a class, are pertinacious conservators of traditional superstitions—regard the burying-ground with mysterious fear, and believe that whoever shall step across the trunk of an alder tree which lies prostrate in the place, will die before

the termination of the year. Sandstone constitutes the whole mass of the island, and dips to the south at from 15 to 20 degrees. Hills are, in consequence, formed by it of about 300 feet in height; and, on some of the shores, they terminate in cliffs of moderate elevation. One of the cliffs is perforated into a very large natural arch, and forms a very picturesque object. The island is, for the most part, disposed in sheep-walk; but it abounds in hares and game, and, with the exception of foreign luxuries, produces almost everything which a family can require. An excellent house stands upon it for its proprietor. The sound of Sanda abounds in cod, and affords large periodical supplies of haddocks, whitings, skate, red cod, mullet, mackerel, and other fish; but, during two or three months in the year, it is extremely boisterous, and prevents the island from being approached by a small boat. Aven—a name which Sanda still occasionally bears—is an abbreviation of the long and sonorous designation anciently given it of Avona Porticosa; Sanda, however, is the original name, and occurs in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba. Two islets, called the Sheep Isle, and Glanamar, lie on the north-east side of Sanda, and are well-calculated for keeping sheep. Their united superficies is about 22 acres. A dangerous rock, above a mile in circumference, and bearing the name of Paterson's rock, lies about a league south of Sanda; and, being always covered by flood tide, and visible at low water, it has endangered many a vessel.

SANDA, or Sanday, a small island in the Hebridean parish of Small Isles, Argyleshire. It lies on the east side of Canna, and may almost be viewed as constituting a portion of it, the two being united at low water by a beach of shell sand; and it extends eastward about 1¾ mile, with a mean breadth of about half-a-mile, and is distant 2½ miles from Rum. Its surface, at the end next Canna, is low; but, towards Rum, it rises into gentle elevations, and terminates in abrupt cliffs, which are skirted with detached and considerably high masses of rock. Two rocks, called Dun-na-Feulan, or the 'Gull rocks,' and situated at a short distance from the cliffs, form some striking combinations with surrounding objects, and render the landscape in which they lie decidedly picturesque. They are of different magnitudes, but of apparently the same height, and do not seem to exceed 100 feet in altitude; and the smallest is thin in proportion to its height, and of a steeple-like form, while the other resembles a huge tower. When the soaring mountains of Rum are swathed in clouds, and the boisterous intervening sound is lashed into rage by a gale of wind, the 'Gull-rocks' are seen to a great advantage. A curious phenomenon, and one which specially invited the attention of geologists, is, that the steeple-like rock consists partly of conglomerate and partly of trap, divided from each other, not by a horizontal but by a vertical plane. The circumstance is the more curious, that the same substances are horizontally related to each other throughout Canna and every other part of Sanda. The island is valuable for both crop and pasture; and, at the date of the Old Statistical Account, had four tenants who held of the proprietor, and paid about £60 of rent. Between it and Canna is one of the best harbours in the Hebrides. See article Canna.

SANDA, or Sanday, one of the most considerable of the northern division of the Orkney islands. Its respective nearest points are 2½ miles north of Stronsay, 1½ mile east of Eday, 6¾ miles east of Westray, and 2½ miles south of North Ronaldshay. Its form is exceedingly irregular; and may, in a general view, be regarded as three large peninsulæ, and two small ones radiating from a common centre. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is 12 miles; but its mean breadth does not exceed 1½ mile; and its superficial extent is not more than 19 square miles. Excepting a hillocky ridge of 200 or 300 feet in altitude on its west side, the island is extremely flat. Its soil is everywhere light and sandy, and, when well-manured with sea-weed, produces as good crops as any which are raised in Orkney. The flat coasts avert the blight which comes from the sea-spray on islands with bold and rocky shores; and they afford such a large supply of sea-plants as, on the one hand, gives a profuse and unrestricted amount of manure for the arable lands, and, on the other hand, produces about one-fifth of all the Orcadian kelp. The farmers are aggregately a superior class to those of most other Orkney districts; and, as the result partly of skilful husbandry, but chiefly of the natural capabilities of the soil, they raise a considerable quantity of grain for exportation, or additional to what is needed for local use. The principal harbours are Kettletoft on the south-east, and Otterswick on the north-east side of the island, opposite to each other, and both pretty safe and commodious. The latter—whose name is a corruption of Odinswick—penetrates the land, or runs down between two peninsulæ, to the extent of 3½ miles, with a mean breadth of between 1¼ and 1½ mile; and it is traditionally believed to occupy the site of a wooded plain which was overwhelmed by the sea. Encroachments appear evidently to have been made by the billows; and a complete disseverment across the isthmus between Otterswick and Kettletoft seems to be threatened by high tides. The lowness of the east coast, not only combines with extensive shoals in the vicinity to render the coast very dangerous to mariners, but, in a gale of easterly wind, and during a spring-tide, subjects part of the island to inundation from the sea. Shipwrecks were, at one time, distressingly frequent along the east; but of late years, they have, in a great measure, been averted by the erection of a lighthouse on Start Point,—the extremity of the north-eastern peninsula. Twelve or thirteen fresh-water lakes, the largest about 2¼ miles in circumference, and two or three others not much inferior in size, occur in various localities, but particularly in the north, and in the peninsula of Burness. Between Kettletoft and Papa-sound in Stronsay, a distance of 7 miles, is the great herring-fishing station of the northern Orcadian islands. The fishery at this place recently gave rise to a village, and, in 1833, prompted the erection of a considerable pier. A remarkable granite or gneiss boulder, about 14 tons in weight, lies on slaty sandstone, near the church of Burness. On the promontory of Elsness, which overlooks Papa-sound, the ancient Portsmouth of Orkney, and commands a very extensive view toward the Eastern Ocean, are upwards of twenty vitrified cairns, supposed by Dr. Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets in the sound. The other antiquities of the island are the ruins of one or two ancient chapels, and of some considerable Picts houses. Sanda is ecclesiastically divided into Lady parish on the north, and the united parish of Cross and Burness on the south. It has also a meeting-house of the United Secession. See Cross and Lady. Population, in 1801, including the island of North Ronaldshay, 2,148; in 1831, 1,849.

SANDEND, a small sea-port in the parish of Fordyce, in Banffshire.

SANDERA, a small inhabited island in the district and parish of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It lies 3¼ miles south-west of the

main land of Barra, 2½ miles north-east of Pabba, and ¾ of a mile south of Vatersa; and is separated from the last by a strait, called the Sound of Sandera. Though indented in outline, it is not far from being circular, with a diameter of 1½ mile. The island consists of a single hill of gneiss, and attains an elevation of about 800 feet. Though, to a certain extent, sheltered from the western swell by the islets Fladda and Linga, at 1 and 1¾ miles' distance, it is so extensively sheeted and overwhelmed with drifted calcareous sand as to present the appearance, at some furlongs or miles' distance, of being covered with snow. Yet, in spite of its smallness and poverty, it is inhabited by several families. A very large Danish 'dun' occurs on the east coast.

SANDHAVEN, a recently erected village, in the parish of Pitsligo, the property of Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart. The harbour of Sandhaven, which is now completed, is of easy access for vessels and fishing-boats, is safe, commodious, and free of dues for every thing connected with the fishing.

SANDNESS, a parish in Shetland, constituting, with Walls, Papa-stour, and Fowla, a ministry or united parish: see WALLS. It lies on the west side of the mainland, and the south coast of St. Magnus bay. The headland of Sandness, whence the district has its name, flanks the south side of the entrance of Papa-sound.

SANDSTING, AND AITHSTING, an united parish nearly in the middle of the mainland of Shetland. It is bounded on the north-west by Walls; on the north by a large inlet of St. Magnus'-bay, called Swarback's Minn, which divides it from the island of Mickle Roe; on the north-east by Delting; on the east by Wiesdale in Tingwall; and on the south and south-west by the Atlantic ocean. Its length from north-north-west to south-south-east is 10 miles; and its breadth in the opposite direction is 8 miles. The surface is almost everywhere hillocky, neither attaining any considerable elevation, nor admitting any noticeable extent of plain. The rising grounds in the west are generally green, on a mossy soil, with little pasturage in winter; those in the north are dry and rocky, with small long heath, and fine sweet grass; and those in the central districts are covered with a deep moss, and plentifully produce a short bushy heath, and a coarse species of grass. The cultivated ground, amounting to 777 merks, lies generally along the shores. The parish is everywhere intersected by long narrow bays, called voes or friths; and the pasture in the ness or peninsula formed by two voes is generally good. The coast on the west side is rocky and bold, and is perforated by many caves, the resorts of wild pigeons; and, in all parts, it produces abundance of sea-weed for manure. There are upwards of 40 fresh-water lakes, some of considerable size, and many verdant or muddy at the bottom. Of two inhabited islands which belong to the parish, VEMENTRY is the chief, and will be separately noticed; and Papa-Little consists of three marks of land, pays £20 a-year of rent, and is occupied by one tenant. There are likewise 7 pastoral islets or holms. Fisheries of ling, cod, and herring, are extensive. Kelp-making has quite or nearly ceased. The minister of the parish says, in the New Statistical Account, published in September, 1841, "There is nothing resembling a road in the parish unless a piece which I made some years ago, through the glebe, and carried on about half-a-mile towards the kirk. But there is a decided disinclination to walk on the road, because it wears the rivelins too fast, and because a road would imply a restriction to a particular path; whereas the Shetlanders' delight is to range uncontrolled, and to 'wander as free as the wind on his mountains.'" Population, in 1801, 1,493; in 1831, 2,194. Houses 367. Assessed property, in 1815, £61.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £9. The parish-church, upheld by the heritors, was built in 1780, and repaired in 1824. Sittings 465. The old parish-church of Aithsting is still upheld by the people of its district, and is the scene of the parish-minister's labours every third Sabbath. An Independent congregation was formed at Sands in 1828, and assembles in a place of worship, built in 1833, at a cost of about £70. Sittings 120. Stipend £30, chiefly paid by the Congregational Union. Another Independent congregation has a small chapel, never regularly fitted up, at Bister in Aithsting, but very generally assembles in a private room. There are also two Methodist congregations, and one Methodist meeting-house. An ecclesiastical census, taken in March, 1837, exhibited the entire population then to be 2,350; and another ecclesiastical census taken sixteen months earlier, exhibited 158 as communicants in dissenting congregations. The schools of the parish are the parochial-school, with a salary of £26, and about £2 other emoluments, besides fees a General Assembly's school, with a salary of £18; two schools supported by the society for propagating Christian knowledge, at a salary of £15 each; and four private subscription schools, with salaries varying from 15s. to £4, besides bed and board.

SANDWICK AND CUNNINGSBURGH, a *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Lerwick, Shetland. It occupies the part of the southern peninsula of the mainland, which lies between the *quoad sacra* parish of Quarff on the north, and the parish of Dunrossness on the south. Its greatest length is about 11 miles; its greatest breadth is about 6 miles; and its superficial extent is about 34 square miles. It consists of the ancient parishes of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh, which are annexed, *quoad civilia*, to Dunrossness, and were made a separate erection by the General Assembly in 1833. The parish ranks as a parliamentary one; yet only the manse, and not the church, was built at the expense of Government. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120. The church was built by the heritors in 1807, at a cost of £700. Sittings 564. A Methodist congregation has existed in the parish about 18 years, and assembles in a chapel built 16 years ago, at a cost of about £60. Sittings 217. An Independent congregation was established about 24 years ago, and assembles in a chapel, which was built in 1820, at a cost of about £30. Sittings 150. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 60 scholars, and a school of the society for propagating Christian knowledge by 85. Parochial-schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 8d., with £8 fees. Population, in 1801, 2,051; in 1836, as ascertained by ecclesiastical census, 2,208. Excepting the principal resident heritor's family, all the parishioners are of the poor and working classes, and employed chiefly in fishing and husbandry, and pay rent under £5.

SANDWICK, a parish on the west coast of the mainland of Orkney. It is bounded on the north by Birsay; on the east by Harray; on the south-east by Stennis; on the south by Stornoway; and on the west by the Atlantic. Its extreme length from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 7½ miles; its extreme breadth is 4½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 15 square miles. The general surface presents to the eye alternations of arable ground, and deeply verdant pasture, interspersed with barren breaks. Except at Sandy-bay—which is only about 3 furlongs wide—the whole coast is bold and high, rising sheer up from the sea

to an altitude of from 100 to 400 or 500 feet. In the interior are two or three small lochs; and along the eastern and the southern boundary stretches the whole length of the loch of STENNIS: see that article. Along the craggy cliffs of the coast are found causeways or horizontal strata of stones, bearing various irregular and curious figures, the work of Nature, and the effect of time. These figured stones were particularly noticed in the 1st volume of the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, and they served for a period to be the subject of fascinating descriptions; but, by one of the caprices which render public taste respecting matters of curiosity a mere affair of fashion, they have, in a great measure, ceased to draw notice. In a rent or chasm of the craggy cliffs in their vicinity, is a figure bearing a resemblance to a bishop in his episcopal robes. On the coast, close by the shore, stand the ruins of a large building, called the castle of Snusgar. Other antiquities are tumuli, and one or two ruinous old chapels. "In a part of the parish of Sandwick," says the Old Statistical Account, "every family that has a herd of swine kills a sow on the 17th day of December, and thence it is called Sow-day. In the same place the people do no work on the 3d day of March, in commemoration of the day on which the church of Sandwick was consecrated; and as the church was dedicated to St. Peter, they also abstain from working for themselves on St. Peter's day, but they will work to another person who employs them." The parish is traversed by two good roads. Population, in 1801, 970; in 1831, 973. Houses 212. Assessed property, in 1815, £224.—Sandwick is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 16s. 3d.; glebe £12. The parish was disjoined 9 or 10 years ago from Stromness. In 1834 it had no parochial school, but possessed seven other schools, one of which was maintained by the society for propagating Christian knowledge.

SANNOX, various objects and localities on the north-east side of the island of Arran. The streams, South Sannox and North Sannox, though each not more than 4 miles in length of run, are the largest running waters on the east side of the island, and traverse singularly grand and impressive scenery. Glen-Sannox, the vale of the South Sannox, wends close round the north skirt of Goatfell, and is peculiarly noted for the sublimity of its landscape: See ARRAN. The streamlets are little more than half-a-mile asunder at their mouth; and both have in their channels extensive veins of a pure sulphate of barytes. In 1836 the proprietor received, from two practical chemists who casually visited the spot, a hint of the value of the mineral; in 1839, he completed, at the expense of upwards of £3,000, a manufactory for pulverizing it, and thoroughly preparing it for market; and in 1840 he constructed, at ¼ of a-mile's distance, a quay where vessels might take on board the produce. The quarry is situated about 100 yards up the glen; the ore is transferred thence to the mill by a wooden-railway; and the cooperage is placed in the vicinity of the quay. The veins—which seem to be those discovered long ago by Professor Jameson—cross the impetuous mountain-torrent that collects the waters of this wild glen; and two of them have been wrought on both sides of the stream. From them a large quantity of a very pure, crystalline, translucent sulphate, is extracted. Some masses have a slight brownish tint. It is the straight lamellar variety, and for purity exceeds the spar employed in the Ayrshire and Welsh manufactories of baryto sulphate pigments. By sorting, washing, crushing, grinding, moulding, and drying, the spar becomes a pigment. Various colours are imparted to the sulphate at the Glen-Sannox manufactory,—such as blue, yellow, and green, of various shades. Three farms along the coast have the names respectively of South, Mid, and North Sannox. A church, dedicated to St. Michael, anciently stood at South Sannox, and is commemorated by its burying-ground, which continues to be in use, and by a rude image of its patron saint placed in the wall of the cemetery. In the vicinity is a monumental standing-stone.

SANQUHAR, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, stretching from side to side of the horn which the county protrudes between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkconnel; on the north-east and east by Lanarkshire; on the south-east by Durisdeer; on the south by Penpont; and on the west by Ayrshire. Its greatest length is 18 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its superficial extent is 61¼ square miles. The general surface is so high and rugged as to be—for a district south of the Grampians—emphatically Highland. Part of the soaring ridge, called the Lowthers, one of the highest regions of the great southern mountain-range, lifts a water-line along the boundary with Lanarkshire, and sends off ramifications into the interior. These heights, though a vast storage of mineral wealth, have a bleak and barren surface, and fling an aspect of utter wildness over the district in which they preside. Other lofty heights, some green, and others heathy, some rising slowly from their base, and others mounting almost sheer up with uncommon boldness and majesty, some conical, some elliptical, and most of gracefully-curved outline, occupy more than one-half of the whole parochial area; and, in the summer months, they, in most instances, command prospects which dazzle and overpower the eye. One mountain-line of water-shed runs 9 miles along the boundary with Penpont, and another forms the whole of the boundary with Ayrshire; both diverging, but in different directions, from Blacklarg-hill, a summit of 2,890 feet above sea-level. The loftiest of the Lowthers, or eastern heights, has an altitude of 3,130 feet. The vale of the Nith cuts the parish diagonally from north-east to south-west into two nearly equal parts; and is here a mimic strath of considerable beauty, flanked by hill-screens which are cleft by little transverse vales, and disgorge through these openings watery tributes to the Nith. The principal streams are the NITH, the CRAWICK, the WANLOCK, the MINNICK, the EUCHAN, and the KELLO. See these articles. About 15 indigenous streamlets, most of them small, run directly to the Nith; and nearly 40, several of them considerable in size, fall into it through the medium of the other chief streams. Some of these tributaries, and—excepting the Wanlock, whose waters are poisoned for fish by its impregnations with lead—all the larger streams yield very fine trout, but not in great abundance. The soil in the vale of the Nith, and in the lower districts of some of the lateral vales, is either loamy or dry and gravelly, and in either case not infertile; but, elsewhere, it is, in general, moss or clay,—is often spongy,—and, except in little pendicles, is solely though well adapted to grazing. If the whole parochial area be distributed into 225 parts, 1 is undivided common, 2 are covered with copses or plantation, 32 are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 188 are pastoral or waste. A coalfield, variously stated at 6 miles in length, and half-a-mile in medium breadth, and at about 7 in length and 2½ in breadth, lies along the Nith, with the river above its centre, and is supposed to be a wing of the great field of Ayrshire. The great mineral treasures of the parish—treasures which sensibly enrich the county

and even the kingdom—occur in the vicinity of the village of WANLOCKHEAD: which see. The rocks of the mountains are nearly all of the transition or silurian class.—Eliock-house, on Eliock-burn, in the vale of the Nith, is notable as the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton; and the apartment in which he was born is watchfully preserved in its original state. His father was an eminent advocate and a Lord of Session in the reigns of Mary and James VI.; and, soon after the birth of his distinguished son, he sold Eliock to the Dalzells, afterwards Earls of Carnwath, and removed to an estate which he had acquired in the parish of Clunie in Perthshire, —a circumstance which has frequently occasioned Clunie to be mistakenly named as the place of the Admirable Crichton's nativity.—Castle-Gilmour, an old baronial residence in the moors, about 3 miles to the east of Sanquhar, is now a modern farm-house. The locality must in ancient times have been very dreary and desolate, for even yet its general aspect is anything but interesting.—The great road between Glasgow and Dumfries passes along the Nith; and a road through Wanlockhead to Edinburgh strikes off from it up the Minnick; but elsewhere the parish offers hardly 100 yards for the transit of a wheeled vehicle. CRAWICK-MILL [which see] is a village on the boundary with Kirkconnel. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,350; in 1831, 3,268. Houses 575. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,658.—Sanquhar is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £264 19s. 2d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £912 6s. 7d. The parish-church was built in 1824. Sittings 960. A chapel, in connexion with the Establishment, was built at Wanlockhead in 1755, by the mining company, for the accommodation of their people, at a cost of not more than £70 or £80. Sittings 250. Stipend from less than £60 to £65. Two United Secession places of worship are situated in the burgh; the first built in 1742, with 450 sittings, at an unknown cost; and the second, built in 1818, with 300 sittings, at a cost of about £400, and enlarged in 1830 to the extent of 200 additional sittings. Stipends respectively £125, with £10 for sacramental expenses, and a house, a garden, and a small glebe; and £100, with £6 for sacramental expenses, and a house. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 44 scholars; and 5 non-parochial schools by 217. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £5 other emoluments.—Sanquhar was anciently a rectory; and, in the 15th century, it was made a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow. Comprehended in the present parish, is a great part of the ancient parish of Kilbride or Kirkbride, annexed to it in 1732. The ruins and cemetery of Kilbride still exist near the Nith in the south-east of Sanquhar; and are associated with some stirring stories respecting the times of the Covenanters.

SANQUHAR, a small town and royal burgh in the parish just described, 13 miles north-west of Thornhill, 27 north-west of Dumfries, 32 east-south-east of Ayr, 34 south-east of Kilmarnock, 56 south-south-east of Glasgow, and 56 south-west by south of Edinburgh. It stretches along the turnpike between Dumfries and Glasgow about ¼ of a mile from the left margin of the Nith; and consists almost wholly of one street, about half-a-mile in length, and stretching from south-east to north-west. The street deviates or bends from the straight line, is of varying breadth, and has but a plain, though neither a mean nor a repulsive, architectural appearance. On a rising ground, at the north-west end of the town, stands the parish-church, a very handsome edifice with a square tower. This succeeded a building which was remarkable for its size and disproportion, and which, from some sculptured stones in its walls, was supposed to be of great antiquity. At an expansion of the High-street, near its north-west end, stands the town-hall, built solely at the expense of the last Duke of Queensberry, and decorated with a tower and clock. The Secession meeting-houses are plain structures, situated the one in High-street, and the other a furlong north-east of the town-house. The absence of any other noticeable building is fully compensated by the presence of Sanquhar-castle. This fine ruin is situated on a steep bank, overlooking the Nith, about 1½ furlong from the south-east end of the town. Its appearance on the south is highly picturesque. It seems to have been a strong quadrangular structure, with towers at the angles. On the north side was a deep fosse provided with a drawbridge; on the west were gardens, whose site still retains an isleted fish-pond; on another side, was a spacious deer-park; and at a short distance on the south, is the moat on whose summit the barons wielded, in juridical form, their feudal powers of sovereignty. Either the castle, or some fortified predecessor on its site, seems to have given origin, as it certainly gave name, to the town; for 'Sanquhar,' originally and for centuries spelt 'Sancher,' or 'Sanchar,' is simply the Celtic *saen-caer*, 'an old fort.' The earliest proprietors of the castle and circumjacent lands, or Lords of Sanquhar, were the Roos, Roose, or Ross family, cadets of the Earls of Ross, Lords of the Isles. Isobel de Ross, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Ross, the last of the line, married William, the 2d son of Thomas, Lord of Crichton, who flourished in the reign of Robert Bruce. At this epoch, Richard Edgar, a descendant of Dunegal, the Gaelic chief who possessed Strathnith in the reign of David I., obtained possession of the castle and half the barony. But the son of Isobel de Ross, and of William who became Lord of Crichton, appears to have eventually expelled the intruder, and regained the inheritance. The strength is also, amid some confusion of record and tradition, said to have been for some time in the possession of the English in the reign of Edward I., and to have been recaptured, and had its English garrison put to the sword, by Sir William Douglas of Douglasdale. The Crichtons, at all events, became speedily and continuously the lords of the castle, and of the whole barony. Sir Robert Crichton, great-grandson of Isobel de Ross, was, in 1464, appointed by James III. hereditary sheriff of Dumfries-shire. In 1630, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, who had a mortgage on the barony, purchased the whole property—lands, lordship, and castle—to be sent down to his posterity and representatives, the Dukes of Queensberry and the Dukes of Buccleuch. The castle now became, for some period, the chief residence of the proud Drumlanrig Douglasses. Even after William, the 1st Duke of Queensberry, built the magnificent palace of Drumlanrig—now the favourite residence of the present Duke of Buccleuch—he spent but one night within its walls, and retired for the remainder of his life to Sanquhar-castle. See DRUMLANRIG-CASTLE. The old pile was forsaken, however, by the 2d Duke, and strangely abandoned to the most utter neglect. Plunderers speedily thronged upon it, first to divest it of its leaden roof, and next to use it as a quarry for the erection of their sties and hovels; and they made quick work of leaving it not a vestige of its ancient magnificence except its gaunt but venerable fragment of a ruin. A curious monumental relic of the original proprietor's, was, about half-a-century

ago, found near the castle,—a stone inscribed: "Here lies the good Sir John Ross of Ryehill; here lies the good, good Sir John Ross; here lies also the good, good, good Sir John Ross."

Sanquhar owes, in a great measure, its modern prosperity to various benign measures of the last Duke of Queensberry. His Grace, at an expense of £1,500, cut, for at least 21 miles across his estate, the great line of road which passes through the burgh between Dumfries and the central west of Scotland; he cut, at an expense of £600, the cross road which runs up the Minnick to Wanlockhead; he constructed, at the cost of £300, a road in the contiguous parish of Kirkconnel, leading up to a lime-work at Corsancone; and, jointly with the trustees for the encouragement of manufactures, he gave £40 a-year to be distributed among stocking-makers and other manufacturing artificers in the town and its vicinity. Wire-worked stockings and mittens, mostly party-coloured and very various in pattern, long formed a staple manufacture, and afforded a large number of the lower classes a comfortable support. Previous to 1777, the manufacture was so extensive that, for a number of years, one person annually sent to a single house in Glasgow 4,800 pairs of stockings. But Virginia being the principal market, the trade sustained a severe blow at the breaking out of the American war; and it has since dwindled away almost to annihilation. The coal-mines which were opened in the immediate precincts of the town brought, for a long series of years, a considerable wealth, and gave much local employment; and they are still productive, though, as we have seen, much less so than at a former period. Including Crawick-mill, in the near neighbourhood, and within the old royalty, the town is the seat of a considerable woollen and cotton manufacture. The number of looms, in 1838, was 182,—36 of which were factory looms. A carpet-factory produces the same fabrics, and yields the same wages, as the factories of Kilmarnock. Thibets, tartans, and ginghams also are woven; the first averaging 6s. 6d. of clear weekly wages, the second 5s. 8d., and the third 4s. 6d. About 300 females are employed in the sewing and embroidering of muslin with cotton. The town has recently been lighted with gas.

Sanquhar was a burgh-of-barony from a very ancient but unascertained date, and was re-erected in 1484; and, at the instance of Robert Crichton, Lord of Sanquhar, it was, in 1598, by charter of James VI., constituted a royal burgh. The town-council consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and eleven councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1838, 55. The burgh-property is very small. In 1832 the revenue from all sources was £65 17s. 4d., and the total expenditure £4 10s. There are nominally five incorporated trades; but they have the good sense to see that their exclusive privileges only hurt their neighbours and do no good to themselves, and they have, all of their own accord, virtually ceased to be incorporated bodies. The town-council also passed, in May 1833, a resolution well-worth the attention of kindred bodies in more important towns: "That for the future the magistrates and council shall throw the privileges of the burgh open, to the extent of not exacting from any individuals coming into the burgh, and keeping a shop, or carrying on any sort of trade or business whatever, any of the fees or charges hitherto in the use of being levied from persons commencing business in the burgh, and that such persons shall not be interfered with, or have any demand for burgh-fees made upon them." The burgh unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 61. The town has an office of the British Linen Company's bank. Four annual fairs of ancient origin may still be held, but they have fallen very nearly into desuetude. An annual sheep-market and three annual cattle-markets are of recent establishment, and draw a considerable and business-like attendance. Population, in 1821, about 1,250; in 1831, 1,527.

SARCLET, a fishing-village, 4½ miles south by west of Wick, Caithness-shire. A small cove, overhung by a bank which forms the site of the village, has, at considerable expense, been constructed into a good harbour for fishing-boats.

SARK (The), a small river in the extreme south-east of Dumfries-shire. It rises in two head-streams, the one from the north-west corner of Canobie, and the other from the north-west extremity of Half-Morton, and has a sinuous course of 10 or 11 miles in a southerly and a south-south-westerly direction to the head of the Solway frith. It, for 2½ miles, divides Half-Morton from Canobie; and afterwards, or over a distance of between 5 and 6 miles, it divides Scotland and England. Its sources lie among the lower declivities of the Eskdale hills, but by far the greater part of its course is across either a low and beautiful plain or along the skirts of the Solway-moss of Cumberland. During a comparatively dry summer the stream almost ceases to exist.

SARK (The Black), a rivulet in the south-east of Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Sark. It rises at Burnfoot-hill, near Sarkshiels, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and flows south-eastward through that parish, and through Half-Morton and Gretna, to the Sark, ¾ of a mile above Springfield.

SARKFOOT, a small village and sea-port in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries-shire. It stands at the mouth of the Sark, 1½ mile south of Springfield and 8½ east of Annan. The harbour admits vessels of 120 tons.

SAUCHIE (New and Old), two large and contiguous villages in the parish and county of Clackmannan. They are situated about 1½ mile north of Alloa, and 6 miles north-west of Kincardine. Their inhabitants are principally colliers and other parties connected with the Earl of Mar's coal-mines. New Sauchie had, in 1838, a population of upwards of 880. A hired room was, in 1837, fitted up with 100 sittings as a dissenting preaching-station. A chapel in connexion with the Establishment was built here in 1841–2; and a handsome school-house was erected at the expense of the late Mr. Erskine of Mar.

SAUCHIEBURN, a battle-field in St. Ninian's: which see.

SAULSEAT, or Soulseat, an ancient parish and an abbey in the north of Wigtonshire. The parish was a vicarage under the monks of the abbey; and, about the middle of the 17th century, it was incorporated with Inch. Its ecclesiastical revenues are divided between the minister of Inch and the minister of Portpatrick. The abbey stood on a peninsula of Saulseat-loch, in the vicinity of the present manse of Inch. The building was in ruins in 1684, when Symson wrote his 'Description of Galloway;' and it is now commemorated only by a few crushed and melancholy remains. An extensive burying-ground which seems to have surrounded it, and which is still partially in use, contains some curious though no very ancient monumental inscriptions. The abbey was founded, in the 12th century, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for Premonstratensian monks. It had its name, as Symson thinks, either from being arrogantly described as 'Sedes Animarum,' or from having had a person of the name of Saul as its first abbot, and so being 'Sedes Saulis.' Chalmers says, "It was the mother of the more celebrated and opulent

priory of Whithorn, as well as the abbey of Holywood, both of which were planted by monks of the same order. It appears to have been the original establishment of the Premonstratensian monks in Scotland; and the abbots of Soulseat were the superiors of that order in this kingdom." Its abbacy was one of the few in Scotland, the appointment of which remained with the King, and could not be disposed of or controlled by the Pope. The abbey never rose to any eminence nor ever figured conspicuously in history. In 1568 its abbot, along with some of the most distinguished men of the kingdom, subscribed a bond obliging themselves to defend Queen Mary.

SCALLOWAY, a sea-port village in the parish of Tingwall, Shetland. It stands at the head of Scalloway-bay, on the west coast of the mainland, 3 miles south-south-west of Tingwall church, and 6 miles west-south-west of Lerwick. The cottages are of a better description than most in the northern islands; and, arranged round a fine semicircular sweep of bay, they combine with the sea-scene in front, and the old castellated mansion of Scalloway towering above them in the rear, to form quite a picturesque landscape. The harbour is naturally good, and is supposed to have, in its relative position to the castle, given to the locality the name of Scalloway, or 'the roadstead beside the mansion,"—*Scalla* signifying a mansion, and *vie*, transmuted into *way*, a roadstead. The village was anciently a burgh, and the capital of Shetland. Though Mr. Scott of Scalloway is now the only gentleman of property residing in it, most of the great Shetland landowners, within sixty or seventy years ago, had residences here. Excepting the family mentioned, and a few tradesmen, the whole population, amounting to about 500, consists of fishermen and their families. A small Independent chapel was built here in 1838; and a church in connection with the Establishment, promoted by private subscription, was in the course of erection in 1841. In the village is a school maintained by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. For the convenience of the fisheries the port is provided with a large quay, warehouses, and a cooperage.—Scalloway-castle, situated above the village, is covered all over with the infamy of association which belongs to the name of Patrick Stewart, the tyrannical Earl of Orkney. It was built by that despot about the year 1600, in circumstances which give it a prominent place in the history of oppression. A previous mansion of the Earl, at Sumburgh, having given way in consequence of the sandiness of its foundation, the despot compelled the inhabitants, on pain of forfeiting their property, to find as many men as were required for speedily building a new castle, and to supply them gratuitously with provisions; and he superintended and matured the execution of his ignoble plan, by means of a military force. The castle, though now a mere shell, exhibits plentiful and distinct indices of its original condition. It was built of Sandstone brought from Orkney, and possessed no peculiarity of design, but was a servile copy of the castellated mansion common at the period. The structure is three stories high, and is surmounted at each angle by a small handsome round turret. The windows are very large; but the principal door is quite disproportionate and even puny. The apartments, on the ground-floor, are an excellent kitchen and vaulted cellars, sending off a broad flight of ascending steps; and the apartments above are a spacious hall and suits of ordinary sized chambers. On the lintel-stone of the gateway is part ot a Latin inscription which, in its unmutilated form, was, "Patricius Steuardus, Orcadiæ et Zetlandiæ Comes, I. V R. S. Cujus fundamen saxum est, Dom. illa manebit, Labillis e contra, si sit arena perit. A.D. 1600."

SCALPA, an island of the Skye groupe of the Hebrides. It is separated from the east coast of Skye by Scalpa-sound, which, in many places, is not more than half-a-mile broad; and it lies off Loch-Ainort, and is 2 miles south of Raasay, 7 south-west of Applecross, and 8 west of Loch-Alsh. It is of an irregularly oval shape of $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{5}{4}$ miles; and has the longer axis from north-west to south-east. Most of its area is occupied by a grassy mountain of uneven summit and rounded outline, displaying much bare rock, yet nowhere marked by asperities or wearing a barren aspect. The descent, in most places, but especially along the side which confronts Skye, comes down in smooth and gentle declivities to the sea; but, towards the north-east, it terminates in bold but not very high cliffs. The sound of Scalpa is a noted rendezvous of the herring-fleet; and it abounds in oysters, some of which, both fish and shell, are black, while others are of a dingy diluted blue colour. These oysters are supposed to be only a variety of the common species, and to derive their unwonted hue from the dark mud in which they breed. On the island are vestiges of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Francis, and conjectured to have been originally Culdee. Scalpa belongs ecclesiastically to STRATH: which see.

SCALPA, or SCALPAY, a small inhabited island in the Harris district of the Hebrides. It lies at the entrance of East Loch-Tarbet, half-a-mile from the northern, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southern, headland. It measures nearly 3 miles in extreme length, and upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth; but is exceedingly indented, and cut into small peninsulæ by the sea. It is low and heath-clad; and consists of irregular protuberances of gneiss. A bed of serpentine, generally placed at a high angle, and often having a vertical position, traverses a promontory in the extreme east. On this promontory stands a lighthouse, built in 1788. Near the western extremity are two of the best natural harbours in the Hebrides.

SCALPA-FLOW, a large expanse of water among the southern Orkney island, forming a sort of Orcadian mediterranean. Irrespective of lateral recesses and outlets, it measures about 15 miles in extreme length from north to south, 8 miles in mean breadth, and 45 or 47 miles in circumference. In a general view, it may be regarded as having Pomona on the north, Burray, and South Ronaldshay on the east, the Pentland frith on the south, the conjoint island of Walls and Hoy on the west, and the small islands of Cava, Rysay, Faray, Calf, Flota, Switha, and Hunda in its bosom. In the extreme north-west, it opens by Hoy-sound, 7 miles in length and 2 in mean breadth, to the Atlantic ocean; in the north-east, it opens by Holm-sound, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, to the German ocean; in the middle of the east side, it opens by Water-sound, 4 miles by half-a-mile, to the same ocean; and, in the south, it has the island of Swinna near the middle of the line where it becomes identified with the Pentland frith. This isle-begirt sea abounds, in its numerous recesses, with safe roadsteads and fine harbours. The chief is Long-hope, in Walls, quite landlocked, capacious enough for the largest fleet, and possessing good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for the largest ship in the British navy; and others are Holm-sound, Floxa-sound, St. Margaret's-hope, and Pan-hope. The tide, at its entering Scalpa-Flow from the south-west, and through the sound of Hoy, flows with rapidity akin to its current through the Pentland frith; but it gradually slackens, till its motion becomes scarcely perceptible. At one part of the

coast of Græmsay, lying in the sound of Hoy, the current, in consequence of being intercepted by a reef of rocks, runs 9 hours in one direction, and 3 in the opposite. Scalpa-Flow abounds with shoals of dog-fish, with haddocks, skate, flounders, and mackerel, and occasionally with herring.

SCARBA, an island in the Hebridean parish of Jura and Colonsay, Argyleshire. It lies 3½ miles west-north-west of Craignish point on the mainland of Argyleshire, and 1½ mile north of the island of Jura, from which it is separated by the tumbling and tumultuous sound of CORRIEVRECKAN: see that article. The island measures about 3 miles, both in extreme length and in extreme breadth; but, northward of a line about ¾ of a mile from the southern extremity, it gradually contracts till it terminates very nearly in a point. Most of the area is occupied by a single mountain of an oblong conoidal form, which towers aloft to the height of about 1,500 feet, and is conspicuous at a distance as much for its outline as for its altitude. The shores on the south, the west, and the north, are generally high, rocky, and precipitous; and, in some places, they consist of a perpendicular face or sheer fall of the mountain of several hundred feet. All these shores and the high grounds, wherever not quite naked, are for the most part covered with heath. But the east side of the island is eminently beautiful: it recedes in a semicircular curvature from the sea, so as to enclose a fine bay in a magnificent amphitheatre; it rises up along the sea-board with an uniform and quite practicable acclivity; it has a subsidiary and comparatively low ridge of rising ground along the skirt of the interior mountain; it is sheeted over with verdure and with natural woods, occasionally interrupted by projecting rocks; and, in all the magnificent sweep of its recess from the bay, it commands a view of the variegated and intricate channel of the Slate islands, with the sound of Oban, and the distant ranges of mountains that extend from Ben-Cruachan to Ben-Nevis. Quartz rock, dipping toward the east in angles of 40 or 50 degrees, forms the principal body of the mountain; but it alternates with and passes into micaceous schist; and both it and the varieties which the intermixture with it of the micaceous schist produces, alternate with clay-slate. Scarba is inhabited by only a very few families.

SCARP or SCARPA, an island in the Hebridean parish of Harris. It lies half-a-mile north-west of the nearest point of the mainland of Harris, and 7 miles north-north-west of Taransa. It extends north-west and south-east, and measures about 3 miles by 2. It consists of one rocky mountain of gneiss, which rises about 1,000 feet above sea-level. The island is inhabited.

SCARR or SKARR (THE), a small river of Nithsdale. It rises on the east side of Blacke-hill, within half-a-mile of a point where the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr meet, and flows south-eastward to the Nith, ¾ of a mile below Keir church. Excepting over 1½ mile before falling into the Nith, its entire course is in the interior and along the boundary of PENPONT: which see.

.SCARSCOCK, that part of the great central mountain-range of Scotland which separates the south-west of Braemar in Aberdeenshire from Athole in Perthshire. The chief summits rise to an altitude of 3,500 feet above sea-level.

SCARVAY, a pasture islet of probably 1½ mile in circumference, in the sound of Harris, 3½ miles west of Aird-Rhenish on the mainland of Harris.

SCATAVAGH-BAY, an indentation of the sea on the east coast of Harris. It is 2¼ miles long, and at the entrance, 1½ mile broad; it opens about a mile south of the entrance of East Loch-Tarbet and it is partly sheltered seaward by an islet called Gresavagh.

SCATWELL, a beautiful pastoral valley, watered by the combined streams of the Meig and the Conon, in the parish of Contin, Ross-shire.

SCAVIG (LOCH), a remarkable inlet of the sea, a scene of deeply impressive, of wild and dismal grandeur, on the west coast of the Isle of Skye. It is about 4 miles both broad and long, and penetrates among the Coolin or Cuchullin mountains. Its flanks are stupendous heights of bare rock, which shoot abruptly up from the bosom of the sea, and, being composed of the mineral called hyperstein, have a singularly dark and metallic aspect. "But," says Dr. Macculloch, who brought this remarkable piece of scenery into notice, and is the fittest person to describe it, "it is impossible to convey any idea of this spot, which before my visit had never been seen by a stranger, and was indeed known to few even of the inhabitants of Skye. Scarcely any but the shepherds had trod these sequestered retreats, the dwelling of clouds and solitude; fit haunts for the poetical demons of the storm. Loch-Scavig is inaccessible by land on the north side, and equally so on the south to all but the active and practised mountaineer. The traveller whose object is picturesque beauty, should enter it from Strathaird. In this direction the view from the sea is extremely fine, the dark ridge of the Cuchullin, with all its spiry and serrated projections, flanked by the equally dark and lofty ridge of Blaven, forming a varied and rugged outline on the sky. On entering the bay, these summits disappear, as they retire below the high skirts of the hills which descend into the sea, varied by projecting points and rocky islets, and surrounding the spectator with a continuous surface of bare and brown rock, scarcely presenting a symptom of vegetation. The falling of a cascade, the deep dark green of the water, and the wheeling flight of the sea-birds that frequent this retired spot, are the only objects which vary the uniformity of colours and of character it everywhere displays. On landing, similar scenes meet the eye in every direction, no intruding object occurring to diminish the effect produced by the gloomy grandeur and savage aspect of the place."—[Description of the Western Islands.] A long valley at the head of the bay, enclosing the fresh-water lake Corriskin, displays scenery of kindred character, accompanied with interesting associations. See CORRISKIN.

SCHICHALLION, a huge isolated mountain on the boundary between the parishes of Fortingall and Dull, 4 miles south-east of Kinloch-Rannoch, or the east end of Loch-Rannoch, Perthshire. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 3,564 feet. The mountain stands at the eastern entrance of the district of Rannoch, a little detached from the long ridge of 7 miles breadth at the base, and 3,000 feet or upwards in mean elevation, which divides Rannoch from the vales of Glenlyon and Fortingal; and, seen on entering the country by any approach from the Lowlands, it has a conspicuous and commanding appearance. Viewed from the north-west, it seems a cone; but viewed from the south or east, it is seen to be elongated, eastward and westward, to rest on a long narrow base, to rise gently at its east end, and to be steep on the west and on the south side. Its outline is, on the whole, curvilinear, and has fewer angles and breaks than that of most of the monarch-heights of the Highlands. The view from its summit promises, *a priori*, to be magnificent; but, when actually seen, it greatly disappoints. The valley of the Tummel is sufficiently remote to appear trifling; Loch-Rannoch seems stript of its attractions, and

sinks into comparative tameness; Glenlyon is shut out by the interposed mountain-range; and all else is a tumultuous sea of wild elevations, among which the eye traces few striking forms. Schichallion is known throughout the scientific world as the scene, in 1777, of curious observations by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal; and it afterwards acquired additional celebrity from the visit and notices first of Dr. Playfair, and next of Dr. Macculloch. The name, when etymologically written, is *Sith-chaillinn;* and is said to mean a detached hill, the resort of the fairy-queen. An unexplored cave near its south-west corner is supposed to be continued to an opening, which exists in the face of a rock a very long way to the east; and, on the part of the credulous and romancing Highlanders in the circumjacent country, it is believed to be disposed in cells, and to be provided with a door which spontaneously makes such a sweep upon its hinges round any person who advances a few yards within the entrance, as to shut him for ever in from returning to the world. The ancient forest of Schichallion exists only in fallen, few, and melancholy vestiges. See GLENMORE.

SCONE, or SCOON, a parish in Strathtay, Perthshire; bounded on the north and north-east by St. Martin's; on the east by Kilspindy, and the Murray's-hall, and Balthayock districts of Kinnoul; on the south by Kinfauns and the Kinnoul-proper district of Kinnoul; and on the west by the Tay, which divides it from Perth and Redgorton. Its greatest length from north to south is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 6,000 imperial acres. The district is one of the most lusciously beautiful in Perthshire; and forms part of the gorgeously adorned and somewhat circular basin, all whose sides look down upon "the fair city" of Perth. The surface maintains a general rise or slow ascent from the Tay to the eastern boundary; yet, it is now spread out in little levels, now dimpled into depressions, and not infrequently rolled or swollen into small hills of gradual and easy ascent. No rocks or precipices occur, except in the lips of quarries; and no abrupt breaks, or steep banks, except by the sides of the brooks. All the western district has a cultivated and highly-embellished appearance; much of the central and the eastern districts is thickly feathered over with wood; and almost every spot, whether on the rising grounds or on the plains, luxuriates in the vegetation of either farm-crop, garden produce, or the forest. The soil, in some places, especially near the river, is a strong rich clay; in others, is gravelly and light; and in others, is a good loam. Excellent freestone, in some places of a reddish colour, in others, grey or azure, and in all well-adapted for building, has been very extensively quarried. The Tay, till it comes abreast of Scone palace, is shallow and rapid; but afterwards it is stemmed by the tide, and becomes deep and placid, like a floating mirror, reflecting the beautiful scenery on its banks. Four brooks, two of which drive several mills, and produce a small sort of trout, traverse the parish westward to the Tay. The modern village of Scone stands about 2¼ miles north of Perth, and ¾ of a mile east of the Tay, opposite the mouth of the Almond. Its site is a plain which, as compared to other parts of the parish, except the east, is high, and which singularly and very healthfully combines airiness with shelter. The village, or rather little town, is regularly arranged in streets and by-lanes, and consists for the most part of neat and substantial houses. Population, in 1792, 466; in 1838, between 1,200 and 1,300. Four or five other villages exist; but they are all small. At Stormontfield, formerly called Colenhaugh, and situated on the Tay, directly opposite Luncarty, is an extensive bleachfield.—Two Druidical circles occur within 14 yards of each other near the eastern boundary. The Roman road from the camp at Ardoch to the foot of the Grampians, traverses the parish from west to north-east. Vestiges of an oblong encampment of about 1,500 feet in circumference, and of a fortification, called the Silver-castle, were not long ago descernible on the margin of the Tay. The parish is traversed northward and north-eastward by the roads from Perth to Blairgowrie, Cupar-Angus, and Newtyle. Population, in 1801, 1,670; in 1831, 2,268. Houses 442. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,338.—Scone is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £267 11s. 2d.; glebe £55. Unappropriated teinds £91 17s. 11d. The church was built in 1803 or 1804, and enlarged in 1834. Sittings 638. A United Secession congregation was formed in the parish some years before 1755. Their chapel, situated in the village, was built in 1810, at a cost of upwards of £1,000. Sittings 560. Stipend £120, with £8 for communion expenses, and a house and garden. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 132 scholars; and three non-parochial schools by 129. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with from £15 to £20 fees, and about £13 other emoluments.

ANCIENT SCONE, though as a town or village it has ceased to exist, teems with interest as to at once its antiquities, its historical associations, and the modern objects which occupy or environ its site. It stood in a hollow, or recess of the grounds of the upward swell or gentle acclivity from the Tay, and looked out upon the river and upon the vale of Perth. Its distance from 'the fair city' was little more than a mile; very advantageously qualifying it, amid the inconveniences and the cumbrous movements of a rude age, to hold a similar relation to Perth, the meeting-place of parliaments and the residence of courtiers and noble, to that which Windsor now holds to London. During the middle ages of the Scottish monarchy, it shared with Dunfermline and other places the favour of being the residence of Scotland's kings; and, from an early age till a period succeeding the Union of the Scottish and the English crowns, it was first regularly and afterwards occasionally, the distinguished scene of the royal coronations. A celebrated stone, of many reputed virtues in a dark age, the subject of wildly romantic tales, an object of high antiquarian interest, and still an emblem of royal state, and part of the furniturings of a coronation at Westminster, was, in 834, brought hither from Dunstaffnage by Kenneth II., and flung a special though imaginary magnificence over the place, till it was seized by Edward I. and carried away to England. See DUNSTAFFNAGE. All the Scottish princes who mounted the throne in the interval, or all from Kenneth II. till John Baliol, were attracted by the stone to receive their crown at Scone. Charles II., when on his expedition into Scotland, was, on January 1st, 1651, the subject of the last Scone coronation; and he made the occasion memorable by the facility with which he seemed to gulp down "the Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland," and the cool nonchalance with which he afterwards disgorged it in the face of a fond and confiding people who had hailed him as "a covenanted king." Scone must, previously to the transfer to it of the coronation-stone, have been, for some reason or reasons, a place of note,—sufficiently distinguished by associations of historical interest or reputed sanctity or urban importance to win for itself a preference to all other localities as

the retreat of kings and the place of deposit for the state's most highly prized relic. It is called by some writers the ancient capital of the Picts; but, whether called so in sheer fable, or in the way of fiction founded on fact, it most probably acquired its pristine fame as the seat of a Culdee establishment. An abbey which rose on the ruins of the Culdee college, and brought the innovations of Romanism into the place of the less corrupted system of the followers of Columba, and substituted monks under the stolen name of the famous Augustine for comparatively simple missionaries who were ignorant of the mysteries of clerical celibacy and of priest-craft, was founded in 1114 by Alexander I., and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael. This abbey enclosed the famous stone of coronation, and witnessed the crowning of the later Scoto-Saxon kings. It possessed, at the Reformation, a rental of £1,140 6s. 6d. in money, besides a great amount of revenue in agricultural and fishery produce; and, in 1604, it was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir David Murray, a cadet of the family of Tullibardine. Both the abbey and the ancient palace were spoiled and burned at the Reformation, by a motley mob from Perth and Dundee, actuated, some by aversion to Popery, some by private resentment, and some by the hope of booty. The abbey wall is supposed, from traces which have been observed of its foundations, to have enclosed an area of 12 acres. A spot about 100 yards due east from the south-east corner of the present palace, is the site of the abbey church, now umbrageously covered with a clump of trees. Between 60 and 70 yards north of this spot is a mound or hillock, vulgarly called the Boot-hill, and more learnedly denominated Omnis Terra, or Every-man's-land. The common tradition concerning this eminence is, that, at the coronation of a king, all the barons or landowners who assisted, brought in their boots as much earth from their property as enabled every man, while standing on his own land, to see the king crowned; and that, after the ceremony, they emptied the earth from their boots on one spot, and in an increasingly accumulating heap, and this made it both Boot-hill and Omnis Terra. Another tradition ascribes its formation to Kenneth, and affirms that he promulgated from it his edicts called the Macalpine laws. The Highlanders call it *Tom-a-mhoid*, 'the hill where justice is administered;' and *Boot-hill* may probably be a corruption of *Moot-hill* or *Moat-hill*, and may signify the hill of meeting,—the seat of judicial or baronial assemblage. The conventions of the nobles are said to have been anciently held on the eminence; and the barons of the kingdom, it is alleged, could receive investiture as lawfully by delivering earth and stone from it as by delivering them from their own lands. About the year 1624, when what remained of the old abbey church fell, David, the first Viscount of Stormont, built on the Boot-hill an elegant parish-church. In the latter part of last century, the whole of this building, except the aisle, was thrown down. On the north wall of the aisle is a very stately marble monument, representing the interior of a chapel or oratory, and containing three statues, one of them as large as life, to the memory of David, first Viscount of Stormont; and, on the east wall, is an elegant monument of blue and white marble, containing in a niche a marble urn, with the embalmed heart of the deceased, to the memory of Lady Stormont, the first wife of the 1st Earl of Mansfield. — On ground which may or may not have been the site of the ancient royal palace, or of part of the buildings of the abbey, stands the modern palace of Scone, or Scone-house, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont. The edifice is in that style of architecture which prevailed about two centuries ago, and, though heavy and cumbrous, has more of a noble and venerable air than if it were one of the most finished modern buildings. Its length is 210 feet, and its breadth 105. The gallery, situated on the east side, ceiled with timber and arched, and decorated over the whole of one side with paintings representing the successive stages of a stag hunt, and introducing James VI. into every scene, is 140 feet in length. In a chamber, called the king's room, off the south end of the gallery, is a bed of light orange-coloured damask satin, said to have belonged to James VI.; and in a chamber called the queen's room, on the west side of the house, is a bed of flowered crimson velvet, said to have been the work of Queen Mary, when a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven. Round the house, except on the south-west, run a shrubbery and a plantation, intersected with serpentine walks, and intermixed with some of the finest and largest old trees in the country. The view from the house to the west, embracing the gorgeous slope to the Tay on the foreground, the Tay itself, the town and vale, and brilliant environs of Perth in the centre, and the encircling Grampians at the distance of 15 miles on the background, is one of the most charming which can well be imagined. Eastward of the house the grounds become a perfect labyrinth, a lavish profusion of shrubbery, nursery, garden, bower, and other forms of embellishment. In the midst of this mass of gay vegetation stands the market-cross of the ancient village or town of Scone,—a narrow upright stone, 13 feet high, ornamented at the top, and rising from an octagonal pedestal which rests on a quadrangular flight of steps. The cross has not, like many other ancient market-crosses in Scotland, forsaken its town, but survives on its original sight after its town has perished.

SCONSER, a hamlet, ferry-station, and seat of a post-office, on the east coast of Skye. It is situated on the south side of the entrance of Loch-Sligichan, 2½ miles south-west of the south end of the island of Raasay, 9 miles south-east of the village of Portree, and 23 miles from the ferry of Kyle-Rhea, to which place the Sconser road extends.

SCOONIE, a parish in Fifeshire, forming the west side of the bay of Largo, and at the estuary of the river Leven. The coast is low and sandy, and the surface of the parish rises gradually in swelling knolls towards the northern extremity. Its extreme length, from south to north, is about 4½ miles; its breadth, at the south, about 2 miles, but gradually narrowing towards the north, where it is scarcely half-a-mile in breadth. On the south it is bounded partly by the water of Leven, and partly by the frith of Forth; on the east by the parish of Largo; by the parish of Ceres on the north; and by the parishes of Kettle, Kennoway, Markinch, and Wemyss on the west. At the northern extremity of the parish the three presbyteries of Cupar, St. Andrews, and Kirkcaldy meet together. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1,681; in 1831, 2,556. The number of acres in the parish is about 3,855; of which there are 3,250 under tillage; 250 in pasture, but in progress of being cultivated; 250 under wood; and 105 of uncultivated links. The average value of raw agricultural produce raised yearly in the parish is £14,050. The average rent of land varies from 16s. to £4 per acre. The annual amount of real property for which the parish was assessed, in 1815, for the property tax, was £6,779; the valued rent is £5,452 Scots. The principal manufacture in the parish is the spinning of flax and tow, and the manufacturing of linen goods. In 1835 there were five

mills for spinning flax and tow, in which 98 males and 156 females were employed; and 148 males and 22 females employed in hand-loom weaving. Besides this there was a foundery for cast-iron, at which 45 males were employed; one saw-mill and wood-yard, at which 30 were employed; a bone-mill and a brick and tile-work, at each of which 12 males were employed; and an ochre-mill employing 3 males. The town of Leven, at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name, has been described in a separate article. The estate of Durie, which occupies the southern portion of the parish—the town of Leven being entirely feued from it—is the property of C. Maitland Christie, Esq. The mansion-house, with its pleasure-grounds, is situated to the north of the town. Anciently this estate belonged to the family of Durie of that ilk. Sir Alexander Gibson, son of George Gibson of Goldingstons, had a charter of them in 1614. Sir Alexander was admitted, in July 1621, an ordinary lord-of-session; and, in 1628, he was created a baronet by Charles I. He died at his house of Durie in 1661. He made a collection of the decisions of the court-of-session, from July 1621 to July 1642, which were afterwards published by his grandson, and are known by the name of 'Durie's Practicks.' He was unquestionably one of the most eminent men of the time in which he lived.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £257 19s. 5d.; glebe £50. Unappropriated teinds £288 7s. 1d. The old parish-church, which belonged to the priory of St. Andrews, was situated in the churchyard, about ¼ of a mile to the north of the town of Leven. The present church was erected near the town about 60 years ago; and was enlarged and improved in 1822. It contains 1,000 sittings.—In the parish-school, besides the ordinary branches of education, Greek, Latin, French, and mathematics are taught. The teacher has, besides his school-fees, the maximum salary, an excellent dwelling-house, school-house, and an allowance for deficiency of garden-ground. There are also two unendowed schools in the parish, at which the same branches of education are taught as in the parish-school; and a school for young ladies.—There is a chapel in connection with the Relief synod, and an Independent chapel.

SCOTLANDWELL, a village in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire. It stands at the south-west base of the West Lomond-hill, ¾ of a mile east of Loch-Leven, 1 mile south-east of Kinneswood, and 5 miles south-east of Milnathort. Population about 500. Many of the inhabitants are crofters of the carse-ground which extends between this village and Loch-Leven, and have, by their skilful culture, greatly improved its soil and aspect. The parish-church of Portmoak stands on the skirts of the hill overlooking the village. In the vicinity are some noted springs, whence the village is said, by some persons, to have received its name in the times of Cromwell: see PORTMOAK. An hospital, designated Fons Scotiæ, however, was founded here, toward the middle of the 13th century, by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews, and was granted by his successor, David de Benham, to a community of Red friars. Some vestiges of the chapel of the monastery, and of the accompanying cemetery, amidst the gardens of the villagers, are the only remains of the establishment.

SCOTSCRAIG. See FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG.

SCOTS DYKE (THE), an old ditch and embankment, about 4 miles in length, forming a part of the march-line between England and Scotland. It strikes off abruptly from the Esk, at a point about 4 miles north of Longtown, and runs west to the banks of the Sark, which flows southwards to the Solway frith, and which, from the point of contact with the Scots Dyke, to its efflux in the Solway, forms the boundary of the two countries. The small district situated south of the Scots Dyke, and bounded on the east by the Esk and on the west by the Sark, used formerly to be known as the Debateable Land, or, in other words, was claimed by both kingdoms. Generally speaking, it is but a bleak district; and although the chief portion of the ground—which once was covered with birch, alder, mountain-ash, and various other trees that do not refuse to grow upon upland and moorish soils—has long since been disforested, and though portions of the land have been brought into cultivation, some parts of this tract are still known by the names of shaws and forests, besides which it continues to exhibit several extensive wastes and morasses.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—This railway, which in the language of the Board of Trade "must be assumed as the basis of a system of railway communication for the northern portion of Scotland," starts from the Edinburgh and Glasgow line by two forks on the one side near Castlecary, and on the other at Polmont, joining near Larbert. Passing through the Bannockburn coalfield, the line crosses the Forth a short distance below the new bridge at Stirling; runs along the flat ground by Corntown, and crossing the Allan water near Keir-bleachfield, enters the valley of the Allan, immediately above the village. Passing through Kippenross-park by a tunnel 704 yards in length, it crosses the turnpike road through Dunblane close to the inn, passes between the cathedral and the river, and follows the course of the Allan to Kinbuck. From Kinbuck the valley opens out, and presents an even surface, as far as Greenloaning, where we cross the turnpike road to Perth by Crieff. The line then passes by the farm of Buttergask to the flat ground at Blackford, and still keeping the course of the Allan, it reaches the summit near Gleneagles. From this summit the water flows on one side into the Allan, and from the other into the Ruthven. We accordingly follow the course of the Ruthven through Kincardine glen, and as far as Smiddyhaugh. The line then passes by Strathie, Masterfield, and Inverdunning, and crosses over the road from Dunning to Perth near Forteviot-bridge. Following the low ground below Condie and Rossie, we cross the Earn near Dumbarney, and running parallel to the course of the great north road, and passing through Moncrieff-hill by a tunnel 990 yards in length, the section terminates on the South Inch in front of Marshall-place. The total length of the railway is 45 miles 6 chains. The bridges over the Forth and the Earn, and the tunnel through Moncrieff-hill, although the heaviest works on the line, are not formidable; and for 22 miles out of 34, there is little to do beyond the mere forming of the road. The estimated cost is £850,000. The company by which this line was projected have now united with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway company, in one common directory.

SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This line may be considered as a continuation line from Perth to Forfar, of the Scottish Central line. It is a double line, and 30 miles 65 chains in length, with a branch connecting it with the Scottish Central railway of 1 mile 66 chains in length, and another at its northern extremity, connecting it with the Arbroath and Forfar railway, 1 mile and 21 chains in length. It passes through the rich valley of Strathmore. Its steepest gradient is 1 in 125. Branches are contemplated to Blairgowrie and to Kirriemuir, and a connection with Dundee by the improvement of the Dundee and Newtyle railway. A company has also been formed for extending this line to Brechin, and thence to Montrose and Laurencekirk, and thus to place it in connection with the Aberdeen coast-line.

SCOUGAL, a chapelry in the ancient parish of Aldham, incorporated with that of Whitekirk in Haddingtonshire. The chapel, now in ruins, is about 4 miles east-north-east of North Berwick. The family of Scougal produced some eminent men.

SCOURIE, or SCOURY, a village and small seaport in the parish of Edderachylis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It stands on a small bay of its own name, at the west end of the road through Sutherlandshire, by Loch-Shin, from the Dornoch frith; and, by sea, is 9½ miles north-east by north of the headland called Ru-store, and 21 miles south of Cape Wrath. The township, except where it looks out upon the bay, is quite surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged ledges of rock; and the land is comparatively verdant and arable, and possesses the attractions of contrast to the sterile and rocky sur-

face of the mountain-screens. The village is the site of the parish-school, a reading-club, a savings' bank, a new and good inn. The bay of Scourie is only about a mile in length; and it opens upon the inhabited island of Handa, a place of curious cliffs and of horizontal basaltic columns, the retreat of prodigious numbers of sea-fowl, and altogether one of the most wonderful objects on the west coast of Scotland: see HANDA.—In the 16th century a branch of the Maekays, by iniquitous measures which are detailed in our article on EDDERACHYLIS [which see], took possession of the south-western part of what came to be called Lord Reay's country, and adopting Scourie as the seat and centre of their influence, assumed the designation of the Mackays of Scourie. One of this race was Lieutenant-general Hugh Mackay, the celebrated commander-in-chief in the reign of William and Mary. He fought against Dundee at Killiecrankie, and displayed much military skill in his retreat; he had brilliant military successes in Ireland, particularly at the battle of the Shannon; and he commanded the British division of the grand army at the siege of Namur. He ran so distinguished a career that he was to have been rewarded with the title of Earl of Scourie, but suffered utter damage, as is said, from the intrigues of his rival, Mackenzie of Cromarty.

SCRABSTER, the upper or interior part of Thurso-bay, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. The anchorage in Scrabster-roadstead is under high cliffs in a westerly recess of the bay, and is good, and sufficiently screened from westerly winds. The entire bay, whose parts are respectively called Dunnet, Castletown, Murkle, Thurso, and Scrabster, is protected on the east side by Dunnet-head, and on the west side by Holburn-head, two of the boldest headlands on the north sea. Proposals are now in circulation for the formation of a harbour here, which would be of great advantage to the Reay country from Loch-Inver to Tongue. In the centre of a crescent-formed bank which skirts the head of Scrabster-bay, and about half-a-mile west of Thurso, beautifully overlooking the sea, are the ruins, or rather the reduced vestiges, of Scrabster-castle, anciently a residence of the Bishops of Caithness, and afterwards a fortalice of the crown. Enough of vestiges remain to indicate that the place was large and strong. In the 12th century John, Bishop of Caithness, was here tortured by the cutting out of his tongue and the pulling out of his eyes, and was afterwards cruelly put to death; and, in the following century, Adam, another Bishop of Caithness, was, at Halkirk, dragged by the hair, scourged with rods, and boiled to death in a large cauldron.

SCRAPE, a mountain on the boundary between Drummelzier and Manor, Peebles-shire. It is round-backed, consists of greywacke veined with quartz, has an altitude, above sea-level, of 2,800 feet, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect. Along its top are traces of a road which is supposed to have been Roman, and which probably connected the camp at Lyne with the great road from Carlisle, up Annandale and down Lanarkshire. "The tap o' Scrape," says a contemporary, "is the object of objurgatory proverb in Tweeddale."

SCRIDEN, a place of sublime magnificence on the declivity of Goatfell, near Sannox, in the island of Arran. A prolonged and stupendous hanging file of loose masses of rock, confusedly and fantastically segregated, and looking a tremendous torrent of boulders, seems ready to overwhelm everything beneath in an apparently impending fall. "A large portion of the mountain," says Dr. Macculloch, "has fallen from above, strewing the long declivity with immense masses of fragments, which, in their progress, have covered the shore with ruins. The aspect and the combinations of these groups of broken rock are varied at every instant in proceeding along the shore; while in every point of view they are equally grand and equally picturesque. As the eye ranges along the steep descent on which they lie, the retiring aerial perspective seems almost to obscure the summit, confounding it with the sky; while the spectator can scarcely avoid making a hasty retreat from a torrent of rock which seems about to overwhelm him with its ruins, and which, even now, appears in all the activity of motion. They who have had the good fortune to witness the avalanche of a mountain of ice may perhaps imagine the effects of that, of which no phenomenon of less magnitude can convey an adequate conception."—[Western Islands.]

SCURE-EIGG. See EIGG.

SEAFIELD, a hamlet and small port in the parish of Kinghorn, Fifeshire. There is a sufficient depth of water at Seafield for vessels of the largest class, at all states of the tide; and a harbour and pier could be here constructed, with good shelter from easterly winds, at a moderate expense. The depth of water in this harbour would be 11 feet at the lowest spring ebbs, and 28 feet at high water. The estimate for the full execution of this plan—which has been projected—is £30,000; but a pier, on a modified scale, might be executed for £7,000, in consequence of almost the whole materials required being found on the spot. At low water of ordinary spring tides, there would be 8 feet water at the landing-slip; 800 feet of wharfage in the tide-harbour, and good shelter from easterly winds. A level road could connect the harbour with Kirkcaldy in the meantime, and a railroad might easily be formed between these places. Additional accommodation, when wanted, will be found either on the south or north of Seafield-tower. A natural ravine on the south could be very cheaply formed into deep wet and graving docks of great extent, fit for the reception of the largest ships of the navy.

SEAFORTH (LOCH), a projection of the sea on the east coast of Lewis, in the Long Island. It is 6½ miles wide at the entrance, and, for 5¼ miles, bears north-westward, and gradually diminishes to a breadth of ¾ of a mile; it then bears 7½ miles northward, with a breadth varying between 2½ miles and ¼ of a mile, and embosoming in one place an island of its own name 1½ mile long; and it finally goes off from the head of the northward part in two arms westward and eastward, 1 mile and 2¾ miles, with a mean breadth of probably 3 furlongs. Over 9 miles from its entrance, it divides Lewis from Harris; and over the rest of its length it penetrates the Lewis parish of Lochs. The mountains around its entrance rise to a great height, and, together with much grandeur of outline, form groups of highly-picturesque composition. In all the narrow or central and upper part, the loch, being environed with lofty ground, and forming a stupendous natural canal, is gloomy and impressively sequestered, and seldom has its silence broken except by the rush of waters, the roar of winds, or the bleating of the mountain-scaling sheep. Of numerous bays which are formed by the windings of the loch round projecting headlands, Marig is both the most picturesque and the most useful; it recedes behind Seaforth island, and is completely land-locked; and, while forming an excellent natural harbour, it presents an extraordinary scene of wild magnificence. The loch, though frequented by shipping, is subject, from the clefts of the surrounding mountains, to sudden squalls and gusts, which render its anchorage not altogether safe. At a shoal, 3 or 4 miles above Seaforth island, the current of a spring

tide runs at the rate of 8 miles an hour, and makes a noise which, in calm weather, can be heard at the distance of several miles. This shoal cannot be passed by boats except near high water.—Seaforth gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Mackenzie, created Baron Mackenzie of Kintail in 1609, and Earl of Seaforth in 1623. The earldom became attainted, in 1716, in the person of William, the 5th Earl; and is believed to be represented by George F. Mackenzie, Esq. of Allangrange.

SEAMAB. See Muckart.

SEAMMADALE (Loch), a small fresh-water lake, in the parish of Kilninver, Mid-Lorn, Argyleshire. It extends about 2 miles from east to west, and sends off the small river Euchar 5 miles westward to Loch-Feochan, a little below Kilninver church.

SEATON, or Seton, an ancient parish in Haddingtonshire, annexed, after the Reformation, to Tranent. The church, whose nucleus or original pile was very old, stood near the mansion-house of the Setons, and enclosed their family-tomb, and received from them whatever decorations and endowments their proud superstition imagined would add to its sacredness and utility. In the beginning of the reign of Robert III. Catherine Sinclair of Hermandston, the widow of Lord William Seton, "biggit an yle on the south side of the kirk, of fine astlar, pend it, and theikit it with stane, with an sepulchar therein, where she lies; and founded an priest to serve there perpetually. This lady, in her widowhood, dwelt where now"—in the days of old Sir Richard Maitland—"are the priests' chambers in Seton, and planted and made all their yard that they have got at this day, and held an gret house and an honourable." In 1493, George, Lord Seton, erected the church into a collegiate establishment for a provost, six prebendaries, two singing boys, and a clerk; and assigned for their support the tithes of the church, and various chaplainries which had been established in it by his ancestors. At various dates, other members of the family made additions to the edifice, multiplied its decorations, increased its wealth, and erected within it some sumptuous monuments. In 1544, the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford, while destroying Seton castle, spoiled the church, and "tuk away the bellis and organis and other tursable thingis, and pat thame in thair schippis, and brint the tymber-wark within the said kirk." The edifice suffered much amidst subsequent commotions; and is now one of the most cadaverous, care-worn, and beggared relics of architectural grandeur which the kingdom contains. It was, while undamaged, a handsome, perhaps superb, Gothic structure, with a spire; but its doors and windows are plugged with melancholy planks of coarse unshaven timber, its floor is fractured and pulverized, its tombs are outraged and disembowelled, its walls and monuments are coated over with moisture and dirt, and its whole condition is the squalid and repulsive transition-point at which all the life and the attractions of undilapidated architecture have ceased, and the still and deathlike but venerable and impressive beauties of architectural ruin have not begun.—The palace of Seton, or Seton-house, built in the reign of James VI., and one of a class which excelled in taste and elegance any mansions which were built during the next three or four reigns, was esteemed, at the period, much the most magnificently constructed and furnitured house in Scotland. It had gardens and terrace walks which, as well as its apartments, were the delight of kings. Drawings of it taken by Grose, in 1789, immediately before its demolition, show it to have consisted, like Kenmure, and some other mansions contemporaneous with it in date, of two sides of a quadrangle, united by a rampart. When, in 1603, James VI. was on his way to take possession of his English crown, he met the funeral of the 1st Earl of Seton, who had been one of the closest adherents of Mary, and who, along with two of his children, figures so conspicuously in Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'the Abbot;' and he halted his retinue, and, till the funeral passed, seated himself on a small part of the building which still remains entire in the vicinity of the present road. In 1617, the same monarch, when revisiting his native kingdom, spent at Seton his second night after crossing the Tweed; and, at a subsequent period, Charles I. and his court were entertained here, when on a progress through Scotland.—The Setons obtained, in the reign of William the Lion, a charter of the lands of Seton, Winton, and Winchburgh. Alexander de Seton, one of the family line, and the nephew of Robert Bruce, obtained from his royal uncle the manor of Tranent, and other extensive possessions of the noble family of De Quincy, attainted by espousal of the cause of Edward. The Setons became one of the richest and most influential families in Scotland; they were connected by intermarriage with all the principal families of the country; and, by giving younger sons to the heiresses of Gordon and Eglinton, they, in fact, though not in name, transmuted these two great families into Setons. They became Lords Seton in the 14th century, and Earls of Winton and Lords Tranent in 1600; and they were attainted, in 1716, in the person of George, the 5th Earl, for his participation in the rebellion of the preceding year. The Barons of Seton trace their descent back to Saher de Setoun, who lived in the beginning of the 12th century, and the earliest records in Scotland establish that their ancestors then flourished as the Baronial family of Seton, the possessors holding *in capite* of the Crown the extensive properties of Seton and Winton in East Lothian, and of Winchburgh, the principal castle of which was Niddry in Linlithgowshire, and all of which except the last they continued to enjoy until 1715. The family became ennobled in the person of William, the 1st Lord Seaton, who lived previous to 1366, and it is recorded of this nobleman, that he "was the first creatit and maid Lord in the parliament, and he and his posteritie to have ane voit yairin and be callit Lordis." Accordingly, in the Records of the Scottish parliament, held at Scone, 26th March, 1371, at the coronation of Robert II., William de Seton is named among the "Nobiles Barones" as "Dominus de Seton." It is related, too, that a chivalrous successor, George, 7th Lord Seaton, the gallant and devoted adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, declined the dignity of earldom, being unwilling to forego what he considered a great distinction, and that his accomplished Sovereign commemorated the fact in the following lines:

"Sunt Comites, Ducesque alii, sunt denique Reges,
Setoni Dominium, sit satis esse mihi."

From the earliest period the family of Seaton have stood prominent in the history of Scotland. Their military ardour, and their dauntless and patriotic bearing, appear from their ancient war-cry of "Sett-on," and from their earliest motto, still borne by their descendants, of "Hazard yet forward." It was in consequence of so many other noble families having sprung from them that the Barons of Seton were styled "Magnæ Nobilitatis Domini," and of their intermarriages, upon four different occasions, with the royal family, that their shield obtained the addition of the royal or double treasure. A recent authority, following up the learned Anderson in his Diplomata Scotiæ, states that the house of Winton, "on ac-

count of its innumerable high connections and ramifications, may now be held the noblest in North Britain." The unshaken loyalty with which the family ever supported the throne of Scotland, is marked by another of their mottos—"Intaminatis fulget honoribus"—and it was this heroic spirit and steady loyalty to the ancient dynasty of their country that led to the forfeiture of the estates in 1715, and left the high honours which they bore in abeyance for a time. The estates which the family held were of princely extent, and the chief seat was recognised in the royal charters as the palace of Seton, in consequence of its being often the place of royal entertainment, and which had also for ages been the scene of great magnificence and splendid hospitality. The representation is claimed both by the Earl of Eglinton and by George Seton, Esq.

SEATOWN. See ERROL.

SEIL, an island of the Hebrides, in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It lies 4 miles south of Kerrera, and 6½ miles south-east of Mull; and is separated on the east by a very narrow strait from the mainland district of Nether Lorn; on the south by sounds of 2 or 3 furlongs broad from Torsa and Luing; and on the west by sounds of half-a-mile, and 1 mile in breadth from Easdale and Sheep Isle. It measures 4¼ miles in extreme length from north to south, and 2¼ miles in extreme breadth; but is much indented by the sea, and has a very irregular outline. Its surface is disposed in three parallel ridges, two intervening valleys, and a belt of plain along part of the shore. The northern ridge, which is the highest and most rugged, attains an apparent altitude of upwards of 800 feet, and presents to the sea on the north side of the island a series of naked precipices. The middle ridge is prolonged more decidedly than the former, and in a north-easterly direction; it does not acquire an elevation of more than 400 feet; and, though in many parts presenting faces of bare rock, it descends at each end to the sea in flat and verdant shores. The southern ridge is low and narrow; it extends from side to side of the island in the same direction as the former; it is distinguished even at a distance by its grey colour and its numerous protrusions of bare rock; and it is succeeded on the south-east by a flat shore, much indented, but verdant and fertile. Clay slate, in several varieties, constitutes the larger part of the island; but, in consequence of the immediate vicinity of the superior slate of Easdale, it is not very extensively worked. The soil, wherever the form of the ground admits of cultivation, is good, well-swarded, and capable of high culture. Several summits of the ridges command pleasant views of the intricate channels, and numerous islands along the coast of Lorn, and of the distant mountains of Mull and Jura. The east side of the island, and the confronting land in Lorn, form, with the intervening strait, a series of very rich class landscapes. The strait somewhat resembles the famed Kyles of Bute, but is more isleted, more romantically narrow, and riper in those flexures of channel and projections of land which seem to prohibit farther progress. The shores, on the Seil side, now lofty and now low, are finely variegated with arable fields, green meadows, waving trees, and rugged rocks; and on the Lorn side they are high, extensively sheeted with hanging wood, and romantically varied with ornamental culture, wood-embosomed cliffs, and sharply receding bays and creeks. The straits between these shores is at least 3 miles in length; and, over most of this distance, it rarely exceeds 200 yards in breadth, and in one place toward the north, contracts for a considerable way to a breadth of only 50 or 60 yards. The tidal stream, running with considerable velocity through this passage, generally wears the appearance of a great inland mountain river; and it betrays its marine connexions only at low water when the rocks look up with a shaggy dress of sea-weed. The water is sufficiently deep at half tide to admit the passage of the boats of the country; and across the narrowest part of the strait strides a bridge of one large arch to maintain communication between the island and the main land,—the only provision of its class in Britain excepting two bridges upon a small scale in Shetland, and the superb bridge of Menai between Anglesea and continental Wales. Not only in the strait along the east side of Seil, says a writer to whom we owe much, "but throughout the whole complicated strait which separates Torsa, Luing, Shuna, and Seil from each other, and from the main land, scenes of the most entertaining class of picturesque beauty occur. The islands, in endless variety of form, are washed by winding seas, and diversified with rocks and wood, while they are enlivened by human habitations, improved cultivation, and by the countless boats and ships that navigate these straits; the varied mountains of Mull and of the Appin and Morven lands, rising blue in the distance."

SELKIRK, a parish partly in the north-west verge of Roxburghshire, and partly in the east of Selkirkshire. It consists of a main division, and two detachments. The main part lies principally in Selkirkshire, and has the burgh of Selkirk nearly in its centre, yet overleaps the boundary with Roxburghshire, to the extent of 2¼ miles by 1. It is bounded on the north by the Tweed, which divides it from Stow and Galashiels; on the east by Galashiels and Bowden; on the south-east by Lilliesleaf and Ashkirk; and on the south and the west by Yarrow. One of the detached parts is situated wholly in Roxburghshire; lies 1½ mile south of the nearest part of the main body; is partly bounded by the Ale; measures 2¼ miles by 1¾, but resembles a heart or blunted triangle in outline; and is surrounded by Ashkirk, Lilliesleaf, Minto, and Wilton. The other detached part is all situated in Selkirkshire, but stretches along its verge; it lies 2 miles south of the nearest part of the main body, and 2½ miles west of the Roxburghshire detached district; it measures 2½ miles by ¾; and it is surrounded by Yarrow, Ashkirk, and Roberton. The greatest length of the main body, from north-west to south-east, is 7½ miles; and the greatest breadth of it is 7 miles. The area of the whole parish, as stated by no fewer than four authorities, is only 10 square miles; but seems to us, both from data which these authorities themselves furnish, and from rapid measurement on the map, to be five or six times that extent. The main division is cut into not very unequal parts by the Ettrick, and washed on the west by the Yarrow. The banks of the Ettrick possess much quiet beauty and soft picturesqueness; and add to their own variety of slope and abruptness and haugh and hill-screen, as much well-arranged wood as largely compensates for their denudation of their ancient thickly-feathered forest. The Tweed courses along the boundary amid a profusion of wood, and looks as if still enjoying the wild freedom and basking in the warm umbrage of the period, when the beasts of the chase came down in herds to lave its pure waters. The Yarrow, for 2 miles above its connexion with the parish, and onward to the Ettrick, exhibits nature in a bold and striking aspect; cutting its turbid course along an ingulphing hollow of rugged rocks, richly overhung by its native woods, and exhibiting in a freshet the wild tumultuousness which it displayed to Thomson when he saw it—

"Work and boil and foam and thunder through."

On its left bank are the modern mansion and wooded grounds of Broadmeadows,—the farm of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born, —the beautiful and richly sylvan lands of Harehead and Hareheadwood; and on its right are Philiphaugh-house, situated on a hill, overlooking the wooded Carterhaugh and the confluence of the stream with the Ettrick,—the modern and elegant ducal pile of Bowhill, diving amongst a sea of forest,—and chief of all, NEWARK CASTLE, [which see,] the place where 'the Last Minstrel' sung his 'Lay,' and the spot where afterwards

> "Arose the Minstrel's lowly bower;
> A simple hut; but there were seen
> The little garden edged with green,
> The cheerful hearth and lattice clean.
> There sheltered wanderers by the blaze
> Oft heard the tale of other days;
> For much he loved to ope his door,
> And give the aid he begged before.
> So passed the winter's day, but still,
> When summer smiled on sweet Bowhill,
> And July's eve, with balmy breath,
> Waved the blue bells on Newark-heath,
> When throstles sung in Harehead-shaw
> And corn was green on Carterhaugh,
> And flourished broad Blackandro's oak,
> The aged harper's soul awoke!
> Then would he sing achievements high,
> And circumstance of chivalry,
> Till the wrapt traveller would stay,
> Forgetful of the closing day;
> And noble youths, the strain to hear,
> Forsook the hunting of the deer;
> And Yarrow, as he rolled along,
> Bore burden to the Minstrel's song.'

The surface of the parish is all of a hilly character; but from resting on a high base, and having a rolling and softly-featured contour, possesses much less of an upland appearance than many a district of not half its hilliness. The grounds on the east side of the Ettrick are all green, and may be called swells and undulations rather than hills. The heights between the Ettrick and the Tweed are heath-clad and lofty. Peatlaw and the Three Brethren cairn are the most elevated, and respectively rise 1,964 and 1,978 feet above sea-level, or 1,604 and 1,618 feet above the level of the Ettrick's bed at Selkirk. The proportions of the parochial area which are pastoral, arable, and under wood, are to one another respectively as 15, 12, and 5. The white-faced breed of sheep walk the pastures, to the exclusion almost entirely both of cattle, and of other varieties of their own species. The soil of the arable grounds is light and dry, and yields a comparatively early harvest. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and greywacke-slate. In addition to the mansions incidentally mentioned, Haining and Sunderland-hall are elegant seats. Oakwood-tower, a ruin in the peninsula between the Ettrick and Wool-burn, and now the property of Scott of Harden, is famous as the residence of the wizard Sir Michael Scott, and as the scene of some traditions and legendary tales in which he figures. On the Ettrick, immediately below the influx of the Yarrow, is the battle-field of PHILIPHAUGH: which see. Andrew Pringle, Lord Alemoor, a lord-of-session during the last century, and a distinguished scholar and orator, was a native and proprietor of the lands of Haining. Roads are carried along all the three principal streams, and in four lines eastward from that on the right bank of the Ettrick. Population, in 1801, 2,098; in 1831, 2,833. Houses 435. Assessed property, in 1815, £20,397.—Selkirk is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £275 5s. 9d.; glebe not stated. Unappropriated teinds £897 6s. 11d. The parish-church was built in 1749, and last repaired in 1829. Sittings nearly 800.—A United Secession congregation was established in the parish about the year 1752. Their present place of worship was built in 1805, at an expense, with subsequent repairs and improvements, of £1,247 7s. 10d. Sittings 856. Stipend £160.—A preaching-station, in connexion with the Secession, is maintained in summer at Hope-house, and, in 1835, had an attendance of about 200. The population, according to an ecclesiastical survey in 1836, was then 3,064, and was about to experience an increase of probably 300 from an influx of factory operatives. The 3,064 were distributed into 1,179 churchmen, 923 dissenters, 41 nondescripts, and 921 persons below 12 years of age.—The parish-school has attached to it a boarding establishment, and affords a very wide range of tuition, including classes, and continental languages and some departments of physical science. The master employs two assistants, and has, including allowance for a house, £50 of salary, and about £80 fees. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 101 scholars; and 7 other schools were conducted by eight teachers, and attended by 352 scholars.—The earliest church of the district was simply the chapel of the King's court, and arose from a royal hunting-seat having been established in the Forest. It hence, in the old unrefined English of that age, was called Sele-chyrche, 'the great or the good church.' When the abbey—to be mentioned in our notice of the town—sprang into existence, and occasioned the erection of a new village under the name of Selkirk-Abbatis, and flung upon the old village the distinctive appellation of Selkirk-Regis, David I. gave his church, situated in the latter village, to the abbot, on condition of his acting as chaplain to the royal castle. In the ancient statement of the property of the monks of Kelso, the successors or representatives of the monks of Selkirk, they say that they had the church of Selkirk-Regis "in rectoria," and also the church of Selkirk-Abbatis "in rectoria," respectively worth £20 and £2 a-year. How long the two churches remained separate is not known; for, as distinct churches, they are forgotten by tradition, and exhibited only in recondite record; but they were probably conjoined at some period by the abbot, that he might pocket the proceeds requisite to support one of the curates.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh and county-town, stands on the mailroad between Edinburgh and Carlisle, 6 miles south of Galashiels, 7 south-west of Melrose, 11 north-north-west of Hawick, 22 east-south-east of Peebles, and 36 south-south-east of Edinburgh. Its site is chiefly the summit, and partly the slope, of a high and irregular bank or terrace which flanks a beautiful haugh of the right bank of the Ettrick. During about 7 centuries, and down to the commencement of the present century, it sat in almost utter seclusion from the world, and scarcely maintained its ancient and not very important bulk against the abrasions of time. Its situation, away from any thoroughfare except a mountain one between Edinburgh and Carlisle, and accessible on one side only through a wilderness of wild upland moors, and on the other only by a circuitous and steep ascent up the bank which it surmounts, seemed to have quite incapacitated it for sharing in the modern improvements of Scottish towns. It was all ill-built, irregular, and of mean appearance; and looked like a ten times repaired edifice, originally strong, and toughly tenacious of existence, yet quite time-worn, half-ruinous, nodding to decay, and threatened with desertion. Now, however, it begins to look spruce and prosperous; it has a street or two entirely new and neatly edificed; it possesses many elegant private residences; it is adorned with several modern and public pieces of architecture; it experiences the exhilaration of manufacture and trade; it is kept

cleanly in its thoroughfares, and lighted at night with gas; and though still retaining much of the wo-begone street-lines of the days of its dinginess, it resembles, on the whole, a vernal landscape which, while it continues to exhibit the peelings and the scratchings of winter, has donned much of the meek gay dress of the expanding foliage. The ancient access from all places on the further side of the Ettrick advanced up the Philiphaugh, and crossed a venerable bridge, which still stands and is strong and serviceable, and, by a circuitous sweep, climbed laboriously up the bank, so as to enter the burgh from the south or south-west; but the modern access crosses the Ettrick by a new and handsome bridge not far above the confluence with the Tweed, and runs thence up a haugh along the right bank of the stream till within ¼ of a mile of the burgh, and then slowly, and with a very slight curvature, and a beautiful sheet of roadway, ascends the terrace, lined for a great way with neat new houses, and entering the body of the town at the point of the greatest thoroughfare. The chief and central part of the burgh is the market-place, a very spacious triangular area, picturesque in appearance, and airily commodious for fair and market. This area, on the side parallel with the river, receives the new Edinburgh road, and, at the south-west angle, receives the old access; and at other points it sends off thoroughfares which, combinedly with the two thoroughfares to the Ettrick, all having the market-place for their body, give the plan of the town somewhat of the general outline of a crab. The longest of the streets is the Townhead, which goes off wendingly on the east, and climbs the lower acclivities of the slowly ascending moors on the way to Hawick. On the south-west, or shortest side of the market-place, finely overlooking the large area, stands the town-hall, a neat modern erection, winged with good houses whose ground-floors are disposed in large shops,—surmounted by an elegant spire of 110 feet in height,—and arranged in the interior into apartments for the burgh and sheriff courts, and for public meetings, and a library.—In the open area of the market-place stands a very conspicuous public well, embellished with the town-arms, and a monument erected, by the county, in 1839, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. The latter structure is beautiful, and does much honour to the genius of Mr. Ritchie, of Musselburgh, the sculptor. The pedestal is erected upon a broad base, 14 feet square, and measures 20 feet from the ground to the plinth on which Sir Walter stands. The statue measures from 7 to 8 feet in height. The whole is sculptured from large blocks of the finest freestone, and protected by a handsome iron-railing. Sir Walter is represented in his Sheriff's gown—one hand holds a law process, the other rests on his staff; on one side the base contains the inscription, which is as follows:—

"Erected in August 1839,
In proud and affectionate remembrance
OF
SIR WALTER SCOTT, BARONET,
Sheriff of the County
FROM
1800 to 1832."

"By Yarrow's stream still let me stray,
Though none should guide my feeble way,
Still feel the breeze down Ettrick break,
Although it chill my withered cheek."

The other three sides are ornamented with the burgh arms. A thistle, forming a magnificent wreath, and the arms of Sir Walter Scott, complete the fourth side; over these the pedestal rises with much elegance, the die of it bearing a winged harp with laurel wreaths, as if flying round the feet of the Bard, with the word 'Waverley.' The cornice is well-brought out and finished in excellent taste. A curious structure, which served as a market-cross, once stood also in the area; but, by that extraordinary fatality, that strange perversion of taste which seems to have for half-a-century swept like a simoom over the intellects of the town-councils of Scotland, it was dealt with as an obstructor of the thoroughfare, and delivered to the Gothic admiration of the quarriers of old stones. The ancient tolbooth, and the stalls of the old flesh-market likewise, stood in the fine open area: and, without any person's having cause to regret them, have disappeared. The new prison stands in the new street leading down to the Ettrick; but, while semi-ornamental, does not seem to be very secure. The two places of worship in the town are of plain but not repulsive appearance. Of two good inns, the larger stands on the side of the market-place which is parallel with the river, is large and commodious, has a spacious room for balls and public meetings, and enjoys the patronage of the gentlemen of the county.

An inkle-factory of long standing, but never of any great importance, has become defunct. A small tan-work, about half-a-mile east of the town, is remarkable more for the length of time it has existed, than for the amount of work it has performed. A small fulling-mill and some stocking-looms employ a very few workmen. But three large woollen factories of quite recent origin, situated on the river, at the debouch of the new Edinburgh road, amply compensate the want or paucity of other manufactures. One, known by the designation of the Ettrick mills, belonging to Messrs. J. & H. Brown & Co., and another, called the Dunsdale factory, which is occupied at present by several parties, were erected or brought into operation about the end of 1836. The other, belonging to Messrs. G. Roberts & Co. of Galashiels, was erected during the summer of the present year [1842], and is scarcely yet in full operation. The waterfall upon which it is built belonged to the corporation of the burgh; and they having agreed among themselves to dispose of it for £40, it was put up to auction in 1838, and was so sharply competed for as to be knocked down at £210. The fabrics produced, and the wages earned, are generally the same as at Galashiels. While in the model-room, at the last meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, splendid carpets, in imitation of the rich produce of the looms of Turkey, flaunted conspicuously in the view, an extremely modest, but on that account attractive, space was occupied by some varieties of the fabrics woven at the Ettrick mills. This description of cloth, known technically by the name of 'Tweeds,' and, until very lately, exclusively of Scottish manufacture, comprehends those kinds of soft and elastic woollen goods, of every variety of checks and mixtures, which are now so generally in demand for trousers, coats, hunting jackets, &c. The finer sorts are undoubtedly beautiful articles,—they have a soft flannelly feel, and are, without exaggeration, the lightest and most comfortable dress that can be worn. The manufacture in question is comparatively new, and such has been the success of those who have embarked in it, and the proven durability and comfort of its productions, that in the course of little more than ten years, it has become an established and extensive branch of our National trade, and competes successfully with the long-established fabrics of Yorkshire and the West of England. Its variegated productions, comprising an immense number of singularly rich and beautiful tartans, and its 'brown and red,' and 'brown and green,' and 'black and orange heathers,' imitations, and successful ones, of the complexion of the Scottish mountains when the heather is in leaf and bloom, have found their way to every quarter of the world. The trade

in Tweeds is no doubt carried on, and that to great advantage, in other parts of Scotland; but a steady, even an increasing demand, during a long period of unparalleled depression, may suffer to indicate intelligibly enough the superior quality of those manufactured at the Ettrick mills. There has also been erected, during last summer, on the margin of the river in the neighbourhood of the mills, a large and commodious machine-maker's shop, belonging to Messrs. Oliver & Bathgate, in which, at present, there are upwards of 30 hands busily employed. Machinery of almost every description, and of a superior quality, is now regularly manufactured by these enterprising individuals, and in certain departments of the trade, they have been enabled to sustain a successful competition with the first and best established houses of the country. This may be regarded as one of the happy consequences that have resulted from the erection of the woollen-mills in this locality, and affords another proof of what enterprise combined with talent may accomplish. The woollen manufacture has been, with a very trifling exception, confined for centuries to England. It was only fairly naturalized in Scotland within the last 25 years.

The manufacture of thin or single-soled shoes, it is well-known, was anciently so considerable and dominant a craft, as to give the name of Sutors to the whole body of burgesses. A song, familiar to most persons in the south of Scotland, has for its first verse:

> "Up wi' the Sutors o' Selkirk,
> And down with the Earl of Hume!
> And up wi' a' the braw lads
> That sew the single-soled shoon!"

These words have been the subject of fifty times more literary controversy than they are worth; and —in the face, or with some critical explosion, of the facts, that there was no Earl of Home till the year 1604, and that the Selkirk burgess who performed the chief feat at Flodden was a weaver—they have been generally construed by antiquaries who have commented on them, to refer to the poltroonery of Lord Hume on the one hand, and the bravery of the Selkirk shoemakers on the other, at the stern conflict of Flodden. The sutors, at all events, are said to have been so prevailing and ascendant a body at the date of the conflict, that they monopolized the honours won by the united citizens on its field of fame; and they obviously could have acquired their conspicuousness in story, and their nominal possession of all the aggregate rights of burgess-ship, only by a remote and long-continued predominance of both numbers and craft. To be made a sutor of Selkirk, both now and for many ages past, is in the uniform and boasted language of the place, to be created a burgess. The candidate for admission, too, is expected, at a festivity of the town-council and freemen, to pass through his mouth a small bunch of such bristles as are used by shoemakers, and one which has been previously passed through the mouths of all the freemen at the board; and unless he thus, as the phrase is, "lick the birse," he is construed to decline obedience, or refuse due acknowledgment and respect to the dominant craft, and cannot be allowed to share their burghal privileges. Sir Walter Scott, on being made a burgess, tried to compromise refinement and compliance by rinsing the beslabbered 'birse' in his wine; but he was compelled to make amends, both by mouthing the washed birse, and by drinking off the liquor it had polluted. The birse—saturated with the saliva of whatever Selkirk sutors are pleased to attend upon the ceremony—is so cherished an emblem of the ruling party's power, or at least of their craft and propensities, that it is even appended to the seal of the ticket of freedom, and has, in courtesy, been withheld from not another qualifying burgess except Prince Leopold, now king of Belgium, who visited the town in 1819. So important a body did the shoemakers continue even down to the middle of last century, that, in 1745, when the magistrates of Edinburgh were commanded by the Highland army to furnish them with 6,000 pairs of shoes, they ordered first one-third of the whole, and afterwards a few hundreds more, from the shoemakers of Selkirk, agreeing to pay for them a stipulated price. "At the present day," very neatly, though mistakenly, says a contemporary, "there are more of this than any other trade in the burgh; and not long ago one whole street was filled with them,—whence the popular rhyme,

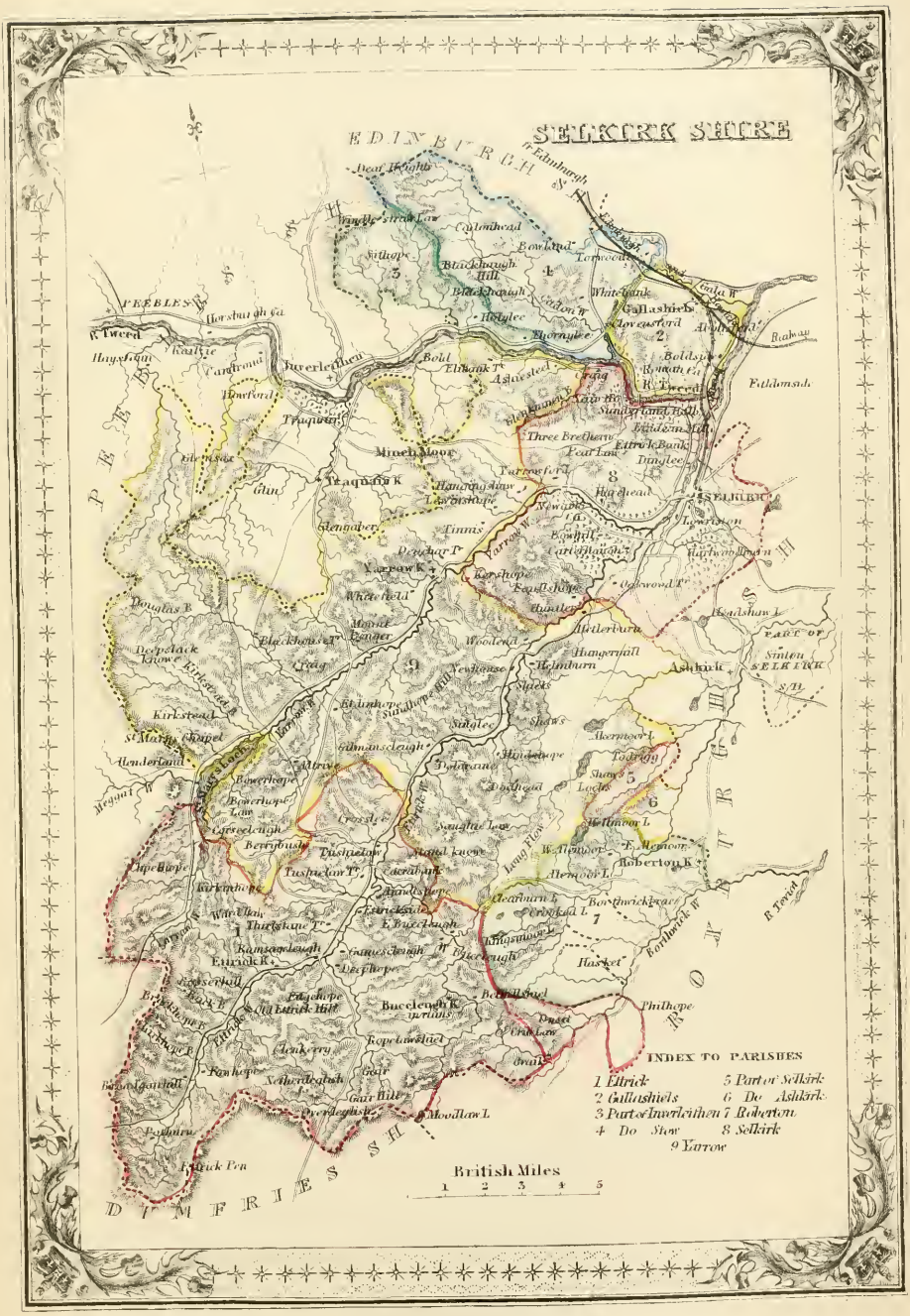
> "Sutors ane, sutors twa,
> Sutors in the Back Raw!"

which, being cried at the top of one's voice in the said street, was sufficient to bring sutors, and sutors' wives, and sutors' bairns, and all that ever lay in sutors' arms, out like a nest of hornets; and the offender would alone have to thank his heels, if he escaped as comfortable a lapidation as any man could desire to have his bones blessed withal on a summer's day." In 1832, the five incorporated crafts of the burgh stood, as to the respective number of their members as follows: Hammermen, 44; shoemakers, 24; weavers, 24; tailors, 22; fleshers, 9;—and, at the same date, the shoemakers remained stationary, while each of the other crafts had been increasing during the preceding ten years. The sutors, even then, yielded the palm of numbers to the hammermen; they have, since the erection of the Ettrick mills, become much outnumbered by the weavers; and they thus continue only by courtesy, and by the proscription and fond associations of ancient usage, to represent either burgess-ship or the productive industry of the burgh.

Selkirk has a branch-office of the British Linen company's bank; the office of 'the Ettrick Forest Savings' bank;' two subscription libraries; one parochial library; a friendly society; a temperance society; a Bible and Missionary society; and a society for the improving of the breed of sheep and cattle. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and annual fairs are held on the 5th of April and the 31st of October, for hiring servants; on the 15th of July, for hiring shearers; and on the 31st of July for the sale of lambs. Communication is maintained with Edinburgh and Hawick by a stage-coach, in transit three times northward and three times southward in the week; with Edinburgh and the west of England by the mail-coach in daily transit; and with Edinburgh, Galashiels, and other places, by local carriers. —The burgh, though entitled to have a provost, forbore to elect one during about a century and-a-half preceding the passing of the Reform bill. Their last provost before that period was an extravagant and wasteful country gentleman, who had been foisted on them by the government of James VII.; and the town-council, when reporting their sett to the convention in 1709, naively stated that, in consequence of this person having involved them in heavy debts, they had resolved to content themselves with bailies. The number of the council has been always 33; but the mode of election underwent a change in the course of last century. The sett was extremely complicated; there was no restriction as to re-election; each deacon was elected from leets shortened by the council, and had a colleague freely elected by the corporation; and, in other respects, the old council chose the new. Under the Reform act, the

council numbers 33 as before, and consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 29 councillors. Constituency, in 1833, 110; of whom 68 were burgesses. The town's property has been estimated at about £26,000; and its debts amounted at 1st October, 1833, to £16,088. Its revenues, as returned to parliament, was £284. In 1833, the revenue was £1,039 15s. 8¾d.; and the expenditure £2,452 12s. 10d.,—£1,187 3s. 8¾d. of the latter being for public works. The taxes levied are the cess and petty customs. The burgh-boundaries are extensive, comprehending 2,399 acres of land lying without the town; and they remain unaltered by the municipal Reform act, the burgh having, as regards the elective franchise, been thrown into the county. The magistrates are assisted by the town-clerk as assessor; they exercise the jurisdiction common to royal burghs; and they have the patronage of the town-offices, and of the burgh-school, and an endowed female-school, and some influence over the parish or grammar-school. Fees paid to the town for entering burgess vary from 3s. 4d. to £1 3s. 4d.; to the hammermen, £15; to the tailors and the weavers, from £5 to £15, according to the scarcity or sufficiency of workmen; and to the shoemakers and the fleshers, nothing short of an actual local apprenticeship of six years, or of marriage to the eldest daughter of a freeman. The effect of the exclusive privileges is to give the incorporations a monopoly; and the last entry, before 1833, with the incorporation of hammermen, for which a fine of £15 was paid, was forced upon a skilful tradesman in the south of Scotland, to enable him to carry through a contract within the territory of the burgh. There is no separate police-establishment, and no nightly watch. The only criminal officers are the burgh-officers, and ordinary and special constables; and the public wells are kept in repair, and the streets lighted, cleaned, and paved out of the common good.

Selkirk is a town of high antiquity; but, owing to its lying out of the ordinary thoroughfare of both ancient war and modern commerce, it has figured but inconspicuously in history. The Scoto-Saxon kings finding sport through Ettrick woodlands, very early established a hunting-seat on its site, and occasioned the formation of a sort of king's town. The castle which they built seems to have been princely enough for the reception of the monarchs and their courts; and as it was erected for the amusements of peace, rather than for the struggles of war, it was probably constructed of slight materials; but it looms very dimly through the haze of record, and stood no one can tell on what particular spot. A church which rose in its vicinity, and which was called for both by the castle itself and by the infant town, gave, as we have seen, its name to the locality, and remotely also to the river and the forest. In 1113, a colony of Tyronensian monks was settled near the castle and village; and remained there during 15 years of penitentiary trial. Radulphus—who conducted them to the spot—was the original abbot; and he was succeeded first by William, who is recollected by Fordun,—and next, in 1124, by Herbert, who became the first abbot of Kelso, and rose to be bishop of Glasgow. In 1128, the monks, on account of inconvenient accommodation, were removed to Kelso; yet they afterwards continued to hold a very intimate connection with their original seat. One curious fact is, that the abbot, while the king's castle remained in Selkirk, was bound, by the tenure of his land, to act within the castle as the king's chaplain; and that if ever the sovereign shall be pleased to restore the castle, the Duke of Roxburgh, who wears 'the fair-lined slippers of the abbot,' is bound both to act as chaplain in the castle, and to repair the bridge. The distinction between the new village of Selkirk-Abbatis, which rose around the abbey, and the old village of Selkirk-Regis in the vicinity of the castle, speedily fell into disuse after the monks' removal. Some mills which David I. had at Selkirk, show that, while the chase was the main object of the royal residence, agriculture had made some progress in the vicinity of the town; and they remained royal property till at least the time of Robert Bruce. One mill belonged also to the monks, and afforded them no little profit after they became settled in Kelso. David I., after his accession in 1124, probably did not reside much at Selkirk; as he gave preference to Roxburgh, on account both of its greater security and its superior attractions. The castle of Selkirk was frequently inhabited by William the Lion, and was the place from which he granted and dated many of his charters; and it was occasionally the home of his son and his grandson, Alexander II. and Alexander III. But before the accession of Robert I., this ancient hunting-seat disappears from the eyes of the antiquary. Aymer de Valence built a peel-house at the town,—a fact which seems to intimate that, in his days, the place had ceased to possess a royal residence. Selkirk long continued a town in the king's demesne; but did not become a royal burgh till a much later period. While the rulers of other towns were obliged to swear fealty to Edward I., we do not perceive any corporate body from Selkirk upon their knees before their superior lord. During the long conflicts for the succession of the Crown, the town was often granted to the successive partisans of the rival kings. When James IV. was marching to his gory death on Flodden-field, 100 townsmen joined him under their town-clerk. They fought stoutly; they all scorned to flee; they almost all fell in the field; and few of them returned with their gallant leader to the Forest. William Brydone, the town-clerk, and his successors in office, were, in guerdon and commemoration of his bravery, created knights by a charter of James V., which recites the valour of himself and of those he led; and 1,000 acres of the Forest, now worth about £1,500 a-year, and divided into a great number of small properties, was given by the monarch to the townsmen. An English standard wrested from the foe, and carried off the field of battle by a weaver who fought by the side of Brydone, is still in the possession of the corporation of weavers, and is annually borne at their head in a processional and gala survey of the 1,000 acres of the royal grant. The sword of Brydone, too, is still preserved in the town by his descendant, and regarded as a venerable relic. So exasperated were the English at the distinguished resistance of the Selkirk band, in circumstances where the proudest of the land had lowered their swords, that they soon afterwards burnt the town; yet, in doing so, they only afforded James V. an opportunity of repeating his approbation of the burghers in giving them timber from his forests, to replace what the fire destroyed. Tradition says, that when the few survivors of the 100 heroes were returning from Flodden, they found, by the side of Lady-Wood-Edge, the dead body of the wife of one of their fallen comrades, with a child sucking the breast; and that, in consequence, the town adopted, and still retains, as its armorial bearings, a female holding an infant, and seated on a sarcophagus, the Scottish lion in attendance, and a wood in the background. The next historical event of note with which Selkirk had connexion, was the brief but decisive and celebrated action of PHILIPHAUGH: which see. When the middle division of the Highland



A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

army, in 1745, approached the town in their progress toward England, four foragers, sent forward to make a public levy of provisions, walked into the booths or among the stalls, then situated in the market-place, and began, in the unceremonious style of caterans, to appropriate whatever they found most tempting and portable. Several butchers instantly remonstrated, and seemed willing to try the mettle of their cleavers against the Highland cleavers, when a muscular and agile young fellow of their number tore the shaft from a handbarrow, and, with this rude instrument, and little aided by his comrades, began to belabour the four kilted intruders, and in a few minutes drove them from the town. He, of course, required to lie perdu till the whole brigade had passed quite away to the south.

"The burgh of Selkirk," report the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "is said to be of ancient foundation, but the oldest charter preserved is one granted by King James V., dated 4th March, 1535. It proceeds on the narrative that the charters of ancient foundation of the burgh, and liberties thereof, granted to the burgesses and community by his Majesty's progenitors, had perished, whence merchandizing amongst the burgesses had ceased, to their great detriment, and the prejudice of the liberties of the burgh, and the loss of his Majesty, in regard to the customs and firms due out of the burgh. The charter proceeds to grant of new, and to confirm for ever to the burgesses and community, 'Nostrum burgum de Selkirk, in liberum burgum ut prius in perpetuum, cum omnibus et singulis terris, communiis et possessionibus, quibuscunque ad eundem spectan. cum potestate ipsis, ballivos et alios officiarios necessarios, prout retroactis fecerunt, temporibus annuatim elegendi.' The privilege is given of an annual fair, with a court, gallows, and other liberties, and to hold burgal courts, and full privileges of trade, as any other burgh in the kingdom, all to be held in free burgage, for payment to his Majesty of the burgal firms, and other duties used and wont. A precept, under the Great seal, was granted of the same date, upon which sasine followed, and the instrument, dated 22d March, infefts the burgh, *inter alia*, in the south and north commons of the burgh. This charter was confirmed by James V., after he had attained majority, along with, 1st. A licence to the bailies, burgesses, and community, to till 1,000 acres of their common lands, notwithstanding any acts or statutes to the contrary; and, 2d. A grant of a fair-day at the feast of Conception. In 1540 James V. granted another charter, upon the narrative that the burgh of Selkirk 'prope Angliam, Liddalisdail, et alias vicinas et minime pacificas provincias, furibus, raptoribus, proditoribus, et aliis transgressoribus, plenas jacet, et per ipsos et alios viros potentes, defectu nobilis et boni viri, ipsum, et incolas ejusdem defendere sepius, combustus, depredatus, destructus, et oppressus extitit,' giving power to the bailies and community to choose a provost, and granting to them a power of sheriffship within the liberty and territory of the burgh, and to hold courts of sheriffship, with the usual powers, and to repledge the inhabitants of the burgh and territory from other judges. This charter farther confirms the feu of the burgal firms and small customs of the burgh, granted to the bailies and community for payment of £5 of feu farm. And for security of the burgh liberty is given to the bailies and community to have walls and a ditch round the burgh. Upon the precept following on this charter, sasine was taken, dated 11th October, 1540. All these charters were ratified by the Scottish parliament in an act in favour of the burgh, dated 28th June, 1633."

Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the ancient and once far-dominant house of Douglas, which, previous to the strong check which was given, in 1455, to its bold spirit and careering fortunes, had extensive possessions in the Forest. The 1st Earl of Selkirk was Lord William Douglas, the eldest of the 1st Marquis of Douglas' sons by his second wife; and he was raised to the earldom, in 1646, with the adjunct of Baron Daer and Shorteleugh. This nobleman married Ann, Duchess of Hamilton, and, in consequence, became the 3d Duke of Hamilton from the date of the dukedom's creation, and the 1st in the line or family of Douglas. His peerage of Earl of Selkirk became concealed for a time beneath his ducal bonnet; but afterwards descended, first to his 3d son, Lord Charles Douglas, and next to his younger son, Lord John Hamilton, Earl of Rutherglen. In 1744 Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, the grand-nephew of the 3d Earl, succeeded to the title; and, in 1799, he left the honours to his 7th son, Thomas. This, the 5th Earl, was the most distinguished of those who have yet inherited the title; and lives in a cheerful nook of history as the advocate of liberal views respecting emigration to British America, and the promoter of a British settlement on Prince Edward's Island. Dunbar James Douglas, the present Earl, and son of the 5th, succeeded in 1820. The chief seat of the family is at St. Mary's Isle in Kirkcudbrightshire: see MARY'S ISLE (ST.).—'Selkirk bannocks' have long been in fame, and continue to enjoy their reputation. They originally were made of barley-meal, and had a form and a consistency suited to the name they bear; but now they are composed of the finest wheaten flour, and differ from the ordinary produce of the bakery only by the excellence of their manufacture, and an occasional intermixture of confections. In their plain form, and as tea-bread, they are greatly in request in all the country lying within 15 miles of the town, and are sent in regular supplies to Galashiels, Innerleithen, and Hawick.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county in the south of Scotland, lying so comparatively near the boundary with England as to be reckoned emphatically a border district. It is bounded on the north-west by Peeblesshire; on the north by Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire; on the north east, east, and south-east by Roxburghshire; on the south by Roxburghshire and Dumfries-shire; and on the west by Dumfries-shire and Peebles-shire. The boundary is formed by water-shedding lines of heights for 9 miles detachedly, and very sinuously in the north; for 9 miles curvingly in the south; and for 22 miles continuously with the south line, and with little irregularity round the south-west corner, and along by far the greater part of the west. But elsewhere the boundary is exceedingly capricious and fitful as to its material, and often serrated, jagged, and almost pronged in outline, so as to be utterly bewildering to strangers, and almost perplexing to inhabitants interested in knowing it. The county lies between 55° 22′ 20″ and 55° 41′ 54″ north latitude; and between 2° 47′ 40″ and 3° 18′ 46″ longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, or from the confluence of the Tweed and the Gala to Mieklewhinfell, overhanging the source of Ettrick-water, is 27 miles; and its greatest breadth, in a line at right angles with that between the above points, or from the place at which it is left by Glensax-burn on the north-west to Borthwick-brae on the south-east, is rather more than 17 miles. Its area, owing to the awkwardness of its outline and the inequality of its surface, cannot, without great difficulty, be ascertained: accurately measured from Ainslie's map, it is 257 square miles, or 164,480 acres; calculatingly estimated by Dr. Douglas, in his Agricul-

tural Survey of the County, it is 240 square miles, or 153,600 acres; and conjecturally estimated, or partially measured by persons practically and intimately acquainted with the boundaries, it is supposed to come short of even the latter of these measurements. A pendicle of the county lies detached on the east: see SELKIRK.

Excepting a very narrow portion on its eastern side, or the vicinity of its burgh, Selkirkshire is a continued series of heights, intersected by gullets, glens, and very narrow vales. Seen from any central or towering eminence which commands a view of most of its area, it appears a continuous sea of hills without one mark of life, one dwelling-place of man, upon its rudely rolling surface. Though situated in the centre of the Southern Highlands, all of it lies on a base of from 280 to nearly 800 feet above sea-level,—averaging probably a little more than 500. The mean altitude of the bed of its streams is thus only about one-half of the altitude of the vale of Badenoch on the Spey, or the large dreary plain of the Moor of Rannoch on the north-west limit of Perthshire. Its heights are, in numerous instances, mountainous or toweringly hilly. Blackhouse-hill rises above sea-level 2,370 feet; Windlestrae-law, 2,295; Minchmoor, 2,280; Ettrick-pen, 2,200; Lawknees, 1,990; Wardlaw-hill, 1,980; Hanging-shaw-law, 1,980; Three-Brethren-cairn, 1,978; Black-Andrew-hill, 1,966; Peat-law, 1,964; Old Ettrick-hill, 1,860; and a great number between 1,000 and 1,800. These, indeed, are the measurements of Ainslie; and they have been reckoned rather extreme by persons of skill, and, to a certain extent, falsified by recent and minute observations; yet they are sufficiently exact to convey a fair idea of the general summit-elevation of the district. The heights, though having, on the whole, a monotonous character, frequently exhibit considerable variety; and, in the west, where they form the screens of St. Mary's-loch, the Loch of the Lowes, and the Upper Yarrow, they rise in dark steep masses, and usually turban their heads in picturesque clouds. The clothing of the surface is, generally, a pleasant green, calmly and finely pastoral, contributing, with the acclivities which it covers, a mingled sweetness, solemnity, and sequesteredness of landscape; but it is occasionally a dingy and lugubrious russet; and, in a region in the south-east between Borthwick and Ettrick waters, it stretches away in an expanse of cold black heath, dreanly patched with such prosaic lakes as serve only to demonstrate the morassy character of their environs. The numerous furrowed excavations which intersect the heights, and serve as channels to the streams, are rarely more in width than the merest glens; and, even along the course of the larger waters, seldom attain the expansion of valleys or even vales. But they abound in picturesqueness and romance; they are to so large an aggregate extent wooded with copses or plantation as to be really 'bushy dells;' and they acquire both scope and many interesting features by sending numerously off among the heights those abrupt fissures or ravines, and those brief hill-locked vales, which are called respectively cleughs and hopes. Many of the houses of the county are situated 600, and some upwards of 1,000 feet above sea-level.

The waters of the county well up in myriads of springs, and are all pure, salubrious, and untainted to any perceptible degree by mineral solution. St. Mary's-loch and the Loch of the Lowes, the two principal lakes, are described in their appropriate place. Other lakes, though numerous, are all small; they belong principally to Roberton and to Yarrow; and they are noticed in the articles on the parishes. The Tweed has 10 miles of its beautiful course, generally in an easterly direction, through the northern district; and often gives the name of Tweedside to the richly wooded and very ornate though narrow vale which it here traverses,—just as it popularly gives the name of Tweeddale to Peebles-shire, which it and its tributaries drain, and geographically yields the name of Lower Tweeddale to that part of Roxburghshire which, while traversing, it so gorgeously embellishes. The Gala joins the Tweed at the point where the latter departs; and previously forms, for 3 miles, the boundary with Roxburghshire. The Ettrick, strictly or characteristically the river of the county, has its entire course of about 28 miles within it; and divides it from its south-west extremity north-eastward to the Tweed, 2 miles above the mouth of the Gala, into two not very unequal parts. The Yarrow, the chief tributary and at the same time the rival of the Ettrick, rises only 3 miles north-west of the latter's upper course, and flows parallel to it at about the same mean distance till within $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the Tweed, and then debouches south-eastward to the Ettrick. These four streams are fully described in their respective places; and they have all—we need hardly remark—been so celebrated in song as to have borrowed for Selkirkshire, from the creativeness or at least the enthusiasm of poets, almost a fictitious splendour. The principal tributaries of the Tweed, within the county, are Gaithope-burn, Cadon-water, and the Gala on the left, and Glenkinnen-burn and the Ettrick on the right; of the Ettrick, are Tushielaw-burn and the Yarrow on the left, and Tima-water and Rankleburn on the right; and of Yarrow, are Kirkstead and Douglas burns on the left, and Altrive-burn on the right. Glensax-burn, a tributary of the Tweed in Peebles parish, drains a projection on the north-west. The Borthwick forms, for some miles, the boundary with Roxburghshire on the south-east. The Ale rises in the county, but soon departs into Roxburgh. The only cascade in the county is one of 20 feet high, in the course of a rivulet in Roberton; yet romantic linns and rapids occur in the Ettrick and the Yarrow.

Selkirkshire, though poor in minerals, has some attractions for both the geologist and the mineralogist. Most of the surface appears to have been one vast bed of schistose transition-rocks, chiefly greywacke with a basis of clay-slate; and, in the numerous intersections and cross-lines where it is worn down into ravine and glen, it exhibits on the confronting sides of the cuts stratum answering to stratum in a manner which beautifully exhibits the powerfully erosive yet undisturbing action of running water. Peats, dug from numerous mosses, form almost the sole fuel of the agricultural population; and coal is imported from Lothian for the use of the towns of Selkirk and Galashiels.—The soil of the sheep-walks, owing generally to its lying on greywacke granite or gravel, is sound and dry; and even where it is clayey, or lies on clay or till, it is prevented from being hurtfully retentive, by the firm consistency of its surface, or the great steepness of its bed. Excepting in the extensive and dreary moor between Ettrick and Borthwick-water, and in a very few spots near the sides of streams and on the tops of mountains, marshy-grounds are unknown. Very little pure clay soil exists in the county; and where it occurs in mixture or as a substratum, it is generally found on the sides of hills nearly midway between their summit and their base. The soil of the arable grounds is light, dry, and easily managed; and in the few places where it lies on till it is so drained by the declivity of the ground, that a little care in disposing the ridges carries off both the springs and the surface-water.

Agriculture, considering how rugged and seemingly how altogether pastoral the district is, has made singular achievements as to both the extent of area subjugated to the plough, and the degree of skill with which it is farmed. About 50 years ago, on a mistaken and exaggerating assumption which assigned to the county an area of about 181,000 acres, the lands were computed to be distributed into 169,650 acres of pasture; 9,300 acres of arable ground; 2,200 acres of plantation and coppice; and 1,250 acres of gardens and pleasure-grounds. At present, on the proximately correct yet quite high enough assumption, that the area is about 153,000 acres, we compute, from good data, that about 140,610 acres are pastoral, morassy or waste, 10,310 acres regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 2,720 acres under natural and planted wood. Though the arable land all lies from 280 to nearly 800 feet above sea-level, its culture is as good and productive as that of almost any land in Great Britain. In Galashiels and Selkirk parishes, where the plough is driven to the summit of many a considerable height, wheat is grown in large quantity; it even forms a considerable part of the rotation; and at 700 feet above sea-level, it has often been raised, says one writer, "to what would be called a good crop in the Lothians;" and, says another, to the amount of "60 lbs. per Winchester bushel." Such a result is the more surprising, that, as we are told by Dr. Douglas, "very little of the arable soil is sufficiently deep and strong for producing wheat." "But nearly the whole of it," adds that writer, "is admirably adapted for turnips, clover, barley, and oats. Pease, too, succeed very well. The white grains, though not large, have thin husks, are plump, and of an admirable quality. Turnips seldom fail; and a very great weight of clover has been raised upon an acre. White clover appears in every field that is surrendered to pasture, without having been sown, and indeed is found throughout the whole county wherever the soil is dry." Three-fifths of the whole arable ground lies in the parishes of Selkirk and Galashiels; and nearly another fifth lies in the parish of Yarrow, chiefly in its lower or eastern extremity. In all the south-western half of the county tillage is confined to the little haughs and the small contiguous slopes.—Great attention is paid throughout the large pastoral districts to the improving of the breed of cattle and sheep. Lord Napier has made strenuous and successful exertions to arouse and direct the solicitude of sheep-farmers: at the conclusion of the war, he settled down in the vale of the Ettrick, and began, *con amore*, to take and to give lessons in sheep-husbandry; and, in 1819, he succeeded in forming a pastoral society, which, since the date of its establishment, has steadily and successfully directed the energies of the farmers. The society meets annually in the month of June, and, in rotation, at Newark in Selkirk, at Tinnies in Yarrow, and at Thirlstane fair-grounds in Ettrick; and it is supported not only by every respectable farmer in Selkirkshire, but by many farmers of the adjacent counties of Peebles, Roxburgh, and Dumfries. "From the time of King James, down to the year 1785," says Hogg in his 'Statistics of the County,' "the black-faced or forest-breed continued to be the sole breed of sheep reared in the district; and happy had it been for the inhabitants had no other been introduced to this day. However, about that period, the farmers in the eastern division of the county began to introduce the Cheviot breed, which, for the space of 10 years, continued to creep westward by slow degrees, till the year 1796, when the demand for Cheviots began to increase so rapidly, and still to go on progressively, till it absolutely grew little better than the tulipo-mania that once seized the Dutch." A garden-tulip is better than a marsh-grown bulrush; and a Cheviot sheep is now all but universally—except for the knife—esteemed better than a black-faced 'ewie wi' the crooket horn.' Hogg, were he still alive, would find few persons even in the Forest, to sympathize with his lament; and not very many to admit it as quite a correct statement. So early as 1798, all the sheep-walks of Selkirkshire, excepting in a small tract upward from Hindhope on the Ettrick and Ladhope on the Yarrow, were wholly stocked with white-faced sheep, of a kind rather accommodatingly called Cheviots. The change which substituted these for the former tenants was effected not by expelling the black-faced breed, but generally by using Cheviot tups for a succession of years, till all marked traces of the coarse wool, short bodies, and black faces and legs, had disappeared. A mongrel breed was thus produced, which, though called or miscalled Cheviot, and though improved in wool while retaining the hardiness of the race whence they sprung in the female line, were greatly inferior to the new Cheviot, and both in shape and in size, and even in wool, retained mischievously much of that breed whose alleged expulsion, but only whose transmutation, Hogg so curiously bemoans. Breeds, better deserving the name of Cheviot, yet so crossed as to aspire to honours which even that name cannot claim, now all but universally walk the sheep-pastures. The 'old black-faced' sheep, in the rough character which belonged to it before the era of modern improvement, was, some 14 or 15 years ago, re-introduced to two or three farms; but it has never re-acquired favour, or been fairly tolerated except where the less hardy white-faced is too fragile for the abrasions of the climate.—Black cattle obtain but inferior attention. The cows are generally of the Ayrshire breed. Highland kyloes have, for several years, been introduced to hill-pasturage. The horses to which preference is given are generally of the Northumberland breed. Hogs and poultry share the same very limited attention which is given them in Roxburghshire. There are several rabbit-warrens. Forty-three years ago, Dr. Douglas said, in reference to the whole county, "The farmers are by no means so well accommodated with either dwelling-houses or offices; both being, in general, paltry and ill-built. Most of the dwelling-houses are of one story, low in the roof, badly lighted, and covered with thatch. The walls, however, are of stone and lime; and of late a few of these low houses have been slated. The offices are still more pitiful, meanly and rudely constructed, and awkwardly placed. Some stables and cow-houses are so low, as scarcely to admit horses and cattle of an ordinary size." Though improvements have in some instances been handsome, and in many perceptible, they have neither been so numerous nor so reforming as to prevent Dr. Douglas' dreary picture from being an accurate representation of the state at the present hour of farm-houses and farm-offices over a large part of the county.

Selkirkshire, as is well-known, was anciently all forest; and, till a comparatively recent period, had all its history shaped by its forest condition. See ETTRICK-FOREST. In some ages which preceded the wasteful wars of the succession, the district appears to have been more productive and populous than at any subsequent period. Every church had its village, every seat its hamlet, and every farm its cottages; and all enjoyed the warmth, and indirectly benefited from the herbage of the sheltering woods. "The abbey-property lying around Selkirk," Chalmers says, "would not make a little farm according

to the agricultural system of the present times; and yet, during the ancient regime, maintained in comfort and content 36 families." But whatever rude and semi-savage prosperity existed was ruined by the international wars, and gave place to four centuries' duration of feuds and rieving and accumulated misery. Agricultural resuscitation did not occur till the close of the first quarter of the 18th century. The year 1722 witnessed 12,000 ewes milked daily during the month of June at Tait's-cross; and the following year has been assigned as the general era, but not the era for Selkirkshire, of georgical improvements. Dr. Mercer, the earliest improver of the county, began skilfully to develop his modes of enclosing and culture only so late as 1759.—The only manufactures of the county are those seated at GALASHIELS and SELKIRK: which see.

Selkirkshire, as a district wholly upland, suffered till a late date nearly as great inconveniences from the want of roads as if it had been a portion of the northern or western Highlands. The first turnpike was a line of 12 miles through Selkirk, stretching from Hawick by way of Crosslee toward Edinburgh; and it was constructed by act of parliament passed in 1764. The present turnpikes are 11 miles of the Edinburgh and Carlisle mailroad through Galashiels to Selkirk; 9 miles from Crosslee by Yairbridge to Selkirk; 9 miles from Holilee, in the direction of Peebles, to Galashiels; and 24 miles from the boundary with Traquair in Peebles-shire, up the parish of Ettrick. Other roads traverse the vales of the Yarrow, the Tweed, the Tima, the Ale, the Cadon, and Rankle, Tushielaw and Altrive burns. Deeply sequestered though the district be, it offers a cut across its surface for the transit of the projected railway between Edinburgh and Hexham, and will lift the railway to a maximum of elevation on its height of HANGINGSHAW-LAW: which see. The only weekly market is at Selkirk; and the only fairs are at that town and at Galashiels.

Selkirkshire, as to ecclesiastical or parochial matters, is very strangely distributed. Though 9 distinct parochial names are upon its list, it has only 2 complete parishes, and only 5 parish-churches. It comprehends all Yarrow and Ettrick; about eleven-twelfths of Selkirk; two-thirds of Galashiels; one-third of Roberton; one-third of Ashkirk; one-fourth of Stow; one-fourth of Innerleithen; and a small corner of Peebles. It thus shares parochial territory in one instance with Edinburghshire; in 2 with Peebles-shire; and in 4 with Roxburghshire. The parish which it shares with Edinburghshire, is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; those which it shares with Peebles-shire are in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; and the remaining 6 are in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The education returns of 1834, assign to Selkirkshire the whole of Galashiels and Selkirk, as well as its own two complete parishes, but withhold from it any share in other parishes; and, in consequence, estimate it at between one-eleventh and one-tenth less than its real population. But thus estimated, its parochial schools were 5, conducted by 8 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 385 scholars; and its non-parochial schools were 13, conducted by 14 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 617 scholars.—The county has no other burgh than Selkirk; no other town than part of Galashiels; and no other village than the little hamlets of Ettrick, Yarrow-feus, and Yarrowford. The principal seats are Bowhill, the Duke of Buccleuch; Thirlstane-castle, Lord Napier; Torwodlee; Galahouse; Holilee; Sunderland-hall; Yair-house; Haining; Broad-meadows; and Hangingshaw-house. The county, its constituency swelled by that of its burgh, sends a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 617. Valued rent, in 1674, £80,307 Scottish. Assessed property, in 1815, £43,584. Population, in 1801, 5,070; in 1811, 5,889; in 1821, 6,637; in 1831, 6,833; in 1841, 7,989. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 1,094; families 1,391. Inhabited houses, in 1841, 1,446.

All the territory which now constitutes Selkirkshire was part of the ancient possessions of the British Gadeni; and, immediately after the Roman abdication, it began to be overrun by the Saxons; and soon after 1020, it became the seat of some settlements of the Scottish people. The Gadeni seem, in their original occupancy of it, to have lived rather as hunters than as shepherds; and, after they became Romanized, they may have made some advances toward the secondary or supra-primitive condition of society. The Saxons, though they took firm possession, appear not to have cleared away the fords; for, after seven changeful centuries succeeding the Roman abdication, Ettrick forest retained all its honours of both the wood and the chase. Except in the eastern division of the county, there are no British remains which would evince the inhabitancy and mark the usages of the aboriginal people,—no Druid temples, no stone monuments, no ancient sepulchres, no hill-forts. In the eastern and now the cultivated division, there are remains of several British strengths, formed generally between the circular and the oval; and, amidst some of them on the Borthwick-water, are vestiges of a square or Roman camp. The most remarkable British antiquity is the CATRAIL: which see. Three crosses, called William's, Tait's, and Craik, stood respectively on a height near Broad-meadows, on Kershope-hill, and on Craik-moor; but wherefore or by whom erected cannot be known. Comparatively modern antiquities are principally ruined castles and moss-grown towers, some erected in the 12th century, but most of them in subsequent ages of foreign hostilities or domestic feuds. The principal are Oldwark-castle, Newark-castle, and Deuchar-tower, on the Yarrow; Dryhope tower, near St. Mary's-loch; Blackhouse-tower, on Douglas-burn; Blindlee-tower, on Gala-water; and Kirkhope, Thirlstane, Gamescleuch, and Tushielaw towers, on the Ettrick.

Ettrick-forest seems to have been under the jurisdiction of the constable of the King's castle at Selkirk, in nearly the same way as if it had been under a sheriff; and it was probably erected into a regular sheriffdom previous to the sad demise of Alexander III. Yet the earliest sheriff who appears on record is Alexander Synton, under the date 1292. Edward I., in 1304, granted to Aymer de Valence, the Earl of Gloucester and his heirs, the keeping of the forest, the castle, and the town of Selkirk; and, next year, when settling the government of Scotland, he recognised the Earl of Pembroke as hereditary sheriff of the county. From soon after the accession of Bruce till 1455, the forests of Selkirk and Traquair were, with the juridical powers of a free barony, held of the Scottish crown successively by Sir James and Sir Hugh Douglas, and their heirs the Earls of Douglas. Yet, during a large part of this period, the English sovereigns regarded Ettrick forest as a sheriffdom in the possession and under the government of their creatures. But, in 1346, William, the 1st Earl of Douglas, expelled the English from 'Douglasdale,' and took possession of 'Ettrick-forest.' After the attainder of the Earl of Douglas, the sheriffdom, or the jurisdiction tantamount to it, remained for some time attached to the Crown; and successively, in 1503 and 1509, it was given in the former year temporarily, and in the latter heredita-

rily, to John Murray of Falahill. In 1748, John Murray of Philiphaugh, the descendant of Murray of Falahill, received as compensation £4,000; and, in that year, of a million greedy and rabid pretensions, the Duke of Douglas claimed £2,000 for the regality of Selkirk, and £34,000 for the whole of his jurisdictions, but was compensated, in toto, with £5,104 5s. 1d. The sheriffship, under the new regime, was held first by Charles Campbell of Monzie, and for many years, as every body knows, by our great national novelist, Sir Walter Scott. Such civil history as belongs to the county will be found in the articles Ettrick-Forest, Selkirk, Philiphaugh, and Roxburgh-Castle.

SELLAY, a pasture island, in the Harris district of Long Island, about 2¼ miles in circumference; 1½ mile north of Pabba, and 3¾ miles north-west of Cape Difficulty. On its south-west side lies an islet called Little Sellay.

SELLER-HEAD, a promontory on the east coast of Lewis; 8 miles south-south-east of the Butt of Lewis, and 17 miles north-north-east of Stornoway.

SENWICK, originally Sandwick, an ancient vicarage, now comprehended in the parish of Borgue, 3½ miles south-south-west from Kirkcudbright. According to tradition, this church, which formerly contained a very considerable quantity of plate, was plundered by French pirates, who safely escaped with their booty; but a storm arising immediately after they had put to sea, the ship was dashed upon a rock, at a little distance from the shore, opposite to the church, and every person on board perished. In memory of this event, the rock has ever since been styled, The Frenchmen's Rock.

SERDGOIN. See Fenwick.

SERESORT (Loch). See Rum.

SERF'S (St.) ISLE, an islet in Loch-Leven, Kinross-shire. See Portmoak.

SERIDON (Loch), an indentation of the sea on the west coast of Mull. It runs up between the Ross-of-Mull and the district of Gribon; and measures 9 miles in length, and nearly 1½ mile in mean breadth.

SERPENT RIVER, a romantic little stream in the parish of Kilmalie, Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It falls into the head of Loch-Leven, and is noted for being in a measure subterranean below a cascade, and immediately above its embouchure.

SETON. See Seaton.

SHAGGIE (The), a rivulet in the parish of Monzie: which see.

SHAINT. See Shiant.

SHALLAIN. See Loch-Garry.

SHANDWICK. See Nigg.

SHAPINSHAY, an island and parish in Orkney. It lies 1¼ mile north of Carness-point in the united parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola; 2½ miles east of Rendall parish; 3¼ south of the island of Eday; and 4¾ west of the most southerly part of Stronsay. It extends nearly 5 miles from east to west, and about 4½ from north to south; but is sweepingly indented on the north side by a large bay called Viantro, and has several small indentations on its south side. On the shores, and over a considerable distance inland, the surface is low, tolerably level, and disposed in rich fields of grass and corn; but toward the centre, it gradually rises, and becomes, to a great extent, barren waste or ill-improved sheep-walk. The soil, though, in most places, thin and shallow, is naturally fertile. The southern district, in consequence of improvements introduced and conducted by the late Colonel Balfour and his son, enjoys enclosures and modes of cultivation, maintains breeds of cattle, and presents an orderly and almost ornate appearance, superior to those of most districts in Orkney. A village rose under the fostering care of the same improvers, and draws out its houses around the fine bay of Ellwick. This bay opens toward Kirkwall; and, sheltered across the entrance by the green islet of Ellerholm, it forms almost as fine a natural harbour as any in Orkney. It has from four to six fathoms of water over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand; and on the west side of it is a fine beach, with abundance of excellent fresh-water. Only a few years after the village was built, the proprietor had 4 brigs and 4 sloops engaged in the general trade of the country, and the inhabitants had about 80 boats, employed chiefly in fishing. A bed of limestone occurs near How, and has long been profitably worked. Lead mines, paying a rent of £500 a-year, were commenced some time last century, and conducted for a short period with spirit; but, for some cause which we do not find very clearly stated, they were hopelessly abandoned. Picts' houses, situated for the most part on selectly pleasant spots, are numerous along the shores, and usually lift their large ruins and conical heads at such intervals that two or three are within view of each other. The standing-stone of Shapinshay, situated near the centre of the island, and standing erect 12 feet above the surface of the ground,—and the black stone of Odin, a huge mass of rock lying prostrate on the sand of the northern shore,—are both supposed to have been sacred objects in the rites of Scandinavian superstition. A place called Grucula, on the west coast, nearly opposite the skerry of Vasa, where the tides are rapid and the sea is shallow, is traditionally said to have received its name from the stranding upon it of one of the ships of Agricola, in the celebrated voyage of discovery round the northern seas of Britain. A ward hill in the centre of the island, and on its highest ground, commands a map-like view of the whole or part of 15 parishes. The principal landowners are Captain Balfour and Mr. Laing; the former of whom resides on the island. Population, in 1801, 744; in 1831, 809. Houses 157. Assessed property, in 1815, £142.—Shapinshay, as a parish, is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £28. There is on the island an United Secession meeting-house. There are two schools,—the one parochial, and the other private. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with £4 10s. fees.

SHEE (The), a small river in the extreme north-east of Perthshire. It commences at the Spittal of Glenshee, 5½ miles south-south-west of the point where the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen meet; and is there formed by the confluence of a small stream called the Beg or 'Little,' with the united waters of the streamlets Lochty and Tatnich. It runs 3 miles south-eastward, and 9 southward to Rochalzie; and there unites with the Ardle to form the Ericht. Its head-waters, and rather more than a third of its course, are in the parish of Kirkmichael, and it afterwards has that parish, part of Caputh, and the whole of Bendochy on its right bank, and 2 miles of Forfarshire and parts of Rattray, Alyth, and Blairgowrie on its left. Over most of its course it is strictly and even wildly a Highland stream.

SHEEP'S ISLE, a small Hebridean island, about a mile west of the north-west side of Seil, and 4½ miles south of Kerrera. It measures scarcely a mile in circumference, and has an abrupt rocky boundary of low cliffs. The islet forms geognostically a connecting link between Mull on the one hand, and Seil and Kerrera on the other. Its name of Sheep's Isle is a fictitious one, given it by chorographists; and its real name is Inis-Capel, which the same chorographists have, in the translated form of Mare-

Island, erroneously applied to the Garvelach islands, 5 miles to the south-west.

SHERIFFMUIR, the name of various localities in Scotland, imposed on them on account of their having been the plains or moors on which the weapon-shaws, or feats of arms of the Middle ages, were performed under inspection of the sheriffs. The Sheriffmuir most known is one in the parish of Dunblane, at the north base of the Ochils, the scene of a sanguinary though indecisive action during the rebellion of 1715: See DUNBLANE.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES,

A group of islands, islets, and rocks, constituting the most northerly land in Scotland, and situated in the Northern ocean, north-north-east of the Mainland and of the Orkney Isles. They form the barrier of the British dominions on the north, and are comprehended in the shire of Orkney. They lie, in general terms, and measured to their nearest coast, 15 leagues north-north-east of Orkney; 47 leagues north of Buchanness; and 44 leagues west of Bergen in Norway, the nearest point of Continental Europe. Two of the islands, called Fair Isle and Foula, or Fowla, lie respectively about 20 miles south-south-west, and 17 miles west by south of the most contiguous parts of the Mainland of Shetland. The other islands form a compact group, and lie between 59° 48′ 30″, and 60° 52′ north latitude; and between 52′ and 1° 57′ longitude west from Greenwich. In general appearance they have a more rugged and mountainous interior, and more bold, precipitous, jagged, and sharply indented coast-lines, than even the naked and sea-worn Orkneys. Invasions of the sea, bays, and inlets of all forms and moderate sizes make the most whimsical inroads upon the land, and cut the islands into series of the most curiously shaped peninsulæ. These bays generally bear the name of voes, sometimes that of friths, and sometimes that of wicks; they are upwards of 50 in number; they, in some instances, measure several miles in length; and they almost all afford safe anchorage for ships of great burden. The belts of navigable sea which separate island from island are denominated sounds. Upwards of 30 islands are inhabited, though in several instances only by a few individuals; about 70 are grazing islets, called holms, which afford herbage for cattle or sheep, but offer no shelter or sustenance to man; and a great but unascertained number are skerries or rocks, mere sea-washed and naked stone, totally destitute of vegetation for the support of live stock. Mainland alone possesses about half the area, and more than half the population of the entire group; but it is so often and deeply peninsulated by the sea, as to be economically though not geographically a series of islands; it has an irregularity of outline as wild and wayward as can well be conceived; it stretches away due north in a long, narrow, tattered belt of land which sends out torn and shivered expansions about the middle; and while possessing a mean breadth of from 2 to 7 miles; it contracts at the isthmus called Mavis-Grind, to less than 100 yards, and even there, is in a great measure conquered by spring-tides of the sea. Yell, the island next in size, lies from 2 to 4 miles north-east of Mainland; it is separated by Yell-sound,—a band of sea powdered with holms and skerries; it possesses no very high land; and, while deeply indented with four or five voes, it is otherwise pretty regular in outline. Unst, the third in size, contains much valuable arable land, as well as excellent hill-pasture, and lies about 2 miles north-north-east of Yell. Fetlar, akin in character to Unst, but containing considerable tracts of hilly country, lies west of Yell, and south of Unst, between 3 and 4 miles from each. Whalsey, surrounded with a cordon of dangerous islets, is situated from 2 to 3 miles east of Mainland, at a point a little north of its middle. Bressay, a comparatively lively island, of considerable fertility, and presenting in summer a pleasant appearance as seen from Lerwick, lies on the east of Mainland, several miles south of its middle, and so near and hookedly as almost to render landlocked the intervening sound, and make it the excellent harbour well-known to all mariners who frequent the northern seas as Lerwick harbour or Bressay sound. Papa-Stour, a delightful little island, with a large comparative extent of arable land, lies about 2 miles from the most westerly point of Mainland,—a promontory about the middle of the western coast. The two islands of East and West Barra, fructiferous in grain, form two belts of land extending north and south, and separated from each other by a very narrow long sound, which is navigable from end to end only by boats; they lie off the west coast of Mainland, a little south of the latitude of Lerwick, and are separated from it by Cliff-sound, from 1½ mile to 2 miles broad; and they communicate with each other by a wooden-bridge across the narrow channel which divides them. Trondra-house, and some other islets, lie in the vicinity. Foula, or Fowla, the ultima Thule of the ancients, the most precipitous hill-ground in the Shetlands, destitute of any harbour for shipping, and possessing only one landing-place for boats, is solitarily situated about 17 miles west-south-west of Watness, the nearest point of Mainland. Fair Isle, rising into three lofty promontories, and everywhere inaccessible except at one point, lies upwards of 20 miles south-south-west of the southern extremity of Mainland; and though politically included in Shetland, geographically holds a medium, or half-way place, between that group and Orkney. The other islands are too inconsiderable to require mention of their relative position.

The coasts of Shetland are rocky and unequal, and the hills, which overhang them, bleak and mossy. By the action of the sea upon the mass of rocks which has been shivered down into islets and skerries, scenery of a jointly novel and sublime description has been formed. Rocks of immense size everywhere rise sheer up from the water, and tower aloft in pinnacles or little table-lands, often at a great distance from any land; some are perforated by magnificent arches of great magnitude and regularity, —some have deep caverns and subterranean recesses, —others are cleft in two nearly to the bottom,—and others shoot piercingly up into acuminated tops, and present an endless variety of form and appearance. The coasts and the environing islets of Papa-Stour are profusely bored with large and romantic caverns. A lofty and vast insulated rock on its east is perforated from side to side with a gigantic marine tunnel; it lets through irregular rents from its summit straggling streams of light, which aid the tortuosities and intricacies of the gloomy boat-navigation; and just where the light is direct enough to seem like a revelation to a wrecked and dark world, a yawning and vaulted recess goes aside from the tunnel, and reverberates in low and distant murmurs, or with a hoarse and sullen splash, the ripple of the tide's waves, and the sound of the visiting boatman's oars. Lyra, Skerry, Fulgæ Skerry, and other rocky islets, and huge detached blocks, on the north-west of the island, rise steeply and toweringly up from the waves; and, while striped along their summits with deep verdure, present, in their perpendicular sides, such series of dark and vaulted entrances into caverns as resemble the tiers of sepulchral arches along the side of a large Gothic

A Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

crypt. On the west side of the peninsula of Northmaven in Mainland, a succession of high and precipitous rocks withstand the whole shock of the Atlantic; and about 250 feet direct inland from their brink, are two immense perforations from the surface downward, called the Holes of Scraada, separated from each other by a solid mass of grass-covered rock, but communicating with the sea by stupendous cavernous-tunnels leading out at the front of the cliff, and, in the case of one of them, bringing up the tide to the extremity of the perforation in a violence of roar and tumult which almost threatens to tear down the walls of wondrously invaded rock. Doreholm, in a spacious bay a little to the south, springs aloft from the water in a stupendous natural arch 70 feet high. Most of the west coast of the islet of Mickle-Roe is bored into a series of sinuous and many-shaped caves, possessing not a little beauty and grandeur. At Burrafirth in Unst, a sublime natural arch opens the way to a tunnel or elongated cavern, which carries boat-navigation 300 feet into the bowels of the earth. The islet or holm of Eagleshay, in the parish of Northmaven, is, to a great depth, cut sheer down into two parts by a perpendicular fissure formed in the effluxion of many ages by the disintegration of a soft vein of greenstone. The Noss—an islet 500 feet long, and 170 broad, situated immediately east of Bressay—rises sheer up 160 feet from the surface of the sea, has a flat summit finely carpeted with verdant sward, and is girt completely round by perpendicular walls of rock; yet it maintains communication with the coast of Bressay by means of strong ropes stretched across the intervening chasm, and of a cradle or wooden chair, run along the ropes, and capacious enough to convey a man holding a sheep upon his knees.—The phenomena and the awful grandeur of coast-scenes in a storm, strictly resemble those of Orkney, or probably surpass them in the ratio of the greater sternness of resistance offered by the bold cliffs to the careering waves: See ORKNEY.—While a wild grandeur, and the romantic beauties of simple nature constitute greatly the prevailing attractions of Shetland, spots of cultivated retirement, and scenes of mingled softness and sublimity, such as blend the amenities of landscape with its magnificence and its menaces, are not altogether unknown. The view down Wiesdale voe, on a fine evening in summer, from the house of Mr. Ross of Sound, among the islets to the southward, is of no mean description for either beauty or variety; and, could part of the lands on each side of the voe, and some of the islands be clothed with trees, it would be unsurpassed by few scenes in even the most picturesque countries. About half-a-mile from the beach of the almost landlocked and richly margined bay of Balta, a commanding view is obtained of the northern ocean across a foreground of well-cultivated land; so that the serenity of fields and villages, and of what seems a nearly unruffled lake, is contemplated in combination with the tempestuous motion of a stormy sea. From the cavernous and wondrous coast at the Holes of Scraada, verdant plains of several miles in extent, and bearing the name of the Villens of Ure, stretch away into the interior; and from the lofty cliffs which overhang the sea, and command the 'Holes'—a scene quite gorgeous is beheld amidst the burnishings of a calm and sunny summer evening,—the western ocean swelling on in gentle undulations toward the land,—the fishing-boats almost disappearing on its distant waves,—the wild screams and bold gyrations of the sea-fowl among the rocks,—the verdure of the broad expanse of fields,—and the yawning and awful gulphs of Scraada immediately under the eye, unite to produce a compound of emotions singular for both its elements and its strength. Dunrossness also presents many beautiful examples of interesting contrast in scenic grouping, and contains some fields which would not suffer by a comparison with almost any in Mid-Lothian. Of numerous hills which diversify the face of the country, and traverse it in all directions, Rona's-hill, or Mons Ronaldi, the highest, is situated in the parish of Northmaven, and commands a very varied and extensive prospect, bringing up to the spectator an excellent conception of the thousand ramifications and intersections which occur between sea and land. Fitful-head, at the southern extremity of the country, is a bold and extensive rock, and can be seen at a great distance by vessels approaching Shetland from the south-west. The cliffs of the island of Fowla often literally lose themselves in the clouds; they usually appear of a dark-blue colour; and they are sometimes encinctured with a bank of clouds, and send up their central peak distinctly above the highest wreaths.

The climate of Shetland, though by no means generally insalubrious, is very variable and humid. Spring can hardly ever be said to commence till toward the end of April; and little genial warmth is felt before the middle of June. The summer sometimes continues through September, but generally terminates with August. Autumn, four years in five, is very uncertain in its weather; and it almost never extends beyond the middle of October. Winter, in a style of character much more hybernal than is known in the Lowlands of continental Scotland, holds undisputed dominion during at least five months in the year. Winds from the north and east are characterized by a colder, but at the same time more settled, weather than winds from the south and west; and they prevail during the months of February and March. Heavy gales from the west and north-west occur in September, and often destroy much of the crop in a single night. Fogs prevail greatly in May and June. Mild weather is prevalent throughout October. But when that month ends, and during the three months which follow, gales from the most opposite points spring up in the space of a few hours, and chase one another in rapid succession, bringing down in their careerings saturating loads of rain and snow. Though keen frost, dry or snowy, has been known to continue two months without the occurrence of a thaw, snow is seldom observed to lie long at a time. While vicissitudes of temperature are at all seasons rapid, cold is seldom or never intense, and has rarely been observed to descend more than 10° below the freezing point, or to continue long at that depression. But the same insular influences which mitigate the frigidity of winter modify the geniality of summer; and while the medium temperature of the winter months may be estimated at 38°, that of the summer months cannot be estimated higher than 65°.—On the shortest day, the sun rises at 17½ minutes past 9, and sets at 42½ minutes past 2; so that he is 5 hours and 25 minutes above the horizon. The long winter nights are, to a certain extent, cheered by the brilliance of moonlight and the fitful and often beautiful corruscations of the aurora borealis; yet, almost constantly rioted over by the stormy and conflicting elements, they would, to any person but a hyperborean, appear exceedingly gloomy. But what winter wants in cheerfulness is amply compensated by the continuous light and the brilliance of summer. The nights, early in May, begin to be very short; and, from the middle of that month till the end of July, they have a blending of twilight during the brief period of the sun's absence, and are virtually transmuted into day. Nothing of its kind can surpass the calm serenity of

a fine summer night in Shetland. The atmosphere is so clear as to allow the eye an uncontrolled and extensive range; the hills and the headlands look more majestic than during the blaze of day, and have a solemnity superadded to their grandeur; the water in the voes and sounds appears dark, and as smooth as glass; no living creature, except a solitary gull skimming the surface of the sea, interrupts the tranquillity of the scene; and no sound, except the distant murmuring of the waves among the rocks, disturbs the reign of utter silence.

Near as the most inland part of the islands is to the main sea, or some one of its vastly numerous belts and indentations, not a few pleasant rills trot down the hill-sides of Shetland, and diffuse verdure and liveliness in meandering courses athwart the fields. Many of the streamlets are liable to be so much swollen by rain as, for a time, to become hardly passable; some of them, especially near the sea, abound in large fine trouts; and, though they aggregately descend from a considerable height, they are regular in movement, and in no instance form a cascade of more than a few feet high. Fresh-water lakes are also numerous, and large enough to contribute to cheerfulness and recreation. Four occur in the parish of Lerwick; one near Tingwall church; one or two in Unst; one near the manse in Fetlar; and several in Yell. None exceed 2 miles in length; some are interspersed with little islets; and all are stored with eels, several have abundance of trout, and those that communicate directly with the sea have large flounders. A chalybeate spring, generally believed to possess good medicinal properties, occurs in the vicinity of Lerwick.—The currents among the different islands are extremely rapid, and run in every direction; and those of the greatest extent and power occur at the northern and southern extremities of the country. Even in the calmest day, the agitation of the sea, in the course of the tide, off Scaw and Sumburgh-head, resembles that produced by a storm, and, as contrasted to the smooth surface at a brief distance, presents a very striking phenomenon.

Wernerian primitive rocks compose most of the inland and northern districts of Shetland; and they form the bulky part of hills, and serve as a basis on which the flœtz rocks recline. Granite is of comparatively rare occurrence. Gneiss is frequent; and, as it exists here, does not seem to be metalliferous. Mica-schist is the most common of the primitive rocks; and, when sufficiently quartose, it long furnished material for an export trade in millstones, and even yet supplies material for local use. Clay slate forms extensive strata in cliff hills, and elsewhere is observable in small quantities; but it presents no beds which could be advantageously quarried into roofing-slate. Hornblende slate and granular hornblende rock occur chiefly in Unst, Fetlar, and Hillswick; and, owing to its blackness of colour and fineness of grain, has frequently been mistaken for bituminous coal or its accompanying shales. Drawing slate, holding an intermediate rank between black chalk and glossy alum slate, occurs along with the hornblende rocks, and like them has been mistaken for coal, in Unst and Fetlar. Serpentine forms hills of considerable height in Unst and Fetlar; it acquires, when exposed for some time to the air, a reddish brown coloured crust, and, on that account, has been mistakenly reported as ironstone; it forms an excellent material for the construction of unmortared walls; it powerfully resists the action of fire, and has been successfully used in the building of ovens; and it affords specimens of sufficient variegation and density and susceptibility of polish to be converted into trinkets. Primitive limestone everywhere abounds; it usually has a bluish colour, and takes a granular fracture; it admits a good polish, and might be used as marble; and, when burnt, it yields a very pure and excellent lime.—A perpendicular vein of common iron pyrites, nearly 30 feet broad, traverses the mica-schist in the parish of Dunrossness, and occurs in small veins in other localities. Magnetic ironstone exists in thin beds in the mica-schist of Hillswickness, and in small veins in the serpentine of Unst. Micaceous iron-ore, containing from 70 to 80 per cent. of iron, traverses the mica-schist in small veins at Hillswick, and occurs in a vein several yards thick on the north side of Fitful-head. Garnets of considerable size and beauty are in various places often found enclosed in the mica-schist.—Flœtz rocks, on the east side of Shetland, commence at Rova head, and extend southward along the coast to Quendale, including the islands Bressay, Mousay, and Fair isle; but are frequently uncontinuous, and allow the primitive rocks to hold entire possession; and, on the west, they form the greater part of the parishes of Walls, Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Fowla, the promontory between Ronasvoe and Hillswick, and the detached rocks called Ramna-stacks. The strata are usually much inclined to the horizon, and, in some instances, are almost vertical. Sandstone is either laminated, and affords supplies of flags and slates; or massive, compact, and finely granular, and constitutes a good building material; or, more generally, a conglomerate, whose basis consists of coarse yet small grains of felspar and quartz with scarcely any visible cement, whose enclosed substances are large rounded masses of granite, gneiss, mica-schist, and quartz, and whose adaptations to purposes of utility are in consequence limited and of slender value. Slate-clay, though not common, affords slabs which are used as whetstones, and thin plates which serve as an inferior kind of writing slate. Bituminous shale is observed in Bressay and Fowla, and occurs in the latter in company with thin beds of clay ironstone. Secondary limestones are rendered uninteresting by the mountain limestone; and are less pure, and not so crystalline. Other rocks, but of little practical importance, are greenstone, porphyry, amygdaloid, claystone, and compact felspar.—A vein of copper-ore, nearly 14 feet thick, traverses a reddish-coloured argillaceous sandstone at Sandlodge, near Sumburgh-head, and has repeatedly been worked; and another occurs in a mural precipice of sandstone, upwards of 300 feet high, north of Naversgill, in Fair Isle. The Sandlodge vein, near the surface, has copper-pyrites much mixed with hemalite; and about 40 fathoms down has that ore disseminated in sparry ironstone, along with iron-pyrites; it contains small quantities of native copper and grey copper-ore; it possesses abundance of fibrous malachite in the cavities of other ores, or in the form of a surface-coating; and it contains a great proportion of iron ores, particularly brown hemalite. Small veins of hemalitic iron-ore are situated in a bed of amygdaloid on the south side of Papa-Stour. Bog iron-ore occurs in almost every moss and moor in the country.—Beds of sandy clay, much used as mortar in house-building, are found in several places under the soil, or covered with peat-moss. Porcelain clay, formed by the decomposition of gneiss, and bearing locally the name of Fuller's earth, but neither great in quantity nor very pure in quality, is found at Lamhogga in Fetlar, and in a glen near Weisdale. Peat-moss, such as affords the inhabitants a constant and plentiful supply of fuel, and varying from a few inches to nearly 12 feet in thickness, not only occurs in pretty extensive beds in the low grounds and valleys, but also covers some of the loftier hills. Shell-marl, though

existing in a bed of considerable extent in the vale of Tingwall, is by no means common throughout the country; but, in consequence of the abundance, the general diffusion and the purity of limestone, it has never been desiderated. Sandflood, or blowing sand, has converted into a scene of matchless sterility whole tracts of land in the neighbourhood of the Quendal-bay which were formerly cultivated and fertile; and, in other localities, but happily within confined limits, it has displayed its desolating power, and sternly admonished proprietors what they may expect from carelessness in the supervision of their lands.—The soils of Shetland are in general light and gravelly, and seem well-adapted for the rearing of green crops. They frequently are much mixed with moss earth, and acquire from it a blackness of colour. The decomposition of limestone rock, occupying the place of a substratum, has imparted fertility to the soils of the isle of Barra, and the vale of Tingwall and Whitness; and a pulverization of felspar from trap and primitive rocks has given considerable fertility to Papa-Stour and Eshaness.

The lands of Shetland are distributed into about twenty comparatively large, and a considerable number of comparatively small estates. The Earl of Zetland's personal entailed estate is extensive; but loses much of its value from being dispersed throughout the country in detached portions. Lands were originally allodial, and descended or were transmitted without any form of written investiture; they afterwards became transmissible only by a simple bill of sale; and they are now generally held by charter from the Crown, or from the Earl of Zetland as the Crown's donee. About 2,000 merks are feued from the Crown or the Earl of Zetland for the full original rent, excepting eightpence sterling per merk of land.—The merks into which all enclosed land is divided ought, it is said, to consist each of 1,600 square fathoms; but they are everywhere of such unequal dimensions, that hardly any two can be found of the same size. The total number of merks stated in the oldest rentals is about 13,500; an additional number of 6,000 or 7,000 was added during the effluxion of ages till the year 1808, by enclosing and cultivating portions of common, but was not included in the enumeration of merks of rental land; and probably about the same number has, principally through the influence of the Shetland Agricultural Society, directed to the enclosure of commons, been added during the last 33 years. The aggregate extent of enclosed and improved land, including in the estimate both arable and meadow ground, may therefore amount at present to 26,000 or 27,000 merks, or nearly the ninth part of the entire surface of the country. The enclosures generally come close upon the sea-board, and stretch away thence toward the moors on the hills. Each enclosure contains from 4 to 70 merks; it frequently belongs to different heritors, and is always subdivided among several tenants; and it is called a town or a room, and bears, in addition, a distinctive name. The uncultivated ground outside of the enclosure is called the Scatthold; it offers an unrestricted extent of common pasturage to the sheep, cattle, and horses of each tenant of the town; and, if it contain peat-moss, it supplies the tenants, to whatever amount they severally please, with peat-fuel. A tenant of a town whose scatthold has no peat-moss must purchase the privilege of cutting peat on some other common, and pay for it what is called a hogalif, a sum which seldom exceeds three shillings a-year. The kelp-shores and the pasture-islands are usually retained in proprietors' own hands, and seldom or never let to a tenant along with other land. Farm-houses, in some places, particularly in Unst, are provided and kept in repair solely by the landowner; and in other parts they are maintained jointly by him and the tenant. The extent of land farmed by a tenant varies from 3 to 12 merks, and occasionally includes more; but may be regarded as averaging only 5. About 30 years ago, leases for a great number of years were scarcely known, and for any period whatever, or in a regular form, were comparatively rare; but now, since the influence of the Agricultural Society has been felt, and a certain amount of importation of the agricultural spirit and practices of the Scottish continent has been effected, they begin to be not uncommon, and may without difficulty be procured. Yet in the great majority of cases even to the present period, a tenant can see no advantage in having a lease, and simply makes a verbal agreement to occupy a farm under specified conditions for one year, or more, and regards himself, when the time expires, as having no further claim upon the land, and as perfectly at liberty to make a new engagement. But whether he rents merely from year to year, or in periods of three or five years, his landlord, unless at the expense of violating what most of the Shetland heritors regard as a point of honour, and what public opinion vigilantly protects as an understood and virtual right, will not raise his rent, or refuse to renew his possession, except for culpable insolvency or serious misdemeanour. Farms, therefore, which have never once been in leasehold, continue, in numerous instances, to be tenanted by several generations of the same family. The Shetlander, quite contrary to the representations which have currently been made of his condition, as if he were destitute of every advantage possessed by farmers on the Scottish continent, thus enjoys nearly all the benefits of a lease, in combination with an unrestrained liberty to remove at brief intervals.—Rents are now, in greatly the majority of instances, paid wholly in money, but continue, in few but increasing instances, to be paid, as they almost all were till about 20 or 30 years ago, partly in labour and in various articles of country produce, such as butter, fish, and oil; and they vary in amount according as the tenant has the exclusive disposal of his labour, or agrees to fish for his landholder, and to deliver to him, at a fixed low price, all the produce which he can bring to market. The merks are divided into different classes, called sixpenny, ninepenny, and twelvepenny merks, to designate differences in the rents corresponding to the size and produce. But the distinctions, though originally founded on real differences, are now to a great extent practically inaccurate; a sixpenny merk being sometimes as large and productive as a twelvepenny one. In 1808, a merk of sixpenny land was estimated to yield, in value of real rental, 10 shillings a-year; and a ninepenny and a twelvepenny merk respectively 15 and 20 shillings. A tenant paying partly in labour, and obliging himself to dispose of the surplus produce of his farm and fishings to his landlord, formerly paid only about one-half of the estimated rent expected from one who paid wholly in money; but now he usually pays at the same rate as one of the other class, and, in return, receives the full market-price for his labour and commodities. The peculiarities in the mutual relation between the Shetland landlord and tenant have been so generally and grossly misunderstood, and have been so instructively developed by some recent and little-known occurrences, that some passages respecting them in Dr. Edmondston's General Observations on Shetland, just published in the New Statistical Account, must be interesting to most readers. After noticing how mischievous to the moral and social habits of the Shetlanders is the practice of their serving an-

nually in the Greenland whale-ships, how justly and uniformly the practice has been reprobated by the more sagacious of the landholders, and how attempts on their part to impose upon it a salutary restraint have been stigmatized as arbitrary oppression, Dr. Edmondston says: "This is only one instance, however, amongst many, in which Shetland proprietors have been cruelly traduced as the tyrants of their tenants, unable to appreciate either their rights or their capabilities, or the interests and duties of their own position. It was formerly a common practice, which is still followed in some districts, for the tenant to give his landlord a few days' work every year: this was mutually beneficial, and, in a country where regular daily labourers, as a class, are hardly to be found, was necessary. These days' work eventually formed part of the rent, and thus in reality were hired labour. Yet this, too, has often been railed against as unjust exaction, as if a Shetland cottar were above the sphere of day labour, or as if he might practise it for the benefit of any one except his landlord." Dr. E. states, that crude declamation against the proprietors rendered the tenants discontented with their situation, and forced on a change in the ancient relation between them and their landlords, which he asserts to have been the remote yet general and efficient cause of a destitution which prevailed, during fours years preceding 1840, in the local supply of provisions. The Earl of Zetland, then Lord Dundas, obtained parliamentary leave, a few years ago, to dispose of his feus and other burdens on the Crown-lands; and these have since been almost all bought up by the Shetland heritors. Various peculiar burdens, the chief of which were scat, wattle, sheep-penny, and ox-penny, occasioned, till a recent date, not a little vexation, but are now consolidated into one due, which varies from 4d. to 1s. 6d. per merk. *Scat* is supposed to be a land-tax formerly payable to the Crown of Norway; and, by a decision of the court-of-session in 1829, was converted into a feu, and rendered exigible, not only as before from lands in tillage, but also from lands not in cultivation. *Wattle* was originally a contribution, in Popish times, to an emissary of the Bishop of Orkney and Shetland, a woman of great pretensions to ascetic sanctity, who promised her dupes temporal abundance in compensation of their small gratuity; and, being detected by the Earls of Orkney to have become a regular payment to her, it was introduced to their rentals, and has ever since been exacted. The *ox* and *sheep-penny* is variously said to have originally been an imposition of Earl Patrick Stewart, for maintaining his workmen while building the castle of Scalloway, and a voluntary contribution made to the Earl of Bothwell when he touched at Shetland on his flight to Norway. The teinds are represented as a severe burden upon occupiers of land, and are distributed into such kinds, and exacted in such forms, as to press heavily upon industry; and, while the peculiar burdens were fully exigible, the two classes of imposts would, but for the profits of the fisheries, have, at an early period, occasioned a great part of the lands to be relinquished as worse than a mere nominal possession, and to fall into the hands of the superior.

Agriculture, though in some places improved, is, on the whole, in a miserable and semi-barbarous condition. Except in the culture of potatoes, and a few patches of turnips, summer-fallow, though much needed, continues to be very little known. Many of the best arable lands have been annually manured, and cropped with either bear or oats for half-a-century, without either enjoying a single year's repose, or once producing a different kind of crop. The inferior or outfield grounds, less fertile in soil, are alternately scourged out of heart, and abandoned to re-acquire their feeble energies. Over a very large part of the country a suitable or systematic rotation, the turnip husbandry, the cleaning of land under crop, the construction of drains, the amelioration of soils, and all the rudimental or more common refinements of modern agriculture, are almost as completely unknown as in the 16th century. Rotation of any sort, in places where the idea is conceived and acted on, usually consists of bear, potatoes, oats, ley, and oats,—the ley or fourth year crop, however, being sometimes detrimentally omitted. Potatoes are much more extensively cultivated than before, and have come so much into favour as seriously, perhaps menacingly, to curtail the amount of cereal produce. Oats are usually allowed to become witheringly ripe before they are cut, and, in consequence, are often ruinously shaken by the high autumnal winds. "It may be affirmed," says Dr. Edmondston, "that if the principal cereal crop had been bear, or if the oats had been sooner cut, the better half of the corn crop of the last four years" of scarcity "might have been saved." The manure generally used is a mixture of sea-weed, farm-yard dung, peat-ashes, and mould; and it operates so well that, in spite of the maltreatment of the soil, and the unrepressed growth of weeds, the crops, in average seasons, are good. Field turnips have, on a small scale, been recently introduced. The common close cabbage is grown on poor soil, manured only with peat-ashes, and in small circular enclosures of about 40 or 50 feet in circumference. —The Shetland plough has only one stilt, with a double-feathered sock; it is drawn by four oxen yoked a-breast, the driver walking backward, and the ploughman walking by the side of the implement; and is so light that it can easily be carried by one man, and is utterly incapable of making, in any kind of soil, what would be considered good work. But this ill-constructed and uneconomical instrument is now rather an object of antiquarian curiosity than of actual use. The common Scotch plough is generally in favour with such farmers as have extensive enough farms to employ it, and probably is kept from general adoption only by the minutely-divided state of the arable lands. The ancient, light, long-shafted Shetland spade, with a blade greatly narrower than the common garden-spade of Scotland, and having a projecting piece of wood to receive the pressure of the foot, is employed in turning over greatly the larger proportion, probably nine-tenths of the whole arable land; and is found to be well-adapted to the character of the soil, the ruggedness of the surface, and the very limited extent of most of the farms. Three or four persons generally dig in company; and, in the course of a day, they perform much more work than a stranger would think practicable. A few wains belonging to landed proprietors, and drawn by oxen, are the only wheel-carriages; and, owing to the want of roads, and the ruggedness or swampiness of the surface, even they, in many places, cannot advantageously, or at all be employed. Ponies with pack-saddles, carry most of the small amount of produce which requires land transport; and the multitudinous intersections of the country in all directions by friths and voes, practically affords natural inland navigation to within probably ¼ of a mile of nineteen-twentieths of all the arable ground. Dr. Edmondston suggests that the employment of small steam-boats, using peats for fuel, might, for some time to come, be a fair substitute for all desiderated facilities of general transport. Such water-mills as exist, are of a very ancient and simple construction; they have no wheel, and possess, as a substitute, a wooden perpendicular cylinder, about 4 feet long,

provided with floats, and sending up an iron spindle through a hole in the under millstone to a firm fixture in the upper one; they are so diminutive as seldom to have millstones of more than from 30 to 36 inches in diameter; and, as to their masonry, they are mere low sheds of unhewn stones, stretching across the slender rills of the country. Hand-mills or querns are still to be found in most of the farm cottages, apparently differing in their construction little or nothing from such as, in ancient times, were generally used over the civilized world, and continue to be occasionally dug up in continental Scotland as rare antiquities. The grinder, generally a female, seizes a handle which is fixed on the surface, and near the edge of the upper stone, and briskly drives the stone with a rotatory and horizontal motion, all the while pouring in with the left hand a supply of corn through a hole in the centre. The centrifugal force causes the meal to fly outwards, and to drop from between the stones on the table, at every point of the circumference; and a contrivance, called "a lightening tree," exists for so raising or depressing the upper stone as to grind the meal of coarser or of finer grain at pleasure.

The cattle, sheep, swine, and horses of Shetland, are of races now almost peculiar to the country; and possessing not a little hardiness, and other properties of adaptation to the climate and soil. The cattle, in point of shape, is probably equal or superior to any of the native Scottish breeds, except the West Highland. The cow is small,—the four quarters of a fattened one seldom weighing more than two cwt.; and she yields excellent milk, though usually to the amount of only from 3 to 6 imperial quarts in the day. Both summer and winter the cows are kept every night in the house, and littered with heath or peat-dust. The farmers make a considerable quantity of butter, though chiefly of inferior quality; but they make little cheese, and, in many instances, know not how to manufacture it. The ox is nearly one-third heavier than the cow, and is active, gentle, docile, and better adapted to the yoke, in the present state of the country, than the horse. Though both ox and cow are usually about 15 years old before being fattened for the knife, their beef is tender and highly flavoured. The pasture-isles or holms, which, from being uninhabited, have escaped the paring of their surface for manure to the arable lands, and, in general, produce a fine succulent pasture, are almost the only places where cattle will properly fatten, and they soon impart substance and plumpness to the lean and meagre victims of a previous scanty allowance. The cattle of Papa-Stour appear to be a different breed from the prevailing one of the other islands; they are larger and not so well-shaped, and seem to be descended from the short-horned breed of the South of Scotland.—The Shetland sheep are the *oves cauda brevi* of naturalists, and resemble in form, fleetness, and agility, the argali or wild sheep of Siberia. They are common to Norway, Sweden, and European Russia; and, till 70 years ago, were the chief breed of the Hebrides and the interior Scottish Highlands. They are small in size; seldom or but slightly horned; short in face, back, and tail; erect and pointed in the ear; long in the legs, and fine boned; variously white, grey, black, dunnish-brown, piebald, streaked and speckled in colour; and naturally wild, hardy, agile, and little liable to disease. The Shetland horse, or sheltie, is usually from 9 to 10 hands high, and almost never exceeds 11; he is of a dark-mouse grey colour, and, till 3 or 4 years old, is covered with long woolly hair; he does not acquire maturity of size and hardiness till 8 or 9 years of age; and he is strong, spirited, and enduring, far beyond the proportion of his bone and bulk. "When well-fed from an early age," says Miss Sinclair, "the ponies grow nearly to the height of a donkey; but, some years ago, Mr. Hay reared a perfectly well-formed pony, which measured only 26 inches high;—not so tall as a moderately sized hobby-horse! I have heard sportsmen talk in praise of a horse that would canter round a cabbage-leaf; but here was one literally capable of doing so. The very largest men ride these tiny little creatures at full speed, looking from a distance as if they had merely hooked on a pair of additional legs, being scarcely raised a foot off the ground, and yet racing rapidly along." The shelties range in herds over the commons and hills, and are as wild as the sheep with which they share the herbage; and, like them, they are never admitted within the walls of a building, and have often to scamper off to the coast and assuage their hunger with the marine vegetation of the beach. They never, even during long snows, receive more than a trifling quantity of food, to sweeten the rough meals of sea-weed on which they are obliged to subsist; and when winter ends, they are sometimes so exhausted by the half-starvation of months, that they must feed till summer on the young grasses of spring before receiving sufficient strength to bear a rider over the moors: yet they often preserve their health and agility undamaged, and are alleged to possess their peculiar hardiness and all their valuable properties, by being compelled to cater for themselves, and oppose their native sagacity to the acerbities of the weather. The sheltie, when wanted for the saddle or to carry peats or other burden, must be ensnared in his wild walk; or, in cases where his services are often or promptly required, he is not trusted to roam the wastes, but kept manacled or uneasily shackled in the fore-legs; and he then hobbles about like a rabbit, suffers a deterioration of his paces, and, of course, is easily caught. When intended to carry peats or manure, he is equipped with a *klibbar* or peculiarly formed wooden-saddle, to which are appended cassies or straw-baskets; and when intended to carry a rider, he is equipped with a modern saddle and bridle, and with a long hair-cord tether and a tether-stick,—the tether coiled and borne in a bundle during the ride, but brought into requisition for fastening the animal to a grassy spot at the end of the journey. The ponies are seldom if ever killed in old age; but allowed to traverse their ancient pastures till nature is exhausted.—The hogs, like all the other domestic animals of Shetland, are small and peculiar. Their colour is dunnish-white, brown or black; their bones are small, and their ears erect and pointed; their nose is singularly strong; their back is much arched, and displays a curved hedge of stiff, erect bristles; their size is not much larger than that of terriers; and their habits are hardy, active, and mischievous, rendering them a race of miniature wild boars. They are everywhere reared throughout the islands, and, though very numerous, might, with little trouble and much profit, be considerably multiplied; they run loose on the commons during summer, and, as soon as the potatoes are reaped, are admitted within the enclosures to dig up and turn down at pleasure; and, somewhat aided by the shelties and the sheep, they work not a little havoc upon the turf and stone fences, and often inflict serious damage upon the labours of the husbandman. The carcass of the hog is said to weigh from 60 to 100 lbs.; and the pork is generally lean, and of very delicate flavour.—Poultry are far less an object of attention than might reasonably be expected. Though geese are kept by but a few individuals, large flocks of them might be reared by almost every farmer.—Rabbits abound in the south of Mainland, and have seriously augmented

the evils occasioned by the natural accumulation of drifted sand.—"Many very curious arctic birds," says Miss Sinclair, "stray over to this country; and I have seen one most beautiful snow-owl, which had been killed in this neighbourhood, as large as an eagle, and the colour of a swandown muff. Eider ducks are very abundant; and eagles so very destructive, that 5s. a-head used to be given for shooting them. Swans appear in great flocks during spring. Of course all the breeds here must live on the ground, having neither hedges nor trees in which to form a colony; but the plovers and other unambitious kinds make themselves quite at home. I am told the crows build their nests of fish-bones, as a substitute for sticks, which shows a great deal of genius, equal to that of the Greenlanders, who form their houses of whalebone." The mountain-linnet, which is rare in the Lowlands of Scotland, abounds in the Shetland islands, and is a very formidable foe of the husbandmen, cropping the young turnip and corn plants as they peep out from the ground, tearing them up by the root, and extensively defeating the labours of tillage and sowing.

Shetland, like Orkney, has neither forest, grove, nor coppice; and, in regard to even shrubbery, is barer than the naked Orcadian group. Yet not a few unwarrantable sayings have been penned respecting the dismalness of its unwooded aspect, the extreme dwarfishness of its few shrubs, and its alleged incapacity to produce a tree. The lively authoress whom we have already twice quoted, shakes off one of the current prejudices, but at the same time gives rash sanction to another, when she says: "The woods and forests of the Shetlanders could scarcely supply so much as a pair of Dutch clogs, and still less a new flag-staff; but we must suppose the trees were all cut down, to show the sea-views which are so very fine. The tallest and grandest tree I saw during my stay on the island, was a stalk of rhubarb nearly 7 feet high, which had run to seed, and waved its head majestically in a garden below the fort," at Lerwick, "looking quite shady and ornamental." We learn from Dr. Edmondston that, in one or two gardens, sycamores and other trees, planted probably a century ago, are 40 or 50 feet high, with a girth of upwards of 6 feet a yard from the ground; that there are a few natural dwarf bushes of birch, willow, and mountain-ash; that evidence exists in the peat-mosses of trees having formerly been abundant; that no experiment at planting has yet been fairly made; and that there appears no peculiarity in either soil or climate to warrant any *a priori* opinion unfavourable to the country's arboricultural capacity. Shetland and Orkney, in fact, are probably in not a very different plight in reference to wood than the whole sea-board of the Lowlands of Scotland was previous to the spirited experiment of the Earl of Haddington in East-Lothian. See TYNNINGHAME.

The Shetlanders, to be understood in their habits, their social character, and their political position, must be viewed as emphatically and engrossingly a great community of fishermen, who fish for their food as men, for their rents as farmers, and, for nearly the whole staple of trade, as members of the social body. A proportion of them, as has already been hinted, have long been in the practice, like a proportion of the Orcadians, of annually serving in the Greenland whale-ships; and these may be regarded as half-sailors when away, and irregular members of society when at home. All the others, with the exception of a fractional part so very small that it cannot enter into a general view of the community, are more or less fishermen; for, whether they be farmers or whatever else, they, on the whole, look mainly to the finny tribes for their means of subsistence. Their regular fisheries are of three classes; that of the coal-fish, or gadus carbonarius; that of the Haaf, or deep sea-fishing; and that of the herring.—The coal-fish are singularly abundant, and easily caught; and, being at once palatable, nutritious, and always prolific and accessible, and furnishing, in their livers, an oleaginous matter whence oil is obtained for lighting up the Shetlander's but, they constitute both the main staff of life throughout the islands, and the means of diffusing cheerfulness through the long winter evenings. Throughout successive years of scarcity, this fish has often for days together formed the sole food of the Shetland peasant; and when want of corn and potatoes presses most heavily, as in the four years ending in 1840, it has providentially proved to be more than usually abundant. But for the wondrous manner in which He who 'holds the waters in the hollow of his hand,'

"Throngs the seas with spawn innumerable,"

of this eminently useful fish, just in the manner most adapted to the circumstances of the islanders, and in quantity proportioned to the failure of their resources by land, they must, in spite of liberal charitable donations from their more happily situated fellows, have, in great numbers, fallen victims to famine. Whoever reflects on the lavish abundance of the fish, their habits, and their wondrous subordination to the support of human life amid the hyperborean asperities of such a country as Shetland, must be practically an infidel not to see the agency and the paternal care of the infinitely wise and good Governor of the world.—The fry of the fish appear in May in comparatively small quantities, and little more than an inch long; they increase in numbers till about the month of August, when they are very abundant, and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length, and, during all this period, they are provincially designated *sillocks*. Against the following March they grow to the length of about 15 inches, and then obtain the name of *piltocks*; and afterwards they thrive with rapidity till they attain the mean size of cod, and they are then called *sethes* or *saithes*. The smaller fry seem to court the security of dense thickets of sea-ware, which shelter them from the keen eye of the feathered tribes which prey on them; and the larger fry frequent all parts of retired bays, and swarm almost everywhere upon the margin of the coast, but have their favourite resort among the constant floods and eddies of the tide, near sunken rocks and bars which are alternately covered and abandoned by the waves. "There is probably," says Dr. Hibbert, "no sight more impressive to the stranger who first visits the shores of Zetland, than to observe, on a serene day, when the waters are perfectly transparent and undisturbed, the multitudes of busy shoals, wholly consisting of the fry of the coal-fish that Nature's full and unsparing hand has directed to every harbour and inlet. As the evening advances, innumerable boats are launched, crowding the surface of the bays, and filled with hardy natives of all ages. The fisherman is seated in his light skiff, with an angling rod or line in his hand, and a supply of boiled limpets near him, intended for bait. A few of these are carefully stored in his mouth for immediate use. The baited line is thrown into the water, and a fish is almost instantaneously brought up. The finny captive is then secured; and while one hand is devoted to wielding the rod, another is used for carrying the hook to the mouth, where a fresh bait is ready for it, in the application of which the fingers are assisted by the lips. The alluring temptation of an artificial fly often supersedes the use of the limpet; and so easily are cap-

tures of the small fry made, that young boys or feeble old men are left to this business, and which is not unfrequently carried on from the brink of a rock, while the more robust natives are engaged in the deep sea fishery, or the navigation of the Greenland seas." The sethe, or full-grown fish, is usually caught in the deep tide-ways near the coast, at the south and north extremities of the country, and is particularly abundant in the whirling sea of Sumburgh-Roost; but, though hitherto little searched for in other fishing-grounds, it is believed to occur, like the fry, all round the country, and to be profitably fishable in every tidal current. "From saithe," says Dr. Edmonston, "being caught with little hazard near land during summer, requiring small capital, and always selling readily in the home-market, it will probably ere long be prosecuted as the most profitable and generally attainable branch of the fishing."

The Haaf or deep-sea fishing, comprehending cod, ling, and tusk, is at present the most extensive department, and has long furnished the staple articles of Shetland export. The *Haaf* means any fishing-ground for ling, cod, or tusk, at some distance from the coast; the distance varying from 10 to 50 miles. Ling and cod—as is well known—frequent respectively the deep valleys and the high banks of the sea; and, though cod has hitherto been comparatively little fished, it is likely to become henceforth a bulky produce,—a prodigiously large cod-bank having recently been discovered, which extends from the west of Shetland all the way south to Orkney. The tusk or Forsk fish, resembles ling, but is not so long; it is a rich and highly-flavoured fish; and it may be regarded, as far as Great Britain is concerned, as having its sole habitat in the Shetland seas.—At numerous stations in the country, chiefly in the north, the deep-sea fishing has been prosecuted for a very long period; and, during the three summer months, it anciently drew numerous vessels from Holland, Denmark, and the Hanse towns of Germany, either to take a part in its stirring scenes, or to exchange goods for its produce. The Dutch, about two centuries ago, sent annually several hundreds of doggers, of about 60 tons each, to engage in this fishery; besides 1,500 or 2,000 busses of 80 tons each, to fish for herrings. In common also with Danes and Germans, they sent vessels to barter for cod and ling with the Shetlanders; and, on landing, they either found booths ready erected for their use, or were allowed, at an exorbitant charge for ground-rent, to erect shops of their own. Sixty or seventy years ago, the Dutch had so far decreased in importance as to have only 200 busses employed; but Danes, Prussians, Flemings, and French had as many more, while the English had only two, and the Scotch only one. Foreigners at length almost ceased to pay visits; the cod-branch of the fishery ceased; and the ling-branch of it had a precarious existence. So impoverished were the Shetlanders, that the landowners were obliged, as the only method of reviving the fishery, to provide their tenants with the means of finding boats and tackling; and they then established with them that system of mutual dependence, as to rent and produce, which we noticed in speaking of the tenure of farms.—The fishery is limited to two or three months in summer; and, being not a little dangerous, it is prosecuted only by the hardiest and most athletic of the islanders, in boats or small decked vessels, which sail in fleets. "After waiting for a fair wind, or the ceasing of a storm," say the Messrs. Anderson, "the most adventurous boatmen give the example to their comrades, starting off in their yawl, and taking the first turn round in the course of the sun, when they are instantly followed by the whole fleet, each boat of which strives to be first at the fishing-station. Arrived at the ground, they prepare to set their tows or lines, provided with ling hooks. Forty-five or fifty fathoms of tows constitute a bught, and each bught is fitted with from 9 to 14 hooks. Twenty bughts are called a packie, and the whole of the packies a boat carries is a fleet of tows. The fleets belonging to the Feideland haaf are so large as seldom to be built with less than 1,200 hooks, provided with 3 buoys, and extending to a distance of from 5,000 to 6,000 fathoms. The depth to which the ling are fished for varies from 50 to 100 fathoms; and after the lines are all set which, in moderate weather, requires from three to four hours, the fishermen rest for two hours, and take their scanty sustenance; their poverty, however, allowing them no richer food than a little oatmeal and a few gallons of water; for the Shetlanders can rarely supply themselves with spirits. At length one man, by means of the buoy rope, undertakes to haul up the tows; another extricates the fish from the hooks, and throws them in a place near the stern, named the shot; a third guts them, and deposits their livers and heads in the middle of the boat. Along with the ling, a much smaller quantity of tusk, skate, and halibut, are caught, the two last being reserved for the tables of the fishermen; and six or seven score of fish are reckoned a decent haul, fifteen or sixteen a very good one, and, when above this quantity, the garbage, heads, and small fish are thrown overboard, the boat, notwithstanding, being then sunk so far as just to 'lipper' with the water. If the weather be moderate, a crew is not detained longer than a day and a half at the haaf; but as gales too often come on, and as the men are reluctant to cut their lines, the most dreadful consequences ensue, and many of the poor fishermen never reach land." The curing and drying of the fish, when landed, are conducted with great regularity and skill. Pebbly beaches, smooth, dry, and swept by constant currents of cool air, are numerous, and form excellent grounds for the drying. But since the curing has ceased to be, as formerly, under the sole superintendence of the lairds, it is said to have suffered deterioration in management, and occasioned some fall in the market-value of the fish.

The herring-fishery, anciently attended to by the Dutch, and afterwards almost totally abandoned, did not draw attention from the Shetlanders till after the commencement of the present century, but has been sedulously and successfully prosecuted during the last twenty years. The fishing-season extends from the middle of August till the middle of October. The herrings are not so abundant as they have, for many years past, been on the east coast of continental Scotland; and they have tantalized the fishermen with the same irregularity of movement, though not to the same extent, as on the Scottish western coasts. Owing to the storminess and rapid vicissitudes of the climate, the whirling and tumultuous character of the tide-streams, and the comparatively small extent of land which covers the boats when a wind springs up from the shore, the fishery is much more hazardous than any south of Orkney. Haddock and some other kinds of fish, additional to such as we have mentioned, are caught for home use, but they engage little attention, and are not separate or express objects of pursuit. Smaller and larger seals, called respectively tang-fish and haaf-fish, abound on the coasts. The 'ca'ing whale' occasionally appears off the coasts in assemblages of from 100 to 500; and gives occasion to much excitement in its capture: see YELL.

The manufactures of Shetland are, in most mat-

ters, very primitive, and in others very limited. The greater portion of the inhabitants combine, in a rough way, the practice of all the ordinary arts, each individual acting as his own shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, and general handicraftsman; kelp-making was never practised to the same extent as in the Hebrides; and, in various districts, is now almost or altogether relinquished. A straw-plait manufactory at Lerwick, which promised for several years to acquire some importance, has become defunct. The making of herring-nets was recently introduced, and may probably succeed. The knitting of stockings, woollen-gloves, and kindred fabrics from the wool of the Shetland sheep, is the most extensive manufacture, and employs a large number of females. The hosiery has long been in high repute for the softness and beauty of its texture; and, though partially jostled aside by the capricious and despotic movements of fashion, it still holds a prominent place in the market. Stockings vary in price from 1s. to 10s. a-pair, and, in occasional extraordinary instances, bring so high a price as 40s.; and the gloves usually vary between the same ordinary prices as the stockings, and occasionally sell for 15s. The commerce consists in the exchange of fish, hosiery, and country produce for nearly all the miscellaneous articles of manufacture and colonial produce; and it gives a decided balance in Shetland's favour, or shows a marked ascendency of the value of exports over that of imports. Nearly the whole of it is conducted with Leith. Though Orkney and the northern continental counties lie comparatively near, surprisingly little intercourse with them exists. The weekly visit of the Wick steamer, connecting Lerwick with every principal port all the way south to Leith, has effected wondrous changes, but is enjoyed during only the summer half of the year. Dr. Edmondston, in a tone of just remonstrance, says, "The mail-steamer running all the year through would be a signal boon, as bringing Shetland completely within the vortex of the British market; and no satisfactory reason has yet been given why this advantage, often solicited, has been withheld. The isles of Man and of the Channel enjoy many peculiar and important privileges; distant colonies are pampered, and it might not be unreasonable to expect some fostering patronage and commercial indulgence to be extended to the long-neglected Shetland islands." A few years ago one of the chief merchants of Lerwick, the owner of upwards of twenty vessels, became so embarrassed by the detention of his letters, that he sailed to Edinburgh to inquire for them in person; and even when there he could obtain them only by legally proving his identity, and surmounting other serious difficulties.

The Shetlanders display various peculiarities which either mark their Scandinavian origin or distinguish them from their Celtic and Saxon fellow-subjects. They are low in stature, small-featured, unrobust, symmetrically formed, light, nimble, and generally fair-haired. They possess much hardihood and power of physical endurance; and they are aggregately versatile and lively, fitful and fond of alternate excitement and repose. They intermix the English language with Norse terms and idioms, and speak it with a smooth and expressively modulated enunciation, far different from the phlegmatism and monotony of the prevailing Scottish dialect, and akin, in some respects, to the dialects of both the English and the Irish, but mellower and almost pensive in its tones. Their carriage, whether among themselves or to strangers, is mild, and their mode of address respectful. The lower orders wear heavy wooden clogs, which seem liable to fall off at every step; and, when equipped for the sea, many of them have a worsted head-dress of many colours, and shaped like the common Scottish nightcap, a surtout of tanned sheep-skin, which covers their arms and descends from below their chin to their knees,—and capacious neat-skin boots which reach to the knees, and vie, in their ample dimensions, with the notable leather galligaskins with which painters have long been wont to encompass the royal calves of Charles XII., when they have represented him as planning the trenches of Fredericshal. This leathern dress was at one time common in Norway, and is still worn by the inhabitants of the Faroe islands. The Shetlanders, however, seem to be becoming tired of both it and the nightcap, and numerously substitute the common sea-jacket and trowsers, and a plain hat of straw.—They are fond of music, dancing, and parties of pleasure; but they know little of refinement in their amusements, and happily have of late years been considerably reclaimed from their habits of mental dissipation. Their music, with the exception of a few rude native airs, is the Scottish; and their only musical instrument is the violin. Each gentleman in the vicinity of Lerwick has a town and a country-house, and these so near to each other as, in several instances, to be in full mutual view. "All the principal families here," says Miss Sinclair, "make a regular 'flitting' every season from town to country, probably leaving their PPC cards for each other, and, after taking a pathetic leave of the metropolitan gaieties, set out, by easy stages, changing horses as often as may be necessary, and plunging into the wilderness of rural enjoyment within half-a-mile. In London those who have no estates often close their front windows for the summer, and withdraw out of sight while etiquette forbids their being visible in town; and to the Shetland gentry the change is scarcely greater." All classes are singularly hospitable, and would share their last morsel with a neighbour, or even a total stranger. The use of ardent spirits prevails very little in comparison with other parts of Scotland; and promises, in some places, to yield the ground entirely to tee-totalism. But a passion for tea, to the extent of feeling the narcotic influence of the herb, seems so strong and general as to threaten the country with serious disaster. Many persons suffering the pangs of starvation would rather experience the soothing effect of tea than expend their last penny on bread. Tea-drinking, says the lively lady we have just quoted, "amounts here almost to an absolute vice; and the Shetlanders must positively establish a toast-and-water society immediately. About £25,000 worth of Bohea is annually entered at the custom-house in Lerwick, besides which a great quantity is smuggled by Dutch fishing-boats." The vices of the islanders which most draw the attention of a stranger are their adroitery in mercenary flattery,—their expert and pertinacious intermeddling with domestic and private concerns which do not belong to them,—their exorbitant extortions in the shape of boat-charges,—their occasional seizure of wrecks which have been cast upon their coasts,—and their general enslavement to the superstition of charms, witchcrafts, and apparitions. Yet the moral condition of the country is much better than would be generally conjectured, and appears to have been recently experiencing extensive amelioration.

Shetland appears to have been chiefly Pagan till the 13th century; it formed part of the diocese of Orkney in the time of episcopacy; it was late in receiving the doctrines of the Reformation; and it seems not to have fully adopted Presbyterianism till the close of the 17th century. It now constitutes twelve ministeries or *quoad civilia* parochial charges; which form the presbyteries of Lerwick and Burra-

voe, and the synod of Shetland. But its parishes, with one or two exceptions, are all unions of two, and oftener of three or four original parishes; and are aggregately provided with twenty-five parochial places of worship, additional to such as belong to *quoad sacra* parishes, and have been built and endowed by Government. Small dissenting places of worship, belonging principally to the Independents and the Methodists, amount in number to about twenty; but, with hardly an exception, are remarkably poor structures, and have an accompaniment of purely missionary effort, comparatively small in its extent, and very self-denied in its character. The country is an important field for Christian enterprise; and, while it makes a silent yet deeply earnest appeal to the sympathy of the promoters of evangelical missions, it does not offer the obstacle of language, which has been so often, though most incongruously, urged as a plea for neglecting the Western Islands.—Judging from the Education returns of 1834—some of which are incomplete, and have to be filled up by taking the average of the rest—the parochial and the non-parochial schools are respectively eleven and about forty in number, and are attended, the former by about 580 scholars, and the latter by about 1,400. —Shetland politically forms part of the county of ORKNEY and SHETLAND:* which see. The only town is LERWICK; and the chief villages are SCALLOWAY and UYEA: see these articles. There are some good mansions. Population, in 1793, 20,186; in 1821, 26,145; in 1831, 29,392. Houses, in 1831, 4,859.

The history of Shetland is so largely and minutely identified with that of Orkney, that, after the sketch in our article on the latter, very few particulars remain to be stated. The Celts who, at an early period, made lodgments on Orkney, appear never to have set foot on Shetland; and, at all events, have not left any monuments in its topographical nomenclature. Saxon rovers probably infested the country, as they did Orkney, during some time preceding the year 368, when they were routed by Theodosius. Vestiges of the Romans having been here occur in the cases of a small Roman camp in Fetlar, and of coins which have been found of Galba, Vespasian, Trajan, and Œlius Cæsar. The Scandinavians, from whom descended the present inhabitants, landed probably at or before the 6th century; they found shelter in the numerous voes and tortuous friths for their piratical vessels; and from these they took their name of Vikingr, or Bay-kings, and thence, as well as from bays in Orkney and the north-east coast of continental Scotland, they sailed out to sweep the seas, and devastate the sea-boards of northern Europe. *Hialtlandia*, or *Hiatlandia*, or 'the High Land,' was the name which the country received from these bold and restless pirates; and this has, at various and successive periods, been changed into *Yealtaland*, *Hetland*, *Zetland*, and *Shetland*.† Harold Harfager of Norway, in revenge of the Vikingr having turned their arms against the mother country, revolutionized most of the affairs of Shetland, introduced a portion of both the order and the exactions of a regular government, and peopled the country with tribes and families who had a steady attachment to the interests of Norway. He is believed to have been the first Norwegian monarch who exacted a land-tax from his subjects; and was the originator of the Shetland peculiarities of measuring land by merks, and distributing it into scathold and udal territory. The scat or land-tax was, in the first instance, imposed only on the unenclosed or pasture-lands, in order that the exaction might fall solely upon the produce of the flocks; and hence the distinction of scathold and udal, odhal, or free, applied to respectively the taxed and the free portions of each possession. The country, in consequence of its lying naturally apart from the other districts of the Norwegian earldom of Orkney, was made a separate province, called a foudrie, and placed under the administration of a grand foude or chief civil governor appointed by the King of Norway. Each of several districts into which it was subdivided was watched over by an inferior foude or magistrate, aided by 10 or 12 rancilmen, who acted as conservators of the peace, and a law-rightman, who regulated weights and measures. The courts of judicature bore the name of tings, and were held in the open air, chiefly within circular enclosures of loosely-piled stones. The ting of the inferior foude and his rancilmen had jurisdiction only in matters of petty trespasses on land, and affairs of equally diminutive importance. The tings of the grand foude were either executive or legislative, and bore in the respective cases, the names of the circuit-ting, and the law-ting. The circuit-ting was held for districts called tingsokens, each of which comprehended several of the territories of the inferior foudes; and it disposed of appeals from the inferior courts, and of those serious offences which these judicatories were incompetent to try, and which were punished by fine or confiscation. The law-ting was held once a-year on an islet, in a fresh-water lake in the parish of Tingwall, to which it gave name; it was presided over by the grand foude, but constituted by the obligatory attendance of all the udallers, or native proprietors; and, by the free and multitudinous voice of its members, it made new laws, remodelled or repealed old ones, and adjudicated such causes as involved the life or death of the accused.—The antiquities of Shetland are numerous, and, in many instances, interesting. Remains of the forts of the Vikingr still abound, and possess nearly as high attractions for the antiquary as any class of ancient structures in Europe. Circular watch-towers, belonging to the same period, are also numerous. Steinbartes, or stone axes, which were used till a comparatively late date of the Scandinavians, have been numerously found. Vestiges of several of the enclosures, within which the law-courts were held, still exist. Remains of small churches and chapels are so numerous, and

* Doubts have been started whether Orkney and Shetland originally composed one county, or whether they were both united to Scotland at the same period. It is certain there is no mention of Shetland in the marriage-contract between James III. and the daughter of Magnus of Norway, whereby the Orkney islands came to be empledged for the dowry of that princess; and the acquisition of Shetland is by some referred to a much later period,—that of the reign of James VI. Shetland retained the udal law, with other ancient practices derived from Norwegian origin, longer than Orkney, which, lying nearer to Scotland, came sooner under the influence of its laws and customs. Indeed the Shetlanders continued to consider Norway as the parent-country, down to a very recent period.

† The letter *z* in old Scottish, always represents the sound of *y* or *ie*; and the first printers having followed the orthography as they found it in the manuscripts, their adoption of this character has been the cause of much mispronunciation on the south side of the Tweed. Thus *Lunzie* should be read as if written *Lunyie*. The *z* has become very inconveniently stationary in many names of persons and places, as Mackenzie, Menzies, Dalzell, &c. In these names the power of *y* given to *z* rules the way in which they are spoken in Scotland, which is the correct pronunciation. Sometimes, however, *y* and *z* are used indifferently; thus Dalzell is often spelt Dalyell. The practice of writing *Zetland* instead of *Yetland* has caused *Sh* to be substituted for the *z* in the common name of the *Ultima Thule*. However, the noble Earl who takes his title from that island, has thought fit to adopt the old orthography. An etymologist, who looks for a meaning in ancient names, would probably have preferred the *y* to the *z*. He might conceive that *Yetland* is *out* or *outerland*, in reference to the mainland of Scotland; in the same way as a similar compound Jutland, the Cimbric Chersonesus, is the *outerland* of Holstein; for the German *j* corresponds with our *y*, and in the irregular orthography of the Anglo-Saxon *y* and *u* interchange. Hence we have for out, outer, outside, &c., *ut*, *utan*, *yte*, *ytian*, and *Ytenaland* is quoted by Medinger and others as the Anglo-Saxon name of Jutland.

historical evidence survives of the quondam existence of so many more, that a topographist wonders how so poor a country could have maintained a corresponding number of Popish priests and altars, and bewails the miserable delusion which manifestly prompted a reliance on chapel-building, and purchased masses as a succedaneum for faith in the Redeemer, a regard to the saving work of God in the soul, and a heartfelt delight in the spiritual worship and enlightened service of the Most High.

SHETTLESTON, a large village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and county of Lanark. It is situated about 2 miles to the east of the city on the road to Edinburgh, and may be considered a suburb of the former. The inhabitants are principally of the humbler orders, consisting of handloom weavers, colliers, and agricultural labourers. It has long had a chapel-of-ease, which, with its surrounding district, has now been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. Population, in 1841, 7,209. Houses 1,504.

SHEVOCK (The), a rivulet of Aberdeenshire; dividing Insch and Culsamond on the north, from Kinnethmont, Premnay, and Oyne on the south; and falling into the Urie a little above Old Rayne.

SHEWALTON. See Dundonald.

SHIANT ISLES, a small cluster of basaltic and picturesque islets in the Minsh, 6 miles east of Ru-Hushinish, on the coast of Lewis, 18 miles south of the town of Stornoway, and 7 or 8 miles south of the line of the packet between Stornoway and Poolewe. Irrespective of some detached rocks, they are three in number, and bear the name of Garv-Eilan, Eilan-na-Kily, and Eilan-Wirrey. The first and the second measure each about 2 miles in circumference, and are connected with each other, Garv-Eilan on the north-north-west, and Eilan-na-Kily on the south-south-east, by a neck of rolled pebbles which is covered only at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind. Eilan-Wirrey lies about 3 furlongs south-east of the one island, and 4 north-east of the other, so as to form with them a triangular group; and it measures only about a mile in circumference. They all present a verdant surface, the hollows and declivities abounding in rich pasture; and they form a single sheep-farm, superintended by a single family, who reside on Eilan-na-Kily. This island, the chosen home of the solitary sheep-farm, and the scene in pleasant weather of a seclusion from the world altogether delicious, seems anciently to have been the seat of a monastery or a hermitage. Its name means 'the Island of the cell.' On its surface exist the vestiges of an ancient building now nearly levelled to the foundation, consisting of square masonry laid with lime, and on too small a scale to have been a castle of strength, or the habitation of a chief. These ruins are probably the memorials, or possibly the remains of a chapel, which is recorded to have stood on the Shiant isles, and to have been dedicated, like many an ecclesiastical edifice in the west, to the founder of Scottish Culdeeism; or they may indicate a monastic residence which, in the later and corrupter period of Culdeeism, was raised as a cell in subordination to Iona. From this structure all the little group of islands seems to have derived its designation of 'Shiant,' or sacred. But the Shiant isles, as they contain natural columnar structures similar to those of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway, are objects of interest chiefly to the geologists and the lover of the picturesque; and, had they occupied a position less distant and more accessible in reference to the swarms of pretended virtuosi, whose taste or opportunities afford no longer space than 24 or 48 hours to a tour, they could scarcely have failed, since the era of steam-navigation, to acquire a fame fully more distinguished than either of their natural rivals.

SHIEL (Loch), a lake in the south-west of Inverness-shire; about 10 miles long, and 2 broad, dividing the district of Moydart from Ardgower. It has a small island, called Island-Finan, on which are the ruins of a church dedicated to St. Finan. It discharges itself into the Western sea at Castle-Tioram, by the river Shiel.

SHIELDAG, a *quoad sacra* parish and a village on the west coast of Ross-shire. The parish belongs, *quoad civilia*, to the parishes of Lochcarron, Applecross, and Gairloch; and was made a chapelry in 1827, and a separate erection, by act of the General Assembly, in 1833. Its greatest length is about 18 miles, and its greatest breadth about 15. Excepting two families of shepherds, who live in the interior, the whole population are seated in a rugged tract of country along the coast. Population, in 1836, 2,231.—The church and manse were built in 1827, by a parliamentary grant, and cost £1,480 15s. Sittings in the church 300. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120. The minister officiates once a-month at Kishorn,—a preaching-station in connexion with the Establishment at the south end of the parish. The place of worship there was built by the people in the neighbourhood, and the proprietor of Applecross. Sittings 220. There are in the parish four schools, two of which belong to the General Assembly, one to the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and one to the Gaelic society. That of the Gaelic society affords tuition only in Gaelic, and is attended by 37 scholars; and the other three are both Gaelic and English, and are attended by 197.—The village of Shieldag stands on a bay of its own name, 15 miles north-west of Janetown. Shieldag bay or loch measures about 2½ miles in length, and 1 mile in mean breadth, and is simply an offshoot southward of the central compartment of Loch-Torridon. In its bosom lies a little island, called Eilan-Shieldag. The village has a good inn, but is very poor,—its inhabitants being almost all, more or less, dependent on the precarious herring-fishery. Population 200.

SHIN (The), a short but picturesque river in Sutherlandshire. It issues from the south end of Loch-Shin in the parish of Lairg, and runs 7 miles southward to the Oikel, in the parish of Creich, 5 miles above Bonmar. The vale which it traverses derives from it the name of Strathshin; and though narrow, is cultivated, wooded, and rich in the features of close landscape. At the river's exit from the lake, and on its east bank, are the village of Lairg, an indifferent inn, and a coble and piers. Two miles from the river's confluence with the Oikel is the linn of Shin,—a waterfall not much distinguished for its scenery, but quite remarkable for its height as a successful salmon-leap.

SHIN (Loch), a lake in the parish of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. It extends from north-west to south-east; has an extreme length of about 17 miles, and a mean breadth of rather less than 1 mile; and bisects lengthwise the greater part of the parish. It possesses strictly a Highland character, but wants the magnificence of mountain-flank, and the opulence of forest, and the ornamenting with islet and demesne, which distinguish many of the first-class lakes of the Highlands. Its south-eastern extremity, indeed, is overhung by a fine sweep of wood, and washes a slope beautifully studded with the neat cottages, the humble church and the peaceful manse of the village of Lairg; and its west end is so sublimely encircled by the stupendous mountain-masses which are grouped with Ben-More-Assynt,

as to need only wood and a little culture to produce the picturesque blendings of grandeur and beauty; but its central and greatly chief extent—to adopt the unnecessarily strong yet descriptive language of Dr. Macculloch—"is little better than a huge ditch without bays, without promontories, without rocks, without trees, without houses, without cultivation, as if Nature and man had equally despised and forgotten it."

SHINNEL (The), a charmingly picturesque rivulet in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in two small head-waters, on the west side respectively of Allan's-cairn and Black-hill on the boundary with Kircudbrightshire; it flows 10 miles south-eastward nearly along the centre of the parish of Tynron; and making a sudden bend at the farm-house of Ford, it proceeds 1¾ mile north-north-eastward, and falls into the Skarr less than a mile above Penpont. Just at the point of uniting with the Skarr, it rushes with great impetuosity over a remarkable ridge of bold rocks; and between 2 and 3 miles above this point, or a little below Tynron-manse, it makes a considerable waterfall, called Aird-linn, and owing to its being richly fringed and shaded with wood is there highly picturesque.

SHIRA (The), a small river in the north-east of the district of Argyle proper, Argyleshire. It rises on the south side of Benvalagan, at the point where Argyle, Cowal, and Glenorchy meet, and flows 10 miles south-westward to the west head of Loch-Fyne, 1½ mile above Inverary. A little above its embouchure it forms a small deep lake, called Loch-Dubh. The glen which it traverses receives from it the name of Glenshira: see that article.

SHISKEN, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmory, and isle of Arran. Here is a chapel-of-ease, and in the churchyard is a tomb, called the tomb of St. Maol Jos, or 'The servant of Jesus.' This saint fixed his residence on the little island of Lamlash, and officiated by turns at Shisken, where he died at an advanced age. It is situate upon the western coast of the island, at the distance of 6 computed miles from Kilmory.

SHOCHIE (The), a rivulet of Perthshire. It drains the parish of Monedie eastward; forms a junction with the Ordie, and is conducted mingledly with that stream along an artificial canal, across a narrow part of the parish of Redgorton, to the Tay at the village of Luncarty.

SHOTTS, a large parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire; bounded by New Monkland on the north; Cambusnethan on the south; Bothwell on the west; and Torphichen, in Linlithgowshire, on the east. It extends 10 miles in length, by about 8 in breadth, contains 32,000 imperial acres, and rises in elevation from 250 to 900 feet above the level of the sea. Originally the district was named Bertram-Shotts, and formed part of the extensive barony and parish of Bothwell, from which it was disjoined soon after the Reformation, and the name of Bertram dropped. The parish has rather a bleak unproductive appearance, and, until within these last few years, was rather characterized by sterility than abundance. It has long been popularly believed that Shotts contained the highest cultivated land in Scotland, which is now well ascertained to be a mistake. The Hirst-hill, however, is the most elevated point between the frith of Forth on the east, and the frith of Clyde on the west; and both from its summit and from those of the Tilling and Cant hills, the prospect is one of the most extensive and beautiful in Scotland. "From the Cant hills, six complete shires, with part of eight more, are seen. Here the whole country, from Arthur's-seat to the hills in Arran, and the western termination of the Grampian range, fills the eye While the observer turns round, carrying his eye from south to north, the whole space from the Pentland, Tinto, and Loudon hills, on the one hand, to the Lomond, the Ochil, and the Campsie heights, on the other, successively comes under his view. Into this extensive prospect, with the hills already mentioned, enter the city of Glasgow, and the towns of Paisley and Hamilton, with villages and gentlemen's seats not to be numbered. This great stretch of country, a few miles south-east of Shotts excepted, has the appearance of much richness and cultivation." [Old Statistical Account.]—Shotts is much more celebrated for its mineral wealth than its surface production. It forms part of the great Lanarkshire coal-field, which is most extensively and profitably worked. Ironstone is also found; but as the band is not considered superior, it has not been worked to any extent. In addition to the opening of the collieries, the most important event in the industrial history of Shotts, has been the establishment of its works;—the first of which, called the Omou ironwork, was established in 1787 by Colonel William Dalrymple of Clelaud,—and the other, called the Shotts-work, in 1802, by a company of private individuals. They are in full operation; and to the smelting of iron, in the case of the latter establishment, an extensive foundry was added a number of years ago, which enables it to carry on no insignificant rivalry with the great Carron company. The marine and land engines, and other kinds of machinery, which have proceeded from its engineering department, have imparted to the Shotts works a creditable degree of celebrity; and the vast amount of money weekly circulated in the shape of wages has been the life and spirit of the whole neighbouring country. There are four villages in the parish; viz. Shotts works, Omou, Harthill, and Sallysburgh, and the post-office of the parish is established at the former. The great public road from Edinburgh and Glasgow has run through the parish from time immemorial; and of late years from 20 to 25 public coaches have passed through it daily. The opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, however, by diverting the great stream of passenger-traffic into its own channel, has completely altered this state of things; and the turnpikes of Shotts, in comparison of what they were, are now dull and deserted. Population, in 1801, 2,127; in 1811, 2,933; in 1821, 3,297; in 1831, 3,220; in 1841, 3,862. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,012.—The parish is situated in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend £300 per annum. The church was built in 1820, and seated for 1,200 persons. There is a flourishing congregation connected with the United Secession in the parish, the church belonging to whom was erected in 1771. There are three endowed schools in the parish, in addition to at least an equal number which are unendowed. The salary of the parochial master is £34 4s. 4½d. per annum, with £6 school-fees, and £8 8s. other emoluments. One of the schools, not parochial, belongs to the Shotts iron-works; another is called the Murdostown-school, and endowed by Sir Thomas Inglis with £19 annually,—and another, called the Harthill-school, is endowed by the late James Wilson of Whitburn, with the interest of £500 sterling. —There is little of historical interest attaching to Shotts. Like almost all the parishes in the west of Scotland, its inhabitants were, in the covenanting times, strongly imbued with the national horror of 'black prelacy,' and furnished their contingent to the battle of Bothwell-brig. The banner borne by the band from Shotts on that occasion is still pre-

served at the farm of Nethertown, and bears the well-known motto,—'For Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation.' The ashes of one of the Covenanters repose in the churchyard, and his gravestone bears the following inscription:—"Here lyes the bones of William Smith, who lived in Moremellen, who, with others, appeared in arms at Pentland-hills, in defence of Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation, in anno 1666; agreeable to the word of God, in opposition to popery, prelacy, and perjury, and was murdered on his return home near this place." This parish has given birth to some eminent men: viz., Mr. John Miller, professor of law in the University of Glasgow, well-known to the public as a learned author; Dr. Matthew Baillie, the celebrated anatomist and physician, who was son of Dr. James Baillie, minister of Shotts, and brother to the celebrated Joanna Baillie; and Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the celebrated historical painter. Dr. Cullen, the talented physician, began his practice in this parish.—Two cattle and horse fairs are held annually at the Kirk of Shotts on the 3d Tuesdays of June and November, respectively, O. S.—A railway has been projected from Shotts to the Wishaw and Coltness railway. Its length will be 8 miles, 5 furlongs, 188 yards; and estimated expense about £70,000.

SHUNA, an Hebridean island in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It lies 1½ mile south of Torsa, and the same distance south-west of the entrance of Loch-Melfort; and is separated from the Slientime-moor and the peninsula of Craignish on the east, by a sound of between 1 mile and nearly 2 miles broad; and from the island of Luing on the east by a very narrow strait, called the Sound of Shuna. Its greatest length from north to south is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 1½ mile. Its surface is a continuously rolling, tumulated, and broken ground, whose tiny summits nowhere rise higher than about 200 feet above sea-level. It possesses much of that intricate mixture of land and rock which, with the aid of wood and culture, abounds in mild and soft pictures of rural beauty; it derives picturesqueness from its encincturement with intricate bands of sea, overhung by the lofty and hard featured heights of island and continent; and it has everywhere such a profuse and curious interspersion of natural woods of birch and alder, with protuberant rocks, and with pendicles of cultivated and pasture-land, as to look, from end to end, like a large sea-girt ornamental park. Though topographically grouped with the slate islands, it possesses little or none of the clay-slate so prevalent in Luing and Seil, Easdale, Lunga and Scarba; yet it presents interesting objects of study to a geologist; and at each end it has a bed of dark-blue crystalline limestone, which has long been wrought for economical purposes.

SHURIRY (Loch), a lake about 1¼ mile long, in the parish of Reay, Caithness-shire. The river Forss issues from it, or, more properly, traverses it; but, above the lake, bears the name of the Torran.

SIBBALDIE. See Applegarth.

SICCAR-POINT. See Cockburnspath.

SIDLAW, Seedlaw, or Sudlaw HILLS, a long ridge or chain of heights, extending north-eastward and east-north-eastward from Kinnoul-hill, on the left bank of the Tay, in the immediate vicinity of Perth. The chain is detached from the Ochil range only by the intervention of the Tay and the Earn; just as the latter range is detached from the Lennox-hills only by the intervention of the vale of the Forth; and jointly with these ranges it forms the Lowland screen, or the screen on the Lowland side, of what, without any great accommodation of language, may be called a continuous valley along the skirt of the Highland frontier, from the vale of the Leven in Dumbartonshire to the German ocean at Stonehaven. To the more marked and emphatic, and to the popularly designated part of this great valley or 'Strathmore,' belongs the screen of the Sidlaws. Yet the heights are not strictly either a range or a chain. They extend with considerable ridgy regularity from Kinnoul hill, north-eastward to a point a little distance south-east of the town of Forfar; they there fork into two lines, the one of which goes off in undulations and detachments, yet with very observable continuity nearly eastward to the sea at Redhead, while the other proceeds irregularly north-eastward, becomes almost lost in the vicinity of Brechin, and afterwards rallies and straggles on along the Lowland side of the How of Kincardine to the sea at Stonehaven. Such in extent are the Sidlaws in the large and properly geographical sense; though, in the popular application of the name, they are very generally restricted to their sweep through Forfarshire from the parish of Lundy on the south-west to the promontory of Redhead on the east: see Forfarshire. Many of the hills, of which the celebrated Dunsinnan [which see] is the most remarkable example, are isolated in position, and have conical summits. Some, such as the hills of Lower, of Dunnichen, of Dumbarrow, and others, are rounded and detached, and overhang intervening valleys. In some instances, as in the ridge of the Tulloes, which runs along the southern frontier of the parishes of Inverarity, Dunnichen, and Kirkden, the heights form a long flat regular range of moderate elevation. The greatest altitude is about 1,406 feet above sea-level; but this, or an altitude very little inferior, is attained by many of the summits. Seen from Fifeshire, they appear a lofty brown mountain-barrier drawn out like a huge rampart to cover the interior of Perthshire and Angus. Some of them are cultivated to the summit, and many which, 50 years ago, were covered all over with stunted heath, now seem to groan beneath loads of green umbrageous timber. The prevailing formation of the Sidlaws is the old red sandstone,—part of the vast bed which so curiously waves in several great and successive curvatures across Forfarshire. On the side facing Strathmore, the strata dip to the north at an angle of about 45°; but they diminish in dip as the hills are crossed, till on the side facing the Lowlands, especially in the upper part of Carmylie, they become nearly or altogether horizontal. The sandstone is of various colours, red, brown, gray, white, with a slight tinge of green; and it is, in some instances, susceptible of a remarkably smooth polish. The strata alternate with beds of shale, and occasionally with some beds of conglomerate which measure from 50 to 100 feet in thickness. Trap-rocks, chiefly of greenstone, and to some extent of porphyry, occur plentifully in intersecting veins, and occasionally in surmounting nodules and masses. An impervious boulder-formation covers a large part of the surface.

SIMPRIN, an ancient but suppressed parish, now united to Swinton, and consisting of some wavy swells and their intervening plains in the lower Merse, Berwickshire. It is chiefly remarkable as the parochial charge, from 1699 till 1707, of the well-known Thomas Boston of odoriferous memory, and afterwards minister of Ettrick. The session-register during the whole period of his incumbency, is all in his autograph, and is still preserved. The church in which he officiated was small, and has long been an utter ruin. A large barn—in this case quite as interesting an object as the church—was employed by him as the scene of ordinances at all

sacramental and other extraordinary occasions. Hye de Simprin possessed the manor in the reign of Malcolm IV., and gave the church to the monks of Kelso. The whole parish was long the property of the Cockburns of Langton; but, in 1758, was sold by them for the liquidation of debt. The village of Simprin has disappeared.

SINCLAIRTOWN, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Dysart, immediately adjoining to Pathhead, containing, in 1811, 947, and, in 1836, 1,240 inhabitants, mostly employed in weaving.

SKARR (The). See Scarr.

SKEEN (Loch), a small wild lake in the north-east of the parish of Moffat, and the extreme north of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is situated within a mile of the point where the counties of Dumfries, Selkirk, and Peebles, meet, within 1½ mile of the source of the Yarrow, and within half-a-mile of the sources of the Megget and the Fruid, early tributaries respectively of the Yarrow and the Tweed. Its elevation above sea-level is believed to be upwards of 1,000 feet. Its length is 1,100 yards; its extreme breadth is 400 yards; and its depth is not known. Its basin is mossy, bleak, and wild. On one of two or three rocky islets which darkly stud its bosom, the eagle—which is now a rare bird in the Southern Highlands—was used to bring out its young. The trout of the lake are large, —some of them 11 inches in length; and are the most delicate in flavour of any in the circumjacent country, forming an attraction to the "wellers" at Moffat. The stream by which the lake discharges its superfluent waters in tribute to the river Moffat, forms the magnificent cascade called the Grey Mare's Tail: which see.

SKELMORLY. See Largs.

SKENE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 miles west of the city of Aberdeen. It is bounded on the north by Kintore and Kinellar; on the east by Newhills; on the south by Peterculter; on the south-west by Echt; and on the west by Cluny and Kemnay. Its greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 4½ miles; its mean breadth, over most of its extent, is somewhat less than 2 miles; and its area is 9,393 acres. Loch Skene, a fine oval sheet of water on the boundary with Echt, is about a mile long, and upwards of ¾ of a mile broad, and abounds with pike and eel. Leuchar-burn, a small affluent of the Dee, traverses the lake, and, over 4½ miles above and below it, runs along the boundary. The surface of the parish is prevailingly rocky and broken, and, in the northern district, is hilly and bleak. Upwards of one-third of the whole area is black moor; 500 or 600 acres are moss; about 1,600 acres are pasture-ground; and the rest is disposed in arable lands and plantations. The soil subject to the plough, though predominantly gravel, is exceedingly various in both composition and fertility. Skene-house, a seat of the Earl of Fife, is accompanied by a considerable expanse of woods. A very large cairn, and traces of a rectangular encampment, exist about a mile from the church. The parish is traversed westward by the roads from Aberdeen to Ballater, and Logie-Coldstone. Population, in 1801, 1,140; in 1831, 1,677. Houses 374. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,425.—Skene is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. The parish-church was built in 1801. Sittings 686.—An Independent chapel was built in 1802 at Blackhills; and is believed to have cost but a little more than £100. Sittings 235. Stipend £40, with a dwelling-house and an acre of ground.—An ecclesiastical census, taken in 1835, showed the population then to be 1,734; only 67 of whom were dissenters. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 58 scholars; and six other schools, two of them kept by females, were attended by 177. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with £18 fees, £20 8s. from the Dick bequest, and £12 allowance for a garden.

SKEOTISVAY, an island, about ¾ of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, in the Harris district of the Hebrides. It lies in East Loch-Tarbet, ¾ of a mile west of Scalpa.

SKERRIES, a general name throughout Orkney and Shetland for numerous sea-girt rocks, and for rocky islets which carry no herbage.

SKERRIES (Out), three inhabited islets and some detached rocks in the extreme east of Shetland. They lie 5 miles north-east of Whalsay, 10 miles east of Lunnanness point on the mainland, 10 miles south-east of South Yell, and 13 miles south by east of Fetlar. Each is somewhat more than a mile long; and the three form a triangular group, at the distance from one another of a few hundred yards. They are remarkable as the wildly secluded seat of a stirring population, and the scene of extensive fisheries for ling. These islets are parochially in the district of Nesting: which see.

SKERRIES (Pentland). See Pentland.

SKERROW (Loch), a highly picturesque sheet of water, of a triangular form, situated about 8 miles north of Gatehouse, and nearly at the extremity of the parish of Girthon. Its circumference may be estimated at fully 2 miles. Upon the east side the shore is lined with a kind of reddish granite sand, which is much esteemed by mowers for putting upon their hones when sharping the scythe. Loch-Skerrow is studded with islands, which give it a romantic appearance. The two largest are thickly covered with trees, bushes, and herbage of various kinds, grown very close together into a thicket. The bottoms of these islands are formed of masses of huge stones, wildly jumbled together. One of these woody islands has evidently been the habitation of the eagle, for the remains of a huge nest are still to be seen sticking in the thicket. This highly romantic loch is the favourite resort of wild ducks and gulls. It has both trout and pike, but it cannot be said to abound with either. The trout are of a beautiful symmetrical shape, small headed, thick bodied, and prettily tapered towards the tail. Their flesh is as red as a salmon's, and far superior to the salmon of Dee. They are exceedingly shy and capricious, at all times, and very difficult to allure; two or three of them are now reckoned not a bad day's work.

SKERRYVORE, a dangerous rock or reef 13 miles south-west of Tiree, and about 27 miles west of Iona. The reef extends about 10 miles in an eastern and western direction. In July 1840, the foundation-stone of a lighthouse, to be erected at the expense of the commissioners of northern lights, was laid upon this rock by the Duke of Argyle. The building will be 130 feet in height in addition to that of the foundation, which is carried above the highest tide.

SKIACH (Loch), a small lake ¾ of a mile in length, and well stored with excellent trout, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. A furlong or two south of it is Little Loch-Skiach, about half the size of the other. The superfluent waters of both run to the Bran.

SKIACH (The), a rivulet of Ross-shire. It rises in several head-streams among the eastern skirts of Ben-Wyvis, and has a run of about 8 miles north-eastward to the Cromarty frith, near the church of Kiltearn. During a drought in summer, it almost entirely disappears; but, after heavy rains or the thawing of the winter snows, it is a voluminous and

headlong torrent, and, but for being restrained by embankments, would utterly desolate the arable grounds on its banks.

SKIPNESS, a parish in Kintyre, Argyleshire, now united to SADDEL: which see. Skipness-point is the headland at the south side of the entrance of Loch-Fyne. Skipness-bay, immediately to the south is a creek, receiving a rivulet of 5 miles length of run, and confronting Loch-Ranza in Arran. Skipness village stands at the head of the bay. Skipness-castle, a little north of the village, and surmounting the headland, is a structure of great antiquity, of imposing appearance, and in good preservation. Its outer wall is 7 feet thick, 33 high, and 450 long. Two small projecting quadrangular towers rise from opposite corners. The principal tower does not project, and soars aloft from the north-east corner; and it is handsomely fitted up, and continues to be inhabited. Around this tower are modern additions which at once relieve the time-worn and heavy aspect of the original edifice, and afford accommodations more in keeping with the modern notions of domiciliary comfort.

SKIPORT (LOCH), an intricately ramified chain of marine sounds and straits across the island of South Uist, at the mean distance of about 5 miles from its north end. It is usually described as simply projecting into the island; but really bisects it from sea to sea, so as to render it two islands in reality while only one in name. To add to the confusion, the loch or strait assumes, at the west end, the name of Loch-Gamoslechan. All the land immediately connected with it is a museum of low rocky islands and promontories; forming the commencement of that chequered and diversified mixture of flat lands and mazy waters which separates South Uist from Benbecula.

SKIRDURSTAN. See ABERLOUR, Banffshire.

SKIRLING, a small parish in the extreme west of Peebles-shire; bounded on the north-east by Kirkurd; on the east by Broughton; on the south by Kilbucho; and on the west by Lanarkshire. Its form is an oblong, terminated on the north by a tapering triangle. Its length from north to south is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its extreme breadth is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and its superficial extent is about 2,640 Scottish acres. The surface all lies at a considerable height above sea-level, and is rolling and uneven; yet it has no mountains, and only three hills, all small and verdant. About four-fifths of the area are in tillage; about 30 acres are wooded; and what remains is partly moorland covered with short heath, but chiefly green, and excellent pasture. The soil, though generally light, is fertile. Biggar-water runs eastward along the southern boundary, and receives some feeders from the parish. The village of Skirling, with a population of about 100, stands near the middle of the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Biggar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Broughton, and 25 south-south-west of Edinburgh. In this sequestered hamlet are a friendly society, a jail, and three annual fairs. Two of the fairs, held respectively on the first Wednesday after the 11th of June, and on the 15th of September, are considerable markets for horses and black cattle. Two other annual fairs of the place are extinct. Skirling-house, once a large and strong edifice, accessible at only one point, which was defended by turrets, and approached by a stone-bridge across an environing morass, has quite disappeared. Population, in 1801, 308; in 1831, 358. Houses 61. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,199.—Skirling is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bart. Stipend £216 4s. 10d.; glebe £60. Unappropriated teinds £83 15s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., with about £26 fees. The ancient name of the parish was successively Skrawlyne, Scraline, and Skarlin.

SKOU (KYLE), a belt of marine water, at the continuation eastward of Loch-Assynt, between the parishes of Assynt and Edderachyllis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and varies in breadth from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to probably 100 yards; and, at its inner end, it is continued in two lines, each about 2 miles long, by Lochs Coul and Dhu, which occupy two of the wildest and most romantic glens in the county. Kyle-Skou affords safe anchorage, and is frequented by prodigious shoals of fish; and it is, in consequence, one of the richest and most industriously plied fishing-grounds in the north-west of Scotland.

SKY, or SKYE, the largest of the Hebridean islands, excepting Lewis. It belongs politically to Inverness-shire, and lies opposite the continental parts of that county and Ross-shire. It is washed on the north and north-east by the south end of the Minch, looking away to the North sea; on the east by the sounds of Rona, Raasay, and Scalpa, separating it from the cognominal islands,—by intervening or adjacent openings of sea from 6 to 14 miles broad, separating it from Applecross and Lochcarron,—and by Loch-Alsh, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, separating it from the district of Loch-Alsh; on the south-east by Kyle-Rhea and Glenelg-bay, from a gun-shot to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, separating it from Glenelg,—and by the sound of Sleat, from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, separating it from Knoydart and Morrer; on the south and south-west by the Deucaledonian sea, studded at the distances respectively of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and of $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles with the islands of Soa, Eig, Rum, and Canna; and on the west by the Little Minch, separating it from Benbecula, North Uist, and Harris. Its extreme length, in a line due south-east from Vaternish point to the headland at the entrance of Loch-Cambuscross in Sleat, is $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its breadth, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the north-west end, embraces only the narrow promontory of Vaternish; over the next 13 miles, it attains a maximum of 25 miles, and averages about 20, but includes broad inlets of the sea which deeply indent the land; over the next 26 miles, it makes various contractions and expansions, but, on the whole, tapers down from 15 miles to $4\frac{1}{4}$; and, at the south-east extremity, which forms the district and peninsula of Sleat, it abruptly shoots out to 21 miles. The area is said to be nearly 350,000 acres.

Sea-lochs and bays are so numerous, that only the principal can be stated. Loch-Snizort, on the north-west, sends off the subordinate inlets of Lochs Uig, Snizort-Beg, Greeshernish, and Dubec, and separates the peninsula of Trotternish on the east from that of Vaternish on the west. Loch-Follart or Dunvegan, also on the north-west, sends off from its east side the large ramification of Loch-Bay, and separates Vaternish from Duirinish. Loch-Pooltiel cleaves the centre of the north-west end of Duirinish. Loch-Bracadale, on the south-west, forks into the subordinate waters of Lochs Roag, Caroy, Struan, and Harport, and separates Duirinish from Minginish. Lochs Brittle and Eynort penetrate the south-west side of Minginish. Lochs Scavaig, Slapin, and Eishart have a common and very broad, but nameless entrance, immediately north-west of the peninsula of Sleat; and they jointly effect the great contraction in the breadth of the island which occurs in its south-east division. Loch-na-Daal penetrates the south-east side of Sleat. Loch-na-Beste enters from the waters of Loch-Alsh, and looks out upon the cognominal district on the continent. Broadford-bay, and Lochs Ainort, Sligachan, Portree, and Staffin indent, at wide intervals, the north-east side

of the island.—The principal headlands are Aird or Trotternish-point, in the extreme north; Vaternish-point, in the extreme north-west between Lochs Snizort and Follart; Airdmore-point, at the entrance of Loch-Bay; Dunvegan or Galtride head, between Lochs Follart and Pooltiel; Idrigil-point, on the north side of the entrance of Loch-Bracadale; Dunan-point, on the south side of the entrance of Loch-Brittle; Strathaird, or the Aird of Strath, between Lochs Scavaig and Slapin; Swishnish-point, between Lochs Slapin and Eishart; Sleat-point, at the south-west extremity of the island; Ardivazar-point, in the sound of Sleat, and forming the landing-place from Arisaig; and Ru-na-Braddan, on the north-east coast of Trotternish.

The coasts of the island abound in interesting and exquisite scenery. Over several miles south-west of Trotternish-point, a breast-work is presented to the sea, perpendicular, occasionally columnar, and exhibiting fine specimens of basaltic formation. In this range, a little south of the picturesque ruins of Duntulm-castle, a small promontory presents, on a scale of comparative grandeur, a resemblance to some parts of Staffa; three caves of from 15 to 30 feet in height occupying the front, and colonnades about 60 feet high filling the intervals, and extending away along the sides. From this point to the head of Loch-Snizort the shore is low and cultivated; and where it wends round Loch-Uig, it displays a beauteous softness of foreground and a grandeur of immediate back-ground which combine to make a singularly interesting picture: see Snizort. Round the peninsula of Vaternish, the coast is a constant alternation of vertical cliffs and low shores, which, when first seen, rivets attention, and would be permanently interesting were it less profuse, but tires by its repetition, and becomes monotonous from its uniformity. The shores and islets of Loch-Follart, borrowing some effect from the picturesque aspect of Dunvegan-castle, and woven into continuity by the intervening waters, form a richly variegated sheet of beauty. From Dunvegan-head to Loch-Bracadale, the coast consists, for the most part, of cliffs various in altitude and abruptness, but generally lofty, and often falling precipitously, sometimes sheer down, from their summits to the water-edge: these cliffs are composed of horizontal and somewhat equal beds of substances much diversified in colour, and amounting in some places to upwards of twelve in number, and they, in consequence, present a singularly striped appearance; but they are far too uniform in character and rectilineal in outline to offer good subjects for the pencil. On this part of the coast and southward, occur some detached pyramidal masses of rock similar to the 'stacks' which figure so curiously on the coasts of Shetland and Wick; three, called Macleod's Maidens, and attaining an extreme altitude of about 200 feet, occur near Idrigil point; and two, which are perforated, occur respectively in Loch-Bracadale and not far from Loch-Eynort. The shores of Loch-Bracadale are, in general, low, flat, and cultivated; but on the south they become perfectly vertical cliffs, bored with caverns, and plunging their bases into the sea. Round Talisker-bay, 2 miles south of Loch-Bracadale, a low beach looks up a retired and verdant valley. From this point to Loch-Brittle, the cliffs suddenly recommencing, rise speedily up to a sublime elevation; they are very varied in outline, numerous and intricate in their parts, and agreeable in their tones of colour; they appear, when seen in front, to be quite or nearly perpendicular; they have fore-grounds of high and conspicuous detached rocks, which are often perforated with exceedingly compl cated arches; and they, in consequence, exhibit some of the most magnificent compositions of rock-scenery which are anywhere to be seen in Scotland. These cliffs appear to have a mean altitude of not much below 800 feet; and the cascades which fall over them are so dispersed in spray before reaching the ground or the sea, that they descend in showers of drizzling rain. At one part a considerable portion of the cliff has been brought from the summit down to the shore, exhibiting a very remarkable mountain-slide, and forming at its base an altogether untraversable promontory. Round Loch-Brittle, the coast has but small elevation, and is disposed in terraces, yet runs frequently out into low projecting points; and hence to Loch-Scavaig, the cliffs, though again becoming prevalent, attain but a comparatively small elevation. At the north-west side of the entrance of Loch-Scavaig, the declivities of the hills begin to come down, at a considerable angle, upon the sea, without any intervening cliffs; and they produce a coast remarkable at once for its difference of character f om that of nearly every other coast in the kingdom, and for its surpassing degree of wild and savage grandeur. See Scavaig (Loch). Along the north-west side of Loch-Slapin, extends a range of cliffs, rarely loftier than 60 or 70 feet, but perforated and intersected with such an extraordinary number of caves and fissures that they sometimes in a given distance occupy nearly as much space as the parts of the cliffs which remain solid. The chief of the caves is the celebrated spar one noticed in the article Strathaird: which see. A gloomy and sublime solitude of mountain-scenery reigns around the head of Loch-Slapin; and from several points in the vicinity, as well as in Loch-Eishart, the distant views toward the north-west, including an expanse of sea, bounded on the opposite sides by the contrasted forms of the Skye mountains and the Rum hills, are grand and striking. Though the greater part of the coast of Sleat possesses little interest in itself [see Sleat], yet the prospect of the opposite shore, formed by the wild and lofty mountains of Lochs Nevis and Hourn, is deeply impressive; and, in the narrower part of the sound between Skye and the continent, "the land rises high, and with a rapid acclivity, displaying broken rocks, interspersed with coppices and brushwood, and enlivened by innumerable torrents, which, together with the proximity of the sides, the rapidity of the tide, and the quick succession of objects, all conspire to excite an interest which is preserved till we arrive at Loch-Alsh. Here, the variety of the coast-line, the wide but intricate expanse of water, the scattered rocks, the picturesque and various outlines of Sky itself and of the mainland, with the ruins of Kylehaken-castle, its rising town, and the bustle of the shipping that frequents this sea, combine to produce scenery scarcely exceeded on the western coast." [Macculloch.]—From Loch-Alsh to Portree, the shore, though possessing some distinctive features, has little character or beauty. See Strath and Portree. From Portree to Ru-na-Braddan, extends a line of cliffs, 700 feet in height; offering not a cove nor an intervening patch of low ground on which a boat can be drawn up. Seen from a little distance, it seems to be an uninterrupted wall of successive stages, surmounted by a green terrace, and occasionally skirted by huge fragments interspersed with verdure; but, when more closely examined, it shows now a gentle declivity from the summit to the sea, now a succession of mural faces and esplanades coming down like a huge staircase to the strand, and now a lofty precipice overhanging the sea, and sending off an unequal and bold ascent toward the pinnacled, turretted, and cloud-cleaving peaks of the Storr mountains in the interior. A

cascade at Holme, over a part of the mural cliffs which is 300 feet high, flings a rivulet in a single spout, right over the precipice to such a distance from the base of the rocks, that a tourist may sail beneath it in a boat, and mark in security how it forms a watery circle in the air, and a foaming and tumultuous boiling in the sea. From Ru-na-Braddan to Trotternish-point, but especially around and near Loch-Staffin, extends a series of by far the grandest basaltic formations in the three kingdoms, very little excelled by Staffa in even minute beauty of detail, and reducing that celebrated island almost to insignificance by their contrasted magnitude and sublimity. See STAFFA (LOCH). At one part of this vast columnar range occurs a cascade about equal to that of Holme in height, and, though inferior to it in volume, possessing a high interest in the simple and unbroken manner in which it leaps over the face of the vertical and lofty colonnade. "When the squalls which blow from the high lands in this stormy region descend so that the sea rises in smoke beneath them like the vapour from a caldron, but little of this stream reaches the waves below."

The surface of Skye, with the exception of the plain of Kilmuir and a small tract near Loch-Bracadale, almost wholly consists of three distinct assemblages of mountains, and intermediate expanses of high and undulating land. A connected view of its parts will be best obtained by commencing the survey of it at its south-east end, or rather at its south-western extremity in the point of Sleat. From this point a continuous ridge, 1,200 feet or upwards in altitude, and irregularly torn on each side into sinuous ravines and glens which conduct its waters to the sea, extends to Loch-na-Daal, and there suddenly subsides into a low tract of inconsiderable breadth. A second ridge, unique with the former both in direction and in geognostic structure, and sending up five principal summits to an elevation of about 2,000 feet, starts up on the north-east side of the low tract, and stretches away to Loch-Alsh. These ridges, which form a connected though interrupted range, descend rapidly to the sea on the south-east, and, in bulk, altitude, and character, figure conspicuously among the hills of the island. An irregular tract of comparatively low land extends parallel to this range from Loch-Eishart to the east side of Broadford-bay; and forms a kind of junction toward Kylehaken, with a continuation north-north-eastward to that place of the belt of low ground which occupies the cleft or discontinuous part of the two ridges. A second irregular hilly ridge extends quite across the island, from Swishnish-point to the head of Broadford-bay; and beyond this stretches the narrow valley of Strath, with a comparatively small mean elevation. From this valley to a line drawn between Lochs Brittle and Sligachan, occurs the most conspicuous part of the island, a confused assemblage of mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, and distinguishable, by striking differences in outline, feature, and colouring, into two great portions. The southern and greatly larger portion is a segregation of tame, smooth, conoidal hills, all separate from one another, nearly all streaked with broad sheets of red rubbish, coming down from their summit to their base, and many of them arising abruptly, and without a single feature of relief, from the labyrinth of intervening low ground. The northern portion contrasts strongly, and in almost every particular, with this dismal sea of red, rounded, characterless hills; it has a leaden and murky darkness of colour which no light appears capable of harmonizing, and which seems, even amid the blaze of a summer's sun, to cover all the region with night, so that when clouds wreathe the summits, a deep and horrible abyss appears opened beneath into which the eye vainly endeavours to penetrate; and it consists of peculiarly rugged and serrated ranges and masses of mountain, whose pinnacles and projecting crags darkly indent the sky along the whole line of both summit and profile. The Cuchullin hills, which form the chief part of this dark group, rise with a rapid and rocky ascent from the shores of Soa-sound and Loch-Brittle; and, consisting of six obscurely divided summits, extend curvingly toward the north-east, and present an almost continued precipitous face deeply furrowed by torrents. Some lower but equally rocky heights, of similar composition and character, unite with them to enclose the wildly romantic lake of CORRISKIN [which see]; and Mount Blaven runs off in a more easterly direction, in the form of a long acute ridge,—lifts its bare rocky summit above the dark and far-extending mass of the whole mountain-assemblage,—and constitutes the highest ground in the island. Between this great conjoint group of red and black heights, and a line drawn from Loch-Snizort to Portree, occur the little valley of Talisker, the green pastures of Lochs Brittle and Eynort, and the low, open, cultivated grounds of Bracadale; but with these exceptions, the whole country is an undulating upland of from 600 to 1,000 feet or upwards in elevation, nearly all covered with brown heath, and barren, naked, and haggard in aspect. The chief heights in this large division are those of the promontory of Dunvegan, and the two flat-topped eminences called Macleod's Tables; and almost the only object of scenic interest is the basaltic colonnade of Great Brishmeal above Talisker. Along Trotternish, from Portree to Trotternish point, extends a long ridge which abounds in varied combinations of grand and picturesque beauty. The Storr, its loftiest height, is itself an assemblage of pyramidal, tower-like, and grandly elevated summits, and exhibits, in combination with the clouds which alternately sweep and embrace it, a wondrous aerial gallery of romantic pictures: See SNIZORT. The rest of the ridge presents to the west a gradual declivity, and often displays on the east long stretches of precipitous and vertical descent, or successive tiers of mural face, which occasionally become columnar, and blend, as around Loch-Staffin, with the wondrous basaltic formations of the coast, to produce surpassing magnificence of landscape. On the west side of this ridge lie the rich and interesting ground around Loch-Uig, and the plain of Kilmuir, —the latter, the largest continuous tract of arable land in the island, and emphatically known as the granary of Skye.

The rocks of the heights which range from Sleat-point to Kyle-Rhea are quartz rock, argillaceous schist, and red sandstone, accompanied by a body of gneiss, chlorite schist, and some other substances. Those of the district immediately north-westward are white sandstone, steatite, serpentine, and gryphite limestone,—the last greatly the most abundant, occasionally passing into the second and the third, acquiring, toward the north-west, a highly crystalline texture, and finally disappearing beneath mountains of syenite. Those of the great central assemblage of heights are, in the red-streaked portion, chiefly syenite, and, in the dark portion, chiefly hypersthene rock. Those of nearly all the extensive region west and north of the Cuchullins are the most common varieties and forms of trap, overlying secondary formations, and composing unconformable hills and terraces. But on portions of the splendid cliffy coast from Portree to Holme, and on an elevated plateau extending thence to Loch-Staffin, occurs a perfect exhibition of the several series and members of the secondary rocks from the cornbrash

down to the lias.—The most noticeable minerals found on the island are analcime, chabasite, stilbite, nadelstein, garnet, laumonite, ichthyophalmite, olivine, prehnite, chalcedony, steatite, epidote, hypersthene, and actinolite. The limestone of Strath is, to a considerable extent, unornamental coloured marble, which owes its green and yellow tints to the presence of serpentine, and scarcely yields in beauty to kindred specimens of ancient marbles. Oxidulous iron occurs in thin veins in the Cuchullin and other hypersthenic hills. Beds of shell-marl are somewhat numerous in the limestone districts. A stratum of coal, little more than an inch thick, lying between common shale and siliceous schist, is enclosed in trap between Loch-Sligachan and Conurdan; other thin and short beds of it are found, in a high position entangled among trap, at Talisker and Scorribreck; irregular nests and large amorphous masses of it have been found in five or six separate localities,—the largest, in Loch-Portree, having yielded to mining 500 or 600 tons; and beds, rarely more than a few inches thick, occasionally and dispersedly alternate with shale and sandstone, in various parts of Trotternish, but, in most cases, are either overwhelmed or cut off by trap. Yet the whole coal of the island, though an object of much anxiety to proprietors and the inhabitants, seems to be comparatively insignificant in either topographical distribution or economical application.

The rivulets of the island are numerous, and freely drain its surface; and, though of little note as perennial streams, they very often swell to great bulk of volume, and are, for the most part, well-stored with trout and salmon. In two of them, Kilmartin and Ord, is found the great horse-mussel in which pearls are formed. The chief fresh-water lakes are those of Corriskin, Creich, Colmkill, Leathan, Mhoinneach-Mhor, Duarrish, Waak, Na-Caplich, and Daalvil; and most of them, together with many lochlets, or permanent ponds, abound in trout and eel. Corriskin is celebrated for its sublime scenery and classical associations; Colmkill, situated in the north-east of Trotternish, is the largest in size, and has its name from a chapel on an islet which was dedicated to Columba; and Na-Caplich is remarkable for containing the rare plant, eriocaulon.—The climate of Skye is singularly moist and variable. "When the reader is told," says Dr. Macculloch, "that I made seven [unsuccessful] attempts, and in five successive summers, to ascend the Cuchullin hills, he will form some notion of the nature of the climate. Sky is, however, exempt from the durable snows which, during the winter, cover the adjoining mainland." The air is generally laden with vapours; and rain falls, on the average, three days in every four throughout the year. The clouds, attracted by the hills, sometimes break in useful and refreshing showers; at other times, suddenly bursting like a water-spout, they pour down their contents with tremendous noise, deluging the plains below, and often destroying the hopes of the husbandman. But nearly all the farmers, admonished by frequent losses, have wattled-barns with lateral openings closed only by twigs and boughs of trees; and in these they succeed in drying whole or part of the scanty crops, even in the most rainy seasons. Stormy winds set in about the end of August or beginning of September, and give their powerful aid to endanger the uncut crops. Agues, fevers, rheumatism, and dysenteries, as might be expected, are prevailing distempers; yet the climate is far from being aggregately unhealthy, and nurses as large a proportion of the inhabitants to a good old age as many a climate of sensible balminess and amenity.

Over about nine-tenths of the island extends a trap subsoil equal to probably the best in Scotland, but, for the most part, entirely suffocated by peat or stones, and so exposed to storm and rain as to have its intrinsic excellencies all practically neutralized. Over most of the remaining district extends a calcareous soil, with every variety of elevation, exposure, and drainage; yet, totally unlike nearly all soil elsewhere of its class, it is exceedingly waste and infertile; and, with small exceptions, in the bottom of the valleys, it presents a surface boggy, brown, and barren, scarcely exceeded in poverty of vegetation by the scanty and stinted soils which lie on quartz, and not even producing, in most places, the well-known plants which are the usual inhabitants of calcareous land. A large proportion of the area of the island is, for economical purposes, all but utterly valueless; most of even the pastures consist of moorland covered with heath and very coarse grass; yet many tracts of green herbage occur, the most conspicuous of which are in Trotternish and around Loch-Eynort. By far the larger proportion of the pastures are occupied in the rearing of a race of black cattle which are noted for their good qualities. The arable lands are, in general, confined to the shores of the sea and some of the sea-lochs, and are most extensive—though even there but a very small part of the area—in Snizort, Bracadale, and Sleat. Though the ancient system of joint-tenure has wholly disappeared, and a considerable extent of land has been reclaimed, and some improvements in husbandry have been introduced; yet the condition of agriculture continues, on the whole, to be comparatively primitive; and, in indication of this, the caschrome, or ancient crooked spade, is very generally in use, as the only succedaneum for a plough, and even the quern, or hand-mill, maintains, in some of the remote districts, its highly antiquated reputation. Excepting in part of SLEAT [which see], wood, though anciently covering a great proportion of the island, is now very nearly unknown. "The almost absolute want of trees," says Macculloch, "immediately attracts attention; since the form of the land, often affording sheltered situations, is favourable to their growth; while its small value for other purposes removes one of the obstacles to planting; a branch of rural economy that would also be much aided by the facility so often here afforded for enclosing large tracts at a small expense."

The chief articles of export are black cattle, fish, and kelp. But the proceeds of these, together with the scanty agricultural produce, are not competent to the support of the population. About nine or ten years ago, when such large sums were contributed to the relief of famishing multitudes in Ireland, many of the Skye-men were in almost as much need of charitable aid as the Irish, and might be seen flocking in hundreds to the shore at ebb-tide to gather shell-fish as the chief article of their food. In 1836 and 1837 the distress was so great that the whole of the small tenants, or about one-half of the whole population, were in want, and even those who had money or other means at their disposal, could not find provision to purchase. From about 1821 destitution has, to a less or greater extent, prevailed during two or three months of every summer; and, at an earlier period, it made a sufficient number of visits to be familiar in the island. Government has at various periods sent corn to allay the local famines; and the islanders have been known, at a time when they acquired ability, to reimburse the cost of it, and remit the money to the Treasury. Lord Macdonald and Macleod of Macleod, the two principal proprietors, have not only, during popular distress, been kind and lenient as to rents, but made important contributions; and, in 1837 alone, the former gave upwards

of £2,000 worth of provisions, and at the same time drew, from some districts, a rental less than enough to pay teinds and other public burdens. So greatly is the island over-peopled, in proportion to its resources, that, in spite of very extensive and annually repeated emigrations which have taken place, no amount of public works, such as roads and quays, will operate very visibly for the reduction of distress, till a large proportion of the population be withdrawn. A great and increasing number of the islanders earn a livelihood by temporary removal to the Lowlands of Scotland, either to labour in public works or to act as harvest-reapers. So very considerable, for a long series of years, has been the permanent emigration to America, that, even eleven or twelve years ago, the assertion became a current *on dit*, that there were as many Skye-men in America as in Skye. Even in Australia a settlement on Hunter's river was so colonized by Skye-men as to have obtained the name of Skye district. But, owing chiefly to friends having preceded them, and to the mode of living by husbandry and fishing being the same as at home, the fields of emigration usually preferred by recent emigrants are Cape Breton and Prince Edward's island.

The inhabitants, in consequence of the arable lands lying along the coasts, and fishing being a joint occupation with husbandry, have almost all their dwellings within ¼ of a mile of either the sea or some one of its inlets. Yet their avocational employment on the fisheries is nearly all confined to the herring-season; and only or chiefly the younger members of families catch rock-cod, cuddies, lythes, and other fish which are used in domestic consumpt. They possess, as to dress, none of the distinctive marks of the curious tribes who act as fishermen on the east coast; and rarely, in so much as the article of a short jacket, have they a costume adapted to a sea-faring life. Nor do they hang out any emblem of participation in the blood and usages of the Gael. The kilt is nowhere to be met with, and seems never to have been worn; and the prevailing, almost the universal fashion, is short coats, trowsers of coarse cloth, and the common felt-hat. The Skye-men, in common with some other Hebrideans and western Highlanders, "when they make their appearance in any of the towns of the east coast, may almost be detected by their hats; from the picturesque shapelessness and amphibious consistency which their head-gear speedily acquires from steeping in the Atlantic mists. Such a thing as a straw-bonnet is not to be found among all the female peasantry of Skye, or of the highlands and islands in general. The lasses go bare-headed, trusting to the attraction of the emblematic snood; matrons bedizen themselves with the varieties of the venerable mutch, curtch, and toy; and the clothing of the female population of Skye is hence generally coarse and mean in the extreme. No comfortable cloak of 'guid blue cloth,' which many of the east coast Highland wives have added to their wardrobe, is to be seen. The old women throw a dirty blanket over their shoulders, the others have seldom anything to vary their simple gowns of dark blue or brown stuff. An air of squalid penury, too, soon settles about them; and, in middle-age, their prematurely-pinched, care, and penury-worn features are far from engaging. Kindly feelings and affections, however, live under this unpromising exterior. The people of Skye and the adjacent islands, and west coast of the adjoining counties, are of short stature, firmly knit, active, and more mercurial than the central Highlanders. Such generalizing observations must, of course, not be strictly interpreted." [Anderson's Guide to the Highlands.]

The principal towns or villages are Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Isle-Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. The old ferry between Skye and the continent is at the narrowest part of the strait of Kyle-Rhea, near the parish-church of Glenelg. An excellent ferry at Kyle-Haken, 5 or 6 miles farther north, connects Skye with the Inverness-road by Loch-Alsh, and, in a great measure, supersedes the old ferry. A third ferry, in the sound of Sleat, 14 miles south-west of the old ferry, connects Armadale or Ardivazar-point with Arisaig. One road commences nearly at Sleat-point, and runs north-eastward by Armadale to Loch-na-Daal, and thence northward to Broadford;—another runs north-westward from Kyle-Rhea to Astak;—another runs from Kyle-Haken, along the east coast, by Astak and Broadford, and, at these places, connects itself with the two former; it thence makes a serpentine movement from side to side of the narrow part of the island to the head of Loch-Sligachan; and it there forks into two branches, the one of which extends northward to Portree, while the other extends north-westward to Dunvegan and near the extremity of Vaternish;—and another, the continuation of the northerly branch of the former, starts from Portree; makes a tour of the whole coasts of the peninsula of Trotternish; and, at a point 2½ miles east of the head of Loch-Snizort, sends one line right onward in a return to Portree, and another off at a sharp angle to proceed westward to a junction with one of the former lines in Vaternish.

Numerous ruins occur on different parts of the coast, of those circular structures which, whether fort, watch-tower, beacon, or temple, are usually called Danish; such of them as were forts are all designated duns,—such as Dun-Skudborg, Dun-Derig, Dun-Skeriness, and Dun-David; but they are, in every instance, so far destroyed as to convey but a very slender notion of their original condition. Of various monumental, or possibly Druidical stones, the most conspicuous are those near Loch-Uig. A cairn on the summit of Ben-na-Caillich is seen at a great distance, possesses very unusual magnitude, and is the subject of some local legendary traditions. Dunvegan-castle is the only very remarkable ruin of a modern-antique structure. Knock-castle survives in only a small part, and seems to have been merely a castellated mansion. Duntulm-castle, though small, is somewhat entire, and displays, what is rare in Highland structures of its class, some remains of architectural ornament. Dunscaich, the traditional residence of 'the King of the Isle of Mist,' and an object of interest to persons versant in Gaelic poetry, is the scanty ruin of a comparatively modern building, which could not have been the Dunscaich of song.

Some particulars as to the political administration of Skye, are stated in the article on PORTREE. The island is ecclesiastically divided into the 7 *quoad civilia* parishes of Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, and the 2 *quoad sacra* parishes of Hallen and Stenschall. These parishes, together with that of Small Isles, constitute the presbytery of Skye, in the synod of Glenelg. The patronage of Bracadale and Duirinish belongs to Macleod of Macleod; and that of all the other parishes to the Crown.—Lord Macdonald is proprietor of about three-fourths of the island, and excepting Strathaird and another estate, which belong respectively to Macalister and to Macleod of Raasay, Macleod of Macleod is the proprietor of the remainder. The resident gentry are noted for their hospitality, and surprise a Southron by surrounding him with all the comforts and elegancies of life. Population, in 1821, 20,627; in 1831, 22,796. Houses 3,985.

SLAINES-CASTLE. See CRUDEN.

SLAINS, a parish, very nearly in the form of an isosceles triangle, on the west coast of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Cruden; on the south-east by the German ocean; and on the west by Foveran and Logie-Buchan. Its north side measures 4¼ miles, and each of the other sides 6½. A brook which strikes the Ythan at a sudden bend of the latter, and afterwards the Ythan to the sea, trace all the western boundary, and cut the parish into a cuneiform peninsula. The Ythan is here navigable for sea-borne vessels; and it abounds in salmon, flounders, cockles, and mussels, and, at a comparatively recent period, furnished large pearls. The loch of Slains, nearly in the centre of the parish, covers about 54 acres; has a mean depth of about 25 feet; abounds with pike, perch, and eel; and is encompassed with pleasant green banks, which require only some sylvan embellishment in order to the whole scene being softly and charmingly picturesque. Several good medicinal springs, chiefly chalybeate, have been useful in cases of gravel and bile. One-third of the coast is a sandy beach; and the rest is high rocky cliff, strangely torn and indented, and presenting vast and horrible chasms. Of several caves which perforate the yawning cliffs, one is nearly 600 feet long, and occasionally 20 feet high, —and another, called the Dropping cave, or the White cave of Slains, is so richly incrusted with stalactites, and profusely watered with the calcareous drippings from a porous rock which forms them, that though the whole has been prosaically swept away for transmutation into manure, a new gorgeous coating, similar in appearance to carved white marble, has been very rapidly formed. The surface of the parish is in general level, and the soil fertile; and, in consequence chiefly of a great local supply of marl, limestone, and shell-sand, georgical improvement walked comparatively early abroad, and acted with energy, diligence, and skill. The chief plantations are around Gordon-lodge, the seat of the Gordons of Pitlurg. On a strong peninsulated rock, whose base is washed by the sea, stands the ruin of the ancient castle of Slains, formerly the seat of the Errol family, and demolished, in 1594, by James VI., on the rebellion of the Earl of Huntly. In a hollow, by the side of a brook, stand the ruins of a very ancient chapel, dedicated to Adamnan, the successor of Columba, and possessing entire an arched Gothic window. A corner of the parish is cut by the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead; and the rest of the district is well-provided with facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 970; in 1831, 1,134. Houses 254. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,043.—Slains is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Cluny. Stipend £217 9s. 4d.; glebe £9. Unappropriated teinds £57 19s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £14 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Slains and Forvie, and seems, as to its ecclesiastical property, to have all belonged before the Reformation to one of the colleges.

SLAMANNAN, a parish of a triangular form, in the extreme south-east of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by Falkirk and Muiravonside; on the south-east by Linlithgowshire; and on the south-west by Lanarkshire. It measures 6¼ miles along the north, 4 miles along each of the other sides, and about 11 square miles in area. Such is the ancient parish; but, about the year 1730, there was annexed to it a part of Falkirk parish, about 4½ miles long from east to west, and about 1 mile in mean breadth; and this district has Muiravonside on the east, and Dumbartonshire on the west. Avon-water runs all the way between the two districts, and over the remaining part of the northern boundary of the old, cutting off the ancient parish from the rest of Stirlingshire. Eight cutting indigenous brooks join it in its progress; one of them tracing much of the boundary with Linlithgowshire, and, at one place, expanding itself into a lake. Black-loch, on the south-western boundary, measures ¾ of a mile, and sends off its superfluent waters to the great canal reservoir. Little Black-loch, a lake of much similar size, is situated in the interior. Ellridge-loch, in the annexed or northern district, is ¾ of a mile, and sends off sufficient water-power to drive machinery. The lands for about half-a-mile on each side of the Avon have an interspersion of haughs and meadows, and are of a light, friable soil; those for a mile in breadth, in the interior of the old district, are a strong, hard clay; and those in the northern and southern extremities, are naturally churlish and morassy; but, in the aggregate, they are finely cultivated, and have a pleasant appearance. In the mossy lands there is still some expanse of unreclaimed bog. Several castles which once stood in the parish have disappeared. Of two conical artificial mounds, similar in form and supposed design to those of DUNIPACE [which see], one was levelled and made the site of the church. The mansions are Balquhaston, Bankhead, and Ellridge. The parish, though profusely provided with facilities of communication, is not traversed by any great line of road. Population, in 1801, 923; in 1831, 1,093. Houses 196. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,745.—Slamannan is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £256 11s. 10d.; glebe £28. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 2½d., with £20 fees, and £13 other emoluments. There is a private school. Part, or perhaps all, of the parish was obtained in 1470 from James II., by Lord Livingstone; and, along with the advowson of the church, was held by his lordship's successors, the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, till their attainder in 1716. The parish appears to have been anciently called St. Laurence,—on account, of course, of the dedication of its church to the saint; and, in presentations and other legal instruments, it is still designated 'the parish of Slamannan, otherwise St. Laurence.' An excellent fountain, a little south-east of the church, still bears the name of St. Laurence' well.

SLAMANNAN* RAILWAY. This railway derives its name from the above parish, through which it passes. Prior to the formation of the railway, the only roads existing in this part of the country were little better than tracks formed by droves of cattle passing between the South and the annual cattle-trysts at Falkirk, which have, of late years, been improved, though still bad enough. —The turnpike-road, by Bathgate to Edinburgh, passes about 3 miles south of the parish-church, and that by Falkirk about 5 miles to the north. The act of parliament for constructing the railway was passed in 1835. The line is in fact a continuation of the Glasgow and Garnkirk and the Ballochney railways, though different companies, and extends

* The word *Slamannan* is said to signify in Gaelic 'the back of the world.' If this etymology is correct, the name seems to be appropriate enough, as a more out-of-the-way lying parish is, perhaps, not to be found in the south of Scotland; and this is the more to be wondered at, seeing that it lies in a direct line, and equidistant between the two principal cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Tradition informs us that persons, who had committed any crime, took refuge in Slamannan—as Rob Roy did of old in the Highland recesses—for as the saying went—'Into Slamannan safe from the world,'—no metropolitan policeman daring in those days to penetrate so far inland, more, perhaps, from the fear of starvation than from any opposing force they might have to encounter, as in the case of the 'Bold outlaw.'

from the eastern terminus of the latter railway in the parish of New Monkland and county of Lanark, to a point on the side of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union canal, in the parish of Muiravonside and county of Stirling, called Causewayend. Its total length is 12½ miles, and the distance of its eastern terminus (Causewayend) from Glasgow, is about 26 miles,—and from Edinburgh, in a direct line, 19 miles,—and by the canal 24 miles. Though the country through which it passes is unfertile on the surface, it has been lately proved to be rich in minerals,—and upon this understanding were the proprietors of the railway induced to expend the amount necessary for its formation, about £140,000. The line was opened in the autumn of 1840, and since then has been in full operation,—the traffic consisting principally of minerals, a considerable quantity of coals being sent along it, and thence per Union canal to Edinburgh; and more coal and ironstone fields are being opened up, and connected with the railway, the supply from which will, it is expected, increase the traffic to such an extent as will afford a very profitable return to the company. The iron-works near Airdrie are also partly supplied by minerals sent along the western part of the railway. A passenger-trade has been carried on since the line opened between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and intermediate places, in connection with the contiguous railways and stage-coaches and canal boats, between Causewayend and Edinburgh. Previous to the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, about 3,000 passengers per month were thus conveyed between the two cities. The total revenue of the company, in 1841, was between £8,000 and £9,000,—it having only been one complete year opened. The whole of the trade is carried on by locomotive power, except the incline, which is wrought by a stationary engine; and though the gradients are often as steep as 1 in 100, the passenger-trains travel at an average rate of 25 miles an hour,—and with a gross load of 60 to 70 tons of goods at the rate of 10 to 18 miles an hour. The company are provided with 5 locomotives, 12 carriages, and about 100 waggons.—The cuttings, embankments, and bridges, which are extensive and numerous, are all formed for a double railway, though only a single way of rails has been laid, the traffic not having as yet required the second line. The whole of the works are substantially constructed. The line at the western end passes over a flow-moss from 30 to 40 feet deep, for a distance of 2 miles. Here the rails had to be literally floated on rafts of timber, and continued floating for some time after the trade commenced, until at length, by continued pouring in of hard material,—such as gravel, stones, &c.—this part of the road is now comparatively firm and solid. It had, however, for some months after the trains commenced to run, a very singular, and to many, an alarming appearance,—the engine and carriages, as they went along, causing a deflection of the platforms or rafts, of from 2 to 3 feet, which gradually rose to their proper level behind the train, exactly like a sluggish wave, as soon as the whole had passed over.

SLATEFORD, a village in the extreme east of the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the left bank of the water of Leith, on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark by way of Carnwath; and is 3¼ miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 3 miles north-east of Currie. It is the site of a United Secession meeting-house, and of an extensive bleachfield. Connected with the meeting-house, but available for the whole village, is a library. The Union canal is carried across the vale of the water of Leith at the village by a lofty aqueduct of 8 arches. Population about 220.

SLEAT, a parish at the south-east end of the island of Skye, Inverness-shire. It forms an irregular belt of 21 miles in length; and extends from north-east to south-west. Loch-an-Daal, which indents it on the south side to the depth of 2 miles, and leaves an isthmus of only about ¼ mile to the head of Loch-Eishart on the opposite side, cuts the parish into two natural divisions. The north-east division is 8½ miles in length, and about 1½ mile in mean breadth; it is separated by a lofty hilly range from the parish of Strath, or the rest of Skye; and it is washed on the other sides by Loch-Alsh, Kyle-Rhea, and the inner part of the sound of Sleat. The south-west division forms a slenderly ellipsoidal peninsula, whose axes measure respectively 12½ and 5½ miles; it is on the long sides of Loch-Eishart and the sound of Sleat; and it terminates in a headland, which is called Sleat-point, and looks toward Eig at the distance of 5½ miles. The entire area, exclusive of lakes and sea-lochs, is 33,335 acres. The sound of Sleat, which divides the parish from Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg, on the continent, diminishes in width from 7½ miles at the south-west entrance, to ¼ of a mile at Kyle-Rhea, where it passes into Loch-Alsh. The population is almost wholly located upon the coasts. The extremities of the parish are all upland; but constitute tolerable pasture-ground, and maintain a race of black cattle equal to any in the neighbourhood. The whole north-west side is a pleasant, and occasionally picturesque range of rough heights and cultivated slopes and hollows. The east side, over about 5 miles by from 1 to 1½, is a belt of arable land, carpeted with a deep and not unproductive clay. Woods, both natural and planted, are extensive and luxuriant: three considerable copses of oak, ash, elm, birch, mountain-ash, hazle, and willow, are the only remnant of the ancient forest of Skye; and the plantations exist principally around Armadale-castle, and toward the manse. The New Statistical Account, assuming the whole area to be only 23,856 acres, states it to be distributed into 1,335 acres of arable land, 3,956 of green pasture, 18,265 of hill-pasture, and 500 of wood. The only mansion is Armadale: which see. Two old castles, Dunskaich and I-Chamuis, both anciently the residences of the barons of Sleat, survive in fragmentary ruins which evince them to have been places of considerable strength. Oransay-Isle [which see] possesses a well-known harbour, and gives the parish valuable facilities of communication. A parliamentary road runs across the north-east end of the parish from the ferry of Kyle-Rhea, and district-roads radiate from Isle Oronsay. Population, in 1801, 1,903; in 1831, 2,957. Houses 500. Assessed property, in 1815, £20,223.—Sleat is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £6. The church was built in 1681. Sittings about 500. All the parishioners, excepting one Baptist and about 30 Roman Catholics, profess to be churchmen. A catechist, salaried at £7, is maintained by the society for propagating Christian knowledge. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £30, with £3 fees. Attendance, in 1834, 85. A schoolmaster, employed by the society for propagating Christian knowledge, is paid £15, and has a house and a piece of land. Average attendance 80. A schoolmaster, supported by the General Assembly, is paid £4. Average attendance 65.

SLEUGACH. See Loch-Maree.

SLIGACHAN, a marine loch and a savagely grand glen, in the island of Skye. The loch is

noticed in the article PORTREE: which see. The glen commences in the vicinity of Corriskin and Scavaig, and strongly resembles them in scenic character: see CORRISKIN and SCAVAIG. Its length north-north-westward to the head of Loch-Sligachan is about 5 miles; and thence north-north-eastward to the sea, about 3 miles. Its breadth, nowhere more than a mile, contracts in some places to a gorge of a few hundred yards Its flanking heights are composed principally of black-looking hyperstein rock, almost totally destitute of vegetation; they soar aloft, now at a slight angle, now perpendicularly, to sublime altitude; and they terminate in such edgy ridges and needle-peaked pinnacles, as even the hardiest mountaineer may contemplate with wonder. The Messrs. Anderson, in their tasteful and graphic 'Guide to the Highlands,' pronounce this glen a rival, in wildness and grandeur, to any of the most established fame in Scotland, and add: —"The mountains are a great deal higher, bolder, and not less savage than those of Glencoe; and, in traversing this sequestered strath, we feel a constant and almost painful consciousness, that no other form of mortal mould exists within its desert precincts. A solemn silence generally prevails, but is often and suddenly interrupted by the strife of the elements. The streams become quickly swollen, rendering the progress of the wayfaring stranger not a little hazardous; while fierce and fitful gusts issue from the bosom of the Cuchullins. The heaven-kissing peaks of this strange group never fail to attract a portion of the vapours, which, rising from the Atlantic, are constantly floating eastward to water the continent of Europe; and fancy is kept on the stretch to find resemblances for the quick succession of fantastic appearances which the spirits of the air are working on the weather-beaten brow of these hills of song."

SLITRIG, SLITRIDGE, or SLITTERICK, (THE), a rivulet of Teviotdale, and a tributary of the Teviot, Roxburghshire. Both of two rilly head-streams which form it respectively 3 and 3¾ miles below their sources, have their origin within a few hundred yards of the summit-line of the lofty mountain-range which divides Teviotdale from Liddesdale, and forms the water-shed between the streams of the eastern and those of the western sea, the one rising on the east side of Leap-hill, in Hobkirk, and the other on the south side of Greatmoor-hill, in Upper Cavers. The united stream, exclusive of sinuosities, has a course of only 5½ miles, which it pursues through the parishes of Cavers, Kirktoun, and Hawick, and then falls into the Teviot at the town of Hawick. Its descent is very great,—probably not much short of 1,000 feet; and its current is, in consequence, rapid and impetuous. Over a great part of its course, it has a rocky path; occasionally it careers down a shelving descent; and, at one place, it forms a picturesque linn or cataract. Its vale, though gorgy, and screened by bold green heights, repeatedly expands into little haughs; and is pleasantly tufted with wood; and, so high up as 4 miles above Hawick, or just within Upper Cavers, is spread out into the rich and beautiful demesne of Stobs-castle, the seat of Sir W. F. Elliott, Bart. The stream, as a whole, is charmingly picturesque; and it imparts some fine features to the town-landscape of HAWICK: which see. Dr. Leyden, one of several poets who have celebrated it in verse, seems to have been annoyed by the harshness and slubberliness of its name, and capriciously gives it the soft designation of 'Slata.' The rivulet, as might be inferred from its location and gradient, is subject to sudden, rapid, and high freshets.

SLOY (LOCH). See ARROQUHAR.

SMALHOLM, SMALLHOLM, or SMAILHOLM, a parish in the north-west corner of the Merse district of Roxburghshire; bounded wholly on the north and the west, and partly on the south and the east, by Berwickshire,—chiefly on the south by Makerston, —and chiefly on the east by Kelso. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles; and its superficial extent is about 3,970 acres. The surface is agreeably undulating, and lifts its highest ground about 500 feet above sea-level. The soil is very various; but, in general, has a mixture of clay, and is tolerably fertile, and highly susceptible of cultivation. Excepting about 60 acres of plantation, and about 450 acres of natural pasture, the whole area is in tillage. Limestone occurs, but is not worked; and hard trap rock is sufficiently plentiful to furnish large supplies of road metal. The only noticeable stream is the Eden, which runs 2⅔ miles along the northern boundary. The village of Smalholm, with a population of about 360, stands nearly in the centre of the parish, on the post-road between Edinburgh and Kelso, 6 miles west-north-west of Kelso, and 7 east-north-east of Melrose; but it is properly a cluster of 3 villages which bear the names respectively of East-Third, West-Third, and Overtown.—The farm of Sandyknowe, in this parish, was the property of the paternal grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, and the scene of many of the musings of his precocious boyhood. Sandy-knowe or Smalholm-tower, situated among a cluster of rocks, on an eminence in the farm, engaged much of his attention, and has acquired celebrity from having afforded such suggestions and imagery as materially contributed to the formation of his peculiar style of poetry. It is a large square building, entirely ruinous, and originally a border-keep; and, previous to enchantment being flung over it by the mighty modern minstrel of Scotland, it figured in topographical notices simply as "a conspicuous landmark to direct vessels to Berwick." The apartments rise above one another in separate floors or stories, and mutually communicate by a narrow stair. An outer wall surrounds the building, and encloses an outer court; and it is so defended on three sides by precipice and morass, that the tower is accessible only by a steep and rocky path on the west. It anciently belonged to the Pringles of Whytbank, and is now the property of Lord Polwarth, the lineal descendant of Scott of Harden. Sir Walter Scott, in a note prefixed to the 'Eve of St. John,' says that he wrote that ballad in celebration of Smalholm-tower and its vicinity; and in the epistle preliminary to the third Canto of Marmion, he notices the influence which the place had exerted on his tastes, and beautifully describes its scenery. —Population, in 1801, 446; in 1831, 628. Houses 122. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,888.—Smalholm is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Bailie of Jerviswood. Stipend £205 12s. 9d.; glebe £17 5s. Unappropriated teinds £391 4s. 8d. The church was built in 1632, and has often been repaired. The monks of Dryburgh had lands in the parish; and the monks of Coldingham owned the church, and served it by a vicar. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £26 or £27 fees, and £4 14s. other emoluments. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 93 scholars, and a private school by 60.

SMALL ISLES, an Hebridean parish consisting of the inhabited islands of EIGG, RUM, CANNA, and MUCK, which are separately described, and of two or three uninhabited islets noticed in the articles on these islands. Eigg is in Inverness-shire; and the other islands are in Argyleshire. Population, in 1811, 1,547; in 1831, 1,005. Houses 159.—The par-

ish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £25. The minister resides in Eigg. There is no parish-church. A school-house in Eigg used as such has no pews, and is distant about 20 miles from Canna, 8 from Rum, and 6 from Muck. The only place of worship in the last of these islands is a farm-house or the open fields. A mission in Rum and Canna, supported by £75 a-year from the royal bounty, was suppressed in 1835. About one-half of the population are churchmen; and the other half are nearly all Roman Catholics. A Roman Catholic place of worship, consisting of the lower part of an inhabited dwelling-house, and measuring 40 feet by 20, exists in Eigg. Stipend £20. The parish-school is in Eigg; and there is a Gaelic Itinerating school in Muck. The parish, previous to 1726, formed part of Sleat; and after its separate erection, it bore the name successively of Eigg, Short Isles, and Small Isles.

SMITHYHAUGH, a village of quite modern erection, in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire. It is pleasantly situated on Ruthven-water, about 2 miles east of the town of Auchterarder. Its inhabitants are chiefly weavers in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers. Population 400.

SNIZORT, a parish in the island of Skye; bounded on the north by Kilmuir; on the east by the sound of Raasay; on the south by Portree; and on the south-west by Bracadale; and on the west by Duirinish and Loch-Snizort. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 12 miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles; and its superficial extent is about 60 square miles. Loch-Snizort enters from the Little Minch, between the points of Vaternish or Unish and Duinn, and is there 9½ miles wide; it penetrates 8¼ miles south-south-eastward, between Vaternish and Trotternish, with a breadth which gradually decreases to 4½ miles; it has nearly in its centre the cluster of little islands, called the Ascrib Isles; and it sends off, in the manner of horns from its head, the two divergent lochs of Greeshernish and Snizort-Beg. The latter is partly on the boundary, and partly in the interior of the parish; it is 5½ miles long, and less than 1 mile in mean breadth; it forks and circles into numerous sea-lochlets and bays; and it is shallow, and has frequent sunk rocks. Loch-Uigg, which goes off Loch-Snizort 3 miles above the entrance of Loch-Snizort-Beg, forms a circular basin, landlocked on all sides but the west, and upwards of 1½ mile in diameter; and ¼ of a mile from its margin, the ground suddenly rises in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosing upwards of 200 acres of prime arable land, and a hamlet or seat of population with about 600 inhabitants. The coast, except at the head of the lochs, is bold and rocky. The surface of the interior is a broken and rugged expanse of green and heathy heights, cloven by the three considerable glens of Haltin, Hinistil, and Uigg, and by several minor openings. The only properly mountainous ridge—the rest of the heights being merely hills—runs from north to south at a distance of between 1 mile and 2 miles from the east coast; this ridge bears the name of the Storr, and is huge, lofty, shaggy, and pinnacled; and it sends up a chief cluster of cliffy and torn summits, which rise to the height of several hundred feet above the adjacent masses, and which shoot up from the bosom of a fog like a series of air-borne spires, and towers, and walls,—a far-away city on the clouds. Seven streamlets are frequented by salmon, and often swell into large and impetuous rivers. Much of the parish is irreclaimable waste; and most of the remainder is occupied in the rearing of black cattle. The soil of the arable grounds, though various, is principally a gravelly loam on a cold clay. The large farmers have adopted approved and scientific principles of agriculture; but the crofters pursue the old system, use the old implements, and expend vast labour in doubtful stirring, and sometimes in actually damaging the soil. The herring-fishery, once great and lucrative, has of late years failed; but a salmon, and cod, and ling fishery in Loch-Snizort sends large supplies to the Clyde and the Mersey.—In an islet formed by the water of Snizort, and now used as a cemetery, are the ruins of an old cruciform church, which probably was once the cathedral or parent-church of the whole island. In various localities are cairns, tumuli, and vestiges of Druidical temples. On low ground, near a lofty rock, is a natural obelisk of uncommon height or magnitude; seeming, when seen from a distance, to be a large steeple; measuring 360 feet around the base; swelling below the middle to a larger girth; and thence tapering away to nearly a sharp point at an altitude, as is thought, of upwards of 300 feet. On the boundary with Portree, is a beautiful cascade over a precipice of about 90 feet in height. Beneath it, and nearly opposite its middle, an arched hollow path passes across the rock, so broad that five or six persons may occupy it a-breast, and so situated that they are secure from the body of water which rolls over them, and, but for seeing it dash upon the rocks below, might suppose it to be a thick curved pillar of smoke. A good road traverses the whole length of the parish, connecting Uigg with Portree. Population, in 1801, 2,144; in 1831, 3,487. Houses 558. Assessed property, in 1815, £833.—Snizort is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 2s. 11d.; glebe £15. The parish-church was built about 35 years ago. Sittings 450. A thatched house at Uigg, with accommodation for 400, is occupied every fourth Sabbath as a preaching-station by the parish minister. A Baptist chapel at Uigg, belonging to a congregation established about the year 1808, was built in 1812. Sittings 30. Stipend from £40 to £50, paid out of the general Baptist fund. All the parishioners, except about 20, are represented to be churchmen. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 49 scholars; and four other schools by 299. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with £2 13s. 6d. fees, and £4 16s. 9d. other emoluments. Two of the non-parochial schools are wholly for Gaelic reading; a third belongs to the General Assembly.

SOA, an island of the Hebrides, south of Minginish, and south-west of Loch-Scavaig, in Skye. It is separated from Minginish by Soa-sound, from ¾ of a mile to 1½ mile broad. The island is 3 miles long from north-east to south-west, and 2¼ miles in extreme breadth; but it is nearly bisected by two bays, indenting it on opposite sides. Its surface is low and broken, and nowhere rises to an elevation of more than 400 or 500 feet; and its coast is bold and rocky, and generally presents to the surge perpendicular cliffs of 60 or 70 feet in height. Its geognostic structure is an alternation of red sandstone and greenwacke, traversed by trap.

SOA, an island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circumference, forming one of the small remote group of St. Kilda.

SOAY (Mickle and Little), two small islands in the mouth of West Loch-Tarbet, on the west coast of Harris. They lie about ¼ of a mile apart; are jointly upwards of 1½ mile long; and are separated from Harris by the sound of Soa, which is ¾ of a mile in width.

SOAY, a small pasture-island near the entrance of Loch-Inver, Assynt, in the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

SOLWAY FRITH (The), a gulf or very large bay, projecting from the Irish sea north-eastward between Scotland and England. Its commencement or entrance on the English side is obviously at St. Bee's-head in Cumberland; but, on the Scottish side, is far from being distinctly marked, and has been very variously stated. Burrowhead, at the southern extremity of the district of Machars in Wigtonshire, is the furthest and the most commonly assigned entrance; yet between that headland and Balmae-head or even Balcarry-point, respectively 14 and 24½ miles in a straight line east-north-eastward, the whole Scottish coast directly confronts the entire expanse of the Irish sea. Measured from Burrowhead, it extends about 58 miles in length and 37 miles at the entrance; but measured, as we think it ought to be, from Balcarry-point, it is little more half the measurement at the entrance, and only about 33½ miles in length. From Balcarry-point to the little estuary of the Pow in the parish of Cummertrees, it extends nearly direct north-eastward,—gradually contracts in its limits, though with occasional expansions,—and has a breadth in the maximum of about 19 miles, in the minimum of about 8, and in the mean of about 13; and from the estuary of the Pow to its termination—a distance of 12 miles—it extends, in an easterly direction, and has a varying breadth of from 1½ mile to 3¾ miles, and a mean breadth of about 2½,—the maximum being at the estuary of the Pow and in the parish of Gretna, and the minimum in a line between the parish of Annan and Bowness, and in the short space east of Redkirk-point. The frith's marine expansions, and its receptions of running water, are few and unimportant on the English side compared to the Scottish, and, such as they are, belong to the hydrographical topography of England. The Sark, the Kirtle, and some smaller streams enter it on the Dumfries-shire coast, without forming estuaries. The Annan, the Pow, and the Lochar enter it on the same coast through estuaries of but small extent. The Nith, before entering it, forms a long and gradually expanding estuary between Dumfries-shire and Galloway. The chief streams which enter it in Galloway, calculating to the extreme point of Burrowhead, are the Southwick, the Urr, the Dee, the Fleet, the Cree, and the Bladenoch; and its principal marine expansions within the same range of sea-board, are the estuary of the Urr, Auchencairn-bay, Kirkcudbright-bay, Fleet-bay, and, chief of all, Wigton-bay. The coast along Dumfries-shire is low and sandy, and ascends by an exceedingly low gradient from the line of high-water mark; but along the greater part of Galloway it is bold and rocky, and exhibits cliffs, caverns, pinnacles, isolated rocks, and a variegated rampart in such frequent and curious combinations as to produce abundance of picturesque scenery.—The Solway, as to the depth of its water, the character of its beach, and especially the phenomena of its tides, differs widely from every other frith in Scotland, or even from every other marine indentation in the world. The cause of its peculiarities is briefly explained in the section, 'Marine waters,' in our general introductory article, and needs not be again noticed. Over a distance of probably about 20 miles from its head, the whole of its bed, excepting the narrow and canal-like channels of the Nith and the confluent waters which enter near the eastern extremity, is alternately a surgy brown sea, tinctured with silt, and oscillating with the rebound of the tide, and a naked, flat, unrelieved expanse of sand, a wilderness of desolation, a miniature Sahara, strangely interposing its dark and dreary projection between the blooming slopes of Cumberland and the finely outlined and warmly tinted lands of Scotland. Much of its beach, or rather of its bed, even its broader and more seaward parts, is of the same character; so very much, indeed, that were the frith estimated or admeasured only by the space it covers at low-water, it would figure in comparative insignificance, or exceedingly limited proportions. All its tides are rapid, and constitute rather a rush or careering race than a flow or a current of waters. A spring tide, but especially a tide which runs before a stiff breeze from the south or the south-west, careers along at the rate of from 8 to 10 miles an hour; it is heard by the people along the shore upwards of 20 miles before it reaches them, and approaches with a hoarse and loud roar, and with a brilliance of phenomena and demonstration, incomparably more sublime than if the wide sandy waste were densely scoured with the fleetest and the most gorgeously appointed invading army of horsemen; before the first wave can be descried from the shore, a long cloud or bank of spray is seen, as if whirling on an axis, and evanescently zoned and gemmed with mimic rainbows, and the rich tintings of partial refractions, sweeping onward with the speed of a strong and steady breeze; then follows a long curved white and flowing surf; and when the magnificent banner of spray, and this surfy pioneer have made distinct announcement, finally and suddenly appears the majestic van of the tide, a speckled and deeply dimpled body of waters, from 3 to 6 feet high a-breast, rolling impetuously forward, and bringing closely in its rear a tumbling and tempestuated mass of marine vales and hillocks, glittering and gorgeous all over with the most fitful play of the prismatic colours. As the tide enters the contracted parts of the frith and the lower parts of the side estuaries, it acquires such additional features of romance and novelty as render it altogether an object *per se*, and one of the most interesting that can form a main feature of any landscape: See Glencaple. Accidents occasionally occur with ships, and have been very frequent, though much less so of late years than before, with persons venturing within high-water mark. The rivers which traverse the bed of the frith being easily fordable, strong inducement is offered by the shortness of the path to cross the sands to England during the recess of the tide. But Scotchmen, even when well-mounted, have, in numerous instances, and occasionally to an amount constituting a literal catastrophe, been overtaken and drowned, while returning from the Cumberland fairs. Even persons best acquainted with the locality are liable to be mistaken in their calculations of the time when the tide will approach; and, when they have proceeded partly across, may hear the appalling sound of the watery invasion so near and menacing, that a clear atmosphere, a good steed, much self-collectedness, and a steady remembrance of the direction of the path, may all be necessary for their preservation. Dense fogs frequently arise, and so bewilder professed and experienced guides, that they can proceed in safety only with the aid of the compass; and quicksands are occasionally formed, and fitfully shift their localities, obscurely but awfully menacing every intruder who has not watched the impressions made upon the ground by almost every successive tide.—The fisheries of the Solway are extensive and various. Some curious particulars respecting their former condition, as every reader of Sir Walter Scott's novels knows, are worked into the tissue of the most stirring incidents in the tale of Redgauntlet. The mode of fishing is principally by stake-nets, which are wholly submerged by the tide, and which, when the tide is out, contribute their lank proportions and thoroughly prosaic appearances to the pervading dreariness of the landscape. Salmon, herling, sea-trout, flounders,

and codlings or small cod, are taken in large quantities; turbot and soles occur, but are not plentiful; herrings, at a former period, were in some seasons caught and cured in great abundance, but of late they appear but occasionally, and not in large numbers; and mussels and cockles are gathered along the shores by poor persons, and carried weekly to the markets of Dumfries and Carlisle. The fishings usually commence early in March, and close before the end of September.—The Solway, in spite of the singular and rather dangerous character of its tides, is of vast value to Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire for its navigation; much more so, in proportion, than it is to Cumberland. Not only the seaboard, but most of the interior of the counties, is too far distant from Scottish coal of any sort, and especially from coal of good quality, to obtain it by land-carriage; and is dependent on Workington, Whitehaven, and other places near the mouth of the English side of the Solway, for supplies of fuel. The amount of tonnage in vessels employed in importing coals is, in consequence, aggregately great. The export trade of the two counties, too, or the outlet for the produce of their arable farms, their grazing-grounds, their sheep-walks, their dairies, and their poultry-yards, is almost wholly with Liverpool and other English towns on the western coast, and exists in a profitable or even available way only by the navigation of the Solway. Three steamers, two of them large and powerful, now regularly ply to Liverpool, from respectively Dumfries, Annan, and the ports of Galloway; and, additional to the usual advantages of steam-conveyance, yield the local and valuable one of clearing the Solway at a single tide. Ports are numerous; and safe landing-places occur at rapid intervals along nearly the whole coast. The chief and presiding port is that of DUMFRIES: which see. Ordinary tides rise about 10 or 12 feet, and spring tides about 20; and they fling enough of water up to the very head of the frith, to let vessels of 120 tons move up the channel of the stream to the foot of the river Sark. The Solway has long been gradually receding from the land: it once filled the large area now occupied by Lochar-moss; it covered less than a century ago lands which are now verdant or arable a mile distant from the present high-water mark; and it possessed, within the recollection of very many persons, nearly all along its shore, ground which it has entirely ceased to invade. See LOCHAR-MOSS and RUTHWELL.

SORBIE, a parish on the west side of the district of Machars, Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Kirkinner; on the north-east and east by Wigton-bay; on the south by Whithorn; and on the west by Glasserton. It consists of an oblong, stretching east and west, and measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extreme length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth; and of a southerly projection $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth, extending along the bay. Its area is about 8,900 acres. The surface is a beautiful alternation on small green hills and fertile plains. Several of the hills, though rising to no great altitude above sea-level, command the superb prospect of the Irish sea, the Solway frith, the Isle of Man, and the coast of Cumberland. The coast, exclusive of the windings of the bays and headlands, is about 7 miles in extent; and, from the north-east extremity, more than half-way southward, it is, with some exceptions, flat and sandy, and, for nearly a mile, where it screens the upper part of Wigton-bay, it overlooks an expanse of sand which is left dry at low-water. In the south the coast is rocky and precipitous, repeatedly rises nearly 200 feet above sea-level, and, in one place, is perforated by two very large and curious caves. The principal headlands are EAGERNESS [which see] and Crugleton. The principal bays are those of GARLIESTON, RIGG, and PORT-ALLAN: which see. But Orchard-ton-bay, Brandy-port, Innerwell-port, Port-Macgean, Port-Whapple, and some other small bays beautifully indent the coast, and offer safe landing-places for cargoes of lime, sea-shells, or coal. Flounders, soles, skate, cod, lobsters, oysters, and many other species of fish abound; but, except at INNERWELL [which see], they appear to draw no attention. The lands of the parish, to the extent respectively of about 500 and 750 acres, are covered with wood or disposed in natural pasture; and, over all the rest of the area, are arable, and well-enclosed and sheltered. The soil, though not deep, is exceedingly fine. The native rocks are all of the transition-class; granite occurs in boulders; shell-marl existed, but has all been used; other minerals are not of noticeable importance. Pure and perennial springs are many and copious. A beautiful lake lies on the west border: See DOWALTON (LOCH). The village of Sorbie stands nearly in the centre of the parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Whithorn, and 6 south of Wigton. It was begun, in the latter part of last century, under the encouragement of the Earl of Galloway; and it is in general well-built, and has a population of about 180. A damask manufactory, of about half-a-century's standing, is situated in the village; and has some celebrity for the quality and patterns of its fabrics. The larger village of GARLIESTON [which see] stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Sorbie, on the coast. The only modern mansion of note is GALLOWAY HOUSE: which see.—Crugleton-castle, on the estate of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart., is an interesting though very greatly dilapidated ruin. Its site is a precipitous promontory about 200 feet high, on the coast, midway between Rigg-bay and Port-Allan. Part of an unornamented arch, and lower parts of some walls, alone remain to attest its ancient spaciousness and strength. The fosse is quite distinct, and encloses about an acre. John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, possessed and resided in the castle as heir-parcener of the Lords of Galloway; and, in 1292, he obtained leave from Edward I. to take lead from the ruins of the Calf-of-Man to cover eight towers of the edifice. The castle was involved in the fortunes of his family; and, though said to have become the residence of the ancient and wealthy family of the Vanses of Barnbarrow, was ruinous before the year 1684.—Eagerness-castle, situated on the cognominal promontory, has nearly disappeared, and does not figure in history.—Sorbie-place, the seat in the reign of James IV., and till the latter part of the 17th century, of the family of Hannay, was anciently a tower of some strength, and is now a picturesque ruin, surrounded with wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the village of Sorbie. Good roads intersect the parish in all directions. Population, in 1801, 1,091; in 1831, 1,412; in 1841, 1,691. Houses, in 1831, 239. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,760. — Sorbie is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £244 13s. 7d.; glebe £15. The parish-church, situated at the village of Sorbie, was built in 1750. There is an Independent place of worship at Garlieston. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Sorbie, Crugleton, and Kirkmedan. Sorbie—or, as it was then written, Sourby—formed, in the 12th and 13th centuries, the two divisions of Great and Little Sorbie, each of which had its church. The monks of Dryburgh having acquired both of the churches, prevailed on the bishop of Candida Casa or Galloway to unite them; and thenceforth held them as one vicarage till the Reformation. The church of Cru-

gleton was very early given to the monks of Whithorn; and, after the Reformation, it followed the various fortunes of the rest of their property. The church of Kirkmedan—dedicated to the same saint as the modern Kirkmaiden and two ancient parishes, all in the same county—long belonged to the canons of St. Mary's Isle, and was afterwards transferred to the bishop of Galloway. The three ancient parishes were united at the middle of the 17th century. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 67 scholars; and three non-parochial schools—two of them in Garheston—were attended by 160. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £33 3s. 8d., with £9 1s. 2d. fees. Patrick Hannay, who lived in the 17th century, and published some poems which once had reputation, but now are very rare and almost forgotten, was a native of Sorbie.

SORN, a parish in the north-east of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is nearly a square, 6½ miles deep; and comprehends about 23,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Galston; on the east by Muirkirk; on the south by Auchinleck; and on the west by Mauchline. The surface, in a general view, is high in the east, and declines toward the west; but it is much diversified by moorland, hill, rising ground, hollow, and haugh. Blackside-end-hill, the highest ground, and situated in the north-east, has an altitude of 1,540 feet above sea-level, and commands a gorgeous view of Ayrshire and Strathclyde, and parts, it is said, of fourteen other counties. The river Ayr, running westward, drains the greater part of the parish, and flows between steep, bold, copse-clad, and picturesque banks. The Cessnock, a tributary of the Irvine, has some of its headwaters in the north-west. Cleugh-burn, which falls into the Ayr amid the brilliant scenery around Sorncastle, traverses a deep and richly wooded glen, and has some romantic and fascinating cascades. Calc-tuff occurs in fine specimens on the face of the precipices over which this streamlet leaps. Carboniferous limestone occurs in great plenty, and has been both long and extensively worked. Coal occurs, though to what extent is not known; and hitherto it has been little mined. Ironstone is plentiful; and was, at one time, exported hence to Muirkirk. Sandstone of very various character and hardness is plentiful. The soil, in the haughs, is a gravelly loam; and elsewhere is, for the most part, a reddish clay. Upwards of a third of the parochial area is cultivated pasture; upwards of one-fourth is hill-pasture, moss, or wilderness; somewhat less than one-sixth is reclaimable, but uncultivated natural pasture; somewhat less than one-sixth also is in tillage; and one acre in every thirty-two is under wood. The village of Sorn stands on the right bank of the Ayr, 4 miles east of Mauchline. It has two annual fairs, the one on the second Tuesday of March, old style, and the other on the first Monday of November, new style. Population of the village about 300. The neat and pleasant little manufacturing town of Catrine stands 1¼ mile to the west: see CATRINE.—Sorn-castle, immediately west of the village of Sorn, is most delightfully situated on a lofty and well-wooded rocky terrace overlooking the Ayr. The building is of very high but unknown antiquity. About the year 1406 it became, along with the manor of Sorn and other lands in Kyle, the property of Andrew Hamilton, 3d son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton; and, in subsequent times, it passed by marriage to the Earls of Winton, and by purchase to the Earls of Loudoun and three other successive families of proprietors. A Dowager-countess of Loudoun lived in it till within a few months of her hundredth year, attended by servants who attained nearly as great a longevity. Under the miserable persecutions of Charles II. the castle was taken possession of as a fortalice of the royal forces, and made the seat of a garrison for overawing the Covenanters.* Dr. Matthew Stewart, and his son, the celebrated Dugald Stewart, were landowners in the parish and frequent visiters. The house which they occupied still stands; and near it, in a beautiful and airy situation, are a new mansion and tasteful pleasure-grounds, the property and seat of their descendant. The illustrious and devout but much misrepresented Scottish worthy, Alexander Peden, was born and died in the parish. Exhausted with his prolonged toils and sufferings in traversing the kingdom as a proscribed minister, and believing himself to be approaching his dissolution, he returned to his brother's house in Sorn to die; but he was there in the immediate vicinity of the garrison posted in Sorn-castle, and lived chiefly in an artificial cave,—uniformly protected, as he had been in an hundred places before, from the peering searches of the blood-thirsty soldiery. He was visited on his death-bed by the celebrated James Renwick; and, after he had been specially but vainly searched for in his brother's house, he died there at the age of 60, in the year 1686. Some villanous but perfectly harmless indignities were offered by the wretched persecutors to his mortal remains: see CUMNOCK (OLD). The parish is traversed eastward by the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, and southward by that from Galston to Auchinleck. Population, in 1801, 2,606; in 1831, 4,253. Houses 483. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,783.—Sorn is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Somerville of Sorn. Stipend £195 11s.; glebe £15. The parish-church, situated in the village of Sorn, was built in 1658, and repaired and somewhat enlarged in 1826. Sittings 611. Catrine—as noticed in the article on that village—has a place of worship connected with the Establishment, and a United Secession meeting-house; and two or three years ago it was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. The population of Sorn, *quoad civilia*, was exhibited by an ecclesiastical census of 1836, as then amounting to 4,053, and consisting of 3,287 churchmen, 729 dissenters, and 37 nondescripts.—The parish was, in 1692, disjoined by the teind-court from the originally huge parish of MAUCHLINE: which see. Its original name was Dalgain, the ground for the church, manse, and glebe having been a gift from the proprietor of Dalgain; but, owing to the vicinity of the church to the ancient castle, the most commanding artificial object in the district, it gradually became changed to Sorn: see DALGAIN. In 1834 there were thirteen private schools, six of which were attended by 192 scholars; and one parochial school, attended by 66. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 fees, and £10 9s. other emoluments.

SOULIS-CROSS. See KILMARNOCK.

* Sir William Hamilton, whose daughter and heiress married George Lord Seaton, and carried the property to the Earls of Winton, was one of the senators of the college-of-justice, and lord-treasurer to James V. On the eve of the daughter's marriage, the King set out to honour the bridal with his presence; but he had to traverse a long and dreary tract of moor, moss, and miry clay, where there was neither road nor bridge; and, when about half-way from Glasgow, he rode his horse into a quagmire, and was with difficulty extricated from his perilous seat on the saddle. Far from a house, exposed to the bleak wind of a cold day, and environed on all sides by a cheerless moor, he was compelled to take a cold refreshment in no better a position than by the side of a very prosaic well; and he at length declared, with more wild pettishness than wit, that "if he were to play a trick on the devil, he would send him to a bridal at Sorn in the middle of winter." The well at which he sat is still called the King's well; and the quagmire into which his horse went is called the King's stable. An inn in the vicinity is now the principal stage between Glasgow and Kilmarnock, and daily offers to every wayfarer luxuries, one-hundreth part of which would once have been highly prized by a King.

SOULSEAT. See Saulseat.

SOULSEAT. See Inch, Wigtonshire.

SOUTHDEAN, or Chesters, a parish in the extreme south of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north by Lower Jedburgh; on the east by Oxnam and Upper Jedburgh; on the south-east and south by Northumberland; on the south-west by Castletown; and on the west by Hobkirk and Bedrule. Its greatest length from north to south is 9¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 6½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 44 square miles. In the extreme south it tapers nearly to a point; about a mile northwards it suddenly expands and soon attains its extreme breadth; and, over 4¼ miles at the north end, it has a mean breadth of only 2¾ miles. The southern district is boldly hilly; runs up to the summit-range of the Cheviots; and has the whole or part of several bulky and lofty heights, particularly Peel-fell, Carlintooth, Needslaw, and Carter-fell. Even the northern district is, to a large extent, upland and pastoral; but has soft and gay features, and admits considerable intersticing of arable ground. Jed-Water [which see] rises in the parish, and has a prolonged connection with it; flinging much picturesqueness and beauty over its landscape. Rule-Water [which also see] rises and flows for some distance in the west. Kerry-burn, a tributary of the English Tyne, drains a corner lying south of Carlintooth. Agriculture rules over about 3,000 acres, grows wheat, practises the turnip-husbandry, and performs feats not very common in a pastoral district. Taste and economy have covered about 500 acres with plantation. Sheep-farming exists here in its pride, and has under its care upwards of 15,000 Cheviot sheep of greatly improved breed, and nearly 2,000 long-woolled sheep. Wool was formerly sent almost all into England, but is now extensively purchased by the woollen-manufacturers of Roxburghshire. Excellent red and white sandstone is worked in several quarries; limestone is inexhaustible; coal is believed to exist, but has been vainly searched for; antimony occurs, but not in such quantity as to be profitably worked. British camps, Border peel-houses, and the usual varieties of strength and fortalice exists in such number as to show how stirring and blood-stained an arena the parish must have been of early wars and Border marauding.—The father of Thomson the poet became minister of Southdean two years after the latter's birth, and was buried in the churchyard. Young Thomson received most of the impressions which formed his characteristic style of poetry from the parish and its neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Veitch and Mr. Bryson, as Dr. M'Cree tells us, found, among the Southdean hills, a retreat from persecution. Mr. James Davidson, who had terriers called Pepper and Mustard, and was an enthusiastic lover of field-sports, and who occupied the farm of Hyndlee 1¼ mile south of the mountain-pass called 'Note o' the Gate,' and 6 miles south of a Liddesdale farm called Thorleshope, a corruption of Charleshope, is believed, in the district, to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's Dandy Dinmont, in the tale of Guy Mannering.—The principal landowners are Lord Douglas, Elliot of Wolflee, and Henderson of Abbotsrule. The parish is cut southward by the roads from Jedburgh respectively to Liddesdale and to the vale of the Tyne by Kerryburn. Population, in 1801, 697; in 1831, 839. Houses 139. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,848.—Southdean is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patrons, the Crown and Lord Douglas. Stipend £234 9s. 3d.; glebe £40. Unappropriated teinds £354 17s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 9s. 1d., and from £6 to £6 10s. other emoluments.—The present parish comprehends, in the north-west, a part of the suppressed parish of Abbotsrule. Southdean seems to have had its name from containing the southern dean or valley of Jed forest; and it has its more popular designation of Chesters from the church being situated at a hamlet of that name, and remotely from the vicinity to the church of a marked camp or 'castra.'

SOUTHEND, a parish at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north by Campbelltown; and on all other sides by the sea. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is about 11 miles; and its breadth, in the opposite direction, about 5. The surface exhibits a beautiful and variegated prospect of hills, neither high nor rocky, and of valleys traversed by streamlets, and thickly sprinkled with farm-houses. The brooks frequently overflow their banks, and plough up new channels. A great part of the higher grounds which formerly were heathy and waste, have been converted into arable lands and green pasture. Along the coast are the remains of some Danish forts; the largest of which is on the Mull of Kintyre: see Kintyre (Mull of). On a peninsulated pyramidal hill, one face of which falls sheer down to the sea, anciently stood Dunaverty-castle, one of the strongholds of the Lords of the Isles. A fosse across the neck of the peninsula, and two or three concentred walls round the face of the ascent, combined with the great natural advantages of the site, to render the place a fortalice of uncommon strength: see Dunaverty-Castle. Not far from this place, and about 100 yards from high-water mark, occurs a bank of fine coral. The island of Sanda, opposite the site of the castle, belongs to the parish: see Sanda. A road runs north from near the Mull to Campbelltown. Population, in 1801, 1,825; in 1831, 2,120. Houses 341.—Southend is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £15. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 98 scholars; and three other schools by 213. Ruins exist of an ancient church which was dedicated to St. Columba. Another church, dedicated to St. Bland, seems, along with its cemetery, to have been swept away by the freshets of a rivulet which washed its site.

SOUTHERNESS, a village and a headland in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands close upon the shore, near the cognominal headland, 16 miles south of Dumfries, and 11 south-east of Dalbeattie. It was built some time after the middle of last century by Oswald of Auchencruive near Ayr, in the expectation of its becoming a mining-village and depot for coal; but, the desired mineral having been vainly searched for in the neighbourhood, the village became transmuted into a sea-bathing retreat.—Southerness-point forms the western side of the entrance of the estuary of the Nith, and is situated in North latitude 54° 53′, and West longitude 3° 37′.

SOUTHWICK, a rivulet and a supposed parish in the southern extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. The parish is now united to Colvend: which see. Southwick-water is formed by three streams, two of which rise among the Criffel-hills, and the other and longest in Kirkgunzeon; and it runs 3½ miles southward and south-eastward to the sea, at a point 4½ miles north-east of the mouth of the estuary of the Urr. It is navigable for vessels of small burden 2 miles from its mouth.

SOUTRA. See Fala.

SPEAN (The), a river partly of Badenoch, but chiefly of Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It issues from Loch-Laggan [which see]; flows 3 miles west-south-westward through Badenoch; and then runs

17 miles westward through Lochaber to the Lochy in the great glen: see Lochy (The). A mile below Loch-Laggan, it receives from the south the large stream emitted by Loch-Ossian; and 6 miles above its confluence with the Lochy, it receives from the north the Roy. Its other affluents, though numerous, are individually inconsiderable. Its path, over the first half of its course, descends a bleak, barren, mountain-screened moor, with just as many straggling birches as serve for a foil to the irksomeness of the landscape. After receiving the Roy, it traverses a well-cultivated glen, and is overlooked by Keppoch, Inch, Dalnapie, and several other good houses.

SPEDLIN'S-TOWER, the ancient seat of the family of Jardine, Bart., situated on the right bank of the Annan, in the north-east corner of the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. On the opposite or Applegarth bank of the river stands Jardine-hall, the elegant modern mansion of the family. Grose and Sir Walter Scott, and a whole brigade of minor literati, have given importance to the old tower by trumpeting it into notice. It is, like many an edifice of its sort, vastly thick in its walls, strongly vaulted, and flanked by round turrets; and it is ivy-grown on two sides, and is surrounded by some fine trees; yet it derives its main, almost its sole interest, from being the reputed scene of a monstrous ghost story, the belief of which has made the mob of the adjacent districts gape and stare for centuries, and has contributed not a little to their being more enthralled by superstition, and less advanced in civilization, than the peasantry of most districts in the Lowlands.

SPEY (The), one of the principal rivers of Scotland, draining a large portion of the ancient province of Moray, and belonging to the modern counties of Inverness, Moray, and Banff. It is the second Scottish stream for the volume of its water and the territorial extent of its basin; and it possesses fame for rapidity and some other properties of Highland rivers; but it holds only a middle rank for scenic character, and a remarkably inferior one for utility. It rises in the braes of Badenoch, close on the water-shed with Lochaber, only half-a-mile from Glenroy, and 6 miles from Loch-Laggan. Less than a mile below its source it expands into a tiny lake, called Loch-Spey, whence it is popularly said to have its origin. Its course, for 37 miles, measuring in a straight line, is wholly in Inverness-shire; and over that distance it runs 15 miles eastward, and 22 north-eastward,—receives, on its left bank, the Markie, the Calder, and 6 or 7 other considerable rivulets; and on its right the Truim, the Tromie, the Feshie, and numerous minor streams; and traverses the parishes of Laggan, Kingassie, and Alvie, forming in its glen the seat of by far the greater part of their population. In the second of these parishes it averages from 80 to 100 feet in breadth, varies from 2 to 16 feet in depth, and moves at the mean rate of about 3 miles in the hour; and in the third it expands into Loch-Inch, is partly gentle and partly impetuous, and has a mean breadth of about 150 feet. Over the next 30 miles of its course, still measuring in a straight line, its direction continues to be north-easterly; and over the last 15, or from Craigellachie-bridge to the Moray frith at Garmouth, it is towards the north. Over 21 miles of these 45, it chiefly flows between Inverness-shire and Morayshire, yet runs across wings and intersecting parts of both counties; and over the remaining 24, chiefly divides Morayshire from Banffshire, yet cuts off considerable wings of the former, and at one place is touched by a tiny detached part of Nairnshire. It receives, on its left bank, the Dulnain, 2¼ miles above Grantown; and, on its right, the Nethy, at Abernethy,—the Avon, at Ballindalloch,—and the Fiddich, below Craigellachie. Its entire length, measured in straight lines, is about 82 miles; but measured along the curvatures of its channel, cannot be less than 120. Dr. Macculloch has written a description of the Spey so very suitable for a Gazetteer, and so free from his usual parade of topographical criticism, and so well-recommended by his minute personal inspection of the scenery, that it must be peculiarly acceptable to our readers. "As soon as we approach Aviemore,"* says he, "we become sensible that we have entered on a new country; a wide and open space now intervening between the hills that we have quitted and the distant and blue ridge of Cairngorm. Through this lies the course of the Spey; and here, principally, are concentrated such beauties as that river has to show. I have traced it from its mountain-well to the sea; and, whatever the Strathspey-men may boast, it would be a profanation to compare it, in point of beauty, with almost any one of the great branches of the Tay, as it would equally be to name it as a rival to the Forth, and, I must add, to the Dee, and to the Isla, and to the Earn. In point of magnitude I believe it must follow the Tay; and in beauty it may be allowed to follow the Earn; preceding alike the Tweed and the Clyde and the Don, but being still inferior to many of our larger rivers, in the important particular of not being navigable, and in being, therefore, nearly useless. The small lake, or rather pool, whence it originates, is its unquestionable head; since, unlike the Tay, none of its subsidiary streams, not even the Truim, can pretend to compete with this primary one. It is one decided Spey from its very spring; receiving numerous accessions, but no rival. Its course is almost everywhere rapid; nor does it show any still water till near the very sea. It is also the wildest and most capricious of our large rivers; its alternations of emptiness and flood being more complete and more sudden than those of any of the streams which I have named. The causes of this are obvious, in considering the origin and courses of its tributary waters; while the elevation of its source, amounting to more than 1,200 feet, accounts for the rapidity of its flow. Though inferior both to the Tweed and the Tay in its produce of salmon, it must be allowed the third rank in this respect; and the single fishery at its mouth, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, is rented for more than £6,000 a-year. From the spring its course displays little beauty till it reaches Clunie and Spey-bridge. Hence, it increases in interest as it approaches Kinrara, whence, for a few miles, it is attended by a series of landscapes, alike various, singular, and magnificent. If, after this, there are some efforts at beauty, these are rare, and offer little that is new or striking; while near its exit from the mountainous country, it loses all character, and continues from Fochabers to the sea, a wide and insipid sheet of water." The valley or strath of the Spey, except after the debouch from among the mountains, has been but recently touched by the hand of man, and might, not very many years ago, have been described as a long band of natural forest occasionally laid open by the sinuosities of a large river; and even yet, over a stretch of 12 miles, which is visible from Aviemore, it is so extensively covered with the pine, the birch, and the alder, and so limitedly subjected to cultivation, as forcibly to suggest an image of Caledonia at the epoch of the Roman invasion, or of a pristine forest solitude in the western wilds of America.

SPEYMOUTH, a parish at the north-east corner

* Very nearly at the middle of the river's course, or about 3 miles after it begins to touch Morayshire.

of Morayshire; bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by the Spey, which divides it from Bellie; on the south by Rothes; and on the west by Urquhart. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 6½ miles; its mean breadth is about 1½ mile; and its area is nearly 10 square miles. The ground, at the distance of about half-a-mile from the sea, shoots suddenly up in a small hill; it thence, for 3½ miles by 1¼, forms a terrace faced by a steep bank, from 40 to 50 feet high toward the river; and it then gradually ascends to the southern boundary, and there sends aloft a considerably elevated hill. A belt of haugh between the terrace and the Spey, expanding in one place to ¾ of a mile in breadth, is prime land, and produces excellent crops. The soil of one-half of the rest of the area is a light loam on black earth or clay; and of the other half is partly sandy, but chiefly a thin sharp gravel, on a hard gravelly subsoil. About one-half of the area is moorish, pastoral, or woodland; about 50 acres are moss; and about 110 acres along the river and the frith are pebbles or bare beach. An extensive moor, called the Common, in the vicinity of Garmouth, was nearly all planted about the year 1800, and is now as ornamental as it formerly was bleak. About 300 acres previously waved with plantation. The villages are Garmouth, Kingston, and Boat-of-Bog. Garmouth, the chief, is separately noticed. Kingston, situated between Garmouth and the sea, and peculiarly entitled from its position to bear the name of the parish, has, with the exception of three or four houses, been built since 1810. Population, in 1831, 200. Boat-of-Bog is a mere hamlet nearly opposite Fochabers on the Spey. The parish is traversed westward by the great north mail-road, and southward by a turnpike from Garmouth up Strathspey. Population, in 1801, 1,236; in 1831, 1,475. Houses 310. Assessed property, in 1815, £409. — Speymouth is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Earl of Moray and Cumming of Altyre. Stipend £135 2s. 10d.; glebe £20. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10d., with £19 3s. 6d. fees, and £3 other emoluments. The present parish consists of the suppressed parishes of Essil and Dipple.

SPINNINGDALE, a once prosperous but now completely ruined manufacturing village, on the kyle of Dornoch, and in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire. A cotton manufactory was established here, in the latter part of last century, by Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen; and it employed 100 hands, and seemed to be rapidly raising the place to importance. But in 1809 the factory was accidentally destroyed by fire; and it now stands spectrally among the ruins around it,—the ghost of cotton-manufacture in the north,—and the phantasmagorial type of what cotton-manufacture seems likely to become, under the pressure of the present evil times, in even highly favoured districts.

SPITTAL. See Halkirk.

SPOTT, a parish in Haddingtonshire, consisting of two detached districts. The larger, and greatly the more valuable district, is bounded on the northwest and north by Dunbar; on the east by Dunbar and Innerwick; on the south by Dunbar common; and on the west by Stenton. It is, in a general view, an oblong stretching north and south, and measuring 3¾ miles by 1¾; but it both gives and receives marked though not large indentations. The smaller district lies 2½ miles south of the nearest point of the other; consists of a stripe 2¾ miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in mean breadth, tapering to a point on the south; and is bounded on the north by Dunbar common; on the east by Innerwick; on the south by Whiteadder-water, which divides it from Berwickshire; and on the west by the largest detached part of Stenton. This smaller district is entirely and wildly moorland, lies on the southern slope of the Lammermoors, and is all disposed in a single farm. The larger district comprehends about 2,880 acres; which are disposed in arable grounds, moorland pasture, and natural and planted wood in the relative proportions of 28, 10, and 1. The whole surface is an alternation of hill and valley; but, in the north, it is aggregately lowland or undulated plain, and in the south it climbs up to the summit-range of the Lammermoors, about 700 feet above sea-level. Spott-water comes in from Dunbar common; has a connection of 4¾ miles circuitously, but chiefly north-eastward with Spott; trotts cheerily along its principal valley, and past its church and village; and, after passing into Dunbar, assumes the name of Broxburn. The other streamlets are unimportant. St. John's-well, in the neighbourhood of the village, supplies the town of Dunbar, through pipes, with water. Greywacke, occasionally dyked and fractured by trap, prevails in the Lammermoor regions; and old red sandstone and conglomerate prevail in the south.—A conglomerate hill, called Doon, situated half-a-mile east of the village, and rising 550 feet above sea-level, is a picturesque object, cultivated to the summit on the one side, and stooping precipitously down, yet covered all over with wood on the other. On this hill General Leslie had his camp before the battle of Dunbar or Doon-hill, fought with Cromwell, on the east side and immediate vicinity of the hill. From this strong post, Leslie was induced, contrary to his original opinion, to come down; and, though Cromwell was just about to embark his troops at Dunbar for want of provisions, the Scottish general was defeated, and pursued with great slaughter. Many memorials of the fight have been found upon the field: see article Dunbar. The slopes of the Lammermoors are finely skirted with natural wood; and among them is a vale traversed by a rivulet which expands into a chain of beautiful lochlets. The village of Spott stands 2½ miles south of Dunbar, and 4 west-north-west of Innerwick. It has a friendly society, and a branch of the East-Lothian itinerating libraries; and is the site of the parish-church.* Population, in 1801, 502; in 1831, 612. Houses 127. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,197.—Spott is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sprott of Spott. Stipend £272 7s. 8d.; glebe £18 18s. Unappropriated teinds £275 9s. 11d. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3½d., with from £12 to £18 fees, and £6 6s. 8d. other emoluments. A non-parochial school was attended, in 1834, by 70 scholars.—In 1528, Robert Galbraith, rector of Spott, appeared in parliament as advocate for Queen Margaret, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus; in 1532, he was at the head of the 10 advocates who were chosen as general procurators, on the establishment of the court-of-session; in 1537, he was appointed a senator of the college-of-justice; in 1540–1, he appeared in parliament as one of the king's council; and, in 1544, he was assassinated by John Carkettle, a burgess of Edinburgh. James Hamilton, the next rector, was the natural brother of the Duke of Chatelherault, and was speedily advanced to the see of Glasgow.

* Spott-hill or loan in the vicinity was the scene of the incremation of many poor women for the alleged crime of witchcraft. So late as under date of October 1705, the kirk-session records have the entry: "Many witches burnt on the top of Spott loan;" and, 7 years previously, or in 1698, they say: "The session, after a long examination of witnesses, refer the case of Marion Lillie, for imprecations and supposed witchcraft, to the presbytery, who refer her for trial to the civil magistrate. Said Marion generally called the Rigwoody witch."

A son of Home of Cowdenknowes was rector at the Reformation. George Home of Spott was tried for the murder of Darnley; sat as a juryman in the trial of Archibald Douglas for the same murder; and was assassinated by his son-in-law, James Douglas of Spott, one of the accomplices, in 1591, of the Earl of Bothwell, in the attempt against the king and chancellor Maitland.

SPRINGBURN, a village in the parish of St. Mungo's, about 1½ mile north-east of Glasgow. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers. An extension-church has been erected here, for the use of the adjacent villages of Balgray, Springburn, and Cowlairs.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the right bank of the Sark, where that stream forms the boundary with England, 1½ mile north of Sarkfoot or the head of the Solway frith, 9 miles east of Annan, and 14 miles south-south-west of Langholm. Its site is a rising ground of dry healthy soil, surrounded by rich fields, beautifully enclosed with quickset hedges and rows of trees. The village was commenced in 1791 by Sir William Maxwell, and had its name from the farm on which it stands. In 1793, it had upwards of 40 houses; and now it has a population of more than 500. Its plan is perfectly regular; its streets are each 50 feet wide; and its houses are built of sandstone or brick, and covered with blue slate. The building leases are for 99 years. The inhabitants are almost all cotton-weavers, in the employment of manufacturers in Carlisle. The place figures in unenviable notoriety, as the scene of the inglorious marriage-trade of Gretna. See GRETNA.

SPRINGFIELD, a village connected with the paper-mills of the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It stands on the right bank of the North Esk, 1½ mile south-south-west of the village of Lasswade, and 3½ miles south-west of Dalkeith.

SPROUSTON, a parish in the extreme north-east of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north-west and north by the Tweed, which divides it from Kelso, Ednam, and Berwickshire; on the east by Northumberland; on the south-east and south by Linton; on the south-west by Eckford and Kelso; and on the west by Kelso. The boundary-line with England, and everywhere, except where formed by the Tweed, is entirely arbitrary or artificial. The greatest length of the parish, from north-east to south-west, is 4½ miles; the greatest breadth is 3¾ miles; and the superficial extent is about 8,200 acres. The district along the Tweed is flat, and has a very slight elevation above the ordinary level of the river; the interior district is partly a ridgy swell called Hadden-rig, which flanks the low grounds, and partly a parallel vale, which in a few places is marshy; and the south-eastern district is comparatively high but not hilly ground, and largely subject to the plough. Redden-burn rises in the parish, and flows eastward into Northumberland. This and Hadden-stank in its vicinity, are repeatedly noticed in Border history, as the scene of meetings between Scottish and English commissioners for settling the boundaries. Hadden-rig, about the year 1540, was the scene of an action in which a party of Scottish troops defeated about 3,000 English horsemen. The village of Sprouston is situated 200 yards from the Tweed, and 2½ miles east-north-east of Kelso. It has upwards of 100 houses, with the parish-church on a gentle rising ground in the centre. Its population is 420. It anciently was of much larger extent than now; and, during the incursion of the English under the Duke of Norfolk at the middle of the 16th century, it was destroyed. The village of LEMPITLAW [which see] is situated 2¾ miles to the south-east. Redden, now a little hamlet 1¾ mile north-east of Sprouston, figures in Border history as a town. Hadden, another little hamlet 2 miles east of Sprouston, and the site of a side-school, seems also to have anciently been a place of importance. The celebrated Dr. Andrew Thomson, afterwards of Perth and of Edinburgh, was during six years minister of Sprouston; and is said to have led a volunteer troop of his parishioners to Kelso, on occasion of the false alarm by the fire-beacons of an invasion by the French. The turnpike roads from Kelso respectively to Cornhill by way of Sprouston, and to Wooler, and the vale of Beaumont-water, run eastward through the parish. Population, in 1801, 1,105; in 1831, 1,384. Houses 293. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,710. —Sprouston is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend £243 3s. 8d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £104 6s. 2d. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £32 2s. 3d. Two non-parochial schools were attended, in 1834, by 133 scholars — The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Sprouston on the north-west, and Lempitlaw on the south-east. The church of Sprouston was given by David I. to the monks of Kelso. Chapels subordinate to it anciently stood at Hadden, and on the manor of Sprouston, and were more or less enthralled to the same monks. The parish of Lempitlaw was at an early period annexed to Sprouston. Its church belonged to the hospital of Soutra,—and not long ago might have been seen in ruin at the village of Lempitlaw.

SPYNIE (NEW), a parish in Morayshire; bounded on the north by Duffus and Drainie; on the east by St. Andrews Lhanbride; on the south by Elgin; and on the west by Alves. Its length is 4 miles; its mean breadth is 2 miles; and its area is about 8 square miles. The Lossie, except for cutting off about 50 acres, traces all the southern boundary. The loch of Spynie, formerly a beautiful sheet of fresh water, 3 miles long and 1 broad, and originally a marine bay, stretched along the northern boundary; but, at the expense of nearly £11,000, has been converted into an unsightly morass,—an impregnation of sulphur and iron-ore athwart its bed having ruined the hopes which occasioned it to be drained. In its lacustrine state, it richly ornamented the landscape, and attracted numerous flocks of the wild swan, and drew to the pine woods in its vicinity the capercailzie or cock of the wood, now unknown in Scotland; but at present it shows a mimic hollow wilderness of desolation, and forms a ghastly emblem of the havoc upon natural comeliness which is worked by the love of gold. A naturally moorish ridge, 3 miles in length, stretches along the middle of the parish, and shoots up at the west end into a considerably high hill. All its summit and upper slopes, excepting one small wood-embosomed farm, are covered with plantations of firs interspersed with other trees; and the southern face of its highest elevation, descending in curved and broken configuration of surface, is picturesquely wooded with one of the finest oak forests in the country. The joint woods cover an area of between 1,400 and 1,500 acres. The arable lands, situated around the forest, and comprising upwards of 3,000 acres, possess almost every variety of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and are all enclosed and well-cultivated. The waste or pasture lands, comprising about 470 acres, lie chiefly in the small Spynie section of the drained lake. Bishop-mill, a suburb of Elgin, included within its new burgh-boundaries, and communicating with it by a handsome iron bridge, is the only village. Spynie-palace, the ancient residence of the bishops of Moray, the site of whose cathedral

from 1057 till 1224 was in Spynie, now exists in massive, but irreparable ruin, near the east end of the bed of the once beautiful lake. It formed a quadrangle of about 120 feet, with strong towers at the corners; and was surrounded by a lofty wall, and fortified on two sides by a dry ditch, and entered from the east by a drawbridge and a noble gateway. A square tower on the south-west, which now forms the chief part of the ruins, measures 60 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and about 60 in height; is 9 feet thick in its walls; and has windows which, at the period of the erection, must have been esteemed unusually large. Vaulted rooms were below the palace; spacious state-apartments and bed-rooms with vaulted closets, were above; and cape-houses with surrounding battlements terminated the towers. On the south side of the enclosed area was a spacious tennis-court; parallel to it in the inside, was a chapel; on the north were bed-rooms and cellars; on the east were various offices; and around the court and precincts were gardens and orchards. About £900 have, within the last 15 years, been expended by the barons of the exchequer, in planting and otherwise improving a large extent of circumjacent bishop's lands, now the property of the Crown. The parish is traversed westward by the great north mail-road, and by the turnpike from Elgin to Burghhead. Population, in 1801, 843; in 1831, 1,121. Houses 207. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,533. —New Spynie is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, Carnegie of Spynie. Stipend £185 4s. 2d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £36 7s. 1d., with £14 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. A private school in Bishopmill was attended, in 1834, by 75 scholars; and 3 schools for girls, by about 60.—Spynie formerly gave the title of Baron to the noble family of Lindsay. The peerage was created in 1590, and became dormant at the death of George, the 3d lord, in 1672.

STACK OF SNALDA. See Papa-Stour.

STAFFA,* a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars and its caves. It lies 5 miles south-east of the Treshinish islands, 3 south of Gometra, 4½ west by north of the nearest part of Gribon-in-Mull, 6½ north of nearly the extreme point of the Ross-of-Mull, and 7½ miles north-north-east of Iona; and forms part of the parish of Kilninian, and county of Argyle. Seen from a distance, it appears a round, lumpish, uninteresting rock; and not till approached within less than ¼ of a mile, does it unfold to a visiter its museum of wonders. It is irregularly oval, extending from north to south, and measuring about 1½ mile in circumference; and it presents an uneven table-land resting on cliffs of variable height. The greatest elevation occurs in the south-west, and appears to be about 144 feet. The surface, though in some spots bare, is in general covered with a rich soil and luxuriant grass; but seems to produce few or no rare plants. A herd of black cattle browse upon its herbage; but not a house or a hut exists to shelter any one of a thousand visiters from an occasional or sudden storm. The coast, over a considerable portion of its precipitous face, presents a columnar disposition. Its highest point occurs between the Great Cave and the Boat, and is 32 feet lower than the extreme altitude of the island, or 112 feet above high-water-mark. Toward the west, the coast decreases in elevation, and, near MacKinnon's cave, is only 84 feet high; from this it varies in height toward the north, and there subsides into a flat rocky shore but a few feet above the sea; thence it rises, and, after continuing for a short space precipitous, declines into an irregular rocky shore, stretching out in beaches, and forming the landing-place; and from this it once more gradually rises, till, again becoming perpendicular beyond the crooked cave, it passes on to the point of greatest altitude. The geognostic composition of the coast shows a fundamental ledge of conglomerated trap or tufa, supporting a black, hard, and compact columnar basalt, surmounted by an amorphous basaltic mass, interspersed with small columns. The whole façade of the coast, and the arches, sides, and floorings of the caves strikingly resemble architectural structures, and have been described by architectural terms; and even the spots on the summit-surface, which are bare of soil, present, in several instances, such a compact agglutination of the ends of columns, jutting up from the amorphous basalt, as closely resembles a tesselated pavement. The caves are so numerous, that they may be said to perforate, at brief intervals, the whole face of the island; but those which occur on the south and the north sides are remarkable neither for beauty nor for magnitude; and five on the north-east are distinguished chiefly for making loud reverberations when the surge of the tumultuous sea breaks into them,—reverberations which resemble the distant discharges of heavy ordnance. Proceeding toward the south from the landing-place, the objects of chief interest which challenge the visiter's notice and admiration are, first, the Scallop or Clamshell cave,—second, the Buachaille, or Herdsman,—third, the Causeway and the Great Face, or Colonnade,—fourth, Fingal's, or the Great cave,—fifth, the Boat cave,—and sixth, the Cormorants or MacKinnon's cave. Aided by these hints as to the order and relative position of the objects the reader will, no doubt, pass with pleasure to the following rich description by Dr. Macculloch:—"At the Scallop or Clamshell cave, the columns on one side are bent, so as to form a series of ribs not unlike an inside view of the timbers of a ship. The opposite wall is formed by the ends of columns, bearing a general resemblance to the surface of a honey-comb. This cave is 30 feet in height, and 16 or 18 in breadth at the entrance; its length being 130 feet, and the lateral dimensions gradually contracting to its termination. The inside is uninteresting.—The noted rock Buachaille, the Herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns, about 30 feet high, lying on a bed of curved horizontal ones, visible only at low-water. —The Causeway here presents an extensive surface, which terminates in a long-projecting point at the eastern side of the Great cave. It is formed of the broken ends of columns, once continuous to the height of the cliffs. This alone exceeds the noted Giant's Causeway, as well in dimensions as in the picturesque diversity of its surface; but it is almost neglected, among the more striking and splendid objects by which it is accompanied. The Great Face is formed of three distinct beds of rock, of unequal thickness, inclined towards the east in an angle of about nine degrees. The lowest is a rude trap tufa, the middle one is divided into columns placed vertically to the planes of the bed, and the uppermost is an irregular mixture of small columns and shapeless rock. The thickness of the lowest bed at the western side is about 50 feet; but, in consequence of the inclination, it disappears under the sea, not far westward of the Great cave. The columnar bed is of unequal depth; being only 36 feet at the western side, and 54 where the water first prevents its foundation from being further seen. To the eastward, its thickness is concealed by the causeway. Thus, at the entrance of the Great cave on this side, the columns are only 18 feet high, becoming gradually reduced to two or three, till they disappear. The inequality of the upper bed produces the irregular

Staffa is a Norse term, meaning 'staffs' or 'columns.'

outline of the island. The inclination of the columns to the horizon, in consequence of their vertical position towards the inclined plane of the bed, produces a very unpleasing effect whenever it is seen, as it is from the south-west: the inclination of nine degrees, conveying the impression of a fabric tottering, and about to fall. Fortunately, the most numerous and interesting views are found in positions into which this defect does not intrude; and many persons have doubtless visited Staffa without discovering it. Although the columns have a general air of straightness and parallelism, no one is perfectly straight or regular. They never present that geometrical air, which appears in the published views of their aspect. In this respect they fall far short of the regularity of the Giant's Causeway. Very often they have no joints; sometimes one or more may be seen in a long column while, in other places, they are not only divided into numerous parts, but the angles of the contact are notched. They are sometimes also split by oblique fissures, which detract much from the regularity of their aspect. These joints are very abundant in the columns that form the interior sides of the Great cave, to which, indeed, they are chiefly limited; and it is evident, that the action of the sea, by undermining these jointed columns, has thus produced the excavation; as a continuation of the same process may hereafter increase its dimensions. The average diameter is about two feet; but they sometimes attain to four. Hexagonal and pentagonal forms are predominant; but they are intermixed with figures of three, four, and more sides, extending even as far as to eight or nine, but rarely reaching ten. It is with the morning sun only that the Great Face of Staffa can be seen in perfection. As the general surface is undulating and uneven, great masses of light or shadow are thus produced, so as to relieve that which, in a direct light, appears a flat insipid mass of straight wall. These breadths are further varied by secondary shadows and reflections arising from smaller irregularities; while the partial clustering of the columns produces a number of subsidiary groups, which are not only highly beautiful, both in themselves and as they combine with and melt into the larger masses, but which entirely remove that dryness and formality which is produced by the incessant repetition of vertical lines and equal members.—The Cormorant's or M'Kinnon's cave, though little visited, in consequence of the frauds and indolence of the boatmen, is easy of access, and terminates in a gravelly beach, where a boat may be drawn up. The broad black shadow produced by the great size of the aperture, gives a very powerful effect to all those views of the point of the island into which it enters; and is no less effective at land, by relieving the minute ornaments of the columns which cover it. The height of the entrance is 50 feet, and the breadth 48; the interior dimensions being nearly the same to the end, and the length 224 feet. As it is excavated in the lowest stratum, the walls and the ceiling are without ornament; yet it is striking from the regularity and simplicity of its form. But the superior part of the front consists of a complicated range of columns, hollowed into a concave recess above the opening; the upper part of this colonnade overhanging the concavity, and forming a sort of geometric ceiling; while the inferior part is thrown into a secondary mass of broad but ornamental shadow, which conduces much to the general effect of the whole.—The Boat cave is accessible only by sea. It is a long opening, resembling the gallery of a mine, excavated in the lowest rude stratum; its height being about 16 feet, its breadth 12, and its depth about 150. Upwards the columns overhang it, so as to produce a shadow, which adds much to the effect; while they retire in a concave sweep, which is also overhung by the upper mass of cliff, thus producing a breadth of shade, finely softening into a full light by a succession of smaller shadows and reflections, arising from the irregular groupings of the columns. The upper part of this recess, catching a stronger shadow, adds much to the composition; while the eye of the picture is found in the intense darkness of the aperture beneath, which gives the tone to the whole.—The Great cave is deficient in that symmetry of position with respect to the face of the island, which conduces so much to the effect of the Boat cave. The outline of the aperture, perpendicular at the sides, and terminating in a contrasted arch, is pleasing and elegant. The height, from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above, is 30 feet; and from the former to the surface of the water, at mean tide, 66. The pillars by which it is bounded on the western side, are 36 feet high; while, at the eastern, they are only 18, though their upper ends are nearly in the same horizontal line. This difference arises from the height of the broken columns which here form the causeway; a feature which conduces so much to the picturesque effect of the whole, by affording a solid mass of dark foreground. Towards the west the height of the columns gradually increases as they recede from the cave, but their extreme altitude is only 54 feet, even at low water. The breadth of this cave at the entrance is 42 feet, as nearly as that can be ascertained, where there is no very precise point to measure from. This continues to within a small distance of the inner extremity, when it is reduced to 22; and the total length is 227 feet. These measures were all made with great care, however they may differ from those of Sir Joseph Banks. The finest views here are obtained from the end of the causeway, at low water. When the tide is full, it is impossible to comprehend the whole conveniently by the eye. From this position also, the front forms a solid mass of a very symmetrical form; supporting, by the breadth of its surface, the vacant shadow of the cave itself. Here also, that intricate play of light, shadow, and reflection, which is produced by the broken columns retiring in ranges gradually diminishing, is distinctly seen; while the causeway itself forms a foreground no less important than it is rendered beautiful by the inequalities and the groupings of the broken columns. Other views of the opening of this cave, scarcely less picturesque, may be procured from the western smaller causeway; nor indeed without bestowing much time and study on this spot, is it possible to acquire or convey any notion of the grandeur and variety which it contains. The sides of the cave within are columnar throughout; the columns being broken and grouped in many different ways, so as to catch a variety of direct and reflected tints, mixed with secondary shadows and deep invisible recesses, which produce a picturesque effect, only to be imitated by careful study of every part. It requires a seaman's steadiness of head to make drawings here. As I sat on one of the columns, the long swell raised the water at intervals up to my feet, and then, subsiding again, left me suspended high above it; while the silence of these movements, and the apparently undisturbed surface of the sea, caused the whole of the cave to feel like a ship heaving in a sea-way. The ceiling is divided by a fissure, and varies in different places. Towards the outer part of the cave, it is formed of the irregular rock; in the middle, it is composed of the broken ends of columns, producing a geometrical and ornamental effect, and at the end, a portion of each rock enters into its composition. Inattention has caused the various tourists to de-

scribe it as if it were all columnar, or all rude. As the sea never ebbs entirely out, the only floor of this cave is the beautiful green water; reflecting from its white bottom those tints which vary and harmonize the darker tones of the rock, and often throwing on the columns the flickering lights which its undulations catch from the rays of the sun without." Sir Walter Scott, contemplating the wondrous symmetry and grandeur of the Great cave, penned the following beautiful lines :—

> "Where, as to shame the temples deck'd
> By skill of earthly architect,
> Nature herself, it seem'd, would raise
> A Minster to her Maker's praise!
> Not for a meaner use ascend
> Her columns, or her arches bend;
> Nor of a theme less solemn tells
> That mighty surge that ebbs and swells,
> And still, between each awful pause,
> From the high vault an answer draws,
> In varied tone prolong'd and high,
> That mocks the organ's melody.

"The stupendous columns" adds the Poet, "which form the sides of the cave—the depth and strength of the tide which rolls its deep and heavy swell up to the extremity of the vault—the variety of tints formed by white, crimson, and yellow stalactites, or petrifactions, which occupy the vacancies between the base of the broken pillars which form the roof, and intersect them with a rich, curious, and variegated chasing, occupying each interstice—the corresponding variety below water, where the ocean rolls over a dark-red or violet-coloured rock, from which, as from a base, the basaltic columns arise—the tremendous noise of the swelling tide, mingling with the deep-toned echoes of the vault,—are circumstances elsewhere unparalleled."

Staffa appears to have remained almost entirely unnoticed till a very recent period. It is not so much as named by Martin in his account of the Western Isles, published in the beginning of last century. Its existence was first made generally known by Sir Joseph Banks, who visited it in August, 1772, and whose account was printed in the second volume of 'Pennant's Tour in Scotland.' Banks, in the course of a voyage to Iceland, in company with Dr. Uno von Troil—afterwards Archbishop of Upsal—was induced to put in at a port in Mull, where he was hospitably received by Mr. Maclean, the principal proprietor of the island. At Mr. Maclean's the travellers met with an Irish gentleman, who told them that the day before he had fallen in with what, in his opinion, was one of the greatest wonders in the world,—though none of his Highland acquaintances seemed ever to have had their attention attracted to it. His account so greatly excited the curiosity of Banks and his friend, that it was resolved forthwith to make an expedition to the island: they reached it, and found it to be by far the most stupendous example of that striking production of nature, basaltic architecture, of which they had ever heard.

STAFFIN (Loch), a marine bay, sometimes called Altivaig-bay, on the east coast of the parish of Kilmuir in Skye. The hills which environ it rise with surpassing magnificence, in basaltic colonnades, to the height of 1,000 or 1,500 feet, enclosing a large sweeping valley. Long columnar ranges crown their summits, and increase in elevation as the hills recede in ascending tiers; and they combine with similar colonnades below to produce a variety and sublimity of basaltic formation, which, though surpassed in simplicity and beauty of detail, is nowhere in Britain equalled in either extent or power. Had not Staffa made a previous monopoly of fame, this spot would have been more than a rival, and might have frowned the celebrious islet into comparative insignificance.

STAIK, or Stake (Hill of), a height on the borders of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, in the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Largs, and Kilbirnie. It is the highest hill in the district, and was one of the points of observation in the general trigonometrical survey of the kingdom. On Thomson's map of Renfrewshire, published in 1826, it is neither laid down nor named: on that of Ayrshire it is laid down, but in a wrong situation.

STAIR, a parish a little west of the centre of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stretches north-eastward and south-westward along the left bank of the river Ayr, and is pent up for some distance, on the south and west, and brought to a tapering point by the Coyle, or Coila, a tributary of the Ayr; and it measures about 6 miles in length by 2 in mean breadth, but is completely cut in two by an intersection of the Ochiltree. The parishes which lie around it are St. Quivox and Tarbolton on the north-west, Tarbolton on the north, Mauchline on the north-east, Ochiltree on the east and south, and Coylton on the south-west and west. The whole parish is richly improved, highly cultivated, and of a pleasing and embellished appearance. The Ayr, as it courses along the boundary, is alternately beautiful and picturesque in landscape; and possesses an abundant shading of wood. The grounds of Barskimming in the east, with their elegant mansion, their extensive plantations, their improvements along the river, their bridge spanning the Ayr in a single arch from perpendicular rocks of upwards of 40 feet high, and their numerous elements and groupings of romantic beauty, form a series of minute prospects of unusual and almost profuse opulence. The grounds of Gadgirth-castle, of Stair-house, and of Drongan, and the mansions which superintend them are also pleasingly ornamental. The soil in the small valleys along the rivers is, in general, a stiff clay. The raising of grain and the productions of the dairy are both prime objects of attention. Coal abounds and has long been worked; the well-known Water-of-Ayr stone has been very largely exported; plumbago or black-lead, answering all the purposes of that found in Cumberland, occurs in considerable plenty; and some veins of copper and of antimony exist. The village, or rather hamlet, of Stair, the site of the parish-church, occupies a romantic situation on the Ayr, 2½ miles south of Tarbolton, and 5 miles south-west of Mauchline. Two turnpikes traverse the parish, the one southward and the other westward. Population, in 1801, 563; in 1831, 737. Houses 98. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,645.—Stair is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend £214 13s. 5d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £369 17s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £20 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. There is a non-parochial school.—The parish anciently formed part of Ochiltree, and, in 1653, was made a separate erection by the influence and for the accommodation of Dalrymple of Stair, whose seat was 5 miles distant from Ochiltree church. Of a stipend of six chalders which was settled on the minister, one-half was engaged for by Dalrymple, and the other half was allocated from the old parish of Barnwell, then suppressed and annexed to Tarbolton and Craigie. In 1709 some lands of the original erection were disjoined; but they were compensated by some annexations. The district has given successively the titles of Viscount and Earl to the noble family of Dalrymple; created Viscount Stair and Baron Glenluce and Stranraer in 1690, and Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, and Baron Newliston in 1703. John William Henry, the 7th Earl, succeeded his cousin John in 1821.

STANLEY, a *quoad sacra* parish and a large vil-

lage on the right bank of the Tay, 4½ miles above the junction of the Almond, Perthshire. The parish was disjoined from Auchtergaven and Redgorton in 1834, by authority of the General Assembly. Its greatest length is 2 miles, and its greatest breadth 1 mile. Its population is nearly all collected in the village. The church was built, in 1828, by Messrs. Denniston, Buchanan, and Co., at an expense of £4,000, chiefly for the accommodation of the people employed in their factory. Sittings 1,150. Stipend £150. A large school is maintained by the Stanley company, and provided with a suitable school-house. Schoolmaster's salary £20, with fees, and a house and garden. There are two Sabbath schools. Population, according to a census taken by the minister, in 1836, 2,249,—of whom 1,916 were churchmen, 321 were dissenters, and 12 were nondescripts. The number belonging, *quoad civilia*, to Auchtergaven, was 1,649, and to Redgorton 600.—The village of Stanley occupies a pleasant site within a fine bend of the Tay, and is split in two by a small intersecting stream; and it stands 6½ miles north of Perth, and 8½ north-east of Methven. Though begun only in 1784, and in a state of utter stagnation and almost abandonment from 1814 till 1823, it has now a population of not far from 3,000. The grounds around it were, at the date of its origin, waste and heathy; but are now in fine cultivation, and contribute to the formation of a pleasant landscape. The church of the village surmounts a considerably elevated bank overlooking the Tay; lifts up, from the north end of a substantial, commodious, and handsome pile, a tower of 85 feet in height; and forms a conspicuous and ornamental object within view of a great district of country. A very large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in two extensive cotton-factories; a considerable number are hand-loom weavers; and the rest are principally shopkeepers and labourers: see AUCHTERGAVEN. The village has a small public library, not very greatly in request; a savings' bank, not very much appreciated; a benevolent society; and a funeral society. Stanley-house, an old mansion repaired and modernized, stands a little north of the village, in the midst of beautiful and brilliant scenery, and surrounded with a phalanx of fine stately trees. Inchbervis, or Inchbervie, also on the Tay, a little north of the village, is an old circular tower, asserted by tradition to have been some sort of ecclesiastical out-post of the abbey of Dunfermline.

STAR. See KENNOWAY.

START-POINT, the termination of a narrow peninsula which extends 1¼ mile eastward from the north-east corner of the island of Sanday in Orkney. In 1802 a lofty stone-beacon was erected here for the guidance of mariners, but was found ineffectual; and in 1806 transmuted into a lighthouse, and, in that form, has served to prevent a repetition of the numerous shipwrecks which formerly occurred on the adjacent low coasts. This lighthouse is situated in North lat. 59° 20′, and long. West of London 2° 34′; and the Sand-head of Stronsay is 15 miles south-west of it, and the tower of North Ronaldshay lighthouse 8 miles north-north-east ½ east. Its light, in favourable weather, is visible from all points at the distance of 15 miles.

STAXIGOE, a fishing village, 2 miles north-east of Wick, Caithness-shire. It has a tolerably good natural harbour for boats; and takes an active part in the stirring and prosperous fisheries of Wick. The village is of some antiquity, and still has, in a state of good preservation, two storehouses which were used by the Earls of Caithness for the reception of grain, in the times when rents were paid in kind. Population 260.

STENHOUSE, a hamlet or small village, in a gentle hollow, ¾ of a mile north of Gilmerton, in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire.

STENHOUSEMUIR. See FALKIRK.

STENNESS, a parish, a lake, and a celebrated Druidical monument, in the Mainland of Orkney. The parish is united to FIRTH: which see. The lake is situated in the western district of Mainland; and divides Haray and Stenness on the east, from Sandwick and Stromness on the west. It consists of two parts, or is very nearly bisected by a peninsula on the west side, which is 3½ miles long, and gradually diminishes from 1½ mile in breadth to a sharp point. The southern division of the lake extends from east-south-east to west-north-west; is 3½ miles long, and from ¾ to 1½ mile broad; and has a tidal communication with the sea so narrow as to be spanned by a bridge. The northern division is connected with the east end of the former by a strait which is so narrow and shallow that it may at any time be forded, and which is crossed by a rude bridge, or a low mound of stones with openings for the passage of the unimportant tide; and it extends from south-south-east to north-north-west, and measures 4½ miles in length, and 6 or 7 furlongs in mean breadth.—The Druidical monument is 'the Standing Stones of Stenness,' long and everywhere known to antiquarian fame, and second in their class only to the famous monument of Stonehenge. These stones once consisted of two distinct clusters, a semicircle, and a circle, respectively on the south-east and the north-west sides of the strait which connects the two divisions of the lake. Of the semicircle only three stones remain; one of them prostrate, and measuring 18 feet 4 inches in length, 5 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness; and the other two perpendicular, and measuring respectively 17 feet in height, 4 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 3 inches in thickness; and 17 feet in height, 5 feet in breadth, and 7 inches in thickness. A pillar pierced with a hole, and a horizontally placed stone, which are known to have been situated in the centre of the semicircle, are believed to have been respectively the stone to which the victims of the horrid Druidical sacrifices were tied, and the altar on which they were offered. A mound of earth, still partially traceable, fenced round the semicircle, and was 96 feet in diameter. The circle is about a mile north-west of the semicircle, and stands on the tongue of the peninsula which so nearly bisects the lake. Its stones are smaller and more weather-worn, and have a more antique appearance than those of the other group; they appear to have been originally about thirty-seven in number, but now consist of sixteen erect pieces of from 3 to 14½ feet high, and seventeen fragments, each less than 3 feet; and they are encompassed with a ditch from 31 to 33 feet wide, and so filled up as now to be nowhere more than 6 feet deep. The circumference, measured along the outer edge of the ditch, is 1,071 feet. At one end of the bridge across the strait of the lake stands a solitary stone 16 feet high, 5½ feet broad, and 16 inches thick. The stones are all without inscription or sculpture, consist of the common schist of the country, and are hoarily covered with long lichens. The Messrs Anderson, after quoting a long detail of one of those theories respecting these Druidical remains in which antiquaries have luxuriously indulged, but to which we have not space to advert, say, in a beautiful spirit: "We have loitered long in a heathen temple; but if we compare, for a moment, the horrors of those human sacrifices which were probably offered here, with the light and liberty which we enjoy since that which was offered for us on Calvary, we may the more readily be induced to offer that 'living sacrifice, which is both an 'acceptable and a reasonable service.

STENNESS, an isle and a holm on the coast of the parish of Northmaven, Shetland. They cover a small bay where there is a good fishing-station; and abound with kettywakes, which fill every crevice and projection.

STENSCHOLL, an Hebridean *quoad sacra* parish in the district of Trotternish, Skye, Inverness-shire. Its greatest length is about 14 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its area is about 15,000 Scottish acres. It was, in 1833, by authority of the General Assembly, divided from Kilmuir and Snizort; and consists of portions of these parishes in the proportion to each other of 11 to 4. Its population, in 1836, was about 1,800, all belonging to the Establishment.—The parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £1, with a manse. The church was built in 1828 at the expense of Government. Sittings 350. An itinerating school of the Gaelic Society, and a school supported by the General Assembly, have an average attendance respectively of 43 and 72.

STENTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, consisting of four detached parts. The largest and greatly the most important part, called the inland division, is bounded on the north by Preston and Dunbar; on the east by Spott; on the south by Dunbar-common; and on the west by Whittingham and Preston. It is, in a high degree, irregular in outline; yet, in a general view, may be regarded as an oblong stretching north and south, and measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by 2. The second part lies $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of the nearest point of the former; is situated wholly among the Lammermoors, and is altogether upland and moorish; has the form of a triangle, of 4, 3, and 2 miles along its sides, the shortest side facing the south, and the longest on the north-east; has Whitadder-water 4 miles for its boundary-line, and on the south is divided by that stream from Berwickshire. The other two parts are little moorland pendicles, lying near each other,—the one surrounded on three sides by Dunbar-common, and the other wholly by Innerwick. The main body or inland district of the parish is one of the most beautiful sections of the brilliant county in which it lies. Its surface, on the whole, rises by a gradual ascent; partly a luxuriant hanging plain, and partly a richly wooded skirting of the Lammermoor acclivities; but it is finely diversified both by natural fractures and undulations, and by artificial culture and embellishment. Belton-water—a very pretty stream, but, like all the Lammermoor streams, much subject to freshets—has 2 miles' connexion north-eastward with the parish; and, in its progress, drinks up two tributaries which enliven other vales. Presmennan lake—in a deep ravine in the south—was formed by the construction of a strong dam or breastwork between the hill-screens of the ravine near the point where they stoop gradually to the plain. The hill-screens here are undulating and richly wooded; they come down in steep and high banks upon the margin of the water; sweep along in sinuous parallels, so as to render the configuration of the lake serpentine; and are cut by walks, and gemmed with attractions, which render them, jointly with the lake, one of the most delightful clusters of close landscape in Scotland. Boats are kept for excursions on its glassy bosom; and, with a singular liberality, these, and the adjacent walks in the plantations, are allowed to be used by the numerous summer-parties who are attracted to feast on the scenery. Another great ornament to the parish are the grounds and mansion of Beil, situated on Belton-water. Three beautiful tiers of flower-terraces rise from the margin of the stream, and are encompassed with a tastefully arranged demesne, and overlooked by the spacious mansion, partly ancient, but chiefly modern, and one of the most superb in Scotland. Its proprietrix, and at the same time the patroness of the parish, and landowner of nearly its area, is Mrs. Nisbet Ferguson of Dirleton and Belhaven.—The picturesque village of Stenton stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of East Linton, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Dunbar; and the small village of Petcox stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther north-east. Both are on the road between Dunbar and Gifford. Population, in 1801, 620; in 1831, 686. Houses 142. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,356.—Stenton is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Stipend £295 10s. 1d.; glebe £21. Unappropriated teinds £614 10s. 3d. The church—situated in the village of Stenton—was erected about 12 years ago, and is an elegant structure, in the modern Gothic style, with a fine tower.—The parish was originally and long called Petcox, from the village of that name; and seems to have acquired the designation of Stanetoun or Stonetown, from the stoniness of the ground in the district round the church. In ancient times it was first a chapelry, and next a prebend of Dunbar, and a rectory. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with £40 fees, and £8 other emoluments.

STEVENSTON, a parish on the coast of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by Ardrossan and Kilwinning; on the east by Kilwinning and Irvine; on the south-east by Dundonald; on the south by the frith of Clyde; and on the west by Ardrossan. The river Garnock forms, for about 3 miles, the boundary on the east; and the expansion after its confluence with the Irvine, called Irvine-harbour, forms the boundary with Dundonald. The greatest length of the parish from east to west is 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its superficial extent is $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The 5 miles line of shore is quite a sandy beach, toward which the sea shoals so very slowly as, in a high westerly wind, to fling up a strong and dangerous surf, and occasion to embayed vessels the imminent peril of striking the ground at a considerable distance from the shore. Evidence of various kinds exists,—geognostic, topographical, traditionary, and documentary,—that both the Garnock and the Lugton at one time flowed through the parish, each as an independent stream, the former to a point immediately east of Saltcoats, and the latter to one about halfway thence to the mouth of the Irvine. Proofs of the changes, and of their comparatively modern date, are quite apparent upon even a cursory examination of the locality, and may be seen fully stated in both the Old Statistical Account and the New. The extent of the sandy wastes is about 1,200 acres. Stevenston-burn, the only stream now connected with the interior, ploughs up a pretty glen, and makes a beautiful little cascade on the lands of Grange, and enters the sea $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Saltcoats. Ashgrove-loch, from which it issues, is situated on the northern boundary, and covers between 30 and 40 acres. A hard trap rock occurs, and is quarried as road-metal. Sandstone of prime quality, and celebrated as 'Stevenston-stone,' abounds, and is extensively quarried as a large article of commerce. Excellent 'Osmond-stone,' and a peculiar variety of schist occur, and are in request as material for furnaces. Coal-mines and limestone-quarries are very extensive, are largely and vigorously worked, and contribute primely to the employment of the population and the prosperity of the district. Ironstone exists between the coal strata, but in a comparatively thin seam. The mansions of the parish are Grange, Sea-Bank, Ardeer, Mayville, Hullerhirst, and Hayocks; and in their own forms, and with their plantations

and pleasure-grounds, they altogether redeem the general landscape of the parish from the menaced destruction of it by its bald and monotonous seaboard.—On the grounds of Grange stands the ivy-grown ancient castle of Kerilaw, formerly one of the seats of the Earls of Glencairn. At some period in the 15th century it was sacked by the retainers of Montgomery of Eglinton; and nearly half-a-century afterwards, retaliation was made by burning Eglinton-castle to the ground. The parish is traversed by two lines of turnpike and by the Ardrossan and Kilwinning railway. Part of the town of Saltcoats [which see] is in the parish. An ancient village—now extinct—stood on the lands of Ardeer, bore the curious name of Piper-Heugh, and was famous for the manufacture of the Jews' harp.—The village of Stevenston stands about 1 mile north-east of Saltcoats, and 2 miles south-west of Kilwinning. It consists principally of one long winding street, about half-a-mile in length; and is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the neighbouring collieries, and by cotton-weaving in the employment of the manufactures of Glasgow. Its site commands a fine view of the magnificent scenery of the frith of Clyde, and its Ayrshire and Arran screens. The place is of so high antiquity as to be mentioned in a charter of the year 1240. The inhabitants are distinguished for their love of music, and high rustic proficiency in its alluring art. The village is the site of the parish-church, of two schools, and of an excellent grain-mill, of high antiquity, and has a small subscription-library, two Sabbath schools, and several friendly societies. A fair, or rather a series of revelries and follies, is held here on the 30th October, and bears the name of St. Monoch's fair. Population of the village about 2,000. Population of the parish, in 1801, 2,146; in 1831, 3,544. Houses 492. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,897.—Stevenston is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, Hamilton of Grange, and Cunningham of Auchinharvie. Stipend £250 9s. 3d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £239 7s. 3d. The parish-church was built in 1832–3. Sittings 1,175. In the Stevenston part of Saltcoats are three dissenting places of worship. The Relief chapel—belonging to a congregation established in 1780—was built in 1832, and cost £484 15s. Sittings 650. Stipend £106. The United Secession chapel—belonging to the earlier congregation of the body, one established about 1790—was built in 1792, and cost about £700. Sittings 556. Stipend £130, with £4 4s. at each sacrament. The Scottish Baptist place of worship is a large hall attached to an inn, and rented at £7 a-year. Sittings from 250 to 300. Stipend, the monthly collections, and from 10s. to £2 of the door collections. According to a census taken by the parish-minister in 1835–6, the population was then 3,681; of whom 2,232 were churchmen, 781 were dissenters, and 668 were persons not known to make any profession of religion. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 45 scholars; 8 non-parochial schools by 328; various evening schools by 79; and the aggregate Sabbath-schools by 345. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees, and 16s. 7½d. other emoluments. The ancient parish was a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning. The village, and through it the parish, had their name from a person called Stephen or Steven, who, in the 12th century, obtained a grant of the lands from Richard Morville.

STEWARTFIELD, a considerable village in the parish of Old Deer, in Aberdeenshire, 3 miles from the post-town of Mintlaw. See article Old Deer.

STEWARTON, a village on the west side of Lochryan, in the parish of Kirkcolm, 5½ miles north of Stranraer, Wigtonshire. The population is partly agricultural; but in almost every house, muslin-webs are embroidered by young men for the Glasgow manufacturers. The earnings of an embroiderer range between 8d. and 1s. 4d. a-day. Population 430.

STEWARTON, a parish in Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Renfrewshire; on the east by Fenwick; on the south by Kilmaurs and Dreghorn; and on the west by Irvine and Dunlop. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west is nearly 11 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its superficial extent is about 10,145 acres. The surface has a flat appearance, yet gradually declines from the boundary with Renfrewshire toward the south-west or the sea, and swollen or tumulated into numerous small hills. Though its eminences are in no instance considerable, they almost all command rich views of the county and of the gorgeous scenery of the Clyde. The northern division is naturally moorish, and is still bare and of a churlish soil. The central and southern divisions are in high cultivation. The roads from Glasgow to Irvine and from Paisley to Kilmarnock, pass respectively south-westward and southward through the parish. Population, in 1801, 2,657; in 1831, 4,503. Houses 541. Assessed property, in 1815, £15,067.—Stewarton is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £280 19s. 2d.; glebe £9. Unappropriated teinds £291 11s. 2d. The parish-church was built in 1696, and altered and greatly enlarged in 1825. Sittings about 1,400. There are three dissenting places of worship, all situated in the town. The United Secession chapel was built in 1775. Sittings 592. Stipend £100, with a house and £9 for sacramental expenses. The Original Burgher place of worship was built in 1828, and cost £436 14s. Sittings 505. Stipend £60.—The Congregational place of worship is the Town-house, the private property of Mr. Cuninghame, the patron of the parish, by whom the congregation assembling in it was formed in 1827. Sittings 396. No stipend. The population of the parish, as stated by the parochial minister in 1836, was then 4,712, and consisted of 3,708 churchmen, 867 dissenters, and 137 nondescripts. Parish-schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and £5, as well as the receipts for the office of session-clerk, other emoluments.—The parish was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning. On the lands of Lainshaw, at a place now called Chapel, and formerly called Chapelton, anciently stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Stewarton, a small but thriving manufacturing town in the cognominal parish, Ayrshire. It stands on the right bank of the Annock, 2 miles south-south-east of Dunlop, 3 west-north-west of Fenwick, 5 north by west of Kilmarnock, 9 north-east of Irvine, and 18 south-west of Glasgow. The stream which washes it makes, just when abreast of the town, a beautiful semicircular sweep of such scope as to measure half-a-mile along the chord; and it is spanned by three bridges, respectively at the ends and in the middle of the sweep. One street extends along the chord of the semicircle, and is prolonged upon the margin of the stream; and this street extends from north-east to south-west, and carries along the Glasgow and Irvine turnpike. Another street opens from the bridge at the middle of the semicircular sweep, cuts the former street at right angles, and carries along the road between Kilmarnock and Paisley. Some minor thoroughfares belong to the body of the town, and considerable clusters of buildings form suburbs. Stewarton may vie with any town of its size in the west of Scotland for regularity, beauty, and general attractions. But though

a place of considerable antiquity, it was for centuries a mere obscure village; and, not till about 60 or 70 years ago did it decidedly assume the healthful, growing, and energetic appearance by which it has since been distinguished. Its prosperity has nearly all been connected with the woollen manufacture. The making of tartan and other woollen bonnets has very long been carried on; the making of regimental caps and bonnets, in particular, has been a staple manufacture. Upwards of 400 persons, residing principally in the localities called Townhead, Darlington, and Kirkford, construct the fabrics in their own houses, and are aided by public mills whose chief departments are simply the carding and the spinning of the wool. A great impulse was given, and much increase to trade and population was occasioned, about 20 years ago, and have since been perpetuated by the introduction of carpet manufactures and worsted mills. Other employments are the Ayrshire needle-work;—silk, muslin, linen, and damask weaving,—clock-work for foreign markets,—and the making of spindles for cotton and woollen mills. The town has a branch-office of the Glasgow Union bank; a savings' bank; a ladies' boarding-school; 7 private schools, besides the parish-school; 2 insurance offices; a gas company; and a parish library. Annual fairs are held on the last Friday of April, old style; on the last Tuesday of May, old style; on the last Thursday of June; on the first Friday after the 12th of November; and on the Thursday, or 6th day after the last of these dates. Coaches run daily in transit between Kilmarnock and Paisley; two caravans go daily, and two carriers twice a-week, to Kilmarnock; two carriers twice a-week to Glasgow; and one carrier twice a-week to Paisley.—Stewarton has never been erected into a burgh, and is not the seat of any merchant-guild or trades' corporations. The ground on which it is built holds feu of William Cuninghame, Esq. of Lainshaw; and that on which the suburbs stand holds, for the most part, of Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame of Corsehill, Bart. As superior, Mr. Cuninghame has right to levy a custom on meal and other articles, and to exact certain rates on stands or booths at fairs; but the right is so gently wielded, or intrinsically so inconsiderable, as to have been let for £5 a-year. There are no local taxes or assessments. The only magistracy are the justices-of-peace of the county, and Mr. Cuninghame's baron-bailie. A justice-of-peace court is held on the first Thursday of every month; and superintends not only the town itself, but the three parishes of Stewarton, Dunlop, and Fenwick. A lock-up-house, and a justice-of-peace court-house in the town, are the private property of Mr. Cuninghame, and are maintained wholly at his expense. Population, in 1833, 2,969; of whom 735 resided in the suburbs, and 2,234 in the town.

STIRLING,* a small parish in the north of Stirlingshire; bounded on the north by Logie, and on all other sides by St. Ninian's. Its greatest length is about 3 miles, and its greatest breadth about 1½ mile. The Forth is the boundary-line over most of the north. St. Ninian's, in several places, makes deep indentations; and it even comprises part of the town. The entire landward part of the parish comprehends not more than 200 acres; and the population is, in consequence, almost all collected in Stirling, and in the villages of Raploch and Abbey. The king's park or royal domains, and the castle, with its constabulary, comprising a small portion of land formerly annexed to the office of constable, belong to the parish only *quoad sacra*, and since the castle ceased to have a resident and officiating chaplain, and they are exempted from all parochial assessment. The barony of Cambuskenneth, lying east of Stirling within a link on the north bank of the Forth, and understood to have anciently constituted a separate parish, is now so far comprehended in Stirling, that while subject to the poor's rates in Logie, and to the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Clackmannan, it pays part of the stipend of the first minister of Stirling; and has an allocation of sittings in the church for the inhabitants of its village of Abbey. The landward district of what in every sense belongs to the parish, includes some parks on the south of the town, but lies principally on the north, stretching eastward along the river from Kildean, about a mile above Stirling-bridge. The soil is excellent, and the climate healthy. Population, in 1801, 5,271; in 1831, 8,556. Houses 785. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,695.

Stirling is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Perth and Stirling. The charge is treble. Patron, the Town-council. Stipend of the first minister £348 17s. 10d., with a glebe worth £21, and an allowance of £40 for a manse; of the second minister £250; of the third minister £200. That of the second and the third is derived from the town's funds; and that of the first from the teinds from fishings on the Forth, and from two beaves furnished by the town. Unappropriated teinds £440 15s. 8d. The church was built in 1494, and is now divided into two, the East and the West, the former of which was repaired in 1808, and the latter in 1818. Sittings in the East church 1,187; in the West church 1,177. The churches were at the Reformation granted by Queen Mary to the corporation of the burgh; and since that period they have, as to their area or the space for pews and galleries, been so extensively sold to public bodies and private individuals that, in 1838, only 616 sittings belonged to the burgh, 43 of which were retained for the use of the Town-council, 64 set apart for the poor, and 509 set apart for letting. One of the ministers officiates regularly in the East church; another in the West; and the third alternately in the two; and they singly or jointly maintain two week-day evening lectures, one Sabbath evening lecture, and a Sabbath evening class.—There are in the town 9 dissenting places of worship. The First United Secession congregation was established in 1740. Their present meeting-house was built in 1826, at a cost of £3,100; and occupies ground which is supposed to be worth about £800. Sittings 1,417.

* The name is written *Strewelyn* by Barbour; *Strevelyn*, *Strivelyne*, and *Strywelyne*, by Wyntoun; *Striuelyne*, by Bellenden; also *Striveline*, *Striveling*, *Strevelyne*, *Strevelyng*; in English deeds of the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. most commonly *Strywelyn*, sometimes *Estrivelin*; as, in the translation of Froissart, it appears in the form of *Estruleyn*; and, by a strange misnomer, of *Esturmelyne*. The name is most probably of Celtic origin. As, from its situation, this fortress formed a sort of boundary to the possession of different hostile nations, it has been conjectured, with considerable plausibility, that it had derived its name from being the object of frequent contention. "*Stryveling*," it has been said, "which was the ancient name of the plain, signifieth 'the hill' or 'rock of strife,' to which the Monkish writers seem to allude, when they give it the Latin name of *Mons Dolorum*." In Irish and Gaelic, *strith* undoubtedly signifies 'strife.' But if we view this as forming the primary part of the word, we must be at a loss for the termination; unless we trace it to *tinn*, which, in the Irish, denotes 'a streight,' or narrow entrance,—as if referring to the position of this rock, between which and the river there is only a narrow passage. Macpherson, while he admits the general idea as to the origin, gives the Gaelic word in a more simple form. "That tract of country," he has remarked, "between the firths of Forth and Clyde, has been, through all antiquity, famous for battles and rencounters, between the different nations, who were possessed of North and South Britain. Stirling, a town situated there, derives its name from that very circumstance. It is a corruption of the Gaelic name Srila, i. e. 'the hill, or 'rock of contention.'" Baxter views the Roman station of *Alauna* as *Sterling* or *Strivelin*; resolving it into British, *Es Trev Alaun*, i. e. Oppidum Alauna.

The charge is collegiate. Joint stipend of the two ministers £400. This congregation, and each of the three next named, has attached to its place of worship a religious library.—The Second United Secession congregation was established about the year 1747. Their place of worship was built in 1752. Sittings 610. Stipend £150, with £14 for communion and synod expenses.—The Reformed Presbyterian congregation was established in 1775. Their place of worship was built in 1783, and cost about £300. Sittings 250. Stipend £80, with £5 for sacramental expenses, and £15 in lieu of a house.—The Independent congregation was established in 1804. The place of worship—the upper story of a building, the lower story of which is let as a dwelling-house and cellar—was purchased, in 1812, for £210, and, jointly with the dwelling-house, fitted up at an additional cost of nearly £290. Sittings 400. Stipend £70.—The Baptist congregation was established in 1826, and have the gratuitous use of the Guildhall as their place of meeting. Sittings about 150. Stipend £48, but variable.—The Scottish and English Episcopalian congregation has existed since the establishment of Presbyterianism. Their chapel was erected about 43 years ago, and cost about £600. Sittings 200. Stipend £150. In 1838, subscriptions were entered for another sum of £150, as a retired annuity to a minister who had resigned, the Right Rev. Bishop Gleig.—The Original Burgher congregation was established in 1799. Their place of worship was built in 1801, and cost £1,600. Sittings 800. Stipend £130, with a manse and gardens, jointly valued at £20.—The Scotch Baptist congregation was established in 1802 or 1803. Their place of meeting is the Trades' hall, rented at £2. Sittings about 100. No stipend.—The Roman Catholic congregation was established about 18 years ago. Their chapel was erected in 1838; and, jointly with a house for the minister, cost about £1,500. Sittings 350. Stipend, derived hence and from the chapels of Alloa and Campsie, under the charge of the same officiate, about £100. —According to a survey made in January 1836, under the direction of the parish ministers, the population then consisted of 4,523 churchmen, 3,055 dissenters, and 199 nondescripts; in all, 7,777 persons. But the population of the Causeyhead, the garrison of the castle, and the inmates of the jail, amounting respectively to 129, 354, and 33, were not included.

Stirling is singularly rich in the number, variety, and good qualities of its schools. Three are strictly burgh schools, a fourth is so far a burgh school as both to be partially salaried by the town, and to be under the patronage of the magistrates; three others are more or less aided and directly patronized by the burgh; three are boarding-schools for females; one is an infant-school; one is a charity-school for girls too far advanced to be fit attendants at the infant-school; and the rest are all schools on private adventure. They amounted, in 1834, to 21 in number; and were then conducted by 33 teachers, and attended by 940 scholars. At 15, English, writing, and arithmetic are taught,—with history at one of the burgh schools, and French, music, and kindred branches at the boarding-schools; and at three others only English reading and spelling, with, at one of them, the addition of sewing and knitting. The four wholly under the patronage of the magistrates and council, are the grammar or high school, the writing and mathematics school, the first English school, and the second English school,—the last commonly called Allan's Hospital school, owing to its being that at which the boys on Allan's charitable foundation are educated. The grammar-school affords tuition in Greek, Latin, French, geography, and ancient history; has an average attendance of 40 scholars; and yields its rector, in addition to fees, £50 of salary, and an assistant £20. The writing school affords tuition in writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, navigation, and the various departments of mathematics; has an average attendance of 150; and yields £50 of salary, with fees. The English schools yield each a salary of £50, besides fees; have an average attendance respectively of 100 and 135; and afford tuition, the one in English, elocution, geography, and drawing; and the other in English, history, geography, writing, and arithmetic, and occasionally in book-keeping and practical mathematics. Three of the school-houses belong wholly to the burgh, and that of Allan's Hospital school, was erected partly at the burgh's expense, and is considered in the largest sense a public building. The salaries of all the teachers are paid in certain proportions, and according to a fixed scheme, out of the town's funds, and by Cowane's, Spittal's, and Allan's hospitals. There are in the burgh two important mortifications for the purposes of education, the one under the management jointly of the magistrates and council, and the second minister of Stirling, and the other under the management solely of the magistrates and council. The older of the two originated, in 1724, in a bequest by John Allan, writer in Stirling, of a sum which he appointed to accumulate till it should amount to 40,000 merks, and to be then annually applied in maintaining, educating, and putting out to trades, boys belonging to members of the trades' incorporations of the burgh; and it now yields a free annual income of about £300, and, in 1833, maintained 23 boys. The more recent mortification originated, in 1808, in a trust settlement by Alexander Cunningham, merchant-burgess in Stirling, conveying the residue of his means and estate for maintaining, educating, and putting out to trades, boys belonging to members of the guildry incorporation, or of the society of mechanics of Stirling; and, in 1822, it exhibited a fund of £5,724 11s. 2d., and, in 1833, maintained 20 boys. The children on these mortifications do not live in public or hospital buildings; but are maintained with their parents or natural guardians on an allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly for each; they are yearly supplied with clothing,—and they receive their general education at the second English school, and are occasionally, or according to circumstances, transferred for the higher branches of education, to the writing and the grammar schools. They are limited, as to the period of their education to 5 years; and, in the event of any of them distinguishing themselves at the grammar-school, they may—though only one at a time on each foundation —be sent to college, and assisted there during 4 years with an annual sum for their maintenance and education as university students.

The parish of Stirling was anciently in the diocese of St. Andrews; but being comprehended within the archdeaconry of Lothian, it followed the fortunes of that district in the erection of it by Charles I., in 1633, into the diocese of Edinburgh, and then entitled its minister to a prebend's stall in the cathedral church of St. Giles. Soon after the Reformation —before the charge was yet made collegiate, an event which did not take place till 1651—Mr. Robert Montgomery was deposed by the General Assembly from the pastoral charge of the parish on account of a simoniacal compact with the Duke of Lennox about the archbishopric of Glasgow; and he afterwards, in 1587, became minister of Symington in Ayrshire, and was reduced to great poverty, or, as Keith says, to "great misery." Mr. Patrick

Symson, another minister of the parish, published about the year 1600 a folio Church history of the preceding 15 centuries. Mr. Henry Guthrie, a third minister of the parish, was afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, and then lived retiredly at Kilspindie; and he wrote, probably while at the last of these places, Memoirs of Scottish affairs from the year 1627 till the death of Charles I. in 1649. Mr. James Guthrie succeeded him, and was the celebrated minister of that name whom the persecuting tyranny of Charles II. brought to the block in 1661. After his death, Henry, the retired bishop and quondam minister, was invited back to his charge in Stirling; but, on account of bad health, he declined. Various other ministers after the charge had been rendered double and treble, are mentioned; but, for the most part, they were undistinguished. In 1731, Mr. Ebenezer Erskine was settled as third minister; and, 7 years afterwards, he jointly, with the other three fathers of the Secession, seceded from the Church of Scotland, and formed the community of what they called "the Associated Brethren,"—the illustrious germ of the large, evangelical, and highly useful body of the modern United Secession, as well as of several homogeneous offshoots. From the date of Mr. Erskine's secession till about 23 years ago, a period of 80 years, the third charge was never filled, but made to lie in abeyance. Various ecclesiastical notices might be added, but will find more appropriate places in our outline of the town's general history, or in our account of its existing and extinct public buildings.

STIRLING, an ancient town, a royal burgh, the capital of Stirlingshire, and one of the most attractive seats of population in Scotland, is situated in 56° 12′ north latitude, and 3° 50′ longitude west from London; 6 miles south of Dunblane, 7 west of Alloa, 7 north of Denny, 11 north-west of Falkirk, 28 north-east of Glasgow, 33½ south-west of Perth, and 35 west-north-west of Edinburgh. The site of the ancient and still the larger part of the town is the face and sides of a wedge-like hill, which begins on the south-east to rise from the centre of a rich and gorgeously dressed plain, and ascends with an almost regular gradient over a distance of between 5 and 6 furlongs to the north-west, and then breaks precipitously down in an almost perpendicular crag of basaltic rock. It thus, not only in the romance of its peculiar locality, but in the specific element by which the romance is formed, closely resembles Golconda, Athens, and the old town of Edinburgh. Its resemblance to the last, in particular, is so intimate as to have been noticed by Dr. Clarke, and by every tasteful writer on its topography; yet, in consequence of wanting the accompaniment of a circumjacent sea of city, it has the appearance of being a miniature resemblance, while, by wanting such grand and nobly attractive physical tutelage as that of Salisbury-crags and Arthur's-seat, and possessing a vast command of distant as well as of near scenery in almost every style of brilliance, it has attractions of its own which render it in many respects quite a rival with the metropolis. Edinburgh, indeed, has a profusion of rich urban landscapes, and of magnificent city foregrounds to its landward scenery, not one copy or even remote imitation of which can be found in Stirling; and it offers to the view, from various points of each of its four great heights, as well as from several places on its lower grounds, such a diversity of groupings, as amounts to a series of entirely distinct landscapes, while Stirling exhibits a commanding panorama from only one hill, and exhibits it with effect in only one grouping, and from only one spot,—the summit of the hill. Yet the one panorama is so great, so burnished all over with glory, so lit up both with the displays of the Creator's beneficence in his physical works, and with his smiles upon the rightly directed efforts of man, that we must not dare more than attempt a mere etching of its outline. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the wedge-like and entirely edificed hill, is, with two or three exceptions which just relieve it from monotony, quite flat; and it either exhibits interesting vestiges of antiquity, or is streaked and studded with gay modern extensions and suburbs of the town, or, more generally, is disposed in rich arable fields. On the south, rising woodlands, the two basaltic heights of Gillies-hill and Sauchie-hill famous in connexion with the battle-scenes of Bannockburn and Sauchie, and the commencements in general of the Lennox or Campsie chain of eminences, speedily close up the view, or render it interrupted and unwelcomely broken. Yet the two hills of Gillies and Sauchie, the hill of Stirling itself, and the Abbey-craig immediately north of the Forth—all rocky heights rising gradually from the east, and stooping precipitously down on the west—form a chain of great bold rocks which awe and yet solemnly delight the mind by picturing to it the vast convulsion which must have flung them up from the plain; and, along with Craigforth, a fifth basaltic rock in the vicinity, they appear, when illuminated by the rays of the setting sun, almost like craggy islets of gold looking up from a calm sea of luxuriant verdure. On the south, too, immediately under the eye, from the castle or summit of the hill, the rocky and rapid declivities are clothed with wood,—they exhibit from end to end of the overhanging town a shelving and umbrageous thicket,—and, along the very brow of the rock and elsewhere, they have noble walks, the result of very many years' labour and of large expense, which possess an amount and a peculiar style of embellishment not easily to be paralleled. On the east, the eye, after being lifted over the town and the Abbey-craig and the ruins of Cambuskenneth-abbey, wanders amidst vast mazes of beauty, labours to follow the long and graceful manipulating sweeps of the Forth amidst the broad and luscious curves, and, on a clear day, is carried over a region seemingly as rich and odoriferous as a garden all the way to the romantic castle-rock and Arthur's-seat of Edinburgh. On the north-east are the broad, lofty, and picturesque commencements of the Ochil-hills. But on the north, the north-west, and the west, who shall describe what lies unfolded to the eye,—the vales respectively of the Allan, the Teath, and the upper Forth, leading away through expanses of the most ornate lowland loveliness to such scenery as that of the Trossachs, and to the combinedly grandest and most graceful forms of highland landscape? All the foreground and the middle view are of surpassing loveliness; and all the back-ground towers aloft at a great distance in peaks, which are clad in snow or wreathed in clouds, and which aggregately rest like a vast blue rampart against the sky. The view here is the cultivation and the magnificent artificial productions of art spread out upon a nobly expanded or brilliantly undulated surface, and blended into harmonious keeping, with a view sufficiently near to be clearly depicted of the majestic natural scenery of one of the finest sections of the Highlands. "But," says the querulous Dr. Macculloch, completely fired for once into a blaze of enthusiasm, "it is not Stirling of which I need to speak, the glory of Scotland; for who does not know its noble rock, rising the monarch of the landscape, its majestic and picturesque towers, its amphitheatre of mountain, and the windings of its marvellous river: and who that has once seen the sun descending here

in all the blaze of its beauty beyond the purple hills of the west, can ever forget the plain of Stirling, the endless charm of this wonderful scene, the wealth, the splendour, the variety, the majesty of all which here lies between earth and heaven!"

The principal accesses to Stirling are by the Burgh-port on the south, toward which all the roads from the west, round by the south to nearly the east, converge, and the bridge on the north, which brings in all the thoroughfares from the north-east round by the north to the south-west. The road which conducts from St. Ninian's to the former is, in a sense, all town, and, as well as St. Ninian's itself, is all comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries. Only 250 yards north of St. Ninian's commence the continuous villages of Bellfield and Newhouse, jointly about ¼ of a mile in length; and between them and the commencement of compact town, a distance of upwards of half-a-mile, the road is lined on both sides with beautiful villas, and shaded with lofty trees, while, over more than half of the distance, it has a fine regular line of modern buildings, called Melville-place, and farther on is winged on the west by a sort of square called Allan-park. The compact town now commences with Port-street, which runs 220 yards northward on a line with Melville-place, and is very broadly winged on the east by the suburb called Craigs, bringing in the thoroughfare from Airth. The main body of the town, that which runs up the gradual ascent of the hill, and forms the great seat of population, and contains most of the local objects of antiquarian and public interest, extends 3 furlongs north-westward from the north end of Port-street. In its lower part of less than 200 yards it is a spacious and airy single street, called King-street, the site of various neat private houses, of two very ornamental public buildings, and of the Exchange and other markets; in its central part, or over a distance of about 300 yards, it is slenderly split into two parallel and less airy thoroughfares, called Spittal-street and Baker-street, which communicate with each other by a lane about mid-distance between their ends; and in its upper part it again becomes a single spacious thoroughfare, which takes the name of John-street, and has among its structures the parish-churches, and some other interesting public buildings. These streets, including the Port, have all an appearance of modernized antiquity, or present a curious mingle ment of the antique and the modern, now an old-fashioned building mouldering down to decay, now an antiquated edifice partly remodelled to the taste of a later age, and now a building altogether and elegantly new, but everywhere the evidence of recent improvement, and the frequent recurrence of good shops. Baker and Spittal streets, in particular, are curiosities: they are steep as well as narrow; they are largely edificed with tenements belonging to a taste which has long since perished; and they long were ribbed from end to end with the rude abutments of 'outside stairs,' the removal of which has occasioned a kind of mongrelism in the general style—if style it may be called—of the street-architecture. Friars-wynd, which goes off for 200 yards northward from near the foot of Baker's-street,—St. Mary's-wynd, which goes off 350 yards in the same direction from the head of it, or from the foot of John-street,—these and some minor streets and alleys are narrow, irregular, winding, and generally unprepossessing. Broad-street, a thoroughfare of 160 yards in length, leading off from St. Mary's-wynd, and running or climbing nearly parallel with John-street, is spacious and of imposing appearance, and largely partakes of modern improvement. The streets, called Upper and Lower Castle-hill, hang in the north-east face of the higher end of the hill; and diverging from a point which is immediately overhung by the castle, they fall at their lower ends respectively on the head of Broad-street, and on the north end of St. Mary's-wynd. The principal new or entirely modern streets are Bridge-street, leading out on a line with St. Mary's-wynd, over a distance of 750 yards to the old bridge,—a street opened only in 1840, and giving great promises of elegance, leading from the lower part of the main body of the town away toward the new bridge; Cowan-street, on a line with Friar's-wynd, and falling at an acute angle upon Bridge-street; and Queen-street and Irvine-place running parallel to each other, but in an oblique direction between Bridge-street and Cowan-street. These thoroughfares are, in a general view, but partially edificed, yet regular and neat, or even elegant; they have occasionally connection with handsome modern villas; they are numerously inhabited by annuitants or gentlemen of fortune, who have sat down to luxuriate in a position which combines town advantages with salubrity of climate and exquisiteness of landscape; and while the old and close parts of the town are in many places ill-paved, and in all more or less mean, these new and open parts have flag-pavements for foot-passengers, and are maintained in freshness and fine order.

A few objects in the immediate vicinity of the town are so intimately connected with either its landscape or its history as to require separate notice. South-west of the castle or summit of the hill lies the King's-park, about 3 miles in circumference, once the wooded walk of flocks of deer, and the scene of many a royal hunt, but now almost wholly divested of wood, and chiefly disposed in arable grounds and artificial pastures. A wall of great antiquity surrounds it, and may be seen running along the base of the basaltic pillars which colonnade the western and southern precipices of the hill. The park is now encroached on by the modern race-course, and traversed by the road from Dumbarton, as well as by a short branch-road from the suburban village of Rapploch [which see]; but, so late as about 50 years ago, it was maintained inviolate, and continued untouched by any road. At the east end of the park lay the royal gardens. Though, from long neglect and the natural wetness of the soil, they have become marshy and desolate, they still have a few stumps of fruit-trees, some vestiges of walks and parterres, a series of polygonal but quite regular concentric mounds, and various other indications of their ancient configuration and arrangements. About three acres still remain as an orchard. A few months ago there was growing in it a pear-tree said to have been planted by James VI.; it was named the King's pear or Carnock pear. For a number of years past it was rapidly decaying, one branch falling-off after another, and the trunk also mouldering away; but it was still respected, and surrounded with props to keep it from falling. It could not, however, be preserved; and a short time ago, the tree that was planted by that "most high and mighty prince" lay prostrate on the ground. Rising from the centre of the concentric mounds, is an octagonal mound in the form of a table, which bears the name of the King's Knott, and is traditionally said to have been the scene of fetes champetres, or of some forgotten species of recreations practised by the royal court. Barbour, in his account of the battle of Bannockburn, speaks of a round table as, at the date of that event, existing at the foot of the castle; and says that, when Edward of England was told by Moubray, the governor, not to expect safety by being admitted into the castle, "he took the way beneath the castle by the Round table." The mound is of great antiquity, and

probably existed before the gardens were formed; and the pastime celebrated on it may, without much violence, be conjectured to have been that called the Knights of the Round Table,—a pastime of which several of the Scottish monarchs, particularly James IV., are said to have been fond.—Along the line in the park from north to south, now traversed by the public road, were not long ago vestiges of a canal on which the royal family and court aired in barges.—On the south face of the castle-hill, a little below the esplanade, in front of the castle, is a hollow, called the Valley, now about an acre in area, but formerly much more extensive, having the appearance of an artificial work, and anciently used for joistings, tournaments, and other feats of chivalry. Closely adjoining it on the south is a small rocky pyramidal mount, called the Ladies' Hill, whence the females of the court surveyed the feats. In Lent, 1449, a celebrated tournament was fought in the Valley between three Frenchmen and three Scotchmen, in the presence of James II. as umpire; and about 1503–7, an Italian, who as a pretended alchymist had won the confidence of James IV., and got himself promoted to be abbot of Tongueland, attempted, with the aid of wings of his own making, to fly from the Valley, or from the neighbouring battlements of the castle, and ludicrously accounted for his tumbling down and breaking his thigh-bone, by saying that "the wings were partly composed of the feathers of dunghill fowls, and were by sympathy attracted to the dunghill, and that had they entirely consisted of eagles' feathers they would, for the same reason, have been attracted toward the heavens!"—On a line with the castle on the north-east extends for a brief way a rugged rising ground, called Gowlan-hill; and at the extremity of it near the bridge, is the Moat-hill of the feudal times, a small mount on which executions usually took place:—

> "Thou, O sad and fatal mound,
> That oft hast heard the death-axe sound"
> LADY OF THE LAKE.

The mount is encircled at the summit with a parapet of earth, and has several other remains of artificial works. On this eminence, within sight of their castle of Doune, and much of their extensive estates, Duncan, the aged Earl of Lennox, his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany and Ex-regent of the kingdom, and the latter's two sons, Walter and Alexander Stuart were beheaded in 1425. The execution of Walter Stuart took place a day before that of the others, and is, with much probability, supposed to be the groundwork of the pathetic ballad of 'Young Waters' On the same hill, at an earlier date, Sir Robert Graham and several associates were executed for the assassination of James I. The hill now bears the uncouth name of Hurley-Haaky, and is said to have got it from the odd circumstance of James V., when a boy, having been used to slide on the skeleton of a cow's head from top to bottom of the bank,—the word *Haaky* being a sort of generic name, in Scotland, for a cow, and James being known to have practised on the hill some sliding-stool amusement under the name of Hurley or Hurley-Backet.

The public buildings of Stirling are numerous and interesting. The parish-churches, situated at the head of John-street, are one edifice and of one date. The structure was built by James V., in 1494, for the accommodation of a convent of Franciscans or Grey Friars; and, previous to 1656, when a dead wall was run up across its centre to divide it into two, it was strictly one church. It is a magnificent Gothic fabric, all of hewn-stone, with an arched roof supported by two rows of plain massive pillars. The western half appears to have had at each corner a projecting square building. One of these is now an aisle, and one has on an arch—which now spans a window but formerly overhung the entrance—the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland; and it seems to have been of beautiful architecture, and figures in tradition as the chapel of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and wife of James IV. The eastern half of the church received from Cardinal Beaton the addition of a chancel, one which added greatly to both the internal and external beauty. The west church, though apparently less magnificent than the east, really exhibits more elegant specimens of architecture; and, besides being fitted up within in as superb a style as comports with simplicity and purity of ecclesiastical taste, and having the interior of its walls studded with some fine monuments, it is surmounted by a square tower of 22 feet each way, and about 90 feet in height. In 1543, the Earl of Arran, Regent during Mary's minority, publicly renounced in the church of Stirling the Protestant religion; and here, on the 29th of July, 1567, James VI., then an infant of 13 months, was crowned, John Knox preaching the coronation-sermon. In 1651, General Monk took possession of the tower, and raised batteries in the churchyard for assailing the castle; and, in consequence, drew on the spot some showers of bullets, many marks of which still remain in the tower. In 1746, the Highlanders occupied the tower after the battle of Falkirk, and celebrated their victory by the ringing of its bells and the discharge of fire-arms.—A church and convent of Dominicans or Black Friars, anciently stood on the outside of the walls on the north-east; but they have been entirely erased, and their site converted partly into garden-ground. The church was the chief place of worship for the inhabitants of the town previous to the founding of the Grey Friars' convent; and it contained on the south side of the great altar, "with their figures and arms depicted," the mortal remains of the Earl of Lennox and his kinsmen, who were executed on Hurley-Haaky. The cemetery was in comparatively modern use, and seems to have been cut through the middle by the newer part of Friar's-wynd, where many human bones have been dug up in comparatively recent excavations.—An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian's, stood near the South Port; and still exhibits some prosaic and vulgarized remains. A very copious and pure spring in its vicinity, is called St. Ninian's Well, and, till 1774, furnished the inhabitants of Stirling with the greater part of their necessary supply of water.—Cowane's hospital, situated beside the parish-churches, was founded, in 1639, by John Cowane, a merchant of the town, for the support of 12 decayed guild-brethren. The funds, originally £2,222, were laid out on lands which, so far back as 1816, yielded a rental of £4,363; and they afford a competent support to a great number of persons, including widows and daughters of members of the guildry. The house, though not large, is a handsome fabric; but is not occupied by its stipendiaries, few of whom it could accommodate, and who are allowed to have their dwellings where they please.—Spittal's hospital, in connexion with which various houses seem to have been built, though in no instance occupied by the stipendiaries, was founded, at what precise date is not known, by Robert Spittal, tailor to James IV., for the relief and support of decayed tradesmen. The original endowment is not known; but, in 1816, the annual proceeds of lands in rental was £1,089 16s. One house is said to have been built at the foot of St. Mary's-wynd; another at the south end of the opening above the flesh-market, bears Spittal's name and scissors; and a third, in the back row, has the following inscription, with

the scissors en saltier :—" THIS : HOVS : IS : FOVNDIT : FOR : SVPPORT : OF : THE : PVIR : BE : ROBERT : SPITTAL : TAILLYOVR : TO : KING : JÆMES : THE : 4 : IN : ANNO : 1530. R. S."

North of the parish-churches, and at the head of Broad-street, stand the haggard-looking remains of a palace, begun in 1570 by Regent Earl Mar during his regency, but never finished. It was originally a hollow quadrangle; but survives only in remains of the front part of the square. In the centre are the royal arms of Scotland; and on projecting towers, one on each side, are the arms respectively of the Earl and his Countess. The edifice was constructed out of the ruins of Cambuskenneth abbey, and still exhibits some rhyming inscriptions in allusion to the fact, and a variety of carved stones, inserted apparently at random; and, in its turn, it was used as a quarry for rebuilding a churchyard wall at St. Ninian's, and protected from utter rasure only in consequence of its conveniently sheltering the main-street or market-place from the fury of the west winds. Sir Robert Sibbald says, that "the Earl lived splendidly here." The ruin is popularly called Mar's-wark. — On the north side of the street, which leads from the head of Broad-street to the castle, stands a spacious quadrangular edifice, built in the aspiring style which prevailed in the time of James VI. and Charles I. It bears the name of Argyle's lodgings; it was built by Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who became first Earl of Stirling; it afterwards passed into the possession of the Dukes of Argyle; and, in 1779, it was purchased by government, and has since been used as a military hospital. In February, 1681, the Earl of Argyle entertained here the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., under whose reign he was put to death. The principal apartment then used, was, in 1715, the scene of the councils of war held by the Earl's son, the first Duke of Argyle, against James VII.'s son, whose troops he encountered on the field of Sheriffmuir.—Another building, in the vicinity of Mar's-wark, belonged to the Argyle family. An old house with a projecting turret, not far from Argyle's lodgings, is said to have been built by George Buchanan, and occupied by him while tutor to James VI.—The cross of Stirling, accordantly with the general barbarous policy in old burghs, has long since been removed: it had its site in Broad-street, and was a pillar resting on four steps, and surmounted by a lion holding a shield.

The town-house, situated in Broad-street, is an old but spacious edifice, surmounted by a lofty tower in which is a set of music bells. In the council-house is kept the pint measure popularly called the Stirling Jug, and appointed by law, four centuries ago, to be the standard for liquid measure in Scotland. It has the form of a hollow cone truncated, is made of brass, and weighs 14 lbs. 10 oz. 1 dr. 18 grs. Scottish Troy. Outside, and opposite the handle, it has two shields in relief; the one of which, near the mouth, has the lion of the Scottish arms, while the other has a rudely-designed quadruped, in a horizontal position, so ill-defined that it may be called, either in the language of blazonry, an ape passant gardant, or in the language of domestic life, a playful child on all fours. The handle is fixed with two brass nails; and the entire appearance indicates the crude condition of the arts at the time when it was fabricated. This jug is mentioned in acts of parliament as being here before the reign of James II; and an "act anent settling the weights and measures of Scotland," passed in February 1618, ordains that "the wheat firlot shall contain twenty-one pints and a mutchkin of the Stirling jug," and that "the firlot for bear, malt, and oats, shall contain thirty-one pints of the same." The original jug—now a mere antiquarian curiosity, but so long and till so recent a period an object of grave importance and utility—was, for a considerable period lost, and basely substituted by a pewter vessel of no authority; and, in 1752, was found in an obscure garret among rubbish, after an ingeniously conducted search of two years, by the Rev. Alexander Bryce of Kirknewton, a gentleman of erudition who was zealous to apply his science to matters of common life.—Behind the town-house stand the jail and the county buildings, jointly a large pile of edifice, the former constructed upon what, at the time of its erection, was an approved plan of prison-arrangement, and the latter containing a spacious and elegant hall for the circuit and the sheriff-courts.—In King-street stands the office of the bank of Scotland, an elegant building.—At the head of the same street, looking down its area, and forming the commencement of Baker and Spittal streets, is the Athenæum, a handsome edifice, with a fine lofty spire. The front has the form of the segment of a circle, and is well-suited to the site; the ground story is fitted up in shops; and the upper story contains a public reading-room, and a very extensive and well-selected public library.—In the vicinity of this building is a large, commodious, and well-attended corn-market.—Drummond's agricultural museum, finished in 1840, is a commodious and interesting edifice, connected with a valuable institution. The museum was originated, in 1831, by Messrs. Drummond and Sons, nursery and seedsmen, and established, on an extensive scale, at their own expense; it is open every lawful day for inspection, and the obtaining of accessions; and it already comprises a vast collection of labelled specimens of seeds, grains, roots, fruits, plants, minerals, soils, manures, models, machines, implements, drain-tiles, stacks, Scottish rocks and minerals, clan-tartans, and many other objects of interest connected with rural economy. The building is 160 feet in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in width: the two uppermost flats forming noble exhibition-rooms.

Among the most interesting structures of Stirling, existing and extinct, are its walls, its ports, and its bridges. From the remotest ages, the easiest and most common communication between the divisions of Scotland south and north of the Forth, has been by the fords and bridges in its neighbourhood. Ferries lower down—particularly those at Newhaven, at Queensferry, at Kincardine, and at Alloa, which now carry across such multitudes of passengers, cattle, and carriages—are all of modern origin; and fords and other passable points higher up, either occur in an alpine country, or, at best, require nearly all persons in transit between the two great divisions of the island to make a vast detour from the proper line of their route. Stirling, in consequence, was, during all the stirring periods of history, the key to the Highlands, and a place of such commanding influence that the possession of its strengths and of its means of communication across the river became all but quite essential to the mastery of Scotland. Besides, the natural fortification formed at a small distance on two sides by the Forth, and on another by the precipitousness of the hilly site, the town has, on every side, been artificially fortified.—On the north-west is the castle; on the north and north-east, are vestiges of a great ditch; on the east, ran anciently a wall, passing a little eastward of the present Athenæum; and, on the south, where no protection is obtained from the river, a strong wall runs along the brink of a steep rock.—The South-port, previous to an enlargement of the town toward the east, which took place in the time of James VI., stood 100 yards west of the line of the present Port-street.

The latest built port was erected about the year 1591; and it was taken down a little after the middle of last century to render the entry to the town more commodious.—A wooden bridge across the Forth, at Kildean, a point a little west of the longitude of the castle, and about half-a-mile above the old stone-bridge, existed at a very early period, and was the scene of the notable exploit of Wallace with the English army which is noticed in our article on St. Ninian's. Its site is still a ford, and exhibits, at low water, some vestiges of the ancient structure. At this spot, Montrose, in 1645, conducted his army across the river when on his march to the battle-field of Kilsyth. The wooden bridge appears to have been the place at which, in ancient times persons south of the Forth, who were accused of having in their possession goods stolen from persons north of the river, were appointed to produce their warrants within six weeks.—The old stone-bridge is of unknown date; but figures, in 1571, as the scene of the public execution of Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, by the King's faction under the Regent Lennox. It has four arches, is narrow between the parapets, and high in the centre, and presents altogether a very antique appearance. As represented in a picture of it over the door of one of the rooms in the town-house, it formerly had two small flanking-towers near the west or Stirling end, two similar towers near the east end, two low towers in the centre, and two gates connected respectively with the towers near the ends. Its eastern gate continued to stand many years after the gate of the South-port was taken down; and, while the latter stood, formed jointly with it, the only public point of access to the town. Two silver keys, each about 7 inches long, and of the ordinary shape, the one belonging to the gate upon the bridge, and the other belonging to the South-port, are hung upon a massive silver ring and preserved in the town-house; and they were used to be presented to the King, or any member of the royal family, who had occasion to pass or visit Stirling, and were last in requisition, in 1746, when presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The south arch of the bridge was, in 1745, destroyed by General Blakeney, the governor of the castle, in order that recruit-parties from the north might be intercepted from reinforcing Prince Charles Edward, who had then passed to the south, and that desertion parties from his army might be cut off in their retreat to the north. Hence, when in February of next year, the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland marched in search of the retrograding Jacobites, they had to halt at Stirling till the place of the deficient arch was supplied by wooden logs and boards; and, mainly in consequence of this detention, they failed to overtake the foe till they had gone far north to the vicinity of Culloden.—The old bridge being found increasingly inconvenient, a commodious new one has been erected about a hundred yards farther down the river.

Stirling-castle, by far the most attractive object connected with the ancient burgh, is approached by Broad and Upper Castle-hill streets. A stranger, on emerging from the street-way at the top of the hill, passes a spacious esplanade or parade-ground, and finds himself at the entrance of the fortress. Two walls of defence, each strengthened in front by a deep fosse, were, with some other but unfinished works, constructed in the reign of Queen Anne, as an external fortification. A drawbridge conducts across the first fosse; a porteullis formerly commanded the second; and two arched gateways perforate respectively the first and the second walls. Of four circular towers which anciently adorned the inner entrance, two remain, but are much reduced in height. Immediately within this gateway, which is surmounted by the flag-staff, a battery, called the over or upper port battery, extends to the north-east, and commands in all its amplitude and gorgeousness the surpassingly brilliant panorama from Benlomond, Benvenue, Benledi, and Benvoirlich, through the Trosachs, the vales of the Forth, the Teith, and the Allan, and the plains of Lennox and the Lothians, to the clearly seen heights of the Scottish metropolis. The ground immediately overhung by the battery, and overlooking the nearest sweep of the Forth, is not precipitous, but breaks gradually down in the little rocky range of the Gowan hills, stretching away to their termination in Hurley-Haaky near the bridge. On the brow of the nearest eminence are remains of a low rampart, extending in a line parallel to the battery,—the vestige of works constructed against the castle, in 1746, by Prince Charles Edward. Between this rampart and the castle-walls a road or narrow path comes up the acclivitous hill from the village of Raploch, and passes on to a point where formerly there was a large gateway through the exterior wall, conducting to an esplanade on which the magazines are now situated, and, across it, to a low-browed archway, called 'the Laird of Ballangeich's entry,' and alleged to have once been the main entrance to the castle. This wild path, thus anciently terminating at a point of such prime importance, is called the Ballangeich road, from two words which signify 'the windy pass;' and, having furnished James V. with his well-known fictitious designation of the Guidman of Ballangeich, figures as to name, at least, in many curious and oft-told anecdotes of that monarch's incognito rovings as a gallant, and an eccentric superintendent of the public justice of his kingdom.* The interior of the

* The two comic songs, 'The Gaberlunzie Man,' and 'We'll gang nae mair a roving,' are said to have been founded on the success of the Guidman of Ballangeich's amorous adventures, when travelling in the disguise of a beggar. The following anecdotes respecting him are given by Sir Walter Scott: "Another adventure, which had nearly cost James his life, is said to have taken place at the village of Cramond, near Edinburgh, where he had rendered his addresses acceptable to a pretty girl of the lower rank. Four or five persons—whether relations or lovers of his mistress is uncertain—beset the disguised monarch as he returned from his rendezvous. Naturally gallant, and an admirable master of his weapon, the king took post on the high and narrow bridge over the Almond river, and defended himself bravely with his sword. A peasant, who was threshing in a neighbouring barn, came out upon the noise, and, whether moved by compassion or by natural gallantry, took the weaker side, and laid about with his flail so effectually as to disperse the assailants, well threshed, even according to the letter. He then conducted the king into his barn, where his guest requested a basen and towel to remove the stains of the broil. This being procured with difficulty, James employed himself in learning what was the summit of his deliverer's earthly wishes, and found that they were bounded by the desire of possessing, in property, the farm of Braehead, upon which he laboured as a bondsman. The lands chanced to belong to the Crown; and James directed him to come to the palace of Holyrood, and inquire for the Guidman (*i. e.* farmer) of Ballangeich, a name by which he was known in his excursions, and which answered to Il Bondocani of Haroun Alraschid. He presented himself accordingly, and found, with due astonishment, that he had saved his monarch's life, and that he was to be gratified with a crown-charter of the lands of Braehead, under the service of presenting an ewer, basen, and towel, for the king to wash his hands, when he shall happen to pass the Bridge of Cramond. In 1822, when George IV. came to Scotland, the descendant of this John Howison of Braehead, who still possesses the estate which was given to his ancestor, appeared at a solemn festival, and offered his Majesty water from a silver ewer.—Another of James' frolics is thus narrated by Mr. Campbell, from the Statistical Account. 'Being once benighted when out a-hunting, and separated from his attendants, he happened to enter a cottage in the midst of a moor, at the foot of the Ochil hills, near Alloa, where, unknown, he was kindly received. In order to regale their unexpected guest, the gude-man (*i. e.* landlord, farmer) desired the gude-wife to fetch the hen that roosted nearest the cock, which is always the plumpest, for the stranger's supper. The king, highly pleased with his night's lodging and hospitable entertainment, told mine host, at parting, that he should be glad to return his civility, and requested that the first time he came to Stirling he would call at the castle, and inquire for the gude-man of Ballangeich. Donaldson, the landlord, did not fail

castle is distributed into two courts; and, besides other buildings, has a palace, built by James V., the remains of an older palace, the parliament-house, now used as a barrack, and a splendid chapel, now used as an armoury. The palace of James V., begun by that monarch and finished by Mary, is a curious hollow quadrangular edifice, in a fantastic style of architecture neither Grecian nor Gothic, exhibiting, on three ornamented sides which are open to the view of the spectator, emblematical figures standing on wreathed balustrade pillars with pediments, supported by grotesque figures, under something like Gothic arches, and in the pediments of the windows. The eastern side looks toward the court-yard or esplanade of the Ballangeich entry; and is the most wildly or curiously elaborated. The pillars on each of the ornamented sides are five or six in number, and rise close to the wall within slight recesses. The images are everywhere much defaced, yet continue sufficiently distinct to evince the mingled opulence and perversity of taste which presided over the construction of the edifice. Those on the eastern side are, for the most part, mythological; and seem intended to represent Diana, Venus, Omphale, Perseus, and other fabulous personages of the base and bewildering superstition of Greek and Roman antiquity. Those on the northern side, which confronts the chapel-royal, are a strange assemblage of the real and ideal; but, as they include statues of James V. and his daughter, and a figure of Cleopatra with the asp upon her breast, they possess, though rudely executed, a kind of sadly romantic interest. The statue of James represents him as a small-bodied man, with a bushy beard, wearing a frock-coat and a hat, overhung by an allegorical personage who holds over him a crown and a scroll of his kingly title, and attended by the royal lion and a cup-bearer, the former crouching at his feet, and the latter a beardless youth holding forth a cup. The hollow or small interior square court of the palace is called the Lion's den, and is said to have been the place of the royal menagerie. The apartments of the palace, now sectioned off and arranged, on the ground-floor, into a barrack for private soldiers, and, on the upper-floor, into lodgings for the officers, were originally very spacious and ornate. A lofty hall on the north side of the ground-floor is still called the King's room, or the presence, and was formerly adorned with multitudinous figures, carved in basso relievo in oak, long venerated and justly admired by the inhabitants of Stirling, and generally supposed to represent James V., Mary of Guise, and various members of the royal family and the court. A small part of the ceiling having, in 1777, fallen down and struck a soldier, the whole of the figures were immediately torn from both ceiling and walls, flung together in a rubbish mass, and barbarously condemned to become common spoil, and common firewood. By a curious accident the jailer of Stirling—who proved himself to possess some irradiations of a taste, every spark of which was extinct in the Goths of the fortress—happened, just at the available crisis, to see one of the figures carried off by a little girl toward the town; and, learning the impending fate of its fellows, he promptly busied himself in collecting as many of them as he could obtain, and carrying them away for conservation in the jail. Others of them went eventually into the possession of Henry Cockburn, Esq., advocate, and various other persons of taste, and were, of course, carefully preserved. Those which were removed to the jail remained in that outré reception for works of art during upwards of 40 years; and then were transferred to the adjacent justiciary-court room, and absurdly daubed and disfigured with what a coarse taste intended to be embellishing paint. In an elegant volume, published about 25 years ago by Mr. Blackwood of Edinburgh, and entitled 'Lacunar Strevilinense,' masterly etchings, by Mr. W. H. Lizars, are given of most of the figures which were preserved,—whether those of the jail or those of private collectors.—The buildings which adjoin the palace, and occupy the western side of the main court, are of a comparatively plain and antique character, and, with the exception of repairs and renovations, are all supposed to date higher than the reign of James II. They contain, in their north end, the early or original royal apartments, now or recently disposed, in part, as the residence of the fort-major. One of the apartments, known both as the King's closet and as Douglas' room, and indebted for the latter name to its having been the scene of James II.'s assassination of the Earl of Douglas, is a small room very elaborately and antiquely decorated. A large star with iron radiations appears in the ceiling; and two inscriptions, respectively 'J. H. S. Maria salvet rem pie pia,' and 'Jacobus Scotor. Rex,' are traced around the cornices.—James III., who made the castle his principal residence, and closely shut himself up in it with his favourites, erected in it several new structures, besides repairing and embellishing such as had fallen into decay; and, in particular, built a very spacious parliament-hall, which is still entire, and known under the name of the parliament-house. This structure occupies the eastern side of the principal court; and, though now defaced and rendered plain by the processes of transmuting it into a barrack, it was originally a noble piece of Saxon architecture, and was for ages deemed a magnificent fabric. The interior hall was 120 feet in length, and had a splendid oaken roof; and it was the scene of many

to call on the gude-man of Ballangeich, when his astonishment at finding that the king had been his guest afforded no small amusement to the merry monarch and his courtiers; and, to carry on the pleasantry, he was thenceforth designated by James with the title of King of the Moors, which name and designation have descended from father to son ever since, and they have continued in possession of the identical spot, the property of Mr. Erskine of Mar, till very lately, when this gentleman, with reluctance, turned out the descendant and representative of the King of the Moors, on account of his majesty's invincible indolence, and great dislike to reform or innovation of any kind, although, from the spirited example of his neighbour tenants on the same estate, he is convinced similar exertion would promote his advantage."—The following anecdote is extracted from the genealogical work of Buchanan of Auchmar, upon Scottish surnames. "This John Buchanan of Auchmar and Arnpryor was afterwards termed King of Kippen, upon the following account. King James V., a very sociable debonair prince, residing at Stirling, in Buchanan of Arnpryor's time, carriers were very frequently passing along the common road, being near Arnpryor's house, with necessaries for the use of the King's family, and he having some extraordinary occasion, ordered one of these carriers to leave his load at his house, and he would pay him for it; which the carrier refused to do, telling him he was the King's carrier, and his load for his Majesty's use; to which Arnpryor seemed to have small regard, compelling the carrier, in the end, to leave his load; telling him, if King James was king of Scotland, he was king of Kippen, so that it was reasonable he should share with his neighbour king in some of these loads, so frequently carried that road. The carrier represeuting this usage, and telling the story, as Arnpryor spoke it, to some of the King's servants, it came at length to his Majesty's ears, who, shortly thereafter, with a few attendants, came to visit his neighbour king, who was in the meantime at dinner. King James having sent a servant to demand access, was denied the same by a tall fellow with a battle-axe, who stood porter at the gate, telling, there could be no access till dinner was over. This answer not satisfying the king, he sent to demand access a second time; upon which he was desired by the porter to desist, otherwise he would find cause to repent his rudeness. His Majesty finding this method would not do, desired the porter to tell his master that the good-man of Ballangeich desired to speak with the king of Kippen. The porter telling Arnpryor so much, he, in all humble manner, came and received the King, and having entertained him with much sumptuousness and jollity, became so agreeable to King James, that he allowed him to take so much of any provision he found carrying that road as he had occasion for; and, seeing he made the first visit, desired Arnpryor in a few days to return him a second at Stirling, which he performed, and continued in very much favour with the King, always thereafter being termed King of Kippen while he lived." The last King of Kippen, we may add, was hanged in 1746, at Carlisle, for fighting in the rebel army of Prince Charles Edward.

meetings of parliament. A chapel-royal or collegiate church was founded by James III. on the northern side of the principal court; and had appointed to it two sets or series of functionaries and officiates, each consisting of a dean or provost, an archdean, a treasurer, a sub-dean, a chanter, a sub-chanter, as well as other officers usual to such establishments. The annexation to this institution of the rich temporalities of the priory of Coldingham, thwarted the interests of Lords Home and Hailes, and, by giving exacerbating offence, remotely occasioned the ruin of James III. at Sauchie: see COLDINGHAM and NINIAN'S (ST.). Yet James IV. subdued all opposition, completed the establishment, and added to it the temporalities of Dundrennan abbey, Inchmahome priory, Dunbar parsonage, four prebends, about fifteen parish-churches, and various chapelries and lands. The deans of the chapel, who were first the provosts of Kirkheugh in St. Andrews, afterwards the bishops of Galloway, and eventually the bishops of Dunblane, possessed in their capacity of deans an episcopal jurisdiction. James VI., in 1594, demolished the original chapel, and built on its site a more elegant one for the baptism of his eldest son, Prince Henry. This edifice is of hewn stone; and, though, like every other building of the place, turned into a common or comparatively degrading use, has suffered less damage in its exterior than any other of the castle's structures. The ceremonial which followed the completion of the new chapel, and accompanied the event of the Prince's baptism, was one of oriental magnificence and the most extraordinary cost, and harmonized with James's pedantic and king-craft notions of what was due to the heir presumptive of three great monarchies. The roof of the chapel, previous to the transmutation of the place into an armoury, was a species of comparatively plain panelling; and it had suspended from its centre a clustered wooden model, still preserved in the building, of the castles of Stirling, Edinburgh, Dumbarton, and Blackness, surmounted by a crown.—A strong battery, with a tier of guns pointing to the bridge over the Forth, was erected during the regency of Mary of Lorraine; and it bears the name of the French battery, probably from having been constructed by French engineers.

Stirling-castle,* if not as to any of its existing buildings, at least as a military strength, is of such high antiquity that its origin cannot be satisfactorily traced. Agricola is said to have raised fortifications upon the rock; and his successors not improbably found them necessary for overawing the country north of the Forth. The Roman military causeway comes hither from the south, and passes hence to the north; and seems fully to indicate that the usual perspicacity of the Romans was not asleep when they were in the vicinity of so advantageous and commanding a spot for a station. The strength must have been a frontier-fortress from the 5th till toward the end of the 10th century; and probably was in the alternate possession of the neighbouring and belligerent powers. About the middle of the 9th century, if we may believe a monkish and indifferently authenticated tale, the Northumbrians having taken possession of territories and fortresses suddenly won by conquest and cession from the Scots, rebuilt Stirling-castle, planted it with a strong garrison, and threw over the Forth a stone-bridge surmounted by a cross, with an inscription, part of which is still the legend of the ancient burgh seal:

"Anglos a Scotis separat crux ista remotis.
Hic armis Bruti: Scoti stant hic cruce tuti."

But in these remote times, the edifice of the castle, as to size and form, was probably no more than a structure similar to those which the English and the Scottish barons erected on their estates, to serve the double purposes of residences and of strongholds of defence; and as such a rude and limited fabric it figures in the armorial bearings of the burgh. Before the close of the 9th century, the Scots, if they really lost temporary possession of the fortress, regained it on condition of assisting the Saxons against the Danes. Near the close of the 10th century, Kenneth III., informed of a Danish invasion, appointed Stirling-castle the rendezvous of his army, and marched thence to the victorious field of Luncarty. In 1175, this fortress was one of the places impignorated to Henry II. for the ransom-money of William the Lion; but it was afterwards freely restored by the noble Richard Cœur de Lion, and was the seat of one of William's parliaments, and the scene, in 1212, of his death. Some laws of Alexander II., annexed to the Regiam Majestatem, were enacted in the castle, particularly the celebrated one which established trial by jury. Here, too, were held several conventions and parliaments during the short reign of John Baliol; and here was dated the epistle which, with the advice of the states, he wrote, in 1295, to the king of France, proposing a marriage between a French princess and his son. In 1296, when Edward I. poured his army like a torrent upon Scotland, and swept before him the strength of its greatest fortresses, Stirling-castle was deserted by its garrison, and made no resistance. Next year, after the battle of Stirling, it was left by the repulsed and retreating English under the charge of Sir Marmaduke de Twenge; but it was speedily captured by Sir William Wallace, who, after the battle of Falkirk, dismantled and destroyed it. The castle was repaired by Edward II.; and, only a year afterwards, was taken by the Scots. In 1300, after a stiff siege of three months, during which it was defended by Sir William Oliphant, the English obtained it by capitulation; and they kept possession till 1303, when they were compelled by the Scottish leaders to surrender, and to let the place pass once more under the governorship of Sir William Oliphant. So nobly did this hero maintain his trust, and so stoutly did he hurl defiance from his post to England, that when Edward careered up Scotland to Kinloss, and almost seemed to have the kingdom at his feet, he was obliged to hold a great council of English and Scottish barons at St. Andrews, and get them to perform the exploit of pronouncing outlawry upon Sir William Wallace, Sir Simon Frazer and the garrison of Stirling-castle! Though gunpowder was yet unknown, he despoiled the cathe-

* Pinkerton says, that "the royal palace at Stirling was called Snawdoun;" adding, "near it was an eminence termed Arthur's Round Table. The fame of Arthur in books of chivalry gave rise to such names in the Middle ages. One of the heralds of Scotland is termed Snowdoun-herald to this day." William of Worcester, indeed, who wrote about the middle of the 15th century, gives the name of Snowdoun-castle to Stirling-castle; and Chalmers follows in the same tract; observing, that Snawdoun is "an ancient name of Stirling-castle." He makes this remark in relation to the language of Sir David Lyndsay:

Adew fair Snawdoun, with thy towris hie,
Thy chapell-royall, park, and tabill round;
May, June, and July, wald I dwell in the,
War I ane man, to heir the berdis sound,
Quhilk doith agane thy royall roche redound.
COMPLAYNT OF THE PAPINGO.

But there is no satisfactory proof that Stirling-castle was ever thus generally denominated, even as Sibbald asserts, by the people in its neighbourhood. That it might occasionally and playfully receive this name from the adherents of the Court, is not improbable; and this will sufficiently account for the adoption of it by Lyndsay. The name, as Sir Walter Scott has remarked, "was probably derived from the romantic legend which connected Stirling with King Arthur, to which the mention of the Round Table gives countenance." The title of Snawdoun-herald seems to have no connection with Stirling; but was borrowed from the principal tower in Kildrummy-castle, which bore the name of Snawdoun, as early as the age of Barbour.

dral of Scotland's ecclesiastical metropolis of its leaden roof, in order to have the means of pithily besieging the only fortress of the kingdom which defied his power. During three months he vainly employed every expedient to reduce it, and, in the warmth of his zeal, freely exposed his own person, and sedulously superintended the operations; but, at length, he succeeded to carry the place by storm, and, having like a craven or a tyrant, thirsting for blood, previously rejected an offer which they made of capitulating, he sent the brave garrison to various jails in England, and the heroic governor to the Tower of London. The castle was now held for a series of years by the English, who had quite enthralled Scotland, and by the help of a traitor and of a hireling-executioner deprived it of its indomitable champion, Wallace; in 1314, it was fought for, but vainly, in the field of Bannockburn; in 1333, it yielded to Edward Baliol; in 1336, after being repaired by Edward III., it sustained a siege from the friends of David Bruce, but was relieved by Edward in person; next year, it was blockaded by the same assailants, and again relieved by Edward; and, in 1339, it was captured by the friends of Bruce. In 1360, Sir Robert Erskine was appointed governor of the castle by King David Bruce, and, besides ample grants for the maintenance of the garrison, obtained a grant of all the feus and revenues in Stirlingshire belonging to the Crown, with the wardships, escheats, and other emoluments annexed to them; and he bequeathed his high and very lucrative office to his descendants, the Erskines and the Earls of Mar, till their forfeiture for Jacobitism in 1715. When the Stewart dynasty succeeded to the throne, Stirling-castle became one of their stated residences; and from successive kings of that house, as we have seen, it received its present form. James II. was born here; he was here put under the government of Sir Thomas Livingstone, immediately after the murder of James I.; and here he perpetrated that deed which fixes an indelible stain upon his memory, the assassination with his own hand, and in violation, as is said, of his safe-conduct, of William, Earl of Douglas. The chief of the too-powerful family of Douglas had, at the period, a revenue equal perhaps to his sovereign's; and, rising to the office of Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, which gave him the command of the army, he exceedingly annoyed James II., almost unseated him from the throne, and eventually, when the lieutenant-generalship passed from his possession, entered into a league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, obliging the parties to mutual defence in all cases, and forcing into an engagement of attendance even against the Crown, the greater part of his vassals. A select council having been called by the king to deliberate on the case of Douglas, recommended that he should be induced, by the promise of friendship on condition of future good obedience, to come to the court. Douglas was prevailed on to visit the castle; and, after supper, was conducted by the king into a secret chamber, where only some of the privy-council and the guard were in attendance, and there informed that his treasonable league with Crawford and Ross was known. Douglas, now entreated to break the league, peremptorily refused, and upbraided the sovereign with having driven him to the measure. "If you," at last exclaimed the king in a rage, "will not break this league, I will!" and, drawing his dagger, he sheathed it in Douglas. Sir Patrick Gray, captain of the guard, followed up the king's thrust, with a blow from a battle-axe. The body is said, by tradition, to have been thrown over the window of the chamber into the court-yard behind, and there buried; and was, not many years ago, supposed to be identified in the skeleton of an armed man then found inhumed on the spot. A paper, dragged at a horse's tail through Stirling soon after the assassination, was said by Douglas' friends to be a safe-conduct granted under the great seal to the deceased; but, for any evidence that appears from history, it may have been but a fictitious document. James III., whose mildness of temper did not harmonize with the turbulent spirit of his nobles, shut himself so closely up in Stirling-castle as his favourite and secluded residence, that few of the nobility or barons were admitted within its precincts to witness his retirement. James IV. gave this fortress, along with that of Edinburgh, to his queen, Margaret of England, as her jointure-house; and he frequently resided here during Lent, that he might attend the neighbouring church of the Franciscans, and there fast and perform genuflexions, and do other penance, for the part he had acted in his father's death. A poem of Dunbar, entitled "A dirge to the king bed-and oure lang in Stirling," and alluding to the great length and multiplicity of the monarch's papisticated devotions, may be seen in Sibbald's Chronicle of Scottish poetry. James V. was both born and crowned in Stirling-castle; and by the eccentricities of his conduct while residing in it, he has, more than all other kings united, permanently made it figure, if not directly at least by allusion, in ballad, drama, popular anecdote, and light history. In 1543, Queen Mary was crowned here when scarcely nine months old, the Regent Arran carrying the crown and Lennox the sceptre; and a numerous assembly of the states present on the occasion, appointed the fortress to be the royal minor's residence. The infant-son of Darnley and Queen Mary, afterwards James VI., was conveyed hither soon after his birth in Edinburgh-castle; and here, on the 15th December, 1566, he was baptized with great ecclesiastical pomp, and amid a prodigious display of courtly fanfaronade and sumptuous pageantry. English and French ambassadors were for some days afterwards entertained with regal hospitality; and Queen Mary continued for a month to make it the scene of her personal luxuriation, or the central point of pleasure-excursions through the adjacent country. James, after having for a brief period been sent to Edinburgh, was fixedly lodged in Stirling-castle, and made to pass in it the period of his infancy and childhood till he was 13 years of age. After his coronation in 1567 in the church, a gorgeous procession returned with him to the castle, Mar carrying his person, Atholl the crown, Morton the sceptre, and Glencairn the sword of state. The apartments which he occupied under the care of his preceptor, George Buchanan, and which are popularly regarded as the place where that celebrated man wrote his History of Scotland, are still shown, but in a very degraded condition, in the palace. The king's person was under the charge of the Countess of Mar and Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar; and his education was conducted, not only by Buchanan, but by David Erskine, commendator of Dryburgh, Adam Erskine, commendator of Cambuskenneth, and Peter Young. The first parliament, after James had taken the government into his own hands, met in 1578, in the great hall in the castle; and the place of meeting was so distasteful to the opponents of the late Regent Morton, who still continued with the king, that they protested against it, and nearly precipitated the country into a civil war. James now clung to the place as his residence in spite of the wishes of the numerous party who hated the favourites who were around him; and he began also to indulge freely in those field sports of which he was afterwards so fond, and which comported so ill with

the rigid spirit of the period. "Here," says a private letter still preserved in the Cottonian library, and dated "at Straveling, April 4th, 1580,"—"Here is greate myslykinge that the king is no bettere accompanyed with councellors, an that he frequents the fields and hunting too moche." In 1651, General Monk besieged the castle; and, by firing from batteries in the burgh burying-ground, reduced it. The ornamental parts of the palace exhibit many fractured memorials of the effects of his shot. The national registers had been lodged in the castle on the preceding year, and were seized by him, and, in compliance with an order from Cromwell, sent to London. They remained in the Tower till the Restoration; and when restored, they were, by an absurd piece of economy, sent back by sea, and in consequence were lost,—85 hogsheads of them having been on board of one vessel, and an unknown bulk on board of another, both of which went to the bottom in a storm. In 1689, Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, and other partisans of the dethroned James VII. formed a scheme which proved quite abortive, for rescuing the castle from the partisans of the Revolution. At the union of the kingdoms, in the reign of Queen Anne, it was declared one of four Scottish fortresses which were to be ever afterwards kept in repair. In 1715, it formed an excellent support to the Government forces under the Duke of Argyle, when, small in number but resolute in courage, they lay encamped in the park, and defended the passage of the Forth against the Jacobite forces under the Earl of Mar. In the beginning of 1746, the Highland army of Prince Charles Edward raised against the castle a battery of two 16 pounders, two 8 pounders, and three 3 pounders, between the church and Mar's-wark; but they were dislodged by the artillery of the garrison. On the 27th January, they erected a battery of three pieces, which we have incidentally noticed, on the nearest of the Gowlan hills, and, another of similar power on Lady's hill; but here they were completely exposed and seen, and, while unable to make any impression on the fortress, they suffered great damage and much loss of numbers from its fire. Yet, but for the Duke of Cumberland's approach, and the consequent retreat of the Highlanders, the castle must have surrendered for want of provisions.

The manufactures of Stirling are various. Rope-making is carried on to some extent. The manufactures of malt, leather, soap, and candles, is considerable. Trades and manufactures of a miscellaneous kind are sufficiently extensive to supply the usual articles of consumption both to the town and to an extensive part of a large and populous neighbourhood. Cotton goods began at the end of last century to be largely produced for manufacturers in Glasgow; and they still employ a noticeable proportion of the old and young of both sexes of the population. The dyeing of yarns, home-made cloths and silks, and other fabrics, is somewhat prominent. The manufacture of shalloons was considerable so far back as the end of the 16th century; but it was conducted chiefly for the supply of the Netherlands; it early suffered a severe shock from an unwise and hardly honest debasing of the quality of the fabrics; and since that period it has experienced alternations of considerable revival and proximate extinction. During the decay of the shalloon manufacture, and not long after the beginning of last century, that of tartan started up; and though more than once it has very seriously fluctuated, it now, with the kindred branches of tartan-shawls, carpets, and yarns, forms the chief and almost characteristic manufacture both of the town itself and of the villages in its vicinity. Till about the year 1760, it flourished; a few years afterwards it so greatly decayed, that several hundreds of the weavers were compelled to betake themselves to other employments; about 1792, though the department of carpets flourished, that of tartans was very nearly extinct; after the publication of the Waverley novels, which suddenly blew tartans into popular favour throughout great part of the temperate climates of Europe, it sprang aloft to a high pitch of prosperity; and it has ever since continued to be important and energetic. Dr. Harding's Report in 1839 to the House of Commons exhibits all the woollen manufacture north of the frith of Forth and the Forth and Clyde canal in a cluster, but states that "the manufacture is principally carried on at Stirling and its immediate neighbourhood, and at Aberdeen," and estimates the number of looms employed on it at 2,500. The carpets are woven in factories, and hard and soft tartans and tartan-shawls are woven generally in the weavers' own cottages. Wages have, for many years past, been very steady; employment is generally constant; and the working hours may be stated at about 70 per week. The nett weekly income of a carpet-weaver cannot average less than 12s., and may be 15s. or more; that of a skilful steady weaver of hard tartan, whether man, woman, or a girl of 16, is about 8s. 6d.; and that of a weaver of shawls or soft tartans, man, woman, boy, or girl, may on the average be 9s. "The woollen weavers," says Dr. Harding, speaking specifically of Stirling, yet stating that he conducted his inquiry there under very disadvantageous circumstances,—"The woollen weavers, with the exception of those employed on hard tartans, did not seem at all desirous of giving evidence before me as to their condition, probably having no complaints to make. I did not observe that their higher wages had any effect in improving their moral or intellectual state. Intemperance was by no means uncommon amongst them; the education of their children was not well attended to; embezzlement prevailed to a certain extent; nor did they seem by any means more intelligent or contented than other weavers earning much lower wages." Both the weavers and the dyers of the town and its neighbourhood have, for a long period, been reckoned eminently skilled.

The commerce of Stirling traffics principally in home and foreign wood, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, wool, and grain. The wool is exported to England; and grain, besides being in considerable quantities imported, is the subject of an extensive trade at the public markets. About 100 vessels are said to be engaged in the trade up the Forth to Stirling; and two steam-boats ply daily, the one up and the other down between Stirling and Newhaven, calling at Alloa, Kincardine, Bo'ness, Limekilns, and North Queensferry. Vessels of 70 tons come on stream-tides up to the harbour; but vessels of larger burden are in hazard of taking the ground on the fords and shoals of the river. The numerous windings of the Forth so greatly embarrass the navigation that a vessel sailing between Stirling and Alloa requires varying winds from all the points of the compass: see FORTH. A curious specimen of the river's windings occurs immediately above the harbour; the direct distance thence on a practicable line to the west end of the new bridge, being only 700 yards, while that along the hither margin of the stream is 4,200 yards. The harbour is sufficiently unpretending, and bears the humble name of Stirling-shore. The projected branch to Stirling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway will remedy great inconveniences, and probably give a smart impulse to commerce.

Stirling has offices of the bank of Scotland, the National bank, the Commercial bank, and the Glasgow Union bank; a horticultural society, established

in 1812; a general agricultural association, instituted in 1834; a fraternity of writers; a gas-light company; a school of arts; a subscription library; a subscription reading-room; a commercial reading-room; a Stirling and Bannockburn Caledonian society, instituted in 1823, for educating destitute children, and for other and kindred objects; a dispensary, instituted in 1830; a Sabbath-school society; and the various additional and important institutions which we have incidentally noticed in our accounts of the parish and of the public buildings. In spite of the rich and numerous charitable institutions of the town, and probably in connexion with their economics, more paupers and indigent persons may be seen in Stirling, proportionately to its population, than in almost any other town of Scotland; and not being allowed to beg in the town itself, they, on the one hand, cling to it as a well-endowed seat of eleemosynary funds, and, on the other hand, sally forth periodically or daily in quest of alms without its walls, to the great annoyance of a considerable circumjacent country. Two newspapers are published in the town,—the Stirling Journal every Friday, and the Stirling Observer every Thursday. The Glasgow and Perth mail-coach, and stage-coaches, are daily in transit; a mail-coach and a stage-coach daily run to Edinburgh; stage coaches run three times a-day to Glasgow; a coach runs to Callander daily during summer, and thrice a-week during winter; a coach runs daily to Falkirk; a car runs every Friday to Kippen and Bucklyvie; and coaches communicating with the canal. Passage-boats to Glasgow run 5 times a-day during summer, and 4 times a-day during winter. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held on the 1st Friday of February, the last Friday of May, the 1st Friday of August, the 3d Friday of September, the 1st Friday of November, and the 2d Friday of December.

Stirling is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and 14 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1840, 386. The property of the burgh, though at one time considerable, has, to a large extent, been alienated. In 1832–3, the revenue was £2,295 3s. 6d., of which £1,720 16s. 8d., was for customs, impost, and market and shore dues; the expenditure was £2,308 0s. 6¾d; and the debt, after deducting debt due to the burgh, was £10,278 19s. 2d. The debt, though partly apologized for by extensive expenditure on important public works, would probably not have become so large but for the opportunity afforded the council of making use of the sum mortified in trust to them by Mr. Cunningham, the whole of which they borrowed. In 1841, the revenue was returned at £5,350; of which, however, £1,359 was borrowed money, and £211 voluntary subscriptions for street-improvements. The expenditure, in 1841, was £5,011. The assessments levied under the authority of the magistrates comprise cess, petty customs, flesh-market dues, multures, impost on ale, and burgess-entries. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends not only over the town itself but over a considerable landward district, part of which lies on the north side of the Forth. This territory is all within the burgh, and included in its charter. Yet there are lands belonging to the Government, to the town, to Cowane's and Spittal's hospitals, and to Allan's mortification, which, though close to the walls of the burgh, and all included within the parliamentary boundaries, and the seat of part of the town's population, are neither within the royalty nor under the magistrates' jurisdiction. The limits of the lands lying within the burgh are so irregular, and so intersected by these other lands, that it is scarcely possible to describe the exact boundaries. The parliamentary limits exclude the portion of the royalty which lies on the north side of the Forth, a portion on the south side of the river detached by the parish of St. Ninian's, and a portion lying on the burgh-moor; but they include, besides the lands already mentioned, a considerable extent of lands within the parish of St. Ninian's, and the villages of St. Ninian's, Bellfield, Newhouses, Torbrex, and Raploch.—In consequence of the town having, about the year 1500, purchased from Cunningham of Polmaise the heritable sheriffship of the burgh, the provost and bailies, in summonses before the town-courts, are styled respectively high sheriff and sheriffs. The magistrates claimed a privative jurisdiction within burgh, and, about a century ago, raised an action against the heritable sheriff of the county to have it so declared; but he proving that his deputies used to entertain cases within burgh, they were found to have only a cumulative jurisdiction. They act directly, and have the town-clerk as assessor; and, besides daily sitting in turn for the disposal of matters of police, they hold a court twice a-week for civil and criminal causes. The civil causes average about 100 in the year; but the criminal causes average little if any more than one, crimes of any magnitude being taken up by the procurator-fiscal of the sheriff's court. The council's patronage extends to the burgh-officers, the hospitals, the endowed schools, and the parish-churches. A burgess, in the dog and cat lingo of the place, is either a burgess qua neighbour, and pays £2 of entry-money, or a burgess qua hammerman or qua some other corporation, and pays to the burgh a fee applicable to the character in which he enters. In 1833, the number of burgesses qua neighbour was 17, and of resident burgesses of all the sorts of quas, 444. The corporations consist of the guildry, 7 crafts, and 4 bodies called tolerated communities, one of whom has the quizzical name of omnegatherum. In 1833, their respective numbers, and the entry-fees payable by strangers respectively to themselves and for each to the burgh, were as follow:—Guildry, 402, £50 and £5; hammermen, 34, £31 10s. and £2; weavers, 138, £20 and £2; tailors, 20, £30 and £2; shoemakers, 36, £32 and £2; fleshers, 8, £50 and £2; skinners, 11, £15 and £2; bakers, 18, £50 and £5; maltmen, 54, £6 and £5; mechanics, 125, £1 6s. 8d. and £2; barbers, 4, £1 6s. and £2; and omnegatherum, 65, 10s. and £2. A general feeling pervades all classes in the town, that the exclusive privileges of these bodies, by opposing obstacles to the increase of population, trade, and prosperity, are detrimental both to the community at large and to the interests of the crafts themselves.—The police of the burgh is under the direction solely of the magistrates. All the householders are bound to serve in turn as watchmen, and are called out in regular rotation to the number of 8 each night; and individuals, unable or averse to act personally, easily find able substitutes each for a shilling a time. Besides the nightly guard thus provided, there are 4 town serjeants, and a body of respectable shopkeepers and tradesmen, 36 in number, called the high-constables. The streets are cleaned by contractors annually engaged at a public roup; and they are lighted partly with gas and partly with oil. Water is brought in pipes from a distance of from 2 to 3 miles, but is distributed only at public wells, there being no private pipes.—Stirling unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 471. Population of parliamentary burgh: inhabitants 10,580. Families 2,399. Inhabited houses 1,803. This return, in addition to the whole of the town part of the parish of Stirling, comprehends also a portion of the parish of St.

Ninian's. The following is the population of the parish of Stirling, exclusive of the rural part:—Inhabitants 8,592. Inhabited houses 1,387. Families 1,908. The following is the population of that part which constitutes the royal burgh of Stirling:—Inhabitants 7,963. Families 1,761. Inhabited houses 1,289.

Stirling's armorial bearings, as exhibited on its ancient seal, are, on one side, a bridge with archers at one end and spearmen at the other, and with a cross in the centre, circumscribed with the legend, —'Hic armis Bruti, Scoti stant hac cruce tuti;' and on the reverse, a fortalice surrounded with trees, representing the castle and forest of Stirling, and inscribed, 'Continet hoc nemus et castrum Strivilense." The wolf—an inhabitant of the ancient Scottish forests—makes part of the arms, and, on a separate seal, is represented standing on a rock, with the motto, 'Oppidum Sterlini.'—The town's most ancient charter was granted by Alexander I., and bears date, Kincardine, 18th August, 1119. But it merely confers some additional privileges on the burghers and freemen, and is not a writ of erection. The exact date of its being constituted a royal burgh is of unknown antiquity. It was—as we have seen —the seat of an important fortress and a royal residence as far back as our records reach; and, in addition, it constituted one member of the court of four burghs, whose collected laws and customs are usually ascribed to David I. With the exception of the other three burghs of that court,—Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick,—it is probably the most ancient royal burgh in Scotland. Numerous charters granted to it by successive kings, confirming and extending its privileges, and conferring on it considerable property, are all ratified in one—the last and governing charter—given by Charles I. at Holyrood-house on the 17th November, 1641. The preliminary recital of this charter shows that Alexander, besides giving the town the usual privileges of a royal burgh, granted to the burgesses, by one charter, the privileges of a merchant guild, and, by another, exemption from all tolls and customs on their goods and chattels in all parts of the kingdom. Both these charters are said to have been confirmed by David II. in a parliament held at Scone in the 31st year of his reign. Robert II., by a charter of feu-farm, granted them fishings upon the water of Forth, and the small customs of the burgh. James IV. conferred the customs upon salt and leather, and the office of sheriff within the burgh and territory; and Mary granted them all the lands, tenements, buildings, churches, duties, &c., belonging to the churches, chapels, and colleges, founded within the liberties of the burgh, and to the Dominicans and Franciscans, and all emoluments and other duties in use to be drawn out of the burgh of Stirling by other churches. The charter of Charles recites and confirms a mortification in favour of Spittals' hospital, by Adam, commendator of Cambuskenneth, and ratified by John, Earl of Mar, and a contract between the provost, bailies, and council of the burgh, and the heir and executor of John Cowane, of the mortification called Cowane's hospital. The charter then proceeds to erect the burgh of new into a free royal burgh, with all its former privileges, and dispones especially various lands, particularly described, with fishings both of salmon and other fishes on the water of Forth. It grants two market-days in the week, and four annual fairs, with power to levy the tolls and customs used and established from the persons frequenting the fairs, and other liberties and privileges belonging to a free fair, in the same way as enjoyed by the burgesses of Edinburgh or Perth. It further grants the office of sheriff within the burgh, and the right of holding courts, appointing officers, fining, punishing, even with death, and drawing escheats. It especially conveys the small customs paid by unfreemen upon all goods brought into and carried out of the burgh, by its ports and bridge, with the dues of weighing and measuring, all as specified in the charter. But power is given to double the customs at the four fairs, and generally to draw all customs that have been in the use of being levied, both within and without the burgh, in the same way, and as freely as belonged to Edinburgh, Perth, or any other royal burgh. It gives right to harbours on the water of Forth, with customs, haven silver, shore silver, anchorage dues, and various other duties particularly mentioned, and the amount specified. Then follows a grant of the customs of Stirling-bridge, with a statement of the customs to be levied, and the amount of each. Power is given to the provost and magistrates to put in execution the acts of parliament and of council concerning the liberties and privileges of the burgh, and to convoke the burgesses and inhabitants for that purpose. Finally, the charter annexes and incorporates the whole lands, fishings, houses, &c., previously conveyed into one free royal burgh. A bye-law of the burgh-incorporation, passed in 1695, obliged the members of the town-council annually to take an oath that they would not take under their management a lease of any part of the public property, nor purchase any part of it, nor receive from the public funds any sum in name of compensation for their trouble in attending to the burgh's affairs. In spite of this apparently self-denying oath, three leading members of the council, in 1773, entered into a combination, unknown to the majority, to avail themselves of a defect in the constitution of the burgh for holding themselves and their friends perpetually in office. An action against so gross an abuse of power was immediately brought by certain of the injured individuals before the Court-of-session, then consisting of one chamber; and the election of magistrates and councillors of the burgh made at Michaelmas of that year was declared, by a casting vote of the court, to be null and void. A vain appeal was made to the House of Lords; and the burgh, in consequence, stood disfranchised, its magistrates being, for several years, appointed by the Court-of-session. But in May, 1781, nearly 8 years after the disfranchisement, a warrant was issued by his Majesty and council restoring the burgh, and appointing the election of magistrates to be by poll of the burgesses; and, at the same time, a new sett was granted to it, which considerably ameliorated its constitution by rendering it more popular.

We have so freely mixed history with every department of our notice, and especially have appended it at such length to our account of the castle, that very few events remain to be noted. The castle may be supposed to have long, in its rude state, and amid the continual hazards and unsettledness of its site of "strife," remained alone; yet, by affording protection to persons who chose to squat or reside beneath the shelter of its walls, it must eventually have occasioned the origin and early growth of the town; and when it became a royal residence, it attracted, in the first instance, many nobles and state-officers to build in the vicinity, that they might conveniently attend the court, and, in the next instance, not a few merchants and tradesmen, that they might enrich themselves by traffic with the courtiers. Stirling rose into consequence as a town after the settlement of the Scottish government under Malcolm Canmore, at the end of the 11th century; and it ever afterwards, till the union of the crowns, figured prominently in the history of the kingdom. In March, 1244, it was

burnt in the same night with the ancient towns of Haddington, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, all the Scottish towns of the period being constructed of wood, and peculiarly liable, at a season of very high wind, to be victimized by the flames. During the struggles for independency in the wars of the succession, the town and its vicinity were the scene of some of the most gallant achievements of Wallace and the other leading patriots, — prime examples of which are narrated in our articles on St. Ninian's and Bannockburn. In 1298, the town was burnt, and the circumjacent country laid waste by Wallace in his retreat from the battle of Falkirk, that the English, if they had pursued, might be deprived of provisions and forage. In 1385, the town was again burnt by Richard II. After the murder of the Earl of Douglas, in 1452, James, the next Earl, marched an army of vassals and friends into the town, and committed various excesses in contempt and defiance of the King; and, finding the court occupying a defensive and redoubtable position in the castle, he departed, gathered additional force, returned, and, still unable to wreak vengeance in the quarter he derived, plundered the town, and laid great part of it in ashes. During the commotions of the Reformation, Stirling was the scene of many considerable transactions, repeatedly the rallying point of Mary of Loraine, and of her daughter, Queen Mary, and once the chief post of the Lords of the Congregation; it witnessed the demolition of its own two convents of Black and Grey friars, and of the neighbouring abbey of Cambuskenneth, by the sallies of an irregular zeal; and in August, 1559, it became signalized as the place where the Lords of the Congregation entered into their third bond of mutual defence. In May, 1569, four priests of Dunblane who had been sentenced by the Regent Moray to be hanged at Stirling for saying mass contrary to act of parliament, were, as a commutation of their punishment, chained for an hour to the market-cross, wearing their Romish vestments, and bearing their books and chalices; and, after they had been pelted with stones by the mob, and treated with other indignities, their vestments and books were, at the conclusion of the drama, burnt by the common executioner. In September, 1571, while Regent Lennox was holding a parliament in the castle, the Earl of Huntley, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, Sir David Spence of Wormiston, and other persons of rank belonging to the party of the dethroned Mary, marched stealthily into the town at the head of 300 horse, and 80 foot, to surprise what they contemptuously called the Black Parliament; and they instantly surrounded the lodgings of the chief nobility; and, meeting with no resistance, except from Morton, who did not surrender till his house had been set on fire about him, they made the Regent and ten other noblemen prisoners, and marched off in triumph with them for Edinburgh. But Buccleuch's borderers having run athwart the town in quest of plunder, and occasioned an alarm in the castle, the Earl of Mar marched out with a company of musketeers, speedily subdued the plunderers; and, being joined by the townsmen, so hotly pursued the main body, as to make a safe rescue of all their prisoners, except the Regent, who had received a mortal wound, [see LENNOX,] and to capture 26 and slay 6 of their number. The Earl of Mar's party lost 24, among whom the only persons of note were Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and George Ruthven, brother of Ruthven of Ruthven. The most considerable of the invading party among the captured were Scott of Buccleuch, Captain George Calder, and a person of the name of Bell; and of these, Calder and Bell were, two days after, executed in Broad-street. Drumsoy—narrating that the invading party marched without a halt from Edinburgh, late on the evening, to the attack on Stirling at four next morning, and that the force whom they came to defy was numerically so very superior to them—remarks that "the boldness of this enterprise is hardly to be matched in any European history." During a part of Lennox's regency, Stirling was the seat of the court-of-session; and, in August, 1571, and June, 1578, it was the seat of the General Assembly. In October, 1579, Turnbull, a celebrated schoolmaster, and William Scott, both versifiers, were hanged here for writing a satire on the Regent Morton. In 1584, the Earls of Angus and Mar, the Master of Glammis, and others, who had been concerned in the Raid of Ruthven, took possession of the town and castle of Stirling; and, being obliged speedily to flee, and to lie concealed in England under a sentence of forfeiture, they returned next year with additional force,—found the town and castle, though the King was on the spot, in no state of defence,—and, under the virtual and commanding menace of their position, which obtained the name of the Raid of Stirling, readily procured the restoral of their estates, the reinstatement of their persons in the royal favour, and the concession to them of such enduring advantages as soon afterwards permanently invested them with offices of public trust. On the ferment at Edinburgh, in 1637, raised by the introduction of the new liturgy, the privy-council and the court-of-session, were, by the royal mandate, removed to Stirling, and held here for several months. In February of next year, a proclamation, read at the cross, forbidding any persons to enter the town without a warrant from the council, was publicly protested against by a great number of nobles, barons, ministers, and burgesses, who declared that they should not be precluded from having access to state their grievances to the King, and was treated with such contempt that, in defiance of it, 2,000 armed men took possession, though for only one night, of the town. In 1645, the plague raged in Stirling from the middle of July till October, and obliged the parliament, who had been chased hither by the pestilence from Edinburgh, to adjourn to Perth, and the town-council to hold their meetings in the open fields in an enclosure called the Cow-park, on the south side of the town-wall. Cleansers, as they were called, having been appointed to take charge of the infected, two of their number, called Watson and Murrison, inherited so largely the effects of those for whom they had in vain exerted their humanity, that they became proprietors of about two-thirds of the town,—Watson alone purchasing Greenyards, Thirty-acres, the Inclosure, and the Coffee-house, besides other property. In 1648, the Marquis of Argyle, marching eastward at the head of a small body of Highlanders to join other troops against the army assembled by the Committee of Estates, halted at Stirling, and posted upwards of 100 of his men to guard the bridge, and the rest at the burgh-port and the burgh-mill; and, while he dined with Mar in the castle, and dreamed not of danger being near, the detachment at the bridge were all cut to pieces or drowned by one body of the antagonist army under George Monro, and the detachment at the other posts were preserved from a similar fate only by surrendering to a second body under the Earl of Lanark. After the defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar by Cromwell, in 1650, Stirling became the retreat of the commitees of church and state, the magistrates of Edinburgh, and the remains of the army, to concert a plan for future operations; and, at the same time, the seat of

a parliament which was obliged to adjourn to Perth, and was the last in Scotland in which the sovereign personally presided. When Charles II., who had recently been crowned at Scone, put himself at the head of the new army which rendezvoused at Aberdeen, he marched to Stirling, encamped at Torwood, and, after having there tantalized Cromwell, suddenly took post in the park of Stirling castle, and obliged his foe to remove the seat of war to England, —to the fatal field of Worcester. Many of the officers of Monk—who, as we have seen, took possession of the town and reduced the castle, soon after the departure of Charles—are mentioned in the town register as having been admitted burgesses. In 1681, the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., visited Stirling with his family, including the princess who afterwards became Queen Anne. In 1746, the insurgent Highlanders, before being admitted to the town, promised that no man's person should be harmed, and that every thing demanded should be paid for; yet, according to report, they had not been two hours within the walls, till they had pillaged the houses and shops of such of the inhabitants as were most noted for opposition to Jacobitism.

Stirling gave, at one time, the title successively of Viscount and Earl to the family of Alexander. In 1630, William Alexander was created Viscount Stirling and Baron Alexander of Tullibody; and, in 1633, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada. In 1739, the peerage became dormant at the death of Henry, the 5th Earl. The proceedings of Mr. Alexander Humphreys, or Alexander, who claims the peerage, were such as to occasion his being tried before the high-court-of-justiciary at Edinburgh in 1839, on a charge of counterfeiting certain documents. The trial excited much interest, and issued in a verdict which, as regarded the documents, found them to be forged, but as regarded the charge against the individual, declared it not proven.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county lying on both sides of the boundary-line between the southern and the central of the three great physical divisions of Scotland, and on both sides also of the boundary between the Lowlands and the Highlands. Two small districts, consisting of the parish of Alva, and part of the parish of Logie, lie in detached positions a little way to the north, and are dovetailed into the marches of Perthshire and Clackmannanshire. The rest of the county is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the north-east by the Forth, which divides it from Clackmannanshire, and the detached or Culross section of Perthshire; on the east and south-east by Linlithgowshire; on the south by Lanarkshire and the detached or Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch section of Dumbartonshire; on the south-west by the main body of Dumbartonshire; and on the west by Loch-Lomond, which divides it from Dumbartonshire. A very large amount of its boundary-line consists of water. A feeder of Loch-Katrine, and that gorgeous lake itself, are the boundary for 5½ miles; Loch-Arklet for half-a-mile; Duchray-water for 6 miles; Kelty-water for 2; the Forth, from the confluence with it of the Kelty, for 31 miles, measured in a straight line, but placing on its right bank the Perthshire part of Kippen, and on its left the Stirlingshire districts of Lecropt and Logie; the Avon and one of its tributaries for 16; the Kelvin for 13; the Allander for 4; the Endrick and one of its tributaries for 9; Loch-Lomond for 17; and two or three minor waters for aggregately 5 or 6. The county is situated between 55° 56′ and 56° 16′ north latitude, and between 3° 35′ and 4° 40′ longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest length from Linlithgow-bridge on the east to Loch-Lomond near Inversnaid on the west is 45 miles; its breadth, for the most part, ranges between 11 and 17, but over 12 miles on the north-west does not average 5; and and its superficial extent is variously estimated at 489, 645, and 704 square miles, or respectively 312,960, 412,800, and 450,533 statute acres,—the second being the estimate of Dr. Graham in his Agricultural View of Stirlingshire, published in 1812, and the last that of Mr. Belsches, in a Report to the Board of Agriculture in 1796.

A belt along the south-west border, about 17 miles in length, and from less than 1 to about 3 or 4 miles in breadth, consists of the beautiful and almost continuous vales of the Allan, the Blane, and the lower Endrick. Another belt, about 17 miles in length, and between 4 and 5 in mean breadth, extends north-north-westward from the north-west end of the former, and forms, over rather more than the further half, a projection or horn of the county. This second belt is all Highland; it sends aloft from near its centre the sublime summit of Benlomond [which see]; it screens over four-fifths or more of the lake's length the eastern side of Loch-Lomond, coming down upon that peerless expanse of isleted waters in a profusion of the bold, rich, features of landscape; and it constitutes, along its summit-range, the water-shed between the streams of the eastern and the western seas. Immediately east of this grandly upland territory—this region of mountains which, though they form a series of their own, have usually been classed with the Grampians, and often represented as the commencement of the long, vast frontier rampart of the Highlands—a prevailingly champaign but partly moorish district, extends between the vale of the Endrick on the south and the rivers Kelty and Forth on the north, measuring about 7 miles in length, and from 4 to 7 in breadth. This district is, in a general yet intelligible and proximately correct view, regarded as the commencement of Strathmore, or of a great valley extending hence along the skirt of the whole frontier mountains of the Highlands to the German ocean at Stonehaven; and, though, while connected with Stirlingshire, it has a very variegated surface, and possesses two general declinations respectively to the Endrick and the Forth, it is all comparatively low ground, and may well, in its peculiar position, pass for valley. East of it, and forming its eastern screen, extend, in expansive breadth, and in many forms of picturesqueness, and with numerous fairy nooks and delightful recesses, the Lennox Hills: which see. All east of these hills, the country, comprising between one-fourth and one-third of the whole county, consists principally of flat carse-lands, and gently sloping plains, beautiful and occasionally luscious in aspect, one of the gayest and most decorated tracts in Britain, exhibiting a constant alternation of fields in the highest state of tillage, drained and exuberant meadows, plantations, pleasure-grounds, gardens, orchards—all the forms, in short, of tasteful and triumphant culture—in the most luxuriant vegetation.

The waters of Stirlingshire, both running and lacustrine, are aggregately superb in scenic character. Of the streams already mentioned as tracing portions of the boundary, several have some part of their course in the interior. Duchray-water rises on the side of Benlomond, and has a course of 5½ miles before commencing to be a boundary stream. The Forth, as already hinted, is so far an interior stream as, over a distance of 4 geographical miles, to place a portion of the county on its north bank. The Avon makes two separate stretches on the boundary, and between its origin and the first, and again between the first and the second, runs respectively 2½ and 6½ miles in the interior. The Allander leaves the boundary for

A Fullarton & Co London & Edinburgh.

the interior, and traverses the latter 3½ miles to its mouth. The Endriek is an interior stream over about four-fifths of all its sweet and picturesque course. Of the streams which belong wholly to the interior the most considerable are the Carron, famed in ancient Celtie song, and in modern European intercourse,—the Bannock, associated with reminiscences of patriotism and bravery,—the Devon, bounding for 2½ miles the detached part of the county, and famed for the romance of its banks and water-course, —and the Blane, distinguished by its cataract of Ballagan, and still more by the birth, on its right bank, of the celebrated Buchanan. The last of these streams is tributary to the Endrick, and the other three to the Forth. Loch-Lomond belongs, over nearly one-half of its extent, to Stirlingshire, and contributes to the county its brilliant island of Inchcailliech, its pleasing arable islands of Inchfad and Inchcruin, and several of its islands of a minor character. Loch-Katrine touches the county over a distance of only 2 miles, and immediately after receiving the feeding-stream at its head. The other lakes are comparatively small, and are principally Loch-Coulter in St. Ninian's, and Loch-Elrigg, Black-loch, and Little Black-loch in Slamannan. Between 9 and 10 miles of the Forth and Clyde canal, and nearly 8 of the Union canal, are within the county, while about 18 additional of the former are close upon its frontier; and they send through it a current of traffic quite as great as if they were navigable rivers. Various medicinal springs send up their waters; among others, one at Boquhan, somewhat resembling those of Pitcaithly.

Stirlingshire competes with all the rich districts of Scotland in the quantity, variety, and utility of its minerals. The north-western boundary of the great coal-field which extends from Kintyre to Fife-shire, appears to run along the base of the Lennox hills; and the field itself lies beneath all the belt of country which intervenes from New Kilpatrick to Denny between these hills and the Kelvin, and also beneath all the expanse of carse and lowland which forms the eastern and uniformly luxuriant division of the county. In most of the latter and much the larger district the coal is excellent and abundant, and is mined in large quantities for exportation; in Baldernock it resembles the coal of Newcastle, and occurs from 3 to 4½ feet thick, between strata of limestone; in Campsie it has much sulphur, runs into a mass, and is slow or prolonged in combustion; and in Kilsyth it is partly akin in character to that in the adjoining parishes, and partly a blind coal, which, being well-adapted to metallurgical operations, is exported to England, Ireland, and Russia. The fuel of Stirlingshire, about two centuries ago, is thus curiously noticed in Bleau's Atlas: "In the eastern parts they use, instead of wood, black stones full of sulphur, which they dig with great labour in the bowels of the earth, and call 'du charbon.' Almost all the rest of the province use pieces of black earth, and moss formed of trees, which have remained long buried in the earth." Limestone, in many instances, accompanies coal in two strata, the one above and of the best quality, the other below and of inferior quality. Various lime-works have long been celebrated for both the quality and the quantity of their produce. At Ballagan, in Strathblane, nearly 200 alternate strata of limestone and earth appear in the face of a hill, excavated by a lofty and precipitous cataract, which is subject to vast floods. Freestone, very various in aggregate character and appearance, abounds both in the region of the coalfield and in that north-west of the Lennox hills. What accompanies coal is, in general, an excellent building-stone; and in Kilsyth is prevailingly of a beautiful white, fine in the grain and in great request, but what occurs in the north-western district is of a reddish colour, easily wrought, and displeasing to the eye. Ironstone occurs in inexhaustible quantities, and occasioned Dr. Roebuck, after he had examined the greater part of Scotland, to select the east of Stirlingshire as the most advantageous site for the now magnificent Carron works. The richest variety is found in Kilsyth, and, owing to its occurring in rounded masses in the form of a flat-topped loaf or apple-pudding, bears the name of ball-ironstone. Trap rocks, particularly of the basaltic species, and useful as road-metal, abound north-westward of the coals, and rise up in nodulated hills through various parts of the coal-field. Precipitous columnar cliffs and extensive ranges of basaltic colonnade, inferior only to those of the wondrous Staffa, exist in solitary protrusions or in the broad mass of the Lennox hills: see FINTRY, LENNOX HILLS, and STIRLING. A seam of syenite, from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, traverses part of Kilsyth, and has furnished many thousand tons of paving-stones for the streets of Glasgow. The rocks of the Highland district appear to be prevailingly the metamorphic or hard schistose, and chiefly micaceous schist; and those of the monarch mountain are singularly various: see BENLOMOND. A bed of slate, from 4 to 15 feet thick, occurring between coal and the upper stratum of limestone, and lying for years in the coal wastes, and decomposed in a dried state by the circulation of the air, furnishes the Campsie chemical company with material for alum and copperas. Some precious stones occur in a powerfully petrifying streamlet in KILSYTH: which see. Some thin strata of alabaster and some rich specimens of antimony have been seen at the cataract of Ballagan. Copper mines were worked in Kilsyth and Logie, but have been abandoned. No fewer than fourteen or fifteen mines containing, but not in large quantity, iron, lead, copper, cobalt, arsenic, and silver, are possessed by that insulated district, which, lying more than 3 miles from the main body of Stirlingshire, and separated by wings of two counties, forms the parish of Alva.

The soils of Stirlingshire are very various, but may, by the adoption of local phraseology, be classified into carse, dryfield, hill, moor, and moss. The carse soil extends about 28 miles along the Forth from Buchlyvie to the eastern limits of the county, in a belt of about 2 miles in mean breadth, or of from half-a-mile to 4½ miles, making 56 square miles, or about 35,944 imperial acres. It is composed of the finest argillaceous earth, originally bluish and of a soapy or mucilaginous consisteney, but, after cultivation, hazleish in colour, and of a loamy friability; possessing, in some places, a depth or thickness of more than 20 feet; improving in quality proportionately to its approach to the present boundary of the parent ocean; everywhere free from native stones or even pebbles, and interseamed at intervals with beds of shells, particularly oysters and others common to the frith, from a few inches to 4 feet in thickness; and lying generally from 12 to 20 or 25 feet above sea-level at high-water, but descending at parts of the outskirts to such a conflict with tide-mark that considerable pendicles of it have recently been won, and others may again be soon conquered from the dominion of the sea. The dryfield comprehends the lower or arable declivities of the hills, and much the greater part of all the straths, valleys, or low grounds, except what is occupied by the carse; it is exceedingly various in quality and character, and contains some very inferior land; but, in general, it consists of loamy and gravelly soils, both of which are highly fertile, and the latter peculiarly suited to the potato

and turnip husbandry. The hill division is all green pasture, with chiefly an arenaceous soil, mixed with till, and sometimes interspersed with peat earth; and it comprehends the Lennox hills,—themselves nearly a fourth part of the county, and the most valuable pasture tract in Scotland,—the huge sides and shoulders of Benlomond, two small pendicles north of this monarch height, and the greater part of Alva and the Stirlingshire section of Logie. The moorland division, consisting of ground more or less inclined to heath, comprehended, sixty years ago, about one-fourth of the county; but since that period has been largely invaded by the plough, and converted into dryfield, and now Balgair-moor in the south of Kippen, a small pendicle in the south of Killearn and Drymen, and about four-fifths of the Highland district, or an area in it not equal to that of the single parish of Buchanan, in which most of it is situated. The moss division constituted, twenty-five years ago, about one-thirtieth part of the county, but has since been reduced in extent by processes of reclamation; it lies principally in Slamannan, in patches athwart the carse, and in a small pendicle in Alva; it is, in some places, incumbent on a fine clay; and, over the greater part of its extent, it affords pasture for sheep.

Agriculture is in a highly improved and almost model condition; but, owing to the great variety of soil and situation, it is necessarily various in its modes, and, owing to the peculiarity of its carse-grounds, is, to a large extent, common in character only with that of the other limited carse districts of Scotland. The cultivation of the carse is managed by ploughing it into high ridges, and applying to it substances such as lime, marl, ashes, and vegetable manure, which tend to separate its parts and make it penetrable by the atmosphere, the sun's rays, and the roots of plants. Such was the fertility of the cultivated part of this district, so early as the 14th century, that the Crown then drew from the 1,248 Scottish acres of the little parish of Bothkennar, 29 chalders of grain, and the abbey of Cambuskenneth 6. Wet ditches were long peculiar to the carse farmers, as a mode of fencing; many of them being 10 feet wide, and of considerable depth. The practice is supposed to have originated from making large excavations for the purpose of procuring clay for house-building and brick-making. The moisture of the ditches was found to produce grass with great luxuriance, and was carefully cut for the purpose of being eaten green. But they were not without their disadvantages. In wet seasons, when these reservoirs were liable to be filled with water, considerable damage was frequently done to the cattle, which, allured by the richness and succulence of the grass, often ventured too far, and not unfrequently lost their lives: besides, a large portion of the farm was thus annihilated, which might have been employed to profitable purposes. The practice is now, in a great measure, abolished, and all manner of fences may be seen, from the neglected quick-set hedge to the high and durable wall of stone and lime. In the agricultural districts, in general, wheat, barley, and pulse are largely raised; the turnip and potato husbandry is extensively practised; and artificial grasses have a due place in the system of cropping. The arable farms range in extent between 15 and 100 acres; and the hill farms frequently extend to nearly 4,000. Though some calves are reared upon almost every farm, Stirlingshire cannot, as to cattle, be properly denominated a breeding county. On the richer arable lands the number of cattle kept is barely sufficient for local consumption of milk, and not always adequate to the supply of the local demand for butter and cheese. In the characteristically grazing or half-upland district the number of calves reared, though large compared to that of the other district, amounts annually to only about one-half the number of milk cows. Cattle are, for the most part, bought in from the Hebrides and from the mainland of Argyleshire and Inverness-shire, in the beginning of summer, and, after being fattened during the interval, are, at the end of autumn, sold for the shambles. Almost all the Highland district, or the mountains of Buchanan and Drymen, and also all the upper region of the Lennox hills, are disposed in sheep-walk, and produce a peculiarly fine herbage. The sheep most general are the black-faced, or that variety of the Cheviot which has obtained the name of the Linton breed. Very few horses are bred in the county; those for the draught being brought chiefly from Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and those for the saddle and the gentleman's carriage being generally procured at high prices from England. Hogs are much less numerously kept than in the more southern counties. Goats abounded about half-a-century ago in the Highland district and in Alva, and were regularly every evening brought in flocks to the pen for a certain period in the summer to be milked; but though great favourites with a bygone generation, they have now almost wholly disappeared, or are to be met with only as stragglers or solitary individuals. Poultry of various kinds are bred in considerable numbers.

A great proportion of Stirlingshire, as well as of all the western parts of Scotland, was anciently clothed with wood. The mosses of Kippen, Gargunnock, and Airth, in the carse district, and the still more extensive mosses of the upland and dryfield districts in Buchanan, Drymen, Fintry, St. Ninian's, Polmont, Slamannan, and Muiravonside, all bear evident marks of ligneous origin, or of occupying the sites of ancient forest. All the elevated range of country, too, which extends in a semicircular sweep from Stirling to the neighbourhood of Polmont, must once have been a continued series of woodlands, now very partially commemorated in the vastly abridged woods of Torwood and Callander. Besides the well-known destruction of the Caledonian forest, a wing of which extended far into the interior of this county, demolition seems to have been conducted on economical principles by the stated inhabitants or settlers, both to dislodge the bears, wolves, and wild boars which abounded, and to bring the ground into service for pasture or tillage. About a century ago a new policy began to be adopted; and thenceforth plantations were formed and coppices were protected. For a long series of years great attention was paid on the extensive estates of the Duke of Montrose, Lieutenant-general Fletcher Campbell, and Sir Charles Edmonstone, to the rearing of plantations, particularly of oak, ash, sycamore, beech, larch, and Scottish fir. The plantations of the county, as a whole, are neither extensive enough nor sufficiently well-arranged to serve in a due degree the purposes of shelter and ornament; yet they have imparted very sensible embellishments to the general landscape, and materially aided the attempering of the climate, and the aggregate value of the ground. About 2,900 acres are covered with natural oaks, and afford cuttings every 24 years, and of these upwards of 2,000 belong to the Duke of Montrose, and, about the beginning of the present century, were put under a highly improved system of management. Gardens and orchards, except as the luxurious appendages of gentlemen's seats, draw little attention, and have a very limited or but a mimic existence. Though orchards were anciently cultivated on an extensive scale in the carses of Bothkennar and Airth, which then belonged, for the

most part, to the monks of Cambuskenneth, they have not, as in the vale of Melrose, the vicinity of Jedburgh, and other similar scenes of monastic luxury, survived to regale the corn-eaters of the 19th century

The climate of the eastern division of Stirlingshire is milder than that of the western division, partly because it is inferior in altitude, and partly because it enjoys a greatly superior shelter from trees and hedges, but principally because, in summer, the German ocean is 5 degrees warmer than the Atlantic. The western division, however, enjoys superior advantages during winter, and then escapes these fogs which, during the prevalence of north-east winds, infest the east coast of Scotland, and act inimically on vegetable and animal life. An almost daily alternation of dry and wet weather prevails over the whole of the county, and seems admirably adapted to the necessities of both the pasturage and the carses.

The manufactures of Stirlingshire are various. Carpets, tartans, and shalloons, are extensively manufactured at Stirling, Bannockburn, St. Ninian's, and adjacent villages. Blankets and serges are manufactured at Alva. Large cotton-mills occur at Fintry, Balfron, and Milngavie. Printfields exist at Denny, Kincaid, Milngavie, Lennoxtown, and Strathblane. A large chemical work exists at Lennoxtown. Factories for spinning wool, preparing dye-stuffs, making paper, chipping wood, or conducting other departments of manufacture, occur in Denny and other localities. Distilleries are large and numerous. Nail-making for carpenters' work is extensively conducted in the villages, particularly those of St. Ninian's: but the grand staple manufacture is that of iron-goods, cast and malleable, at the stupendous works of Carron. By means of these various manufactures the county has, proportionately to its size, acquired great wealth and importance; and in working them, it exhibits steadiness, makes progressive increase, and enjoys flattering prospects.—The principal commerce of the county is conducted either through the ports of Grangemouth and Stirling, or along the Forth and Clyde canal, or in connexion with the great cattle-trysts of Falkirk. Nearly a full view of it may be obtained by reference to our articles on Grangemouth, Carron, Falkirk, and Stirling.—The principal lines of road are the Edinburgh turnpike from Linlithgow-bridge, through Falkirk to Stirling; the Glasgow turnpike from Castlecarry through Denny, to the former line at St. Ninian's; the Edinburgh and Glasgow north road from the former line at Camelon, to the latter line at Denny-Loanhead; the Stirling and Edinburgh north road from Stirling through Airth, to the Edinburgh mail-road a little east of Laurieston; the Stirling and Glasgow north road, from the Glasgow road at Haggs, through Kilsyth, to the Kelvin at Bridgend; the Glasgow and Balfron road through Milngavie, Strathblane, and Killearn; the Glasgow and Kippen road through Lennoxtown and Fintry; the Stirling and Dumbarton road through Kippen, Gargunnock, Bucklyvie, and Drymen; and several lines radiating from Stirling-bridge or its vicinity to all the north of Scotland, but very speedily passing into the adjoining counties.—In the article PERTHSHIRE we have traced the line of the projected railway betwixt Stirling and Perth.

Stirlingshire comprises 21 entire *quoad civilia* parishes, and parts of other four, 3 of which it shares with Perthshire, and 1 with Dumbartonshire. Of these 25 parishes, 8 are in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling; 3 are in the presbytery of Dunblane, and same synod as the former; 8 are in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; 2 are in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and 4 are in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1840, it had also 8 *quoad sacra* parishes, 3 of which were in the presbytery of Stirling, 1 in that of Dunblane, 1 in that of Glasgow, and 3 in that of Linlithgow. In 1834, it had 33 parochial schools, conducted by 39 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,006 scholars; and 121 non-parochial schools, conducted by 133 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 6,819 scholars. Its towns are the royal burgh of Stirling and the parliamentary burgh of Falkirk. Its small towns and its considerable or noticeable villages, are St. Ninian's, Bannockburn, Airth, Grangemouth, Carron, Laurieston, Grahamston, Denny, Balfron, Buchlyvie, Gargunnock, Fintry, Larbert, Kippen, Drymen, Killearn, Kilsyth, Milngavie, Lennoxtown, Campsie, Polmont, Strathblane, Milton, Haggs, Denny-Loanhead, and some 8 or 9 more, nearly all the seats of busy and industrious population. Among a profusion of mansions which, along with their pleasure-grounds, gem two-thirds of the county, may be named Buchanan-house, Callander-house, Bannockburn-house, Fintry-house, Gargunnock-house, Kinnaird-house, Kersehouse, Craigforth, Airthrie, Alva, Westquarter, and Dunmore-park. The county returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 2,332. The valued rent, in 1674, was £108,509 Scottish. The real property, as assessed in 1815, was £218,761. Population, in 1801, 50,825; in 1811, 55,000; in 1821, 65,374; in 1831, 72,621. Houses 10,459. Families 15,351. The following is an abstract of the population of Stirlingshire in 1841:—

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons.
Alva,	312	461	2,216
Airth,	533	338	1,487
Balfron,	331	333	1,966
Baldernock,	186	189	974
Bothkennar,	160	183	848
Buchanan,	134	134	729
Campsie,	1,162	1,199	6,394
Denny,	986	986	4,421
Dunipace,	317	317	1,577
Drymen,	308	308	1,515
Falkirk,	1,396	1,429	7,389*
Fintry,	188	193	884
Gargunnock,	179	179	773
Kilpatrick (East)	309	314	1,503
Kilsyth,	1,044	1,044	5,613
Killearn,	206	206	1,224
Kippen (part of)	297	295	1,289
Larbert,	981	981	4,404
Lecropt (part of)	69	69	350
Logie (part of)	162	174	986
Muiravonside,	395	401	2,238
Polmont,	673	673	3,551
Slamannan,	191	192	978†
Stirling, parliamentary burgh,	1,803	2,399	10,580‡
Stirling (that part of, beyond the boundary of the royal and parliamentary burgh),	2	2	4
St. Ninian's (exclusive of that portion lying within the boundary of the parliamentary burgh of Stirling),	1,381	1,600	7,658
Strathblane,	170	174	894

No district of equal extent in Scotland abounds more than Stirlingshire in antiquarian monuments and remains. Our limits will allow us to name only the chief. Those of the Romans are Antoninus'-wall, the Great Causeway from the west of England

* This return comprehends merely the rural part of the parish, and is exclusive of the parliamentary burgh. The population of the burgh we have not ascertained.

† That part of the *quoad sacra* parish formerly belonging to Falkirk, and annexed to Slamannan in 1729, is not included in this return, being contained in the return from Falkirk.

‡ The population of the royal burgh is 7,963; families 1,761; inhabited houses 1,289. The population of the parish within the town is 8,592; families 1,908; inhabited houses 1,387. The village of the abbey, which lies in the county of Clackmannan, though part of the parish of Stirling, is not included in this return.

to the Grampians, the two stations of Castlecarry and Roughcastle, and various præsidia along the line of the great wall. Circular forts, or the strengths of the Britons, are, in many instances, effaced, and in none so individually considerable as to demand special notice. Of tumuli, those at Dunipace are the finest specimens; of the monuments of the Romanized Britons, Arthur's-oven is the most remarkable example: see ANTONINUS'-WALL, CASTLECARRY, DUNIPACE, and ARTHUR'S-OVEN. Various standing-stones occur. Baronial strengths, or the towers and fortalices of the feudal period, are in general so demolished and transmuted, that the older edifices of Stirling-castle must be named, as probably the best specimen, Stirlingshire having, in Roman times, been divided between Valentia and Caledonia, and in the times which followed, suffered distribution among no fewer than four kingdoms;—Pictavia on the north, Northumbria on the east, Cambria or Strathclyde on the south, and the Scottish dominion on the west,—it must necessarily, during ages of turbulence and continual strife, have had many battle-fields; and in times which succeeded the consolidation of all modern continental Scotland into one monarchy, it had the noted fields of Stirling in 1297, Falkirk in 1298, Bannockburn in 1314, Sauchie in 1488, Kilsyth in 1645, and Falkirk in 1746. The chief ecclesiastical antiquities are Cambuskenneth-abbey, Emanuel-nunnery, the Dominican and Franciscan friaries of Stirling, and the collegiate church or Chapel-royal of Stirling-castle.

STITCHEL AND HUME, two parishes in the district of the Merse, the former in Roxburghshire, and the latter in Berwickshire. They were united in 1640. The united parish is bounded on the north-west by Gordon; on the north-east by Greenlaw; on the east by Eccles and Ednam; on the south and south-west by Nenthorn; and on the west by Earlston. Its length from north to south is between 5 and 6 miles; its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles; and its area is about 5,480 imperial acres. Stitchel, round five-sixths of its boundary, and on every side except the east, is touched by Berwickshire. The parishes are very nearly equal to each other in extent. The Eden separates Stitchel from Nenthorn for about 1½ mile; and, in its progress, falls over a nearly perpendicular rock of about 40 feet in height. The waterfall is in the vicinity of Newton-Don-house, and, in a flood or in a hard frost, is a most beautiful object. In Hardie's Mill-place in the west of Hume, is a rising ground called Lurgie-craigs, and faced with a fine basaltic colonnade, whose columns, though small, stand erect and mutually distinct, and are regular polygons of about 5 and 6 feet high, and 16 or 17 inches thick. The surface of the united parish has a prevailing declination to the south, and, for the most part, lies about 600 feet above the level of the Tweed at Kelso, 4 miles distant. The highest ground, and at the same time the site of the most remarkable artificial object, is that on which stands the noted and conspicuous castle of Hume: see HUME. The soil is in some places naturally wet and cold; in most it is clayey and strong; and in all it is highly improved and well-cultivated, and, even 50 years ago, was almost all enclosed and in tillage. Stitchel-house, the seat of Sir John Pringle of Stitchel, Bart., is an elegant and commodious mansion. The other landowners are Sir H. P. Campbell Hume, Bart., and Mr. Baillie of Mellerstain, whose seats are in adjacent parishes. The village of Stitchel is situated 3¼ miles north of Kelso; and that of Hume 2½ miles north-north-west of Stitchel. The parish is well-provided with roads, but is not touched by any great line of turnpike. Population, in 1801, 506; in 1831, 434. Houses 99. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,163.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown, and Sir H. P. Campbell Hume, Bart. Stipend £219 14s. 7d.; glebe £27. Unappropriated teinds £517 6s. 7d. There is in the village of Stitchel a United Secession place of worship. Salary of the Stitchel schoolmaster £25, with £20 fees, and £2 4s. 5d. other emoluments; of the Hume schoolmaster £25, with £24 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments.

STOBBS, a village and extensive gunpowder manufactory, partly in the parish of Borthwick, and partly in the detached section of that of Temple, Edinburghshire. There are properly two villages, both connected with the powder-mills, both 10 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh, and mutually adjacent;—Stobbs, in the parish of Borthwick, with 70 inhabitants,—and Gorebridge, in the parish of Temple, with about 300. The gunpowder-mills here were the earliest in Scotland, and were erected in 1794 by Hitchener and Hunter. They are situated partly in both parishes, but chiefly in Temple, and on the banks of a stream which divides the districts, and, a mile north-westward, becomes tributary to the South Esk. They have been greatly extended since their original erection, and occur at intervals along the stream over a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The houses appropriated to the more dangerous parts of the process of manufacture, are all situated in detached positions, between either natural abutments of the glen, or artificial mounds crowned with wood; so that in the event of an explosion, mischief is not likely to extend beyond the single and isolated building in which it takes place. Great care and vigilance are exercised to prevent accidents. The company give a gratuitous education to most of the children of the workmen, and have bestowed pensions on families bereaved of husband or father by explosion. The workmen employed are between 50 and 60 in number; and they happily are not only free from the recklessness which so generally and perversely characterizes persons employed in a hazardous occupation, but are amongst the most regular and exemplary in conduct of the general community of the parishes. Gunpowder is exported from the mills to almost every part of the world; and, during the continental war, it was supplied by contract to Government. The united village has a savings' bank; Stobbs has a friendly society; and Gorebridge has a United Secession meeting-house, two non-parochial schools, and a subscription library.

STOBHILL, a village in Edinburghshire, partly in the detached district of Temple, but chiefly in the parish of NEWBATTLE: which see.

STOBO, a parish a little west of the centre of Peebles-shire; bounded on the north by the Tarth, which divides it from Newlands; on the north-east by the Lyne, which divides it from Newlands, Lyne, and Peebles; on the east and south-east by the Tweed, which divides it from Manor and Drummelzier; on the south by the Tweed and the Biggar, which divide it from Drummelzier and Glenholm; and on the west and north-west, chiefly by a water-shedding line of heights, which divides it from Broughton and Kirkurd. But beyond these limits, or on the east bank of the Tweed, and interposed between the original parish and Manor, lies a district of 1¾ mile by 1¼, which formerly belonged to the suppressed parish of Dawick, and was annexed to Stobo in 1742. The extreme length of the entire parish north-north-eastward, is 6 miles; the mean breadth is between 3 and 4 miles; and the area is nearly 18 square miles. The western frontier has a basis of no less than 700 feet higher than the east-

ern, or the level of the Tweed; and from this basis it sends up summits, four or five of which rise upwards of 1,600 feet above sea-level, but all of which necessarily appear, from the low or rather table grounds in their vicinity, to be of inconsiderable altitude. The chief is PYKED STANE: which see. All the western division is wildly upland, and fit only for sheep-pasture. The interior heights are on the whole arranged into three chains or ranges, which extend east-south-eastward,—diminish in altitude as they approach the Tweed,—enclose between them two vales, each drained by its own stream,—and overlook, respectively on the north and the south, the vale of the Lyne, and that of the eastward course or part of the Tweed. Some of the hills are green; but most are covered with heath. The vale of the Tweed is natural, beautiful, and not a little artificially embellished. Stobo-castle, one of the seats of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart., is situated here; and both when in the possession of Sir Alexander Murray, Bart., and in that of the late Lord-chief-baron Montgomery, it was a centre whence radiated vigorous and tasteful processes of improvement. On the estate connected with it, and chiefly in its own vicinity, are about 600 acres of plantation. Much scenic beauty is borrowed also from the demesne of New Possa, the property of Sir John Nasmyth, Bart., on the Drummelzier side of the Tweed. The arable grounds amount to about 1,300 acres. Their soil is exceedingly various; yet may be regarded as prevalently a light fertile loam, superincumbent on gravel The sheep pastured on the uplands are mostly of the Cheviot breed; and the black cattle have been crossed with the Durham and the Ayrshire breeds. Excellent clay-slate of a dark blue colour has long been extensively quarried, and has furnished roofing to the greater part of the New Town of Edinburgh. Greywacke more or less schistose, is the prevailing rock; but has been quarried only where it looked out at the surface. The Sheriffmuir, the scene of the county-militia musters during the distracted period of international animosities, presents various rude antiquities, all apparently of the British period, quite unexpounded by either history or tradition, and all the more valuable on that account to theorizing and visionary antiquaries. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries or Carlisle, by way of Moffat, runs along the Tweed; and that from Glasgow to Kelso, by way of Peebles, runs along the Lyne. Population, in 1801, 338; in 1831, 440. Houses 65. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,557 —Stobo is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir James Montgomery, Bart. Stipend £158; glebe £42, with 10 bolls of oatmeal per annum in lieu of half the glebe of Dawick, given up to Sir J. Nasmyth, and 1 boll in lieu of a piece of ground given up to Sir J. Montgomery. The church is a Gothic structure, apparently about 500 years old, but recently repaired and put into good condition. Stobo was, in ancient times, an independent parsonage; it had attached to it four chapels or subordinate churches, or those of Dawick, Drummelzier, Broughton, and Glenholm, called the Pendicles of Stobo; and it was converted into a prebend of Glasgow, and was the most valuable of the prebends in Tweeddale. Schoolmaster's salary £32, with fees.

STOER, a *quoad sacra* parish on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It was divided in 1834, by authority of the General Assembly, from Assynt. Its extreme length and breadth are computed to be respectively 11 and 10 miles. Its population is collected in a number of small villages and hamlets; and amounted, in 1836, to about 1,500. The Crown is patron. Stipend £120; glebe £2 5s., with a manse. The church is a parliamentary one, and was built in 1828. Sittings 300. Three schools are supported by respectively the Christian knowledge propagation society, the Gaelic school society, and a society in Glasgow. See ASSYNT.

STONEBYRES, an estate in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire, giving name to one of the falls of the Clyde. The fall is broken into three sections of nearly equal height. At first, the river precipitates itself over the rock, almost in one sheet, into a kind of basin. From the edge of this basin it pours itself over obliquely upon the rocks which form the second step of the cascade, where it is broken and whitened. It is then gathered into another basin, out of which it rushes over a rocky declivity for about twenty yards:

> Words! ye are powerless—at this scene of power,
> Feebly and idly from the tongue ye fall:
> Heart! bear me witness how I felt that hour—
> The dim lone hour, when, night with veiling pall
> Deep'ning its wildness, Stonebyres met my sight.
> The white foam, flashing through the gulf profound,
> Made e'en stern midnight wear the smile of light,
> And the huge tumbling mass shook all around.
> I look'd below; each hand, a rocky steep
> Guarded the calm'd and wider-bending stream:
> Wild trees, their love revealing e'en in sleep,
> Bent o'er the wave, whose murmurs bade them dream.
> There Peace might joy to watch the peeping flower—
> Above, reigns one sole thought, which speaks in thunder—power.

The line of railway from England to Glasgow, recommended by the Parliamentary commissioners, passes through the estate of Stonebyres.

STONE-CASTLE. See IRVINE.

STONEHAVEN—vulgarly STANEHIVE—a seaport, a considerable town, a burgh-of-barony, and the capital of Kincardineshire, stands at the north-east end of the great strath of Scotland, 15 miles south by west of Aberdeen, 61 south-south-east of Banff, 13½ north-east of Laurencekirk, 23 north-north-east of Montrose, 34 north-north-east of Arbroath, 51 north-east of Dundee, and 94 north-north-east of Edinburgh. Its site is at the influx of the Carron and the Cowie to the ocean, in a valley almost narrow enough to be called a glen, and flanked by two ranges of heights, the northerly one of which has the reputation of being the eastern abutment of the far-extending range of Grampians. See INTRODUCTION, and the articles GRAMPIANS and STRATHMORE. The town consists of two parts, an old and a new, separated from each other by a well-defined boundary, situated on the estates of different proprietors, and possessing such marked distinctiveness of character as to be in effect two towns under one name. The old town stands on the south bank of the Carron; consists chiefly of two considerable streets; and has an ill-built, irregular, and unpleasant appearance. The new town, greatly more important than the other in wealth, in prosperity, and even in population, stands on a cuneiform peninsula between the Carron and the Cowie; and consists of regular, well-edificed, spacious streets, with a square in the centre A handsome market-house in the square, was built in 1827, and contains a large hall, a public dispensary, and various other accommodations. A bridge across the Carron connects the towns, and carries along the Edinburgh and Aberdeen mail-road. The places of worship are noticed in the account of DUNNOTTAR and FETTERESSO, to which parishes the old and the new towns respectively belong. Here are branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, and the Aberdeen town and country bank, a savings' bank, and Donaldson's free-school. A considerable manufactory of cotton and linen goods has almost totally disappeared. A distillery, capable of distilling 3,000 gallons per week, and a large brewery, are in the

vicinity. The fishing-village of Cowie, situated less than ¼ of a mile to the north, and containing a population of about 200, may be regarded as a suburb. The harbour of Stonehaven is a small natural basin a little south of the mouth of the Carron; it is sheltered on the north side by a convenient quay, and on the south side by a projecting high rock, and offers a safe retreat to vessels during storms; and it was a few years ago much improved by the erection of strong piers. A body of trustees, only a minority of whom belong to the town-council, manage the affairs of the harbour, under an act passed in 1825; they borrowed £7,884 to effect improvements, but became involved in an expensive and unsuccessful litigation concerning the right of quarrying from the adjacent ground the materials for the piers, and, in consequence, found the interest of the debt running into arrear; and they exact dues which, though allowed by the act, are complained of as oppressive and unequal, and believed to operate, in many instances, as a prohibition to trade. The revenue, in 1826, amounted to £604; but, in 1832, it had decreased to £488. The vessels belonging to the harbour, in 1840, were 9; and they are employed principally in exporting grain to Leith, and importing coals and lime. A herring-fishery, during the season, is extensive and prosperous. But the town derives its main support from being the seat of the sheriff-courts, and the chosen home of a number of annuitants. The old town has the reputation and rights of a burgh-of-barony; but can neither show its charter, nor ascertain its date. "By act of parliament 1600, c. 51, the court-place of the sheriffdom of Mernis, or Kincardine, was changed from the town of Kincardine to the Stanehyve, as most convenient to the lieges within the shire; and an act passed 1607, c. 10, in ratifying the preceding statue, ordains 'the said burgh of Stanehive to be in all time coming the head burgh of the sheriffdom of Kincardine.' In the year 1624, William, Earl-marischal, the superior, entered into a contract with the feuars of the town, by which it was agreed that two resident burgesses of the burgh, yearly presented by the inhabitants, and chosen by the Earl, should be bailies, and should have power to choose their own members, and to hold courts, and decern anent their own civil and common affairs. After the forfeiture of the last Earl-marischal no magistrates were appointed, but the affairs of the town were conducted by managers appointed by the feuars; to one of whom the sheriff of the county was in the practice of granting a substitution, to qualify him to act as a sheriff within the burgh, until the late Lord Keith purchased the superiority of the town in 1797, when bailies were again appointed, and were annually chosen from leets presented by the feuars, down to 1812. About that time, a dispute having arisen between the superior and the feuars, no election took place, and the town property was managed by Lord Keith's private agent until his lordship's death. After the death of Lord Keith his trustees restored the old constitution, and since 1823 they have annually chosen two out of a leet of four resident feuars, presented by the whole resident feuars, to be bailies. These receive a commission from the superior, and nominate for the year a council, consisting of three councillors, a dean of guild, and a treasurer; they also appoint a town-clerk, a procurator-fiscal, and two officers." The burgh property yields £27 12s. 6d. a-year of income; a trifling revenue arises from other sources; and the expenditure, in 1833, amounted to £30 1s. The magistrates exercise no practical jurisdiction beyond two or three petty criminal cases a-year. Nearly the whole of that class from which the magistrates ought to be chosen have removed to the more convenient dwellings of the new town, and are in consequence unconnected with the burgh. The only police, besides ill-paid and inefficient burgh-officers, consists of one constable, paid by private subscription. Water has long been supplied to the old town by public street wells; and, in 1833, it was introduced to the new town by a private company. Lighting was an important desideratum till the recent erection of the gas-works. Cleansing is very defective, owing to a fondness of the inhabitants of the old town for dunghills at their doors, and the want of legal power in the authorities to remove the horrid nuisances. The new town has suddenly risen, and is rapidly increasing. A weekly market is held at Stonehaven on Thursday; and annual fairs are held for cattle on the 2d Thursday of October, and the Thursday before the 22d of November,—for cattle and sheep, on the Thursday before Candlemas, old style,—for cattle and horses, on the 3d Thursday of June, old style, on the 2d Thursday of August, and on the 2d Friday of October,—and for hiring, on the day before Martinmas, and the Thursday before Christmas, both old style. Population, in 1821, about 2,150; in 1833, about 3,050. Houses at and above £10 yearly rent, in 1833,—in the old town, about 21,—in the new town, about 104.

STONEHOUSE, a parish in the Middle ward of the county of Lanark, bounded by Hamilton on the north, Lesmahago on the south, Glassford and Strathaven on the west, and Dalserf on the east. It is about 6 miles in length by nearly 3 in breadth, and is supposed to contain nearly 6,000 Scotch acres, though no actual survey has been made. It is watered by the river Avon, which affords good trouting sport. The land presents a gently sloping surface, and is scarcely surpassed in richness and fertility by any parish of similar extent in the county, being almost entirely arable. Draining has of late years been introduced to great advantage; the Hazeldean moss, which formerly produced ample crops of furze and weeds, now gives a rich return of yellow grain, or thriving green crop; the country is sheltered by beautiful belts and clumps of plantation, and altogether the science of husbandry and rural industry appear here in some of their sunniest aspects. The parish contains abundance of freestone and minerals of the best quality. Coal is also abundant, and used formerly to be worked, but it is now only raised to a very trifling extent, from the cheapness with which the mineral can be purchased at the neighbouring collieries of Dalserf. Ironstone exists in detached round masses above the lime. There is a post-office at the "town of Stonehouse," which is the principal village in the parish, and has been rapidly extending of late from the liberal encouragement given to feuars by Mr. Lockhart of Castlehill, the proprietor. The main street consists of a long and partially detached row of houses, nearly a mile in length, the inhabitants being principally weavers, and tradesmen employed by the surrounding agriculturists. There are three fairs held annually in the village, viz. those of May, July, and Martinmas, principally for the sale of black cattle and wool. The new road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through the village, and its communication with Glasgow, from which it is 18 miles distant, is easy and frequent. It is 7 miles distant from Hamilton, and nearly the same from Lanark. Population, in 1801, 1,259; in 1821, 2,033; in 1831, 2,359; and, in 1841, 2,471. Houses, in 1831, 412. Assessed property £5,289. —The parish is situated in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Mr. Lockhart of Castlehill, who is at the same time proprietor of the half of the parish. Stipend £250 per

annum, with a glebe of 5 acres, which may be valued at about £25 yearly. The parish-church has a neat spire, and stands in the centre of the village; it will accommodate fully 900 sitters. There is also a thriving church in the village in connection with the United Secession. The salary of the parochial teacher is £28 per annum, with about £18 of school-fees, and £10 annually of other emoluments. There are other schools in the parish, not parochial, at which the ordinary branches are taught.—There is little or nothing of historical or antiquarian interest attaching to this parish. The ruins of the old castles, named Ringsdale-castle and Cat-castle, are still seen on the banks of the Avon, but tradition is silent regarding their former uses or importance. A strong military position, no doubt of Roman origin, existed at the junction of the Avon and Cauder streams, but it is now much dilapidated.

STONYKIRK—more properly Stephenkirk—a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Portpatrick and Inch; on the east by Old Luce and Lace-bay; on the south by Kirkmaiden; and on the west by the Irish channel. Its extreme length from north to south is nearly 10 miles; its breadth from an extreme of 7 miles near the north end, diminishes to a mean of 3 miles over 3½ miles at the south end; and its superficial extent is about 33½ square miles, or 21,420 imperial acres. The west coast, 6½ miles in length, is in general bold and rocky, and in some places is precipitous; but toward the south it somewhat softens in feature, and receives the indentations of the bays or creeks of Port-Float, Ardwell-bay, and Port-Gill, which afford mooring to the small craft of fishermen. The east coast, 6 miles in extent, is winding and stony, but comparatively low; it has, over 3½ miles from the north end, reaches of sandy beach of half-a-mile in breadth, left dry at low-water; and where these reaches commence, it offers, in the bay of Sandhead, a sufficiently commodious anchorage and landing-place for coal or lime laden sloops. The surface of the parish, on the west side, rises very rapidly from the sea, but, on the east side, has a slowly ascending gradient: so that the line of water-shed or summit-height, as well in the broadest as in the more narrow districts, is in general distant only about 4 or 5 furlongs from the western shore. The general aspect is tumulated. Poltanton-burn drains the parish along the northern boundary; and several streamlets, three of which are considerable, drain its interior to Luce-bay. Mills for dressing flax, which were formerly four or five in number, and a bleach-field, which existed in connection with flax-growing, have shared the fate of the discarded raw material on which they depended. A salt manufacture, which once was considerable at two places, has quite disappeared. Kelp-making has also vanished. A cod-fishery, which might be a source of prosperity, has for upwards of half-a-century been tamely conducted, and now, as 50 years ago, produces nothing for exportation. Ardwell-house and Balgreggan-house are the chief mansions. The village of Stonykirk is situated 5½ miles south-south-east of Stranraer, and has about 100 inhabitants. The roads of the parish are chiefly three, which traverse it lengthwise, through the middle and along the coasts. Among the antiquities are three conical artificial mounds, the largest of which is situated near Balgreggan-house, measures 60 feet in perpendicular height, and 460 feet in circumference round the base, has on the top a curious excavation, and is defended by a large encircling fosse. On the lands of Garthland in the north is a square tower, 45 feet high, bearing on its battlements the date 1274, and anciently the residence of the Thanes of Galloway. Port-Float had its name from being the place at which some vessels of the famous Spanish Flota or Armada were wrecked, and at Money-point in its vicinity many dollars were found. Near Port-Float is a cave called the Goodwife's cave, which has a very remarkable echo. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,848; in 1831, 2,966; in 1841, 3,052. Houses 552. Assessed property, in 1815, £9,424.—Stonykirk is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Crown and Hawthorn of Garthland. Stipend £231 15s. 11d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £153 17s. 11d. The parish-church, a fine Gothic structure, was built in 1827. Sittings 880. In 1836, a preaching-station in connection with the Establishment was commenced at Ardwell in the extreme south. Since 1822, Ardwell, Sandhead, and Thornhouse, have all been occasional stations of the United Secession. In 1836, a preacher of the Establishment stated to the Commissioners of Religious instruction, that the population, above 14 years of age, was 1,666; of whom 1,355 were churchmen, 194 were dissenters, and 117 did not attend any place of worship.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Stephen's kirk—transmuted successively into Steeniekirk, Stainiekirk, and Stonykirk; Clachshant—signifying 'the holy stone,' and transmuted into Clayshank; and Toskerton or Kirkmaiden—corrupted into Kirkmadrine. The three were united at the middle of the 17th century. The first was anciently a rectory; and the second and the third were vicarages of the canons of Whithorn. Vestiges of Clachshant church may still be seen on the farm of Clayshank; and Toskerton church, under the name Kirkmadrine, is commemorated in its burying-ground, which is still in use, and contains some antiquely inscribed gravestones. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 65 scholars; and 5 non-parochial schools by 381. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3¾d., with £14 fees.

STORMONT, a beautiful district of Perthshire, bounded on the east by the Ericht; on the south by the Islay and the Tay; on the west by the Tay; and on the north by the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands from the foot of Strathardle to a little distance south of the foot of Strath-Tumel. The district measures 14 miles in extreme length from east to west, and about 7 or 8 in mean breadth; having the rivers Ericht and Isla for its eastern boundary; the Isla and Tay on the south and west; and on the north, the barren and mountainous ridge stretching from Blairgowrie to a certain supposed point among the hills, about 4 miles to the northward of Dunkeld. By far the most remarkable natural feature of the district is the extraordinary number of lochs comprehended within its limits—amounting to not less than eleven, some of them very beautiful sheets of water.* It comprehends the greater part of the parishes of Blairgowrie, Kinloch, Cluny, Caputh, and Dunkeld, all Lethendy, and about a third of Bendochy. For an exquisite combination of land, wood, and water, lowland expanses, and Highland barriers, luscious dales, romantic glens, and picturesque lochlets, this district, though excelled in its turn for other combinations, or for a higher perfection of some of the scenic elements, excels every other in even panoramic Perthshire. The best view of its brilliant surface, and its numerous pretty lakes, is obtained

* Their names are the Stormont-loch, (the eastmost of the series, lying near the eastern extremity of the district, about half-way between Blairgowrie and Cupar-Angus,) Black-loch, White-loch, Finga-k, Ardblair or the Rae-loch, Marlee or Drumellie, Cluny, the Lowes, Butterstone, Benachally, and Loch-Ordie. The two last-mentioned lie among the hills which bound the district on the north-west. The others are distributed along the basin of the tract, and form a connected chain extending from its eastern almost to its western extremity.

from the summit of Benachally, a considerable height in the north of Cluny; and a charming, though a less extensive and commanding one, is obtained from the summit of Crag-Roman, a wooded eminence about a mile west of Blairgowrie. Stormont gave, in 1621, the title of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland to the ancestor of the nobleman who, in 1792, was raised jointly to an earldom and to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Earl of Mansfield.

STORNOWAY, an Hebridean parish, on the west coast of Lewis, Ross-shire. It is bounded on the north-west by Barvas; on the north by Ness; on the east by the Minch; on the south by the Minch and the parish of Lochs; and on the west by Uig. Its greatest length from north to south is 19 miles; its greatest breadth is 10 miles; and its area, including water, is about 160 square miles. One district, called Eye, 6½ miles long, and from ¾ of a mile to 2½ miles broad, is almost insulated, extends north-eastward nearly parallel with the main body of the parish, and is separated from it by Broad-bay, which has a mean breadth of upwards of 3 miles. A peninsula commences at the isthmus of less than 200 yards in breadth which connects Eye with the main land, measures 3½ miles by from half-a-mile to 2½ miles, and is washed on the north-east by Broad-bay, and on the south-west by Loch-Stornoway. The rest of the parish has nearly the form of the plane of an obelisk, and extends 19 miles north-eastward, with an extreme breadth of 5½ miles. The coast is greatly indented; and, though occasionally presenting fine sandy beaches, prevailingly consists of bold shelving rocks or precipitous cliffs. The Seal cave, though entering from the sea with a breadth of only 10 feet, and afterwards contracting to 4, is about a furlong in length, and terminates in a spacious, semicircular, arched hall, pavemented partly with a fine beach, and partly with a deep tidal basin. Stalactitic formations once exquisitely adorned the roof of the whole long entrance of the terminal hall, and of a beautiful side recess; and, though seriously damaged by the depredations of the curious and the idle, they promise to be speedily replaced by equally splendid successors. Great shoals of seals formerly frequented this vast cave, and, for several years, were multitudinously besieged in it and slaughtered; but, finding the retreat only a snare for their lives, they have almost entirely abandoned it. The coast is perforated with various other but minor caves; and is occasionally torn with fissures. Broad-bay, while very spacious, is rendered unsafe at all times by a sunk reef, and tantalizing in dim light by the lowness and narrowness of the isthmus, which prevents its being converted into a strait. Loch-Stornoway, 2 miles by 2½, possesses landlocked recesses of shelter from every wind, and good and safe anchorage for a fleet of 200 sail. The other principal bays are Ure, Tolsta, and Bayble. The chief headlands are Tolsta, Gress, Vateker, Tong, and Holm, on the main coast of the parish; and Tuimpan and Chicken-heads in Eye. Fresh-water lakes are numerous, but dreary in aspect, and inconsiderable in size. Streamlets of noticeable bulk, and, in several instances, of comparatively great rapidity and volume, are 9 in number,—2 of them running to the Minch, 5 to Broad-bay, and 2 to Loch-Stornoway. The surface of the parish almost everywhere rises slowly from the sea; and, except in a narrow belt along the coast, presents the uniform and irksome aspect of a flat moor. The highest ground is a round hill, which rises 600 or 700 feet above sea-level, and forms a landmark to vessels steering across the Minch to Stornoway harbour. The soil, though to a small extent sandy, gravelly or a vegetable mould, is over the greater part of the area a spongy moss on an almost impenetrable old subsoil. The arable and the uncultivated lands bear the proportion to each other of 1 to 6. Trees are so few that probably there is not one for every 3 square miles. In common with all Lewis, Stornoway is the least agriculturally improved district of the Hebrides, and nearly a century behind the average of Scotland. Except in the vicinity of the town, indeed, real improvement has scarcely commenced. The fishing of cod, ling, and herrings is the chief employment of the male population,—farmers, cottiers, or handicraftsmen. Fishing-boats are to be found, not only at every hamlet, but at every farm; they proceed in considerable numbers to the white fishery on the north coast of Barra; and they take altogether so great a produce that about 120 tons of cured cod and ling are annually exported;—chiefly to the Clyde. Kelp-making, during three months of every year, employs a large part of the population, men, women, and children. On an elevated situation near the town stands Seaforth-lodge, the seat of A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., the only landed proprietor. Excepting some brief lines around the town, and a line north-westward thence into Barvas, the parish is quite unprovided with roads; and it knows not the luxury of a stone-bridge. Population, in 1801, 2,974; in 1831, 4,091. Houses 1,035. Assessed property, in 1815, £498.—Stornoway is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £10. The church was built in 1794, and repaired in 1831. Sittings 568. A parochial meeting-house at Back, in the district of Gress, was built about 30 years ago, and cost, in erection and repairs, about £100. The minister officiates on three successive Sabbaths at Stornoway, and on the fourth at Gress. A catechist is supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. There are five Sabbath-schools. The district of Eye forms a separate *quoad sacra* parish; and is provided with a parliamentary church, and its usual appendages, of manse, garden, and a stipend of £120.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes or chapelries of Stornoway, Gress, and Eye. Stornoway old church was dedicated to St. Lennan, and was removed only to make way for the present erection. The chapels of Gress and Eye were dedicated respectively to Aula and Columba, and still survive in ruin. Vestiges exist of a second chapel in Eye, dedicated to Cowstan. All these places of worship had anciently the privilege of sanctuary. Schoolmaster's salary £32, with about £20 fees, and £5 other emoluments. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 64 scholars; 6 other schools by 268; and 3 schools in Eye or Knock by 151.

STORNOWAY, a sea port, a burgh-of-barony, and the capital of Long-Island, stands at the head of Loch-Stornoway, in the cognominal parish, 46 miles north-west of Poll-Ewe, 65 north by west of Portree, and 120 north-west by west of Dingwall. The town was founded as a fishing establishment; and, through the exertions and patronage of the former and the present proprietors of the parish, it has rapidly risen to great comparative bulk and importance. A stranger on arriving at it by any route, or from any quarter, is surprised to see so large and flourishing a place in so remote and uninviting a corner. Its broad field of houses, its capacious bay, and spacious piers, its occasional crowd of shipping, and stir of trade and gaiety, and the vicinity to it of the aristocratic mansion of Seaforth-lodge, render it a striking and very welcome relief to the prevailing dreariness, sterility, and inertion of the rude country in which it is nestled. It boasts within the burgh-

boundaries no fewer than 9 or 10 streets, bearing the names of Church, Cromwell, Francis, Kenneth, Keith, Point, Bay-head, North Beach, and South Beach streets; and it has the suburbs of Guirshadir, Laxdale, Bayhead, Sandwich, Inailite, Holm, Cross-street, Stenish, and Culnagrein, which lie either nearly or quite compact with it, and, though rather contrasts to it than rivals in neatness, aggregately double it in population. The church, and an endowed female seminary, are neat buildings. A structure, disposed partly in news-room and public library, and partly in a masonic-lodge and hall for public and festal meetings, is a handsome edifice. A saw-mill, a mill for carding wool, a corn-mill, a very large malt-barn and mill, and an extensive distillery, are all constructed in a style not much inferior to the best buildings of their class in Scotland. An old castle, now in ruins on the beach, was occupied, during the civil war, by a small garrison in the pay of Cromwell; and is traditionally said to have been the scene of their indiscriminate massacre in one night by Macleod, the then proprietor of the island. A lighthouse, erected in 1833, on Arnish-point, at the south side of the entrance of Loch-Stornoway, proved to have some serious defect in situation, has never been lighted, and serves only as a conspicuous landmark. An unsuccessful attempt was not long ago made to introduce to the town the manufacture of straw-plait. The only existing manufactories, additional to the mills mentioned, are two rope-works. The grand trade of the place consists in the exchange of the produce of the fisheries, and the kelp shores, for British manufactured goods and foreign produce. The fishing-boats registered in the district of the port amount to about 1,500. The vessels belonging to the port range in size from 15 to about 150 tons, and are about 70 in number. A weekly packet plies between Stornoway and Poll-Ewe; and a steam-vessel makes occasional trips in summer between Stornoway and Glasgow. The port has a custom-house, with a collector, a comptroller, and a tide-waiter. On an enclosed moor near the town is held a cattle-market on the second Wednesday and Thursday of July. The town has a branch office of the National bank of Scotland; two friendly societies; four inns, and so many as about a score of dram-shops.—Stornoway was erected into a burgh-of-barony by James VI.; and, in 1825, its feuars and burgesses obtained by charter from the superior the right of electing for its government 2 bailies and 6 councillors. The magistrates share their jurisdiction cumulatively with the baron-bailie of Lewis; but practically they exercise no jurisdiction whatever in criminal cases, and jurisdiction of any sort chiefly in small cases of actions for debt. The annual burgh revenue is £17 3s.; and the expenditure £15 17s. 6d. A person, before he can settle as a trader or manufacturer, must become a burgess, and pay a fee of £1 13s. 4d. The town is the residence of the sheriff-substitute for the district of Lewis; and the seat of sheriff, commissary, justice-of-peace, and excise courts. Population, in 1808, 2,305; in 1833, about 3,500. Houses, in 1833, of the yearly value of £10 and upwards, about 142.

STOTFIELD, a small port in the shire of Elgin and parish of Drainy; 7½ miles north of Elgin. In the Coulard-hill, which here projects into the Moray frith, there are appearances of lead. Mr. Stephenson has recommended a lighthouse to be built on Stotfield-point, with minor auxiliaries at Cromarty-cliff and Chanonry-point.

STOURHOLM, an island in Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference, situated about 2 miles south-east of the north-eastern extremity of Mainland, and about the same distance south-west of the nearest point of Yell.

STOW, a parish partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly occupying the extremity of the long south-eastern wing or projection of Edinburghshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Heriot; on the north by Fala; on the north-east by Soutra and Channelkirk; on the east by Channelkirk, Lauder, and Melrose; on the south-east by Melrose; on the south-west by Galashiels, Selkirk, and Yarrow; and on the west by Innerleithen. While itself lying in two counties, it is thus, over a large extent of its boundary, in contact with three others. A detached pendicle of it, considerably less than a mile square, lies a mile north of the most northerly part of the main body; and is bounded on the south and west by Heriot. The section of the main body which lies within Selkirkshire measures 6½ miles in extreme length, and about 2 in mean breadth. The length of the whole parish, from the farm of Nettleflat, or the detached portion, on the north, to Caddonlee on the banks of the Tweed on the south, is 15 miles, but measured along the road is 18 miles; its mean breadth is nearly 4 miles; and its superficial extent is within a fraction of 60 square miles. Its Selkirkshire section consists solely of the vale and hill streams of Caddon-water. Its frontier for 2 miles on the south-west is part of the district of Tweedside, and is washed along the margin by the Tweed. Its Edinburghshire or principal section consists of the whole of the narrow vale of the Luggate, the greater part of the deep, winding, beautiful vale of the Gala, and a small part of the vale of the Arnot, with their crowded hill-screens, rising rapidly up into elevated water-sheds, and laterally furrowed into dells and gorges which bring down little tributaries to the principal streams. Excepting narrow belts along the margins chiefly of the Gala, the Tweed, and the lower Luggate and Caddon, exceedingly little of the area is arable; nor are the tracts extensive which are warmed and beautified with wood. The parish is naturally but finely pastoral. Though heath and bent and coarse grass prevail on the higher grounds, a short green sward generally carpets the approaches to the streams, and a rich and delicate grass, interspersed with a variety of flowers and herbs, flings wealth and verdure down the hilly banks of even the tiniest rills. The whole parish anciently bore the name of Wedale, 'the vale of woe,' and belonged to the bishops of St. Andrews. A residence of the bishops on the site of the village originated the name of Stow; and, under the name of the Stow of Wedale, was the place whence they dated many of their charters. An extensive forest anciently existed in a district partly within Wedale and partly within Lauderdale, and was common to the inhabitants of Wedale on the west, the monks of Melrose on the south, and the Earls of Dunbar and the Morvilles on the east. Wedale early possessed the privilege of sanctuary in the same manner as Tyninghame; and 'the black priest of Wedale' was one of the three persons who enjoyed the privileged law of the clan Macduff. Stow is literally the Anglo-Saxon name for a choice place, a select station, and is the well-known designation of several localities in England. John Harding, when instructing the English king how to ruin Scotland, advises him,

> "To send an hoste of foolmen in,
> At Lammesse next, through all Lauderdale,
> And Lamermore woods, and mossis over-rin,
> And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale."

The village of Stow stands on the left bank of Gala-water, 24½ miles south of Edinburgh, and 7 north of Galashiels. It is ancient, sequestered, and irregular;

but, owing to its lying dispersedly over a diversified surface at the opening of a wooded gorge between the hills, and about the middle of the interior side of a long semicircular sweep of the Gala and its vale, it is not without features of attractiveness and interest. Its population, in 1836, was about 330. There are five hamlets. A little south of Stow is the mansion of Torsonce, Pringle, Esq.; and immediately north of the village is Torsonce inn, a principal stage on the Edinburgh and Carlisle road. The post-road, from Edinburgh to the central Border districts and to the west of England, passes down the vale of the Gala and through the village of Stow; a branch-road runs up Arnot-water; and roads go along the Caddon and the Tweed. Population, in 1801, 1,876; in 1831, 1,771. Houses 284. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,787.—Stow is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £256 9s. 1d.; glebe £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds £82 5s. 7d. The church was built before the Reformation, and was repaired and enlarged in 1819. Sittings about 600. A United Secession congregation was established in the village prior to 1743. Their present place of worship was built in 1821, at a cost of £500. Sittings 430. Stipend £112, with £8 15s. for sacramental expenses and house-taxes, and a house valued in toto at £500, and a garden worth, per annum, £2. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 83 scholars; and three non-parochial schools by 168. Schoolmaster's salary not known. The church was, in ancient times, of great value; and, during the ages which preceded the Reformation, it was possessed by the bishops of St. Andrews as a mensal church, and served by a vicar.

STRACHAN—formerly STRATHAEN—a parish in the western part of Kincardineshire; bounded on the north-west by Aberdeenshire; on the north and north-east by Banchory-Ternan; on the east by Durris and Glenbervie; on the south-east by Fordoun; on the south by Fettercairn; on the south-west by Forfarshire; and on the west by Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire. Its greatest length, from north-north-east to south-south-west, is 13 miles; its breadth, in the northern or arable district, nowhere exceeds 3½ miles, but, in the pastoral district, distends to a maximum of 9 miles; and its area is 40,230 English acres. On the most westerly part of the western boundary soars Mount Battock, to an altitude of 3,450 feet above sea-level. Two broad ranges of heights, forming over all the south and centre of the parish a sea of wild uplands, slightly diverge at Mount Battock from the great central mountain-range of Scotland, and bear away in the direction respectively of Stonehaven and Girdleness. Their chief summits, Klochnabane and Kerloak, have elevations respectively of 2,370 and 1,890 feet. The arable land lies all in the north, and is tolerably fertile, but comprehends not much more than 3,000 acres. The river Dee traces the northern boundary. The Dye, with its little affluents, drains nearly all the uplands, and, proceeding northward, receives the Feugh from the west, a little beyond the frontier of the cultivated country; and thence it proceeds north-eastward to seek the Dee in Banchory-Ternan. A hilly ridge divides the joint vale of it and the Feugh from that of the Dee. Blackhall, a pleasant modern mansion, stands near the Dee, and is embosomed in extensive woods. The parish is traversed northward by the road from Brechin to Inverness. Population, in 1801, 730; in 1831, 1,039. Houses 212. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,029.—Strachan is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir James Carnegie, Bart. Stipend £158 6s. 5d.; glebe £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 9¾d., with £15 fees. Two private schools are kept during winter.

STRACHUR AND STRALACHLANE, an united parish along the western border of Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded on the west, north-west, and north by Loch-Fyne, which separates it from Glassrie and Inverary; on the north-east and east by Lochgoilhead and Kilmorick; and on the south and south-west by Kilmun, Dunoon, and Kilmodan. Its greatest length north-eastward, along Loch-Fyne, is 18 miles; its breadth, over 8 miles from the north-east end, is 6 miles, and, over the remaining 10, only 3; and its area is about 39,000 Scottish acres. Loch-Eck touches the parish for 3 miles on the east. The rivulet Cur, which has a course of about 7 miles to the head of that lake, drains most of the northern district, is subject to frequent and disastrous freshets, and annually carries away several acres of excellent soil. The low grounds and the hills bear the proportion to each other of 1 to 22. The low grounds are disposed in narrow belts along Lochs Fyne and Eck, and some of the larger streamlets. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle; and, though naturally heathy, have become comparatively verdant since the general introduction of sheep stock. The soil of the arable lands, in a few spots on the banks of the Cur, is a rich mixture of loam and clay; but elsewhere it is, in general, sharp and thin. Coppices of oak, ash, birch, alder, elm, hazel, and mountain-ash, are cleared every 20 years, and are so extensive that one clearing of the whole would be worth £6,000 or £7,000. Of several curious caves which perforate the hills, one is remarkable for the length of time during which a stone thrown into it continues to roll down, with a noise as if it were rolling over sheets of copper; and another has alternations, so far as it has been explored, of corridors and apartments, each of the former wide enough to admit four men a-breast, and each of the latter capacious enough for fifty men to stand at arms. Two or three standing-stones and natural cones on the hills figure conspicuously in the landscape, and are associated in local legend with grotesquely absurd incidents of superstition. Castle-Lachlane, near the site of an old cognominal building at the side of Loch-Fyne, is an elegant building; and Strachur-house, also on Loch-Fyne, but 8 miles farther north-east, is a handsome modern mansion. One road runs along Loch-Fyne; another comes in on the south-west from opposite Bute; and another runs across from Loch-Eck to connect Holly-loch on the Clyde, with a ferry at Strachur to Inverary. Population, in 1801, 1,079; in 1831, 1,033. Houses 118. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,176.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, Callander of Ardkinglass and Maclachlane of Maclachlane. Stipend £170 4s. 6d.; glebe £7. There are two parish-churches, 6 miles asunder, and both built upwards of 55 years ago. Sittings, in that of Strachur, 400; in that of Stralachlane, 200. An assistant minister is maintained on a subscription salary of £60. There are two Sabbath schools, one parish-school, and five small private daily schools. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £26 13s. 8d., with £8 fees, and £2 8s. other emoluments. The parishes were united in 1650. Strachur lies on the north-east, and Stralachlane on the south-west.

STRAITON, a parish in the extreme east of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Kirkmichael; on the north by Dalrymple; on the north-east by Dalmellington; on the east by Dalmellington and Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-west by Barr; and on the west by Dailly and Kirkmichael. Its greatest length, from north to south, is

20 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its superficial extent is 82 square miles. The chief head-stream, the lake, and the river of Doon, successively trace the boundary over all the east, the north-east, and the north: See Doon. No fewer than 22 lakes and lochlets occur in the interior. The largest are Lochs Dercleuch, Finlas, Braden, and Lochriccar. The first and the second of these constitute properly one lake, and are jointly 2½ miles in length; and both they and the third are the scenes of boating excursions for the purposes of angling. Girvan-water drains most of the interior; it forms 3 miles above the village of Straiton a series of immediately consecutive cascades of aggregately more than 60 feet in depth of wall; it rushes away from them into a deep and wooded glen; and thence to the village it flows through a richly cultivated valley, overhung by heights, some of which are bold and precipitous, and others feathered at intervals with natural wood. The Stinchar flows for some distance on the boundary with Barr. Very numerous rills and streamlets trot and leap and tumble along to the principal streams; one of them, a tributary of the Doon, making near Berbeth a sheer fall of 40 feet. The valleys of the Girvan and the Doon, and the gentler acclivities of their hill-screens, are under the plough, and tufted or frilled with wood; and they offer to the eye some fine landscapes. The rest of the parish is all upland and pastoral; and the greater part of it, from the southern and eastern boundaries inward, is a wilderness of heights, not mountainous, but never low and prevailingly bleak, inhospitable, and rocky. Two hills in the vicinity of the village rise above sea-level respectively 1,300 and 1,150 feet; and, as well other heights, command brilliant views of Ayrshire, the frith of Clyde, Arran, Jura, and the Irish coast. The extent of uncultivated land is about 11 times that which owns the dominion of the plough. This parish, like the adjoining one of Dalmellington, is redolent with reminiscences of the Covenanters; and lifts the appealing cry of solitude and ensanguined soil against the murderous oppressors who persecuted confessors to the death. Of four persons who were martyred about one period, one is commemorated by a tombstone in the churchyard. A garrison was stationed during the persecution, in the old castle of Blairquhan now erased. Though some cairns and other kindred objects occur, the chief antiquities are those noticed in our article on Loch-Doon. Blairquhan-castle, built in 1824, situated on the Girvan about a mile below Straiton village, surrounded with a highly embellished demesne, and exhibiting, in its architecture, is a splendid and exact specimen of the style which prevailed immediately before the Reformation. Berbeth is a plain mansion, but beautifully situated on the Doon, and amid fine pleasure-grounds. A shooting-box of the Marquis of Ailsa overlooks the Stinchar, amid precipitous cliffs and towering hills, and commands a region where the eagle still builds his eyry, and where game of most sorts is profusely abundant.—The village of Straiton stands in the western district, 4 miles south-south-east of Kirkmichael, 6½ south-east of Maybole, 6¾ south-west of Dalmellington, and 14½ south-south-east of Ayr. It occupies a rising ground between two hills on the banks of the Girvan; and, uniform in its plan, skirted with wood, and overhung by green declivities, it is one of the most beautiful of Highland villages. A few of its inhabitants —who altogether amounted, in 1836, to upwards of 330—are employed in weaving cotton fabrics and tartan worsted cloth for the manufacturers of Glasgow. In 1695, the Earl of Cassilis obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market, and two annual fairs, at "the kirktoun of Straitoun." The only other village is Patna: which see. The parish is traversed, and the village of Straiton intersected, by the road westward from New Cumnock to Girvan, and the new road southward from Ayr to Kirkcudbright. Population, in 1801, 1,026; in 1831, 1,377. Houses 235. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,221.—Straiton is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £135 1s. 11d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £255 14s. 4d. One part of the church is very ancient; and even the more modern part is of uncertain date, but was altered and improved 40 years ago. Sittings 444. An ecclesiastical survey, made in March 1836, exhibited the population as then consisting of 1,383 churchmen and 34 dissenters,—in all, 1,417 persons. Part of the parish, provided with a church of the Establishment and a United Secession meeting-house, belongs to the *quoad sacra* parish of Patna. There are two parochial schools, situated respectively at Straiton and at Patna; and two non-parochial schools. Salary of the Straiton schoolmaster, £31 10s., with £31 fees, and £3 other emoluments; of the Patna schoolmaster, £11, with £25 fees. The church belonged successively to the monks of Paisley, the monks of Crossraguel, and the royal chapel of Stirling.

STRALOCH. See New Machar.

STRANRAER, a burghal or town parish at the head of Loch-Ryan in Wigtonshire. It is co-extensive, not with the town or with the parliamentary burgh of Stranraer, but with the royal burgh; it comprehends about 40 acres; and it is bounded on the north by Loch-Ryan; on the east and south by Inch; and on the west by Leswalt. The parish was erected, in 1617, contemporaneously with the erection of the royal burgh; and was formed out of little portions of Saulseat or Inch, and Leswalt. Though most is held in burgage, part belongs to the Earl of Stair, and is either subfeued by Vans Agnew of Sheuchan, or let in leases of 99 and 999 years. Stranraer is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. In 1833, the parish-church, which had about 700 sittings, was condemned by the presbytery as ruinous and irreparable; and was thenceforth abandoned. An assessment for a new erection was resisted on the ground of informality, and led to a litigation before the Court-of-session. The congregation met for a year in a dissenting meeting-house, and for two summers in the open air; and, in 1834, were provided by the minister, at his own expense or risk, with a temporary wooden-building, having about 600 sittings. A new parish-church has since been built; and an extension church has also been built at Hillhead, within about 500 yards of the parish-church. Stipend £158 6s. 8d., with £30 for a house, and a glebe of 30 acres in Leswalt, mortified by a former minister, and estimated, in 1821, at £56 a-year. There are 5 dissenting places of worship. The meeting-house of the first United Secession congregation, who were established prior to 1759, was built about 1774, and was enlarged by the erection of a gallery in 1800. Sittings 535. Stipend £120 4s., with a manse and a garden, the former worth £16 a-year.—The meeting-house of the second United Secession congregation was built about 45 years ago, and cost between £500 and £600. Sittings 482. Stipend £126, with £12 for sacramental expenses.—The meeting-house of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation, who were established in 1797, was built in 1824; and, besides the value of its predecessor, which was given over to the contractor, cost upwards of £590. Sittings 752. Stipend £110, with a house and garden worth £20.—The meeting-house of the Relief con-

gregation, who were established in 1818, was built in 1821, and cost £800. Sittings 650. Stipend £140. —The Roman Catholic chapel is one of several, situated in different towns, in which one functionary officiates in rotation.—The parochial school was attended, in 1834, by 109 scholars; and affords instruction in Latin, Greek, French, English writing, arithmetic, and practical mathematics. Schoolmaster's salary £20, with £45 fees. There are 6 non-parochial schools, 3 of them for males, and 3 for females.—The celebrated Rev. John Livingstone was minister of Stranraer during the 10 years which terminated in 1648. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,722; in 1831, 3,329; in 1841, 4,889. Houses, in 1831, 489. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,413.

Stranraer, a considerable town, a royal burgh, and the capital of the west of Wigtonshire, is situated at the head of Loch-Ryan, 6½ miles north-east of Portpatrick, 9¾ west-north-west of Glenluce, 50 south of Ayr, and 68¾ west-south-west of Dumfries. One street, which runs with a curvature for 3 furlongs along the margin of Loch-Ryan; another of about equal length, but which commences farther east, and, though on the whole parallel to the former, makes several decided bends from the straight line; and a third of 3½ furlongs in length, which, while somewhat parallel to the others, begins at a point opposite the east end of the first and nearly the middle of the second;—these, with 7 cross streets, each from 100 to 200 yards in length, which connect them, and with some clustered rows of houses a little inland, constitute the body of both the burgh and its suburbs. The town is divided nearly through the middle by a streamlet, over which are thrown several stone-bridges. Though whole streets of new houses were built toward the end of last century, and though the edifices were in many instances finished in a style which would have done credit to some of the richer and more populous towns of the kingdom, the street arrangement was inconsiderately allowed to take whatever form might be given it by caprice or accident, and the proportion and grouping of the buildings were not, in any instance, made an object of consideration. Stranraer, with a continuance of the same oversight, has, in consequence, come to be a town of good houses, built of fine material, and individually of, for the most part, pleasing exterior, yet whose aggregate or general appearance is tasteless and uninviting. Its site, too, has such inequalities of surface as are quite unfavourable for scenic effect, and even disadvantageous for prosaic utility. An old edifice, originally a castle, and the residence of Kennedy of Chapel, stands in the centre of the town, is built of whinstone, with corners and lintels of sandstone, and is of considerable height and strength of wall. The town-house, situated in George-street, and built about 70 years ago, is a neat structure. In the neighbourhood are several seats, particularly Castle-Kennedy and Culhorn, rich in both natural and artificial charms. The salubriousness of the town, and its capacity of uniting the facilities of a market with many of the advantages of rustication, have rendered it the adopted home of a considerable number of respectable annuitants. The town and the parliamentary boundaries, though not the royal burgh, include the villages of Tradeston in Inch and Clayhole, and Hillhead in Leswalt. These are separated from the burghal district only by an imaginary line; and jointly contain about 1,000 inhabitants. The town has recently been lighted with gas.

Manufactures, owing to the high price of fuel, will probably never obtain here any considerable footing. In 1838, 105 plain looms, and 9 factory-looms were employed on fabrics for the Glasgow manufacturers, but with such low wages as were half-starving to the weavers. Some tan-yards and nail-making establishments exist in the town; and several extensive nurseries are maintained in the vicinity. The fishing conducted in the loch is chiefly for white fish and oysters. The commerce of the town is considerably steady and prosperous. A harbour, consisting of a long, good pier, of modern erection, has proved a great convenience to shipping; and, when completed by a structure which is designed to form another side, may be expected to occasion an extension of trade. At high spring-tides the water rises at the town 10 feet; and, at ebb, it retires along a gently declining, smooth, sandy beach, to about one-fourth of a mile's distance. Vessels of 60, or even of 100 tons, can come up close to the houses; and ships of 300 tons can come to what is called the Road, about half-a-mile from the town. The anchorage in the vicinity of the pier is everywhere good and safe, and can be endangered only by a strong north or north-west wind, accompanied with a high tide. In 1764, only two vessels belonged to the town, each of 30 or 35 tons. In 1792 they had increased to an aggregate tonnage of about 1,200 tons; and, in 1835, they were 37 in number, and carried 1,789 tons. But a vast increase of the trade was made at the accession of steam-vessels. Two steamers maintain weekly communication with Glasgow, and one sails weekly to Belfast and Whitehaven. Among the exports are cheese, grain, and other farm-produce; cattle, leather, and a considerable quantity of shoes.—The town has a custom-house establishment; two principal inns,—the George and the King's-arms; branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, the Southern bank of Scotland, and the Glasgow Union bank; a reading-room; a library-society, instituted in 1771; a theological library; a mechanics' institute; a weekly newspaper,—'The Galloway Register and Stranraer Advertiser;' a Stranraer and Rhinns of Galloway agricultural society, established in 1834; a bible society, 1819; and a Sabbath-school society, 1821. The mail-coaches between Portpatrick and Glasgow, and between Portpatrick and Carlisle, daily pass through the town.

Stranraer, though a town of considerable antiquity, figured only as a burgh-of-barony so late as the reign of James, did not receive its charter of erection into a royal burgh till the year 1617, and was not enrolled among the royal burghs till the latter end of the reign of Charles II. Its charter allotted to it the whole royalty which it at present possesses, and conferred upon it the extensive right of harbourage within all the creeks and landing-places of the noble inlet of the sea at the head of which it stands. The sett includes a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 13 councillors, and requires one-third of them annually to retire. The finances of the burgh are in a very embarrassed state; its heritable property is of little productive value; and it has few resources of revenue. On an average of five years, from 1827 to 1831 inclusive, the annual income was only £149 1s., while the expenditure was £197 6s., thus leaving a deficiency of £48 5s., which was met by a voluntary assessment under the denomination of stent or trade money. In 1833, the revenue was £225 8s., and it has since remained as high or increasing; the expenditure, in the mean time, being less. But the burgh, without funds to pay the principal or even the interest, has to struggle with a debt which, in 1833, amounted to nearly £6,000, by far the greater part of which was incurred in constructing the harbour, under a want of parliamentary sanction to exact from vessels a compensating addition of dues.

There are no incorporated trades; and the entrance-money for burgess-ship varies, at the discretion of the magistrates, from 3 to 10 guineas. No local taxations are authorized by either charter or statute. In 1840 the town was, for the first time, lighted with gas; and previously, it was destitute both of lighting and of a public supply of water. The jail is incommodious and insecure. The magistrates have no patronage except the appointment of the parish-schoolmaster, and the town-officers. Both a bailie and a dean-of-guild court are held; and they jointly tried, during the 10 years which terminated in 1833, 774 civil cases; and the former tried, during the same period, only 11 criminal cases. A sheriff circuit small debt court is held 6 times a-year; and a justice-of-peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held for horses on the Thursday before the New year's Ayr fair; on the Friday before Whitsunday; on the last Friday of July at Sandmill; on the 3d and last Fridays of September at Sandmill; for horses on the Thursday before Michaelmas Ayr fair; and on the last Friday of November at Sandmill. Stranraer unites with Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 220; in 1841, 205.

STRATH—properly STRATH-SWORDLE—an Hebridean parish, in Skye, Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Portree; on the east by the sound which washes the continental district of Applecross, and by the entrances to Lochs Carron and Alsh; on the south by Sleat; and on the west by the ocean and by Bracadale. Its length, from west-north-west to east-south-east, is 28 miles; its breadth is 7 miles; and its area is 54,768 acres. It includes the islands of SCALPA, PABBA, and LONGA: which see. The northern district comprehends most of the sublime scenery of CORRISKIN, SCAVAIG, and SLIGICHAN, and also the magnificent spar-cave of STRATHAIRD: see these articles. All the parish, excepting about 2,100 acres of arable grounds, and 600 acres of woodlands, is upland waste or pasture. The flat or low grounds lie chiefly in the centre. The hills in the north are conical, peaked, soaring, and naked; and those in the other districts are prevailingly heath. Where limestone abounds, the pasture is rich and luxuriant; but where the primitive rocks occur, they are of a kind to yield little soil, and maintain a scanty and inferior herbage. The soil of the arable grounds is partly clay, partly a black loam, and partly reclaimed moss. Sandstone, chiefly of a light blue colour, is quarried for building; and limestone is worked, both as a manure and as a coarse yet ornamental marble. Deep bays and sea-lochs numerously indent the coast, and afford safe and commodious anchorage for vessels of any burden. Of these, the chief, on the east, are Loch-Ainort, Broadford-bay, and Loch-na-Beste; and, on the west, are Lochs Eyshort, Slappin, and Scavaig. The herring-fishery, in these bays, formerly employed 60 or 70 vessels of aggregately about 2,400 tons burden; but has so seriously declined as to have become all but a total failure. The cod and ling fishing is carried on during the first third of the year, and continues to be productive. The salmon-fishing is not extensive. A bank of small but excellent oysters lies between the coast and Scalpa. Ruins exist, respectively at Aisk, Kilbride, and Kilmorie, of 3 ancient chapels. Ruins of 7 circular towers, each in sight of the next, and all surmounting rocks, stand in the west; and from the southernmost commences a series in Sleat; and, from these, a series on the opposite shore of Arisaig. A number of tumuli in the east are traditionally said to mark the scene of a conflict with the Danes. A cave in the north is an object of interest to the curious for having, during several nights, in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. A rocking-stone, consisting of a prodigious block of granite, and moveable by a single finger, stands on the glebe. Two pleasant modern hamlets, each with an inn, stand at Broadford and Kyleakin. Annual fairs for horses and black cattle are held at Broadford on the Thursday after the last Tuesday of May and July. Within the parish are parliamentary and statute-labour roads, to the extent respectively of 30 and 10 miles. Steam-boats from the Clyde touch weekly in summer, and fortnightly in winter. Population, in 1801, 1,748; in 1831, 2,962. Houses 555. Assessed property, in 1815, £309. — Strath is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £271 2s. 6d.; glebe £20. The parish-church is of unascertained date of erection, and was re-seated about 47 years ago. Sittings about 300. At a preaching-station in Strathaird, where a cave serves for a pulpit, and the open ground without as a church, the minister officiates every third Sabbath, when weather permits. A Baptist congregation was established in the parish about the year 1824; but the minister officiates only in farm-houses or the open air. Stipend £45, paid by the Baptist Home Missionary society. A catechist makes three circuits of a month each in the year, and annually receives £4 from the kirk-session. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 138 scholars; and 6 schools, maintained by public societies or subscription, were attended by 158. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £30, with from £6 to £10 fees, and £2 other emoluments.

STRATHAEN. See STRACHAN.

STRATHAIRD, the northern district of the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye. The name properly belongs to a sublime alpine promontory which projects between Lochs Slappin and Scavaig, and is par excellence the 'aird' of 'Strath.' But the Strathaird estate—now the property of Macalister of Loup in Argyleshire—comprehends about 16,000 acres. Of the magnificent natural objects which enrich it, and which are indicated in the article on Strath, not the least attractive is Strathaird cave. This splendid curiosity occurs on the north side of Loch-Slappin, at the head of a long, straight, deep, narrow cut which the sea has made in the face of a lofty and vertical range of cliffs. Its entrance looks like an ordinary fissure; yet conducts to scenes which mock the most elaborate efforts of the arts. "The first entrance to this celebrated cave," says Sir Walter Scott, in a note of his Lord of the Isles, "is rude and unpromising; but the light of the torches with which we were provided was soon reflected from the roof, floor, and walls, which seem as if they were sheeted with marble, partly smooth, partly rough, seeming to be wrought into statuary. The floor forms a steep and difficult ascent, and might be fancifully compared to a sheet of water which, while it rushed whitening and foaming down a declivity, had been suddenly arrested by the spell of an enchanter. Upon attaining the summit of the ascent, the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool of the most limpid water, about four or five yards broad. This pool, surrounded by the most fanciful mouldings in a substance resembling white marble, and distinguished by the depth and purity of its waters, might have been the bathing-grotto of a Naiad." "On the inner side of this well," says another writer, "the rock has assumed a fanciful and gigantic resemblance to a human figure, which, in its robes of pure white,

looks like the watchful but motionless guardian giant of this beauteous sparry grotto." Serious depredations have been made on the exquisite stalactitic formations by that class of virtuosi who appear to be a sort of large-sized mischievous schoolboys, and who would no doubt delight to pocket the nose of the Venus de Medici; but they have prompted the proprietor to protect the cave by a gate and padlock, and are in the course of being repaired by the silent and wondrous chemistry of Nature.

STRATHAIRDLE, or STRATHARDLE, a long, bold, Highland glen in Perthshire, watered by the AIRDLE: which see. It extends from Tulloch in Moulin 10½ miles south-south-eastward to the confluence of the Airdle and the Shee; and comprehends a small part of Moulin and Kinloch parishes, and large parts of Kirkmichael and Blairgowrie. Its mean breadth, measured between the summit-lines or water-sheds of its hill-screens, is nearly 5 miles, but, measured between the bases of its declivities, is very inconsiderable.

STRATHALLAN, the beautiful and fertile valley in Perthshire which is watered by the ALLAN: which see. It consists chiefly of the main parts of Blackford and Dunblane parishes, and the minor part of Logie. The district gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the noble family of Drummond, created Lord Madderty in 1609, and Viscount Strathallan in 1686. The titles were attainted in 1746, and restored in 1824. The seat of the Viscounts is Strathallan-castle.

STRATHAVEN, a narrow Highland valley in the south-west of Banffshire. It commences among the Cairngorm alpines; extends northward through the parishes of KIRKMICHAEL and INVERAVEN; and is traversed from head to foot by the river AVEN. See these articles.

STRATHAVEN, a considerable town in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1450, and had an extensive commonty granted to the burgesses, all of which has long ago become private property. It has a weekly market on Thursdays, and five annual fairs; but, having no public funds, has no other magistracy than a baron-bailie, nominated by the Duke of Hamilton. Strathaven lies 7¾ miles south of Hamilton; 16 south-east of Glasgow; 13½ north of Muirkirk; and 13½ north-east of Newmills. Population nearly 4,000, who are chiefly supported by weaving. The ecclesiastical statistics have been given under the head AVONDALE.

STRATHBEG (LOCH), a lake on the boundary between Lonmay and Crimond, and 1½ mile west of Rattray Head, near the north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire. It extends parallel with the coast; measures 2½ miles in length, and 550 acres in area; and is separated from the sea by a ridge of sand-hills, about half-a-mile broad. It formerly had a tidal communication with the ocean, and was navigable by small sea-borne vessels; but about the year 1720, a strong east wind blew a mass of sand into the channel, and stopped the communication.

STRATHBLANE, a parish in Stirlingshire; bounded on the west and north by Killearn; on the east by Campsie; on the south by Baldernock and the Stirlingshire part of New Kilpatrick; and on the south-west by the Dumbartonshire part of New Kilpatrick. Its form is oblong, stretching north and south, and measuring 5 miles by 4. The parish has its name from the river Blane, and comprehends the upper and larger half of the beautiful valley which that stream traverses, and of the valley's picturesque hill-screens. Strathblane, in a large sense, or one which includes the whole basin of the Blane, is a depression or cut across the breadth of the Lennox-hills, separating the Campsie, or rather the strictly Lennox range, from the range which, running along the two Kilpatricks, bears their name. A swell or low broad-based ridge across the head or south end of the strath serves slenderly to connect the two great hilly detachments, and at the same time forms a water-shed between the feeders of the Blane and those of the Allanton, and constitutes the boundary between Strathblane and Baldernock. The parish consists of the valley and its screens,—the latter boldly hilly on the east, and comparatively soft and gentle on the west. The valley widens, and the heights recede as the river advances to the north. The loftiest hill in the parish is Earl's-seat at the north-east extremity, which towers above the rest of the range, and has a conical top. The Blane has here its source; and running south-south-westward hence for 3 miles, is precipitated over several very high and picturesque falls, and then bends suddenly round, and flows toward the north-west: see BLANE. Six lakes or lochlets, the largest of them not more than 4 furlongs in length, and 2 in breadth, are situated in the gentle uplands in the extreme south, and, with the aid of wood, render a naturally bleak and dull moor part of a cheerful and fine landscape. The lochlets are frequented by numerous aquatic fowls, and, as well as the Blane, furnish ample sport to the angler. A basaltic colonnade, of about a furlong in extent, stretches along the precipitous face of part of the eastern screen of the valley. The columns are quadrangular, pentagonal, and hexagonal; they measure 30 feet in height, and from 2 to 3 in diameter; and they rise with a little inclination from the perpendicular, and, in some instances, are apparently bent into the segment of a curved line. A tourist entering the parish from the south, supposes, for a brief distance, that he has exchanged a region of fertile fields for one of dull moor; but he speedily passes among cultivated grounds, smiling lochlets, and pleasant woods; and, descending into the valley, he is charmed with a general joyousness and luxuriance,—he sees the hills gemmed along their base with neat villas, and occasionally streaked upon their sides with a careering cascade,—he marks how hanging expanses of wood grandly terminate in bold declivities, or abrupt precipices of rock,—he sees before him the insulated hill of Dumgoiac in the north-west, lifting up from the plain a huge cone feathered all over with forest,—and between this and a shoulder of the eastern hills which projects at the place like the pedestal of an arch, he looks away as through a vast vista, along the rich and beautiful plains beyond, till the view is pent up, at 14 miles distance, by the Lomond mountains. Duntreath-castle, the property of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., is of high but unknown antiquity, and seems to have been a place of considerable strength. Mugdock-castle, now a ruin, and also of unascertained antiquity, is strengthened on two sides by a lake, the waters of which were anciently drawn along the other sides in ditches, and it must have been inaccessible to any force which could be brought against it in the old times of rude warfare: its square tower, of peculiar construction, is still nearly entire. Three hundred yards distant from the tower is an echo which repeats, in exact tone and accent, any word or phrase of six syllables, and reverberates even a whisper. Mary, Countess of Angus, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Sir William Edmonstone, lies interred in the parish-church. The village of Strathblane stands on the left bank of the Blane, 3 miles north of Milngavie, 3½ west of Campsie, and 4 south-east of Killearn. Some of its inhabitants are weavers in the employment of the Glasgow manu-

facturers. Bleaching has long been extensively conducted in its vicinity, and is aided by great softness, purity, and abundance of water from the Blane, and some rills. There is also a printfield. Population of the parish, in 1801, 784; in 1831, 1,033. Houses 115. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,899. Strathblane is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend £231 16s. 5d.; glebe £12 10s. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 35 scholars; and there were 3 private schools, conducted by 4 teachers. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees. In 1450, the church, along with those of Fintry and Bonhill, was given by the Duchess of Albany to the collegiate church of Dumbarton.

STRATHBOGIE, a district in Aberdeenshire. Geographically, it consists simply of the small vale of the river Bogie, extending near the western frontier of the county from the centre of Auchindoir to the town of Huntly [see AUCHINDOIR]; but, politically, it constitutes one of the five divisions of Aberdeenshire, anciently called lordships or thanages, consists of the whole original estate conferred by King Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon, and comprehends over hill and dale, and on both sides of the Bogie, an area of 120 square miles. In 1424, when its proprietor was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I., its rental was estimated at one-half of that of the estates of the high-constable of Scotland. The name of the district, as almost every Scotsman knows, is intimately associated with Scottish lyrics and music. The presbytery of Strathbogie belongs to the synod of Moray, consists of twelve parishes, chiefly within the limits of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire; and has acquired no little notoriety in connexion with the curious proceedings in the case of Marnoch. See MARNOCH.

STRATHBRAN, a picturesque valley in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld. See BRAN.

STRATHBRORA. See ROGART.

STRATHBUNGO,* a village in the south-east angle of that portion of the parish of Govan which is situated in Renfrewshire. It is about 2 miles south of Glasgow, and stands on both sides of the turnpike road. A neat chapel in connection with the establishment was recently erected on the east side of the road;—patrons, the subscribers. In title-deeds this place is usually called Marchtown, obviously from its being situated on the *march* or boundary of the parish and county; and under that name it is set down on Thomson's Map of Renfrewshire. The population is about 300.

STRATHCLYDE. See INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE, and LANARKSHIRE.

STRATHCONAN, a district of country in Rossshire, about 15 miles long and 13 broad, situated at about 12 miles to the westward of Dingwall on the Cromarty frith, and consisting of about 70,000 acres of sheep-pasture, and 1,000 of arable land. It is intersected by the rivers Conan, Meig, and Orrin, and the Parliamentary-road from the east to the west of Scotland runs along the north side of it. There are grouse and ptarmigan shootings here, and good fishing. The strath is also noted for its honey.

STRATHDEARN, a district partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. It consists of all the Highland section of the basin, or glen and hill-screens of the river Findhorn; and extends north-eastward from near the sources of that river, to about the point where it passes into Morayshire. See FINDHORN (THE).

* The first syllable of this name may have reference to a small *strath* or hollow close to the village: the remainder may be a corruption of the name of Mungo, the patron-saint of the neighbouring city.

STRATHDON, a parish on the western frontier of Aberdeenshire. Its main body is bounded on the west, north-west, and north by Banffshire; on the north-east by Glenbucket; on the east by Migvy and Logie-Coldstone; and on the south by Glenmuick and Braemar. A detached part, consisting of Glenkindy, lies from ¾ of a mile to 3 miles to the north-east; and is surrounded by Cabrach, Kildrummie, Towie, Migvy, and Glenbucket. The main body embosoms a part of Tarland, which measures 6½ miles by from 1½ to 3½. The whole parish, measured so as to include the intersecting parts, extends 16 miles from north-east to south-west, and 9 miles in the opposite direction. The south-western district cradles the Don amidst a mass of mountains, and forms the territory of a mission of the Establishment: see CORGARF. Two mountain-glens commence near the western boundary, extend respectively along the north and the south sides of the embosomed district of Tarland, converge at the east end of that district, and thence form one valley to the eastern boundary. That on the north brings down the rivulet NOCHTIE, [which see]; and that on the south, and away eastward, carries along the Don. Glenkindy, or the detached part of the parish, is a hilly valley, extending southward; and brings down the rivulet Kindy to fall into the Don a little above the kirk of Towie. The arable land lies all in these glens, and most of it in that of the Don; it consists of considerable haughs of belts of hanging plain, and of the skirts of pastoral heights; and it possesses, in general, a light, sharp, and somewhat fertile soil. Hilly ranges of considerable height and breadth flank the glens, and render the general aspect of the parish upland, wild, and Highland. The hills are prevailingly heath-clad; and in their loftier altitudes, are covered with a black spongy soil, inclining to moss; yet, in many parts, they are good sheep-walk, and, in most, they abound with game. Natural woods are of small extent; but several fine plantations of fir fling their shadows over the Don. Granite, limestone, and a coarse slate abound. The Doun of Invernochtie, situated near the church, is a beautiful, oval, artificial mound, terminating in a platform of half-an-acre in area, and once fortified by a wall round the summit, and a ditch round the base; but it exists only in topography, and is unknown to either history or tradition. The mansions are Glenkindy and Achernach. The parish is very limitedly penetrated by roads. Population, in 1801, 1,354; in 1831, 1,683. Houses 344. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,672.—Strathdon is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £191 8s. 7d.; glebe £2 12s. 6d. The church was built in 1757, and re-seated in 1808 or 1809. Sittings 504. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 98 scholars; and six other schools by 361. Three of the non-parochial schools are supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; and a fourth is for females. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £28, with about £10 fees, and £1 5s. other emoluments.

STRATHEARN, the basin of the river Earn and its tributaries in Perthshire, and one of the richest and most exquisitely scenic tracts of country in Scotland. It extends nearly 40 miles almost due east and west, from the head of Loch-Earn to the mouth of the river Earn below Perth, and has a mean breadth, including its flanking heights, of between 6 and 8 miles. The parishes, either wholly or partially, comprehended in it, are mentioned in the article EARN: which see. The district, during the existence of hereditary jurisdictions, constituted a stewartry. Strathearn has such a profusion and va-

riety of rich pictures and features of landscape as to smile derision upon any attempt at succinct description. Its lower division expands into flat grounds of several miles in breadth, beautifully enclosed and planted, powdered all over with mansions and villages, adorned with demesne and every form of culture and artificial embellishment, and perpetually refreshing a traveller with the disclosure, throughout its exultant plain and its sloping hill-screens, of new and thrilling beauties. In this division, Abernethy, Duplin-castle, and Auchterarder draw attention; and in the upper division, Drummond-castle, Ochtertyre-house, Lawers, and above all, Dunira, offer, in their immediate grounds, and in the prospects which they command, a complete banquet of the delights of landscape. The scenery from Crieff to Loch-Earn, a distance of 10 or 11 miles, is in the highest degree romantic and fascinating; and, as to its salubrity, has been termed by travellers, the Montpellier of Scotland. Over the upper half of this distance, and round Loch-Earn itself, pictures of ruggedness and romance arrayed in forest are presented of a character hardly, if at all, inferior to those of the Trosachs. At Dunira, 2½ miles below the lake, the valley becomes narrowed; the rugged Grampians seem threatening an invasion; the immediate flanking heights appear to close and to send up their summits to the clouds; yet oaks and other wood run in brigades up the bold acclivities, and are repelled at intervals only by pinnacles of naked rock, towering aloft in defiance; copsewood spreads out in tufts upon the sides and summits of insulated hills which straggle in the plain; verdure and foliage, or the mellowing crops, have full possession of the intervening fields; the river Earn wends in a meandering course among the wooded and diversified grounds, spanned by a Chinese bridge; and the lawns, and walks, and bowers, the curious retreats, and the numerous embellishments of Dunira, themselves a study, preside over the many-tinted and magnificent scene.—The Grampians, which close up and screen the higher part of the strath, with the exception of a patch of granite between Benichonie and Loch-Earn, and of a stripe of clay-slate which comes within about 2 miles of Crieff, consist chiefly of micaceous schist, with occasional beds of quartz and hornblende schist. The isolated hills, which contribute such picturesqueness to the upper valley, are composed now of a red sandstone in almost vertical beds, and now of a very coarse red conglomerate, chiefly consisting of hornblende porphyry, and sometimes resembling the common greywacke. The lower division of the strath, and all the low grounds among the isolated hills, from 2 miles below Comrie eastward, lie upon the old redstone, which for the most part is quite, or nearly horizontal, but as it approaches the Ochils, is thrown up so as to dip, from a few degrees to upwards of 70 toward the north or the north-east. Strathearn anciently gave the title of Earl to a branch of the royal family of Stewart; and it gave the title of Duke in the Scottish peerage to his royal highness the Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria.

STRATHERRICK, a district of Inverness-shire. It extends along the south-west side of Loch-Ness, but is, for the most part, separated from that lake by a narrow range of hills; and it forms an upper table-land, cut across by the rivers Foyers and Farigag. The strath is broad and open, and expands on the north into a wide elevated plain; it is occasionally tumulated with hills, and is variously in meadow, arable grounds, and moorland; and it has a cincture of granitic heights which shoot aloft in numerous naked summits.

STRATHFARRAR, the ancient name of all the basin of Loch-Beauly, and the rivers Beauly and Farrar, from Inverness to the head of Glenstrathfarrar. The Romans, most probably Latinizing a name which they found already in use, called Loch-Beauly and the inner Moray frith Æstuarius-Varrar.

STRATHFILLAN, a glen of about 10 miles in length from west to east, in the extreme west of the parish of Killin and of Perthshire. It is, as to scenery, of uninteresting character. Its west end is the source of the remotest waters of the Tay, and, of course, lies at a vast height above sea-level. In 1836, Strathfillan, comprehending the glen properly so called and some adjacent territory, was erected, by authority of the presbytery of Weem, into a *quoad sacra* parish. The district was long before a station of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, who still appoint and chiefly support the minister; and in ancient times it was the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Fillan, and associated with monstrous popish superstitions. But a bell and a pool shared more largely than even the chapel in the confidence of absurd credulity.

STRATHFLEAT. See ROGART.

STRATHGLASS, a district, comprehending the basins of the rivers Glass and Beauly, on the northern border of Inverness-shire. The lower part of the strath comprehends the superb scenery around the town of Beauly,—a nearly circular plain, zoned with high-terraced banks, screened with densely wooded ascents, and overhung by brown, rugged and rocky heights. A little farther up are the exquisite combinations of Highland landscape around the falls of KILMORACK: which see. Above the gorge of these falls opens a broad and flat valley, resembling the forsaken bed of an ancient lake, and retaining the Beauly in sluggish motion. A little below the confluence of the Glass and the Farrar stands Erchless-castle, "belonging," says Miss Sinclair, "to the descendants of that old chief, who said there were but three persons in the world entitled to be called 'The,'—the King, the Pope, and the Chisholm. This place is beauty personified; and you would fall in love with it at first sight. The castle is a venerable white-washed old tower, so entirely surrounded by a wreath of hills, that the glen seems scooped out on purpose to hold the house and park." The upper strath, or that traversed by the Glass, is straight, thoroughly pastoral, and everywhere winged with coppices of birch. Behind these coppices were formerly noble forests of pine, extending in unbroken sheets to the summits of the hills; and they made the strath famous for its timber and for impulse which the exportation of it gave to a scanty commerce; but, with the exception of a few solitary trees, they have been wholly swept away by burnings, and the system of sheep-pasturing.

STRATHGRYFE—the valley of the Gryfe—the ancient name of the district of Renfrewshire traversed by that river, and probably also extended to the greater part, if not the whole, of what now forms the county of Renfrew. The name repeatedly occurs in deeds dated in the latter half of the 12th century, but without affording any means of ascertaining the precise limits of the district: see Crawfurd's Renfrewshire, pp. 9, 10, 99, and 135. Principal Dunlop—evidently having in view the deeds referred to—said, in his Description of the County, written in the end of the 17th century,—"This Gryfe gave name to the northerly part of the shire, which was called Strathgryfe about the year 1180." In our day, the author of Caledonia says,—"The country which is drained by the river Gryfe and its tributary streams, forming the larger and western division of the shire was called, in the ancient language,

Strathgryfe and by popular abbreviation, Stragryfe. The district of Strathgryfe was bounded on the east by the river Black Cart, and comprehended the country lying westward to the Clyde," vol. iii. p. 762. On the other hand, Crawfurd, who was a contemporary of Dunlop, makes no such limitation, but states, in general terms, that "the ancient denomination of this country—meaning Renfrewshire—was Strathgryfe, so called from one of its principal rivers (p. 9); and Wilson expresses himself to the same effect in his Survey, published in 1812 (p. 1). The name has long been out of use, and is only preserved in the charters of some of the landed proprietors.

STRATHLACHLAN, anciently Kilvorrie, a parish now united to Strachur in Argyleshire. It is 11 miles south by west of Inverary. Machlachlan is an elegant building, near the old tower of Castle-Lachlan, and in the centre of a noble estate, 11 miles in length, and at an average a mile-and-a-half in breadth, stretching in one continued line along the eastern side of Loch-Fyne. The name of the parish is partly derived from Lachlan,—a family of considerable distinction among the Highland clans, and whose residence has been in Strathlachlan for time immemorial.

STRATHMARTIN. See Mains.

STRATHMASHIE, a glen about 4½ miles long, in the most mountainous part of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It brings the rivulet Mashie from a point within 3¼ miles of the head of Loch-Erieht down to the Spey; and it carries up, for 2 or 3 miles from Strathspey, the excellent new road by way of Loch-Laggan to Fort-William.

STRATHMIGLO, a parish in Fifeshire, about 7 miles long, and 3½ broad, lying on the small water of Miglo, one of the tributary streams of the Eden; bounded by the main body of Abernethy on the north; Auchtermuehty and Falkland on the east; Portmoak and Orwell on the south; and Arngask on the west. The population of the parish has more than doubled since 1790, when the first statistical account was written. In 1801, it was 1,629; in 1831, 1,940. The population at present is rather above 2,000. In 1837, the population of the old burgh, and 1,000 yards around, was found on a census being taken by the burgh-feuars to be rather above 1,300. With the exception of the upper portion of the West Lomond-hill, which altogether may contain about 1,128 acres, partly planted and partly in pasture, the whole of the remaining portion of the lands of the parish are either arable or under wood. There are altogether under wood about 270 acres, of which about 30 acres on the lands of Drumdriel is natural wood, chiefly oak and hazel, and supposed to have at one time formed part of Falkland-forest, which, according to tradition, skirted the north-west of the Lomonds to Kinesswood. The soil differs considerably on the south and north sides of the Miglo, but in both cases is abundantly fertile. The rent of land varies from £1 to £3 per acre; but there are some fields near the town which let as high as from £4 to £5 per acre. The valued rent of the parish is £7,068 3s. 4d. Scots. The real rent in 1792 was £2,926 sterling. The annual value of real property, in 1815, was £8,353 sterling. The linen manufacture is the chief employment of the inhabitants of Strathmiglo, and the other villages in the parish. The weavers are employed, through agents, in weaving dowlas and sheeting for the manufacturers of Dundee, Newburgh, and Cupar; stripes and ticking for the manufacturers of Kirkcaldy; and, of late, in weaving diaper, damask, and towelling, for the manufacturers of Dunfermline. A few are employed also in weaving cotton goods for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and soft woollen shawls for Tillieoultry. Altogether, there are about 500 looms employed in the parish in these different branches of manufacture. There is one spinning-mill in the parish, driven by a water-wheel of six horse-power. There is also a lint-mill for the preparation of lint for spinning, likewise driven by a water-wheel of six horse-power; and between Edenshead and Courston there is a wool-mill driven by a water-wheel of the same power. In the immediate vicinity of the town, and upon the water of Miglo, there is a bleachfield at which linen-yarn is bleached, and where there is a water-wheel of the same power. Besides these there are four corn-mills, one flour-mill, and a barley-mill, all driven by the water of Miglo or Eden. The whole amount of power for which this river and its small tributary streams are made efficient within the parish, is calculated at 90 horse-power. There are two malting-barns and two breweries within the town. On the south side of the river there are quarries of red freestone, which are pretty extensively worked.

This parish is interesting as having been the scene of at least one great battle, at some very remote period. The numerous cairns and tumuli, with which its surface is covered, and the stone-coffins enclosing skeletons, pits containing quantities of skulls, ancient weapons, and various other remains, which have from time to time been discovered here, all indicate the locality of a battle-ground, and tradition confirms the fact, that a great battle was fought near a ford on the Eden called Merlsford, in which the slaughter was so great that the river ran red for twenty-four hours afterwards. It has been conjectured that this is the long disputed site of the great battle of Mons Grampius, described by Tacitus as having been fought between the Roman army under Agricola in his seventh campaign after his arrival in Britain, (supposed to have been in the summer of the year 84 or 85,) and the Caledonians under Galgacus.*

The burgh of Strathmiglo, with its several suburbs, is pleasantly situated on the level ground which forms the banks of the Miglo, at the east end of the parish. The burgh, and the suburbs called Kirklands, Stedmoreland, and Templelands, occupy the north bank; and the feus of Wester-Cash, and the town-feus, the south bank of the stream. Strathmiglo consists of one principal street, of rather an antique and picturesque appearance, running parallel to the river, with four or five wynds running at right angles to it, and a lane called the East and West Back Dykes, passing at the head of the gardens of the feus on the north side. The Kirklands are situated on the south side of the principal street, at its eastern extremity; the Templelands are also on the same side of the street, about the middle of the town; and the Stedmoreland-feus are situated at the western extremity on both sides of the street. The feus of Wester-Cash form a street rather more than one-quarter of a mile in length of well-built tradesmen's houses, also running parallel with the river; and the town-feus, called Eden-street—which is only of recent erection—lie in the same direction to the south-west of the western extremity of the Cash-feus. The burgh is distant from Cupar 11 miles;

* The Rev. Mr. Small, who for some time resided at Edenshead, was the first, we believe, who suggested this idea. In the winter of 1829-30, Colonel Millar read an essay on the subject before the society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, which has been since published in their Transactions. Colonel Millar having the advantage of long military experience, acquired in active service, being well-acquainted with the whole localities, and having carefully examined the various Roman and British antiquities in Fife, has certainly made out a very strong case in favour of this parish having been the scene of this battle; and we believe that no attempt has yet been made to overturn his reasoning upon the subject.

from Falkland 3; from Perth 12; and from Kinross 8 miles. In 1509, Sir William Scott of Balweary, whose ancestors had long held the lands of Strathmiglo, obtained a crown-charter from James IV., uniting certain lands possessed by him to the barony of 'Strameglo,' and erecting the whole into one barony, to be called the barony of Strathmiglo. In this charter he also received power to erect that town or village into a burgh-of-barony; but no advantage was taken of this power for 100 years afterwards. In 1600, however, Sir James Scott, the 4th in deseent from Sir William, granted a charter to 19 different feuars who held of him, erecting them into a burgh-of-barony; and by three subsequent charters granted immediately afterwards, he included three other feuars who held of him in the burgh. The whole of these charters were confirmed by a crown-charter from James VI. under the great seal, of date 26th June, 1605. By the charters the feuars obtained the usual powers and privileges of burghs-of-barony, of holding courts, exacting fines and customs to be applied to their own use, &c.; and the liberty of "having and holding within the said burgh ane tolbooth, and ane pair of gallows, and ane weekly market on Fridae, and twa public fairs yearly, to witt.: at the feast of Sant Cyralus, being the 9th day of Junij, and the feast of Sant Crispian, the 25th of October."* Immediately after the granting of the charter, the bailies, who were two in number, were appointed by the superior, a procurator-fiscal was also appointed, and courts were regularly held as in other burghs. A jail and town-house had stood at this time on the north side of the street, immediately behind the cross, a little west of the Kirk-wynd; and here the juggs or gallows were erected, where criminals were punished by being fixed in them for a certain period. The records of the baron's court are still preserved, and contain many curious cases, illustrative of the habits and manners of the period. About the year 1730, after the superiority had passed into the hands of the Lords Balfour of Burleigh, the burgesses resigned their old jail into the hands of the superior, and purchased the present town-house, which is smaller, but more in the centre of the town. Having obtained a right to the stones of the old castle of Strathmiglo from the superior, they, in 1734, erected in front of the town-house a handsome steeple, consisting of a square tower, terminating in an open balustrade, and surmounted by an octagonal spire 70 feet in height.† The space within the foot of the steeple, which is secured by two doors, one of wood and another of iron, is used as a lock-up-house, when one is found necessary. After the passing of the act, abolishing heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, the superior having the power of nominating the bailies, the burgh of Strathmiglo fell under the sweep of that act, and were consequently deprived of their magistrates, a want which they still continue to feel. Notwithstanding that the burgesses have again fallen into the state of simple feuars, they are still fully vested in the property which belonged to the burgh, consisting of the town-house, town-lands, &c. The affairs of the burgh are now managed by a committee of the feuars, elected at an annual general meeting of their body, and consisting of a preses, six members, and clerk. The common muir over which the feuars had the servitude already mentioned, was divided about 1774, between the feuars and the superior, who then purchased back all their shares except two, and disponed back to them, in common, several small pieces of ground in return. When the Lomond-hill was divided in 1818, the burgh-feuars got a small portion *in cumulo*, effeiring to their private property. This was afterwards excambed with the superior for some ground near one of the commons, along with which it is divided among them, according to the extent of their properties, for building. Of the two fairs granted to the town, one has now fallen into desuetude; the fair in June being the only one now held; but no customs are now exacted at it. Strathmiglo is not a post-town, but there is a penny post-office, subordinate to the office at Kinross. No public conveyance passes through either the town or any part of the parish; and the nearest point at which the coach between Edinburgh and the north of Scotland can be met is at New Inn, distant about 6 miles to the south-east. The Kirklands, the suburb to the east of the town, and adjoining the manse and garden, is held in feu of the Earl of Mansfield, as proprietor of Balvaird. It appears to have been the site of the residences of the provost and prebendaries who served in the collegiate church during Catholic times.‡

* At a much earlier period there had been a yearly fair or market held at Strathmiglo on Martinmas-day, which in 1437 was, by charter of James II., ordered to be discontinued, and was transferred to the county-town of Cupar, where it was afterwards held. It is probable that there was no public fair held at Strathmiglo thereafter, till the charter of Sir James Scott was granted in 1600, and confirmed by the Crown in 1605.

† The steeple contains a clock, and a bell measuring 30 inches in diameter at the base, with the inscription, 'Strathmiglo, 1766, Leder and Pack of London,' and the motto, 'Tempus fugit.' In front of the steeple are still seen—very well-executed and in good preservation—the arms of the Lady Margaret Balfour of Burleigh, the superior at the time; and immediately below them, an old stone-dial which formerly surmounted the cross, and is said to have been the work of the last Roman Catholic priest of the parish. Here the juggs or gallows—being an iron collar fixed into the wall on one side of the door by a short iron-chain—remained until very recently.

‡ The lands of Strathmiglo—properly so called—appear originally to have belonged to the Crown, as in 1160, Malcolm IV. granted them, with other lands, to Duncan, 6th Earl of Fife, on the occasion of the marriage of that nobleman with Ada, the king's niece. The superiority of the lands remained with the Earls of Fife till the forfeiture of Murdo, Duke of Albany, in 1424; but, according to Sibbald, the lands were held under the Earls of Fife by the Scotts of Balweary, from about 1251. After the forfeiture, the lands continued to be possessed by the family of Scott under the Crown; and they were, with other lands belonging to them, erected into a barony called the barony of Strathmiglo. In 1509, Sir William Scott of Balweary obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Strathmiglo, Easter and Wester Pitlour, Kilgour, Drumduff, Pitscottie, Ceres, Craighall, Demperston, &c., all united into the barony of Strathmiglo, with power to erect that town into a burgh-of-barony. Sir William accompanied James IV. on his unfortunate expedition in 1513, was taken prisoner at Flodden, and obliged to sell part of his lands to pay his ransom. He was repeatedly afterwards chosen one of the lords of the articles for the barons, and was the only individual under the degree of a peer who ever obtained that honour. On the first institution of the College of Justice on 13th May, 1532, Sir William had the honour to be nominated the first senator on the temporal side; but he must have died shortly after his appointment, as his second son, Thomas Scott of Pitgorno, was nominated to his place in November, 1532. He was a great favourite of King James V., by whom he was appointed Justice-clerk in 1535. He died in 1539. The following circumstances are related by Knox:—"How terrible a vision the said prince saw lying in Linlithgow, that night that Thomas Scott, Justice-clerk, died in Edinburgh, men of good credit can yet report; for, afraid at midnight or after, he called aloud for torches, and raised all that lay beside him in the palace, and told that Thomas Scott was dead, for he had been at him with a company of devils, and had said unto him these words:—'O wo to the day that ever I knew thee or thy service; for serving of thee against God, against his servants, and against Justice, I am adjuged to endless torment!' How terrible voices the said Thomas Scott pronounced before his death, men of all estates heard, and some that yet live can witness his voice ever was, 'Justo Dei justicio condemnatus sum!'" In the person of Sir James Scott, the 4th in descent from Sir William, the barony of Strathmiglo was at its greatest extent; but with him the wealth and dignity of the family came to an end. In consequence of the numerous fines to which Sir James was subjected for the various risings and rebellions in which he had been engaged, he was obliged, from time to time, to sell off various portions of his estate, till towards the year 1600, his whole barony was disposed of, excepting the tower and fortalice with the lands adjoining, and the village of Strathmiglo. Even these small remaining portions were sold, either immediately before or after his death. Sir James Scott is among the few Fife gentlemen who are characterized by John Knox as being "enemies to God, and traitors to their country." His opposition to the Reformation, and his connection

The castle of Strathmiglo stood in the middle of an arable field, a short way east of the village, and about 100 yards north-east from the farm-steading of the east mill of Strathmiglo, on what was called the lands of Cairney, or Wester-Strathmiglo; but it has now entirely disappeared. The remains of the large moat, however, which surrounded it on all sides, though nearly filled up, sufficiently points out where it stood. It is said to have been erected in the reign of James V., who bestowed upon it, rather unaccountably, the nickname of Cairney-flappet, from its having been very hurriedly erected. At this time the family seem to have left their ancient castle of Balweary, and to have taken up their residence here, probably on account of its being so near the court at Falkland.—The lands of Easter and Wester Cash, which lie south-east of Strathmiglo, formed, for a considerable time, a portion of that extensive barony. Previous to coming into their possession, however, it had had a separate proprietor, as the old tower where the laird resided stood upon the site of the present farm-steading of Wester Cash. Tradition still speaks of the feuds which occurred between the lairds of Cash and the Barons of Balweary; but the greater power, and for a time the better fortune of the latter family prevailed, and Cash was at length added to their extensive possessions. In the middle of a muir at the north part of the Lomonds, south of Barrington, and about half-a-mile west of Kilgour, the well-known Jenny Nettles—who has given name to a lively Scotch air, and forms the subject of an old song published by Herd, beginning, 'Saw ye Jenny Nettles coming through the market,'—was buried.* Easter Pitlour, a handsome house, with grounds beautifully laid out, and ornamented with wood, anciently formed part of the barony of Strathmiglo, but was sold by Sir James Scott to a younger son of Pitcairn of Pitcairn, in whose family it for some time remained, till it was purchased by Skene of Halyairds, the ancestor of the present proprietor.—On the banks of the Miglo is Corstoun, the property of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie. In the 15th century this was the property of John Ramsay of Corstoun, who was descended from the house of Carnock, one of the most ancient families of the name. His son, Sir John Ramsay, also of Corstoun, was a great favourite with James III., who knighted him, and bestowed upon him the lordship of Bothwell in Lanarkshire. He was the ancestor of the Ramsays of Balmain in the north, and several other families of that name.

STRATHMORE, a valley in the parishes of Edderachylis and Durness, Sutherlandshire. It takes down the stream More to the head of Loch-Hope; and is sublimely overhung, at its lower end, by the lofty BEN HOPE: which see.

STRATHMORE, a small valley in the southern district of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire. In its bosom lies a lake called Loch-More.

STRATHMORE, or 'the Great Valley,' the noble and far-stretching band of low country which skirts the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, is flanked along the hither side by the Lennox, the Ochil, and the Sidlaw hills, and extends from the centre of the main bed of Dumbartonshire to the German ocean at Stonehaven: See GENERAL INTRODUCTION. In this large sense it is exceedingly various in breadth, as well as in the features of strath-ground; and comprehends part of STIRLINGSHIRE, all STRATHALLAN, most part of STRATHEARN, and all the How of Angus in KINCARDINESHIRE: see these articles. But the strath is more popularly and limitedly regarded as consisting only of what is flanked by the Sidlaw hills, and as extending from Methven in Perthshire to a point a little north-east of Brechin in Forfarshire; and, in this view, it is somewhat uniform in breadth and feature, and belonging principally to FORFARSHIRE, has been succinctly described in our notice of that county: which see. This great district is, in the aggregate, remarkably beautiful and fertile; it contains numerous towns, villages, and elegant mansions; it is the seat of a great and industrious population; and it is now opened up by railroads, and attracts throngs to survey its wealth of manufactures and of landscape.—Strathmore gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Lyon; who, before 1450, had the dignity of Baron Glammis, and in 1606 were created Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Baron Tannadyce, Sidlaw, and Stradichtie.

STRATHNAIRN, a Highland valley chiefly in Inverness-shire, and, to a small extent, in Nairnshire. It consists of the basin of all the Highland part of the river NAIRN, [which see,] and extends north-eastward between Strathdearn and the great glen. It is screened by barren heathy mountains, possesses little wood, and, with slight exceptions, is wholly pastoral.

STRATHNAVER, the long and beautiful, but depopulated glen, partly occupied by Loch-Naver, and chiefly traversed by the river Naver, in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. See NAVER (THE).

STRATHOIKEL, the long and picturesque glen of the Oikel, between the counties of Ross and Sutherland. See OIKEL (THE).

STRATHPEFFER, a beautiful little valley in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It extends from Dingwall, at the head of the Cromarty frith, 4 miles due westward; and takes up the great road to the western districts of Ross-shire, and to the ferries to the Northern Hebrides. Its low grounds, not long ago an almost continuous reedy marsh, are now a series of rich and luxuriant corn-fields; its soft northern screen, diversified in its gentle ascent by the parks and woods of Tulloch-castle, and overhung at a brief distance by the huge and alpine Ben

with the Popish party, may explain the reason why, notwithstanding his having conferred the honour of a burgh on Strathmiglo, his memory has been so little revered by the inhabitants. The traditions of the place represent him as a persecutor, and the downfall of the family is looked upon as a punishment from heaven for his treatment of the reformers. He is also blamed for his avarice, and his harshness to the poor. An instance of the latter is still handed down. Sir James was looking out of a window, it is said, of his castle of Strathmiglo, while his servants were throwing a great quantity of oatmeal into the moat, it being old and unfit for use. A beggarman came to the outer end of the drawbridge, and requested to be allowed to fill his wallets with the meal; but the haughty baron of Balweary refused this humble request, on which the poor man pronounced a curse upon him, declaring he should be reduced to beg before his death. It cannot be said that the curse, if ever perpetrated, was literally fulfilled; but certainly Sir James saw the ruin of his family; and the tradition still is, that such was his poverty at his death, that a subscription was raised among the neighbouring proprietors to pay the expense of his funeral. William had a son, Walter Scott, who, having been deprived of any portion of the family-estates, through the misconduct of his grandfather, he embraced a military life, and rose to the rank of colonel. He never married, but shortly before his death, which occurred in Flanders during the reign of Charles II., he sent over from Holland, to Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Baronet, the seal of the family of Balweary, acknowledging him to be his heir-male.

* This unfortunate heroine was a native of the neighbouring parish of Falkland, and was famed through all the surrounding country for her great beauty. When Rob Roy took possession of Falkland palace, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, one of his Highlanders paid too successful attention to the rustic beauty; and she, on being deserted by her faithless lover, in a fit of despair put a period to her existence, by hanging herself on a tree at the roadside about half-way between Falkland and Strathmiglo. Her body was of course, in those days, denied the use of a coffin, or interment in a churchyard. It was conveyed on two rough sticks to the muir already mentioned, and there consigned to the earth. Two other females who had committed suicide, were subsequently interred in the same place. On a recent occasion, 2 ear-rings and 24 beads were found in her grave.

Wyvis; and its southern screen, which divides it from Strathconon, is surmounted by the strong, beautiful, well-featured, vitrified hill-fort of Knockfarrel. Various medicinal springs in the strath, particularly two at its west end, have, of late years, acquired high celebrity for the cure of a great many diseases. Dr. Thomas Morrison of Elsick in Aberdeenshire, who previously visited almost every other spa of the kingdom, declared the Strathpeffer wells to be unrivalled, and usually described the climate as "the balsamic air of Strathpeffer." A handsome pump-room, 40 feet by 20, was, at his suggestion, erected over the lower one of the two chief wells in 1829; and it has since been adorned with a fine portrait of him by George Watson, Esq. of Edinburgh. Lodgings for visiters were for a time scarce; and though now numerous and neat, they are still incompetent to the demand, and are let at high prices. Many new villas combine with the respectable lodging-houses to fling over the place an air of warmth and opulence. A comfortable inn stands near the wells; and a new hotel, equal to any in the country, is situated within half-a-mile of the pump-room. A large hospital, benevolently built for the use of poor invalids, and capable of accommodating 50 at a time, was opened in 1839. The season for most beneficially drinking the waters extends from the beginning of May till the middle or end of October. The medicinal properties of the wells are derived from bituminous rocks and shales impregnated with sulphuret of iron. An imperial gallon of the water of the upper well, as analyzed by Dr. Thomson of Glasgow, contains 26.167 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 67.77 grains of sulphate of soda, 39.454 of sulphate of lime, 24.728 of common salt, and 6.242 of sulphate of magnesia; and an imperial gallon of the water of the lower well contains 13.659 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 52.71 grains of sulphate of soda, 30.686 of sulphate of lime, 19.233 of common salt, and 4.855 of sulphate of magnesia. A comparison of the contents of these waters with those of the spa waters of Moffat, will show that the grand watering-place of the south is likely, though long ago divested of novelty, to keep pace in fame with that of the north.

STRATHSPEY, the long vale of the river Spey through the ancient province of Moray. It is celebrated for its forests, the rapidity of its great river, and the music and military spirit of its people. See Spey and Moray.

STRATHTAY. See Tay (The).

STRATHTUMMEL, the glen of the Tummel: which see.

STRATHY, a *quoad sacra* parish on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It consists, *quoad civilia*, of the eastern part of Farr, in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120. The church is a Government one; and was built in 1826. The water of Strathy issues from two small lakes; and runs a northerly course of about 14 miles to the sea. Strathy-bay, which receives the river, is a triangle, with sides of 2½ and 1¼ miles along its shores, and a side of 2¼ miles toward the sea. Strathy-head runs out in a narrow promontory along the west side of the bay. Strathy village stands at the head of the bay, 20 miles east-north-east of Tongue, and 24 west by south of Thurso. It is a populous fishing-hamlet, is the site of the parish-church, and has a small neat inn. Beside it are quarries of good limestone and sandstone.

STRELITZ, a neat modern village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire; 4 miles south-east of Cupar-Angus, and 12½ north-east of Perth. It stands upon a streamlet, a tributary of the Isla, finely sheltered by belts and stripes of plantation. It was built in 1763 as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war, by the Commissioners for managing the annexed estates; and it consisted, immediately after its origin, of 80 neat dwelling-houses, built on a regular plan, and each provided with a garden and about three acres of land. Its name was given it in honour of Queen Charlotte.

STRICHEN, a parish in Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by detached parts of Aberdour and Fraserburgh; on the north-east by Rathen; on the east by Lonmay; on the south by Old Deer; on the south-west by New Deer; and on the west by Tyrie. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 6½ miles; its mean breadth, over two-thirds of its extent, is 2 miles; its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles; and its area is about 8,000 acres. The Ugie runs 1½ mile along the northern boundary, and then 2 miles across the interior, cutting the parish into two nearly equal parts. On the northern border rises Mormond Hill: which see. The general surface inclines to the Ugie, yet is prevailingly hilly. One of the hills shows a face of white stone, and figures curiously as seen from a distance; and on the same hill is a hunting-lodge with the whimsical inscription, "This hunter's lodge Rob Gib commands." The face of the country, especially west of the Ugie, was long ago much improved by plantations. Some fine trees around Strichen-house were large enough, or probably happened at the moment to be so bathed in an effulgence of sunshine, as to attract the notice of the blind and bigotted Dr. Johnson. "I had now," says he in his precious Tour, "travelled 200 miles, and had only seen one tree not younger than myself; but at Strichen I saw trees of full growth, and worthy of my notice." The little village of Leeds stands near the eastern boundary. The village of Strichen stands on the left bank of the Ugie, in the centre of the parish, 9 miles south-south-west of Fraserburgh, 15 north-west by west of Peterhead, and 33½ north by west of Aberdeen. It is neatly edificed; and has a town-house, erected in 1816 at the cost of £2,000. The linen manufacture has long been the chief support of its inhabitants. Annual fairs are held here on the first Tuesday of January; the last Tuesday of February, old style; the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of May and August, old style; the Wednesday after the Huntly July fair; and the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of November, old style. The extremities of the parish are briefly traversed by the roads from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, and from Peterhead to Banff. Population, in 1801, 1,520; in 1831, 1,802. Houses 407. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,350.—Strichen is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Lovat. Stipend £158 7s. 8d.; glebe £6. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £21 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. Four private schools are all taught by females.

STRICKATHROW, a parish in the northern division of Forfarshire; bounded on the north by Edzel and Kincardineshire; on the east by Logiepert; on the south by Dun and Brechin; on the south-west by Memmuir; and on the west by Lethnot. It forms a belt of 7¼ miles in extreme length, and 2 in mean breadth, stretching from north-west to south-east. West-water, afterwards continued for a mile by the North Esk into which it falls, traces the western and northern boundary; and it is joined across the interior by Crook-water—a rivulet which rises in the upper end of Fearn, and has a run of 14 or 15 miles,—and by three other and inferior streams. The parish is low in the middle, and rises at the ends; and, in the low part, lies

across Strathmore, and forms a section of that fine fertile district. At its north-west end rises the conspicuous hill of Lundie. The whole landscape is pleasant; several points command extensive and beautiful prospects; and the face of the country has been greatly improved by culture, and, in some places, much beautified with plantation. The soil in the south-east is clayey and deep; in the centre is a sharp, black earth on gravel; and on the north-west is either clay or loam, but becomes thin, and towards the frontier is carpeted with heath. Limestone abounds, and has been extensively worked. The churchyard, according to some writers, was the scene of John Baliol's abject surrender of the Scottish crown to Edward I.; and it contains three graves which tradition asserts to be those of three Danish generals. The parish is traversed by the north road from Dundee to Aberdeen, and by the roads from Brechin and Montrose to Glenesk. Population, in 1801, 693; in 1831, 564. Houses 117. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,315.—Strickathrow is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Kintore. Stipend £170 9s. 5d.; glebe £16 10s. In 1834, the parish school was attended by 58 scholars; and two non-parochial schools by 69. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with £10 fees. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Strickathrow and Dunlappie, which were united in 1618. The church of Strickathrow was, in popish and episcopal times, the church of the chanter of the cathedral of Brechin.

STROMA, an island in the Pentland frith, politically included in the parish of Canisbay, Caithnessshire. It lies opposite Gill's-bay; and, at two points, is 1¾ mile distant from the continent. It forms an oval of 2½ miles by 1½, the longer axis extending from north-east to south-west. Its name is said to be of Scandinavian origin, and to mean 'the Island in the current;' and expressively describes its position among the careering and tumultuous tides of the frith. Its coast, all around, but especially on the west, is a series of precipitous and lofty rocky cliffs; and, during a storm, it maintains a conflict with the waves truly sublime, and baffling description. Excellent crops of corn can be raised from its soil; but are liable to be damaged by the sea-spray. On the island are ruins of a castle and an ancient chapel. In some caverns were found, at one time, and in a state of great preservation, several human bodies which had lain there 60 or 80 years. Smuggling formerly prevailed to a great extent on the island, and was singularly favoured by the geographical position; but, in consequence of active exertions of the excise, it has, for three or four years past, entirely ceased.

STROMAY, an Hebridean island 1¼ mile long, and half-a-mile broad, separated by a narrow strait from the north end of North Uist, and flanking the east side of Loch-Mhicfail.

STROMNESS, a parish in the south-west corner of Pomona, Orkney. It is bounded on the north by Sandwick; on the north-east and east by Loch-Stenness, which divides it from Haray and Stenness; on the south-east and south by the sound of Hoy; and on the west by the German ocean. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about 5⅛ miles; its greatest breadth is about 3⅜ miles; and its superficial extent is about 14 square miles. A chain of hills, whose summit-line is everywhere about a mile from the western coast, extends southward from the northern boundary, and subsides at the distance of about 1½ mile from the sound of Hoy. A tract of fertile fields, agreeably disposed in meadow and arable grounds, extends all along the south; and every where commands a picturesque and sublime view of the hills of Hoy, and the mountains of Sutherland, as far as to Cape Wrath, with the intervening expanse of waters, often tumultuously roused into the grandest aspects of marine landscape. All the west coast is nearly mural, rising sheer up from the sea to various altitudes between 100 and 500 feet; and, during storms, it opulently shares the impressive and almost awful grandeur of scenery noticed in our article on Orkney. The soil of the arable lands is variously a black earth, a sandy black earth, a stiff clay, and a mixture of clay and sand. There are two small mosses. The climate in the fine district along Hoy-sound, is less damp and more genial than that of many other parts of Orkney. A mineral spring in the vicinity of the town has some fame for possessing antiscorbutic properties. Limestone abounds; roofing-slates are extensively quarried; and there are appearances of lead and iron ore. Stromness is the most interesting geological locality in Orkney; and also offers some rare plants to the inspection of the botanist. Brackness-house, near a cognominal headland at the entrance of the sound of Hoy, was built in 1633, as an episcopal residence, by George Graham, the last bishop of Orkney; and it bears an inscription of its date, and a sculpturing of the episcopal arms. Cairstone-house, situated on the coast in the south-east, is the seat of Mr. Pollexfen, the proprietor of the eastern district. West of the town are the ruins of the old parish-church, surrounded with the cemetery and the remains of an old monastery; and, in other places, are ruins of ancient chapels whose history is lost. Two roads commence at the town, and traverse the parish, the one northward, to make a tour of the island, and the other eastward in the direction of Kirkwall. Population, in 1801, 2,223; in 1831, 2,944. Houses 515. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,418.—Stromness is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £6. The parish-church was built in 1816. Sittings 1,200. An United Secession meeting-house was built in 1806, at a cost of about £600. Sittings 643. Stipend £120, with a house and garden, and an allowance for specified purposes of £14 2s. The population appeared, by ecclesiastical census in 1836, to be then 2,987; of whom 2,080 were churchmen, 864 were dissenters, and 53 were nondescripts. In 1834, two parish schools were attended by 400 scholars; and 8 other schools—6 of which belonged to the Establishment, and 2 to Seceders—were attended by 383. Salary of each of the paroehial schoolmasters £15, with fees.

Stromness—originally Cairston—a burgh-of-barony, and a considerable town and sea-port, on the south coast of the cognominal parish, 14 miles west by south of Kirkwall, 23 north-west of Duncansby-head, and 29 north-north-east of Thurso. The town occupies the sloping skirts of high ground along the west side of its beautiful bay. It is nearly a mile long, and very irregularly built. Its streets appear to a visiter from any of the polished districts of Scotland mere miserable lanes, and are in many parts so wretchedly paved that a horse can scarcely pass along in safety. The principal street runs in a zigzag direction, from end to end of the town; is nowhere wider than 12 feet, and in some places so narrow as 4 or 5; and is ill-paved with flag-stones of unequal sizes, and usually very filthy. The houses between it and the bay are, in numerous instances, built within high-water mark, and provided with tiny bulwarks, quays, and jetties, which, though they have a whimsical appearance, serve the double purpose of protecting the houses from the tide, and affording the inmates accommo-

dation for mooring their boats, and for seeking a supply of sillocks, the young of the coal-fish. An inn which stands on the side of the harbour may compete with the best in almost any sea-port of Britain for agreeableness of situation, and excellence of arrangement. There are also two other good inns. At the north end of the town is a very extensive warehouse. The bay or natural harbour excels in safety and commodiousness the great majority in Britain; it extends upwards of a mile from south to north, and is entered by a passage ¼ of a mile wide, but expands in the interior to a width of half-a-mile; and it has a firm clay bottom, and sufficient depth of water for vessels of 1,000 tons burden, and is sheltered from the violence of every wind. The pier has 18 feet of water in spring tides. A substantial patent slip admits a vessel of 500 tons burden. The American vessels in the rice trade formerly unloaded here their cargoes for the different ports of Britain, but were afterwards induced to prefer the Isle of Wight. Many vessels, owing to the excellence of the harbour, call at Stromness for shelter, provisions, or men; and among them are annually the Hudson-bay vessels, a considerable number of whalers, and a Labrador missionary brig. The average annual number of vessels is about 320; and their average aggregate tonnage about 45,000. An agent of the Hudson-bay company resides in the town. A considerable number of vessels belong to the port; and many boats are employed in the local fisheries. Boat and ship building is carried on to a noticeable extent; and the making of straw-plait employs a large number of females. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; annual fairs for cattle are held in May and October; and a great annual fair, commencing on the first Tuesday of September, continues upwards of a week, and is attended by small merchants from places so distant as Glasgow. Here are a branch office of the National bank; and a public subscription library. The town is governed by two bailies and nine councillors, elected by the burgesses. The number of burgesses in 1833 was 81.—Stromness, at the beginning of last century, consisted of only half-a-dozen slated houses and a few scattered huts, the former inhabited by two gentlemen of landed property, and two or three small traders, and the latter by a few fishermen and mechanics; and it had then only two vessels, each of 30 tons, and both employed in catching cod and ling at Barra, and making an annual voyage to Leith or Norway. Its rising importance, from the visits of the American rice-ships, drew the attention of the burghers of Kirkwall, and brought upon it a persecution whose origin and upshot form an interesting chapter in the history of Scottish burghs. Founding on an obscure act of William and Mary, 1690, which declared that the exporting or importing of native or foreign commodities, with some exceptions which are named, belongs only to freemen inhabiting royal burghs, and on a subsequent act in 1693, which declared that the benefit of trade allowed to royal burghs might be communicated to other places on condition of their paying cess, Kirkwall made exactions upon Stromness with inequality of distribution, and with most vexatious, unrelenting, and illegal severity. The people of Stromness complied with the exactions from 1719 till 1743; but, writhing under their effects, and seeing ruin coming on their trade, they then resisted, and entered a successful litigation against their oppressors before the convention of royal burghs, the Court-of-session, and the House of Lords. In 1754, they obtained from the second of these courts a declaration that "there was no sufficient right in the burgh of Kirkwall to assess the village of Stromness, but that the said village should be quit thereof, and free therefrom, in all time coming;" and, in 1758, after their relentless persecutors had dragged them to the House of Lords, they obtained from that court of last resort a decision affirming the declaration of the Court-of-session. By this decision, all the villages in Scotland became free and independent of the royal burghs. A royal charter erecting the town into a burgh-of-barony was obtained in 1817.—The most influential inhabitants of Stromness, not being Orcadians, are locally called ferry-loupers. Gow, or Smith, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's tale of the Pirate, belonged to the town; and, on the east side of the harbour, may still be seen the garden of his father's house. Whoever feels interest in his iniquitous fame will find some curious details respecting him on pp. 212—224 of the first volume of Peterkin's Notes on Orkney. The "Torquil, the nursling of the northern seas," who is the hero of Lord Byron's "Island," also had intimate connection with the town: he was a George Stewart, the son of Stewart of Masseter; and, though a midshipman with Bligh at the date of the notorious mutiny, is exculpated, in 'the Family Library,' from having taken any part in that nefarious transaction. —The view of Stromness from a point two miles distant on the road to Kirkwall, is regarded as the most varied and magnificent in Orkney; and the view near the same place of the long bridge of Waith, across the strait between the sea and the Loch of Stenness, is interesting and curious.

STRONFERNAN. See KENMORE.

STRONSAY, an island in Orkney, 2½ miles south of Spurness in Sanday, 2½ east of Veness in Eday, 4¾ north-east of Foot in Shapinsay, and 6½ north-north-east of Moul-head in Pomona. It is so deeply and continuously indented by bays as to consist of three large connected peninsulæ, two of which are subdivided into smaller peninsulæ; and it is winged at brief distances by 6 or 7 pasture-islets or holms. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 7¼ miles; its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles; and its superficial extent, including the holms, is about 14 square miles. No part of the interior is more than a mile from the sea. Three chief bays with sandy beaches, situated respectively in the east, the south, and the west, are so powdered with low sunk rocks, as to be, on the one hand, unsafe for shipping, and, on the other, advantageous for the growth of the kelp plants. The commodious and safe roadstead of Ling-sound on the west, is sheltered from westerly winds by the islet of Meikle Ling, and from all other winds by the coast or headlands of Stronsay; and the roadstead of Papa-sound on the north-east, is completely landlocked and thoroughly sheltered, but has entrances the one of which is intricate, and the other narrow and dangerous. The Stronsay frith is simply the open sound which washes Stronsay on the east, and Eday and Shapinshay on the west. A narrow lake nearly a mile long lies in the centre of the island; and three or four lochlets lie near the coast. The principal headlands are Huipsness in the north; Griceness and Odness in the north-east; Burrow-head in the east; Lambness in the south-east; Torness in the south; Rothesholm or Ronsum-head in the south-west; and Linksness in the north-west. Two of these headlands, Torness and Odness, seem to bear in their names a memorial of the ancient Scandinavian devotion to the heathen gods, Thor and Woden. A hilly ridge extends nearly from end to end of the island; and exhibits on its summit and sides, either sheets of short heath, or patches of naked earth, which has been shaven of its dress for the supply of fuel. The soil of this ridge is a dry, black, friable blackish earth; and is incumbent either on clay mixed with small stones, or on a shal-

low gravel. A long belt of pasture-ground on the east of the ridge is carpeted with poor grass, but has a deeper soil than the upland, and a subsoil of tough clay. The soil of the other districts is various, and almost all capable of much improvement. A vein of lead ore was discovered last century on the estate of Huip; but did not prove rich enough to encourage mining. Three mineral springs, situated on the east coast, viewed as one well, and called the well of Kildinguic, are traditionally said to have been in such high repute while Orkney was subject to Denmark, that Danes of the first rank used to cross the German ocean in order to drink their waters. Some tumuli, some Picts' houses, and a building at Lambness, with thick circular walls, are the chief antiquities. In the north-east stands the village of PAPA-SOUND: which see. Population, in 1837, 1,207.

STRONSAY AND EDAY, an united parish in the Orkney Islands. It comprehends the islands of STRONSAY, EDAY, PAPA-STRONSAY, and FARAY, [which see,] and nine holms or pasture isles. Its greatest length is 17 miles; its greatest breadth is about 8 miles; and its area, exclusive of intersecting seas, is about 26 square miles. Population, in 1801, 1,642; in 1831, 1,827. Houses 171. Assessed property, in 1815, £664.—This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £210; glebe £14 10s. Unappropriated teinds £20 16s. There are two parish-churches. That of Stronsay was built in 1821; that of Eday, in 1815. Sittings, respectively 500 and 300. A missionary is employed on the royal bounty, and officiates regularly in Eday. Salary £50, with a house, and some other emoluments.—An United Secession congregation in Stronsay was established in 1799. Their meeting-house cost about £400. Sittings 391. Stipend £85, with a manse and garden worth upwards of £10.—An United Secession congregation in Eday was virtually formed in 1828, but had not a meeting-house till 1831. Sittings 308.—A Wesleyan Methodist congregation in Stronsay was established in 1835. Their chapel was built in 1837, and cost about £270. Sittings 418. Stipend £60, nearly all paid from the Wesleyan Conference fund.—The parish-school is in Stronsay; and was attended, in 1834, by only 24 scholars. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with about £5 fees. A school in Stronsay, supported by fees and by a salary of £15 from the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, was attended, in 1834, by 41 scholars. Other schools are occasionally kept in Stronsay. Two schools for Eday and Faray have an attendance of about 70; and one of them has attached to it a salary of £25 from the General Assembly's committee on education.—An ecclesiastical survey, made in 1837, showed the population of the united parish then to be 2,168; of whom 971 were churchmen, 1,177 were dissenters, and 20 were nondescripts.—The present parish comprehends no fewer than five ancient parishes; Eday and Papa-Stronsay, each consisting chiefly of its cognominal island; and St. Peter's, St. Nicholas, and Lady, consisting respectively of the northern, the southern, and the western sections of Stronsay. Additional to the kirks of these parishes, there were anciently so many as 10 chapels; 4 in Stronsay, one of which was called St. Margaret's kirk; 2 in Papa-Stronsay, dedicated respectively to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; one in Eday; and one in each of the pasture-isles of Linga, Meikle Linga, and Auskerry. The ruins of the majority of these chapels still exist. The old statist, after flinging some interest around St. Nicholas' chapel in Papa-Stronsay, and stating that the edifice was almost entire twelve years before he wrote, says, with a simplicity which amounts to quaintness and sarcasm, "But the chapel hath been lately demolished by the tenant, in order that he, with the stones of it, might build a new barn."

STRONTIAN, a *quoad sacra* parish in the north of Argyleshire. It belongs *quoad civilia* to the parishes of Ardnamurchan and Morven; and was erected, in 1833, by authority of the General Assembly. Its greatest length is 25 miles; its greatest breadth is 10 miles; and its area is 40,099 acres. Its inhabitants are chiefly small crofters, miners, shepherds, farm-servants, and a few handicraftsmen, all very poor; and they, for the most part, reside in the valley of Strontian. Of this district, says Dr. Macculloch, "I have little to say; the country is wild and uninteresting, though there is grandeur in one scene, in a deep valley which is terminated by the fine form of Scuir-Donald." A chief feature is LOCH-SUNART: which see. Population, in 1836, 1,200. The parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe about £5. The church was built in 1827. Sittings nearly 500. The village of Strontian stands at the foot of its cognominal valley, on the north side of Loch-Sunart, 1¼ mile from the head of that loch, 21 miles east-north-east of Tobermory, and 24 south-west of Fort-William. In the vicinity stands Strontian-house, the residence of Sir J. M. Riddell, Bart. of Ardnamurchan, surrounded by dressed and planted grounds. The neat slated cottages of the village, substantially built of granite, and sometimes adorned with parasitic plants, contrast strongly with some turf huts with which they are intermingled, and indicate the neighbourhood of a resident proprietor. These cottages were erected for the use of the miners employed in the celebrated Strontian mines; and the huts previously in existence were purged of their offensiveness, and dressed into comparative beauty. "A complete moral change," says the Inverness Courier, in 1828, "has been introduced into the village. Sir James and his lady insisted mainly on the article of cleanliness, both in and out of doors; and as the hand readily obeys what the heart dictates, the girls soon caught the spirit of the lesson, and were not only neat and tidy themselves, but carried the same principle into their fathers' homes. Dunghills were speedily displaced from their ancient prescriptive station in front of the door; 'dubs' were filled up; light and air were not wholly excluded; besoms were in constant requisition; and, in short, the huts of Strontian, from being almost literally what Johnson called 'murky dens,' have become neat habitable abodes, almost rivalling the cottages of Goldsmith's beloved Auburn." About the date of this agreeable revolution, the manufacture of straw-plait was introduced by the proprietor, as a means of usefully employing the female, and improving the condition of the whole population; but, though it seemed for a time to prosper, and employed about 50 females, it proved a failure, and was several years ago discontinued.—The lead mines are situated between 2 and 3 miles up the valley, and northward of the village. They have been of vacillating value, never very profitable, and at times entirely neglected. Yet, whenever they barely paid expenses, they have been of much practical consequence in yielding work and wages to a people whose means of subsistence are few and scanty; and they have, at the same time, occasioned much improvement of small lots of land which, but for them, would have remained in pasture. The mineralogy of the mines is interesting and celebrated: it embraces a great variety of the most rare calcareous spars, with splendid specimens of the staurolite; and it revealed, for the first time to naturalists, the car-

bonate of Strontian, or rather the peculiar elementary earth itself to which the locality has given name. Strontites, or carbonate of Strontian, was discovered here in 1790; and analyzed by Drs. Kirwan and Hope. The colour of the mineral is whitish or light green; its lustre, common; its transparency mediate between semitransparency and opacity; its fracture, striated, presenting oblong distinct concretions, somewhat uneven and bent; its hardness, moderate, resisting being scraped, but easily admitting of being scratched, its brittleness very great; and its specific gravity from 3.4 to 3.644. It tinges flame with a blood-red colour; and disagrees with barytes in its order of chemical attraction, holding a medial rank between that mineral and lime. An hundred parts of it yield by analysis 60.21 of pure Strontian, 30.20 of carbonic acid gas, and 8.59 of water.

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire, united to Blair-Athole. See Blair-Athole.

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire, united to Monivaird. See Monivaird.

STUIC-A-CHROIN, a mountain in Perthshire, in the parish of Callander.

SUDDY. See Knockbain.

SULISKER, a rocky isle of the Hebrides, solitarily situated amid a wide waste of waters. Its position seems never to have been accurately ascertained; but is usually said by topographists to be 4 leagues east of North Rona, and 13 leagues northwest of the Butt of Lewis. It appeared to Dr. Macculloch, who sailed close to it, but could not land, to be about half-a-mile in diameter, with a grassy slope toward the north, and a bluff face of 300 feet or upwards toward the south; and to be composed of gneiss traversed by veins of grey and reddish granite. It is inhabited only by sea-birds, principally gannets; and is visited once a-year for the feathers.

SUMBURGH, a soaring headland and a whirling sea, at the southern extremity of Shetland. The headland is noticed in our article on Dunrossness. The sea is called the Roost,—a Scandinavian term for a powerful and tumultuous collision of tidal currents. At Sumburgh-head the rapid tides from the opposite sides of Shetland meet; and even during a calm, and as seen from the headland, produce a tumbling current, careering away toward Fair Isle, at first about 2 or 3 miles broad, and afterwards gradually narrowing to a point, and softening into kindred features with the adjacent glassy waters. The sea, thus always heavy, runs mountain-high during a storm; and in consequence of the rapidity and power of its flood as well as its ebb, has been known, during a calm, to carry a vessel for five successive days in constant alternations between Fitful and Sumburgh heads, all the while washing its deck with almost a continuous stream of waves. There is a lighthouse here in N. lat. 59° 51′, and W. long. 1° 16′, showing one light, at the height of 300 feet above high water, and visible at the distance of 24 miles.

SUMMER-ISLANDS, a group of isles and islets at the entrance of Loch-Broom, on the west coast of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. They amount to about 30; yet only one, Tanera-More, is inhabited, and only 9 or 10 are of sufficient size to be occupied as pastures. They lie at from one-fourth of a mile to 7½ miles distance from the coast; and extend a little upwards of 7 miles from north to south. Tanera-More is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; and shows an irregular and rocky surface, rising to the height of 400 or 500 feet above sea-level. The other isles are all similarly rocky, but of much less elevation. The whole group are bare; and except where their bluff coasts are worked into caverns and points by the incessant action of the sea, they possess not one feature of picturesqueness or beauty. "Why they are called the Summer-Islands," says Dr. Macculloch, "I know not; as they have a most wintry aspect, as much from their barrenness and rocky outlines, as from the ugly red colour and the forms of their cliffs." Excepting Carnisker, which is composed of gneiss, they all consist of old red sandstone, whose finer strata irregularly alternate with gravelly and conglomerate beds. The larger isles afford excellent winter-pasturage.

SUNART, a district in the extreme north of Argyleshire. Its length is 12 miles, and its breadth 6. It is bounded on the north by Loch-Shiel; on the east by Ardgour; on the south by Loch-Sunart; and on the west by Ardnamurchan. See Ardnamurchan, Sunart (Loch), and Strontian.

SUNART (Loch), a long inlet of the sea, from the northern entrance of the sound of Mull, eastward to within 5 miles of near the upper end of Loch-Linnhe, in the north of Argyleshire. It separates Ardnamurchan and Sunart on the north from Mull and Morven on the south. Its west end is for 7 miles identical with the sound of Mull; and is described in our article Mull (Sound of). Its length inward from the line of identity with the sound is 7 miles; and its breadth, for 5 miles, is generally upwards of 2 miles, but afterwards varies between 3 and 11 furlongs. It contains a number of islets, the chief of which are Oransay, 1¾ mile long,—Carnich, nearly 1½ mile long,—and Riska, Dungallan, Garve, and More, all of inconsiderable size. Glen-Tarbert—a rough pastoral valley—extends from its head to Loch-Linnhe, and brings down to it a parliamentary road from Coranferry, whence the communication is continued to Fort-William. About a mile from the head of the lake, and in the vicinity of Strontian [which see], stands the inn of Sunart, a good slated house; and at Salin, 5 or 6 miles farther down, occurs another inn. The loch, though little visited, displays along its sides some beautiful scenery. Verdant hills of considerable height rise up from both margins; and bear upon their skirts and lower declivities a large aggregate extent of fine oak-woods, through which, in continuous miles, passes the public road.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a Highland county, in the extreme north-east of the continent of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by the North sea; on the east by Caithness-shire; on the south-east by the Moray frith; on the south-south-west by the counties of Ross and Cromarty; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its boundaries on three of its five sides are thus, in the highest sense, natural or geographical; and on the east side they consist of a continuous and often lofty mountain-range, which, from end to end, form a water-shed. The county lies within 57° 53′, and 58° 33′ north latitude, and between 3° 40′ and 5° 13′ longitude west of London. Its sides, measured in straight lines, give a circumference of 215 miles; the north side extending 50 miles, the east side 37½, the south-east side 32½, the south-south-west side 52½, and the west side 42¼. Its area is 2,925 square miles, or 1,872,000 English acres. This area—which is that assigned by Captain Henderson's General View of the Agriculture of Sutherland, published in 1812—is distributed by the same authority into 18,125 English acres of arable land,—43,750 of meadow and green pasture, with some shrubbery,—1,170 of plantations,—1,571,400 of heathy and rocky moors and mountains,—176,100 of peat-moss,—31,360 of sea-lochs,—and 30,030 of fresh-water lakes. Though the relative proportions of arable land, green pasture, and planted woodland, have undergone some change, these measurements may probably be regarded as indicating, with proximate

A Fullarton & Cº London & Edinburgh

correctness, the real condition of the county. A modern popular Annual makes the area only 1,754 square miles, or 1,122,560 acres; and manages to distribute it into about 150,000 acres cultivated, 600,000 uncultivated, and 372,560 unprofitable.

Excepting a very narrow and interrupted belt of low ground along the coasts, and some ribbony stripes of alluvium along the banks of the principal streams, the whole county is boldly upland, and lies upon a basis of probably 1,500 feet of mean altitude above sea-level. The mountains along the east are a towering and well-defined chain,—and those along the south-east rise, in every place, within a distance of not more than 2 miles from the sea; and, in both cases, they stretch away, in innumerable ranges and masses, quite to the German ocean. A sort of central chain commences at Ben-Griam-More and Ben-Griam-Beg, about 14 miles from the north-eastern extremity, and extends south-westward to Ben-Suilven, very nearly at the south-west extremity; and this chain divides the county into almost equal parts,—forms over its whole length a water-shed between the streams which flow to the north and west, and those which flow to the south-east,—and lifts up numerous summits of from 2,500 to nearly 3,300 feet in altitude, and of remarkable and singular varied contour. The ranges and masses which agglomerate with this, or which wander away in compact or straggling detachments over the rest of the area, are so irregular and mutually dissimilar as to defy the uniting of force and succinctness in any attempt to describe them. Some are solitary, sharp-featured, abrupt and soaring heights with picturesque and occasionally curious outlines; more are broad-based and lumpish masses, spreading their huge bulk in long, broad lines, over a large area; some are so melted and flattened into one another as to form widely-extended stretches of alpine table-land, drearily covered with heath and moss, and unrelieved by a single feature of picture or variety; and most, though at different and sometimes wide intervals, are cloven through their centre, or separated from their fellows, by rugged glens and hollows, by bold passes and openings, or by beautiful and romantic valleys. The western district, comprising Assynt, Edderachylis, and part of Durness, is one of the most remarkable in the kingdom for constant inequality and ruggedness of upland surface, and for a profuse and rapid interlacing of rocky heights and fresh-water lakes. The northern district, comprehending part of Durness, all Tongue and Farr, and the Sutherland part of Reay, possesses to some extent a similar character to the former; but goes off in the interior into broad, smooth, and moorish upland expanses, and is relieved along the coast by an open tract of arable land in Durness, by the exquisitely scenic semicircular vale of Tongue, by the long and beautiful valley of Strathnaver, and by the green and bounteous though tame valley of Strath-Halladale. The south-eastern district, while exhibiting more or less of the various features which we have ascribed aggregately to the county, possesses a large extent of rich pasture-ground, and, in a general view, is cut into five somewhat parallel elongated sections of high hills by the long and pleasant valleys or glens of Helmsdale, Brora, Shin, and Oikel. The south-east sea-board, over a breadth of from one-fourth of a mile or less to 2 miles, is an opulent tract of low ground, luxuriant in produce, beautiful in cultivation, and exultant in embellishment.—The chief mountains of upwards of 2,000 feet in altitude, are Ben-More-Assynt, 3,431 feet high; Ben-Klibreck, 3,164; Ben-Hope, 3,061; Fionaven, 3,015; Ben-Hie, 2,858; Ben-Spiunnue, 2,566; Ben-Laoghal, 2,508; and Ben-Armin, 2,306.

The principal bays and sea-lochs on the western coast, enumerating them from the south northward, are Loch-Inver, Loch-Row, Clashnessie-bay, Loch-Assynt with its offshoots, Loch-Nedd, Loch-Ardvare, Kyle-Scow, Loch-in-Oban, and Edderachylis-bay, Scourie-bay, Loch-Laxford, Loch-Dougel, Loch-Inchard, and Sandwood-bay. The principal on the north coast, reckoning eastward, are the Kyle of Durness or Grady, Loch-Eriboll, the Kyle of Tongue, the bay of Torrisdale, Farr-bay, Armadale-bay, the bay of Strathy, and Port-Skerry. The only noticeable indentations on the south-east coast are a small creek at Helmsdale, and the large inlets of Loch-Fleet, and the Dornoch frith.—The coast along both the west and the north presents headlands and numerous cliffs of the boldest character, often picturesquely grand, and sometimes highly impressive and even terrific. Ru-Store and the Point of Store, in near vicinity to each other, are the chief headlands on the west; Cape-Wrath forms the north-west point of Sutherlandshire, and, at the same time, of the continent of Scotland; and Far-Out-head, Whiten-head, and Strathy-head, are the chief promontories on the north. The south-east coast, except at the boundary with Caithness, where the stupendous Ord falls precipitously down from mountain-altitude to the depths of the sea, is all flat, with a prevailing sandy shore, and, in general, departs from the straight line only in brief and gentle curvatures.—The sea-girt islands belonging to the county lie all within the sea-lochs, or along the western and northern coasts, nowhere at a distance of more than 2 miles; and, though very numerous, and in some instances inhabited, they are all so small as aggregately to possess a very inconsiderable area. Handa, which is the largest, is also the most remarkable: see HANDA. This island, though composed chiefly of old red sandstone, presents the appearance, at a little distance, of columnary basaltic cliffs, whose columns are disposed in horizontal lines parallel with water-level, and possessing all the regularity of artificial formation.

The streams of Sutherlandshire are very numerous; but as they are all indigenous, and, excepting those on the southern boundary, receive no other affluents than such as rise and flow like themselves in the interior, they possess, in dry weather, but a small body of water. Only the Oikel and the Fleet, and these but for short distances, are navigable; but all the larger ones are valuable for their salmon-fishings. Those which flow westward to the Atlantic have short courses through wildly broken districts, and along shelving and disrupted beds, and are remarkable chiefly for their turbulence, impetuosity, and display of cataract and cascade. The principal are the Kirkaig on the boundary; the Inver in Assynt; and the Laxford and Inchard in Edderachylis. The streams which run northward to the North sea are more various in character; and in the instances which we shall name, they perform runs of from 12 to 30 miles,—the Dionard or Grady, and the More or Hope in Edderachylis and Durness,—the Borgie or Torrisdale, between Tongue and Farr,—the Naver and the Strathy in Farr,—and the Hallodale in Reay. The streams in the south-east, flowing to the Moray frith, drain very nearly one-half of the county; and, in several instances, are comparatively large and long, and not a little beautiful. The chief are the Helmsdale, with its affluent the Ellie; Brora, with its grand tributary formed of the united streams of Skinsdale and Strathbeg; the Fleet, opening into the cognominal sea-loch; and the Oikel, swelled by the rival river Shin, and by the large affluent, the Cassley.—The lakes of Sutherlandshire are very numerous; several are large; many are romantic,

picturesque, beautiful, or otherwise scenic; most are well-stored with trout,* and a few are curious either from position or from traditional association. Those of the first class as to size are Lochs Shin, Hope, Laoghal, Assynt, More, and Naver;—those of second class size, or of length from 2 to 4 miles, are Lochs Vattie, Faun, Cama, Merkland, Stack, Maddie, Ullaball, Na-Cayn, Baden, Furan, and Brora. A chain of these lakes, consisting of Shin, Merkland, More, and Stack, together with a smaller lake called Griam, almost continuous with Shin, extends north-westward from a point within 10 miles of the navigation of the Dornoch frith, to a point within 3 miles of the head of Loch-Laxford; and as it leaves intervals of land, none of which measures more than 2 miles, and at the same time sends off a large connecting stream with the navigation of the Dornoch frith, it forms a deep water-line between the eastern and the western seas quite similar in character to that which occupies the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and forms the natural and chief part of the Caledonian canal. Assynt alone contains about 200 lakes of noticeable size, besides numerous ponds and tarns; and most of the other districts of the county abound more with them than almost any other part of continental Scotland. The most scenic of all the lakes are Assynt, Brora, Hope, Shin, Maddie, and some small ones in the district of Assynt. A remarkable subterranean lake occurs in the great and wondrous cave of Smoo: see DURNESS.—In every part of this rocky county are numerous springs of pure, limpid, salubrious water. The most singular bursts from the mountain Glasvein, on the north side of Loch-Assynt, 500 feet above the level of the lake; it never freezes, and discharges, all the year round, a nearly uniform volume of water; and it emits, even at midsummer, a rapid current 15 inches deep, and 3 feet wide.

Though Sutherlandshire is so wildly mountainous, and lies three degrees farther north than East Lothian, it almost bears comparison, in some properties of its climate, with that genial and balmy county. The spring may be a fortnight later in commencing, and the autumn may terminate a fortnight earlier; but the summer is quite as warm, if not warmer, and the winter is not colder. The south-east coast, not only along the sea, but up the Dornoch frith and the lower Oikel, is so well-sheltered by the frontier Highland hills from northerly and westerly storms, and so amply protected by the stupendous umbrella of the whole uplands from the moistures of the North sea and the Atlantic, that the inhabitants complain, during the summer-months, of having too little rather than too much rain, and see their crops growing up with such little atmospheric disturbance as often to attain an insufficient height of stalk for the free operation of the sickle. The interior of the county, and the western and northern coasts, are exposed to frequent rains and storms from the oceans, and have a raw coldness proportionate to their humidity. The prevailing winds blow from the north-west and west, and bring rain to the districts which they first sweep, but dry weather to the great seat of the population, the south-east sea-board. Winds from the Moray frith, as they blow in the opposite direction, make a reverse distribution of humidity and drought.

Granite is a comparatively scarce rock in Sutherlandshire; and occurs rather in dikes and veins than in independent masses. Its presence occasionally, as at Cape-Wrath, is part of a singular lapideous compound, in which a schistose or stratified rock, akin to gneiss, is intersected in all directions with granite veins of probably different ages. Syenite, though more frequent and less subordinate, is not plentiful. Hornblende rock and hornblende schist occur in the west; and, besides being there beautiful substances in themselves, contain such interesting minerals as tremolite, actynolite, tourmaline, shorl, and garnet. Gneiss is greatly the prevailing rock throughout the uplands; and, in general, it forms the great chains of round-backed and broad-based mountains, yet shoots out on the north-west coast into bold and precipitous headlands. Micaceous schist is extensively developed in Tongue and Durness. Primary granular limestone abounds in Assynt and Durness, and exists, in considerable quantities, generally in the west. The marbles here formed by this rock display a considerable variety of colour, streak, and cloud; yet have not obtained much reputation among marble-cutters. Quartz rock forms detached mountains in the west; and, as well as the gneiss and the micaceous schist, is occasionally veined with granite and porphyry. Primary or old red sandstone extends in a wildly rugged band along the west coast to near Cape-Wrath, forming stupendous mural-faced heights, or hugely-volumed broken mountains; and, after being cut off for a brief space by gneiss, it immediately reappears on the north coast, shoots ruggedly up at several points along the broken line of that coast, and, after becoming united at Port-Skerry to a coarse conglomerate, passes on the confines of Caithness into continuous fields of stratified sandstone,—the basis of the Caithness geognostic formations. The primary, or old red sandstone, also constitutes some of the loftiest mountains in the interior, and imparts to them a sharpness, ruggedness, and boldness of contour, which contrast picturesquely with the prevailing gneiss heights in their vicinity. A series of oolitic and lias deposits commence immediately south of the Ord of Caithness, and extends along the south-east sea-board; and a great mass of them have been so upraised by immediately subjacent granite, while neighbouring masses lie upon brecciated old red sandstone, as to indicate a priority in the date of their own formation to that of the upheaving of the granite. These deposits occupy a tract of about 20 miles in length, and 3 miles in extreme breadth; and are cut into three sections, in the valleys respectively of Navidale, Loth, and Brora, by the advances upon them of the mountains which skirt their landward side, and consist partly of red conglomerate, and chiefly of unstratified porphyritic granite. More geological interest attaches to this tract, especially to that part of it which lies in the south, and has obtained the name of the Brora coal-field, than probably to any other in Scotland; and a series of interesting papers descriptive of it, were written by those eminent geologists, R. J. Murchison, Esq., and the Rev. A. Sedgewick, and published in the Transactions of the Geological society.

The soils of Sutherlandshire are less various than those of most territories of its size in Scotland. Loam, as a primitive earth, or in any other sense than as a vegetable mould, occurs only on the farms of Dunrobin, Skelbo, and Skibo. A deep bluish clay carpets part of the vale of Loth; clay of various complexions and depths occurs in small patches in

* The trout differ from each other so much in the various districts, as to warrant the suspicion that more than one species is included under the common name of *trout*. By many ichthyologists, the different appearances of trout are all referred to S. Fario, with a most extensive range of variation; but the subject appears yet to require investigation. Many of the trout in these lochs are of very fine quality. In most of the larger lochs, particularly in the district of Assynt, the great lake trout, S. Ferox, was found. This fish is noticed by several of the British writers upon fish, but only as a variety of the common trout. It is distinct, and with good characters. It reaches a weight of 25 pounds. It inhabits only the larger Scottish lochs,—Loch-Awe, Shur, Loyal, Assynt, &c. Its food is almost exclusively fish; the flesh very coarse, of a yellowish white colour.

several low lying farms; and clay, covered to the depth of a foot with dry, barren sand, occurs in many parts of Strathfleet. A purely alluvial or haugh soil carpets some low grounds upon the margin of streams; and, in general, is light and sandy. A reddish gravel, a light hazelly vegetable mould, a shallow gritty sand, an ochre-coloured unproductive clay, a diluvium of gneiss mixed with peat, and a moorish or sandy peat earth, all differing less from one another than these designations might seem to imply, and reducible in classification to sandy and light hazel loamy soils, variously cover the low grounds of the interior straths and glens. Sand, with or without a mixture of small pebbles, and worked by culture and manuring into a dark-coloured vegetable mould, is the prevailing soil on the thickly-peopled south-eastern sea-board. Moss or peat, from 18 inches to 10 feet deep, all covered with heath, and lying at too great a height upon the levels and hollows of the mountains to admit of much or any georgical improvement, covers no less than 580 square miles, or 371,200 acres. A very large proportion of the vast mountain-district may be regarded as an irretrievable Highland wilderness. A band, 10 miles broad, and situated next the south-eastern belt of lowland, is covered with a stunted brown heath, slightly intermixed with ling or moss, and has, in general, a subsoil of gneiss or conglomerate; but, on some of the declivities skirting the straths, it has such a subsoil of sand, or of a gravelly kind of clay, as might sufficiently bear plantation. A broad band along the south, going off at right angles from the former, and extending far to the west, and also a large part of central districts of the county, have a considerable proportion of coarse grass, esculent heaths, ling, and grass, among the coarse strong heaths, and afford good pasture for sheep and cattle. The greater part of the west is so rugged, rocky, and stern, that, except in the wild ravines and glens, very little vegetation of any sort can be discovered; and, in particular, 300 square miles or upwards, in the south-west, are a tract of all but utterly naked mountains, so torn in themselves, and so intersected by rocky gorges and hollows, that they look as if they had been shattered by some great convulsion of nature, and consigned to terrific and perpetual sterility. The northern mountains, though less naked, are often bare near the summit, and exhibit elsewhere a studding of crags among their heath. The 18,125 English acres, or 14,500 Scottish acres, which Captain Henderson estimated as arable in 1812, are distributed by him into 190 Scottish acres of clay, 1,120 of sandy soil, 100 of peat-moss, and 13,090 of a mixture of sand, gravel, and black earth, which may be deemed a light hazel loam.

We have stated, in our article on the HIGHLANDS, [Vol. I. p. 792,] at how late a date agricultural improvements were commenced in Sutherlandshire, how energetically they were carried on, and how speedily they were brought to a noble maturity. The county's total want of roads, the excessive ruggedness of its surface, its frequent intersection by dangerous friths, and by rapid flood-bearing rivers, its nearly total encompassment by strong natural boundaries, and its position in the far north, away from every point of landward access, rendered it greatly more secluded than any other Highland county, and at once repelled the approach of strangers, and greatly limited the internal intercourse of its own people. The feudal power which elsewhere lingered long in the Highlands, and was with difficulty subdued, had necessarily superior energy and wider scope in Sutherlandshire, and continued to be unbroken long after some other Highland districts were totally revolutionized. The Earls of Sutherland and Caithness, though fiercely and often engaged in their own particular feuds, seldom and slightly, during the early periods of Scoto-Saxon history, took part in the kingdom's concerns, or seemed to be affected by its excitements and changes. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the diffusion of the English language, the introduction of manufactures, the encouragement of fisheries, the dissemination of enlightened views on sheep and field husbandry, the drafting of population as emigrants to foreign countries, the opening up of territory by roads, the introduction of carts and improved implements of culture, and the diffusion of general knowledge and sound principles of social order, which had effected complete ameliorations in some parts of the other Highland territories; and were in the course of effecting them in the rest, continued, for some years after the commencement of the present century, to be quite or nearly as far from affecting Sutherlandshire as in a comparatively remote age. When the Earls of Sutherland no longer required to levy troops for prosecuting feudal contests, they raised for the service of Government one of those corps which have been aptly designated family regiments; and being far from the seat of royal or ministerial influence, and all but totally inaccessible by its instruments, they continued, from the very necessity of their position, to be the feudal, or at least the patriarchal chiefs of their people. A superabundant population continued, in consequence, to be maintained and fostered; the cessation of feuds, and the reign of peace and social security, greatly quickened the ratio at which the native population increased; and the enlargement of farms, and conversion of arable grounds into sheep walk, in the Highland counties on the south, drove hither as refugees not a small extraneous population, who were averse to emigrate, and possessed in the aggregate much less than the mean proportion of industrious and enterprising habits which characterized their countrymen. The county could not fail, from these causes alone, to be very rapidly and quite destructively overpeopled; and, in addition, it became the retreat of numerous Highlanders from the south, who were expatriated for idleness or misdemeanours, and of numerous tenants in Ross-shire and other adjoining counties, who dishonourably removed in order to escape the payment of due or arrear rent. Exactly those evils which had for centuries half-barbarized the Highlands, thus became rampant and violent in Sutherlandshire at the very time when they were elsewhere becoming tamed or subdued. A hardy but indolent race swarmed up the straths and over the mountain sides; they lacerated and scourged almost every spot of earth which could be made to yield a miserable crop of oats for the support of life, or a stinted crop of bear for the distillation of whisky; they lounged lazily on the heath or around their stills, leaving to their wives and daughters most of the heavy work of both house and field; and, except in building a hut, in breaking ground for the reception of seed, in cutting turf for fuel, and in doubtfully pursuing the moorland game, they were unserviceable to their families, and mere incumbrances to themselves and their country. Misery, in its most squalid and haggard aspect, could not fail to make the speedy and thorough acquaintance of such a people. Even the cultivation of the potato, which might have seemed to promise valuable aid by the abundance of the root's produce, and the facility with which it adapts itself to poor and bleak soils, only for a time provoked a greater density of population, and a more reckless indulgence of idleness, and then, shrinking beneath the early frosts of the mountains, or driven into sterility by skillessness and

excess of culture, frequently failed to fructify, and entailed on the multitudes who chiefly depended upon it the appalling disaster of a general famine. The noble family of Sutherland and Stafford—who may be said to own the county, and at least possess by far the larger and more valuable part of its lands—afforded munificent relief to starving thousands during various years of famine; but they felt that, till a radical and sweeping change should be effected in the ruinous social system on their lands, they were only soothing misery with stimulants which would eventually increase it, and they boldly conceived, and energetically carried into execution, the plan which we have noticed in our article on the Highlands. Yet they drove to foreign countries and to the Lowlands probably no larger a proportion of the population than most other Highland improvers, and certainly a much smaller proportion than some; and they offered every facility and encouragement to the crowds who were expelled from the interior straths and the mountain sides, to settle comfortably on the coasts, and, at the same time, expended princely sums on the construction of roads, the building of neat houses, the georgical improvement of the warm and low lands upon the sea-shores, and various other means of ameliorating the condition of both the country and the people. The suddenness of the change, the disregard of private feeling with which it was accomplished, and the all but entire depopulation of many a fine glen which figured in the fancy of many an ardent constitution in all the brilliant tints imparted by love of country, were perhaps the only circumstances which might have profitably been softened. Though many of the quondam tenants of the hills who now inhabit the coast, still cherish feelings of irritation against the noble family who achieved the revolution, "more impartial judges perceive a want of due consideration by them of all the circumstances of the case, and properly give weight to opposite statements, corroborated as they now unquestionably are, by a kind, liberal, and public-spirited course of conduct." The change, in its great features and bold character, had as yet affected only the greater part of Sutherland proper, or that which excludes Reay's Country: See that article. But in 1829, the Duke of Sutherland, then Marquis of Stafford, acquired by purchase the large estates of Lord Reay; and he promptly reacted in the west and north-west the same great scene which had figured all over the Sutherland estates. The system of agriculture now practised by tenants of the arable farms in any part of the county, is not excelled by that of the most favoured parts of Scotland; and even at an early stage of the Marquis of Stafford's georgical innovations, results were so rich and indicative of skill, that lessons were carried from them for adoption in England. The improved aspect of the county, however, extends as yet to but a small distance from the coasts. The upland country, and its enclosed straths and glens, are now disposed in large pastoral farms, some of which let for from £2,000 and £3,000 of rent each, and are held by emigrants from the south of Scotland. Cheviot sheep are the staple produce, as to both fleece and carcass; and are variously estimated in number at 170,000 and 200,000. "The new modes of improvement," say the Messrs. Anderson, in 1834, "have not yet had time to prove their efficacy; and it seems not yet sufficiently understood, whether the system of extensive grazings and sheep-farms have benefited either the landlords or tenants, or whether its present apparent advantages are likely to be permanent."

The cotton manufacture was at one time introduced to Sutherlandshire; but it failed. See Spinningdale. The importing of dressed flax from the Baltic, and the spinning of it into yarn, produced for a series of years about £3,000 a-year; but the trade was destroyed by Buonaparte's continental system. The manufacture of woollen stuffs was conducted to a sufficient extent for home consumpt, and the partial supply of Caithness. Kelp was manufactured in the Reay country to the value of about £3,000 a-year. All manufacture, except in a very restricted sense, may be regarded as now extinct. The commerce of the county consists principally in the exchange of sheep, wool, black cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics and colonial produce. The salmon-fisheries at the mouths of most of the rivers are of considerable value, and, in some instances, are particularly noted. The lobster-fisheries of the west have had some repute; the cod and ling fisheries of the north are of growing importance; and the herring-fisheries of Helmsdale are extensive and prosperous. Fairs are held at Dornoch, Torrisdale, Golspie, Brora, Bonar-Bridge, Duillish in Kildonan, Pitentrail in Rogart, and Knockglass in Clyne.—The only town or royal burgh is Dornoch, the capital of the county. The chief villages are Bonar-Bridge, Golspie, Brora, Port-Gower, and Helmsdale, all on the south-east coast. The smaller villages are Inver and Scourie on the west, and Tongue, Torrisdale, Strathy, and Port-Skerry on the north. But burgh, villages, and hamlets are all on a meagre scale.—The chief mansions are Dunrobin-castle, Tongue-house, the seats of the Duke of Sutherland [see Dunrobin and Tongue]; Rosehall in Strathoikel; and Criech, Skibo, and Embo on the south-east coast.—The chief antiquities are Cole's-Castle [which see]; Dun-Dornadil, or Dornadilla's-tower, in Durness; vestiges of dunes or Picts' houses; and some large cairns and assemblages of tumuli. Sutherlandshire, though the last district on the continent of Scotland which was provided with roads, enjoys now the singular privilege of having excellent highways without so much as one toll. One road, sending off various transverse main lines, and numerous small ramifications, extends along the whole south-east coast, and is approached by way of both Meikle-ferry and Bonar-bridge; a second goes from Bonar-bridge, up Strathoikel, and through Assynt, to the west coast at Inver; a third branching off from the second, 3 miles above Bonar-bridge, passes up the Shin, and along the great chain of lakes, to the west coast at Scourie; a fourth, branching off from the third 1½ mile above the church of Lairg, runs northward to the head of Loch-Naver, and there forks into three lines which run respectively north-westward to Durness-bay, northward to Tongue, and north-north-eastward to Farr-kirk and bay; a fifth runs in the direction of north by east from Bonar-bridge to Port-Skerry, and is joined, in the earlier part of its route, by 4 lines from the south-east coast, and one from the roads in the interior; a sixth goes from Helmsdale, up the strath of Helmsdale river, is joined by a line from Loth, strikes, at 15 miles from Helmsdale, the northerly line from Bonar-bridge, and passes on to a junction with the Farr road in Strathnaver; a seventh comes in from Caithness on the north coast, and runs along to Tongue; and an eighth strikes off from the Durness road near the head of the Kyle of Durness, and passes along the west coast to Kyle Scow. The principal facilities for interior travelling and conveyance are wheeled vehicles for the mail and passengers along the south-east coast, on the Great North road, south to Wick and Thurso; along the north coast, on the road from Thurso to Tongue; and right through the country, between Tongue and Golspie. —Sutherlandshire comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Assynt, Clyne, Criech, Dornoch, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, Loth, and Rogart, and the

quoad sacra parish of Stoer, which constitute the presbytery of Dornoch; the *quoad civilia* parishes of Durness, Edderachylis, Farr, and Tongue, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Kinlochbervie and Strathy, which constitute the presbytery of Tongue; and part of the *quoad civilia* parish of Reay, which belongs to the presbytery of Caithness;—all in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The Duke of Sutherland is joint patron with the Crown of Criech, and sole patron of all the other *quoad civilia* parishes in the presbytery of Dornoch, and of the parish of Farr. The Crown is patron of all the other parishes. In 1834, there were 13 parochial schools, conducted by 15 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,067 scholars, and a minimum of 430; and 43 non-parochial schools, conducted by 45 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 2,038 scholars, and a minimum of 701.—Sutherlandshire, till some time after the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, formed part of the sheriffdom of Caithness. The county sends one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1838, 134. Quarter-sessions are held at Dornoch on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October; justice-of-peace small-debt-courts are held on the first Tuesday of every month at Dornoch, and the first Wednesday of every month at Brora; and sheriff's small-debt-courts are held in April and October at Tongue, Lairg, and Port-Gower. The valued rent, in 1674, was £26,093 Scottish; and the real property as assessed, in 1815, was £33,878. Population, in 1811, 23,629; in 1821, 23,840; in 1831, 25,518, in 1841, 24,666. Houses, in 1841, 4,821.

The earldom of Sutherland, a title to which that of Duke of Sutherland in the peerage of the United Kingdom was recently added, is asserted to be the most ancient existing peerage in Britain, and at least has for ages been the premier earldom of Scotland. Hugh Freskin, the first undoubted figurant in connexion with it, or with its subsequent possessors, came into Scotland from Flanders, in the reign of David I., and obtained from that prince the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowshire. Hugh probably acted an astute and valorous part in subduing the Moraymen at their insurrection in 1130; and, in guerdon of his services, he acquired from his royal master some of the richest lands in the beautiful and fertile plain of Moray. William Freskin, the former's eldest son and heir, received additional grants of land; and Hugh Freskin, William's eldest son, acquired the broad estate of Sutherland, which was forfeited by the Earl of Caithness by his rebellion in 1197. Whether this Hugh obtained, along with the estate, the title of Comes or Earl, seems a matter of dispute. His son, however, "Willielmus Dominus de Sutherlandia, filius et hæres quondam Hugonis Freskyn," unquestionably died Earl of Sutherland about the year 1248; and he is usually reckoned the 1st Earl, and is said to have obtained the peerage from Alexander II., about 1228, for assisting to crush a powerful northern savage, of the name of Gillespie. William, the 2d Earl, was with the Scottish armies at Bannockburn and Brigland, and wore his title during the long period of 77 years. Kenneth, the 3d Earl, fell at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333. William, the 4th Earl, married the second daughter of King Robert Bruce; and made grants to powerful and influential persons of numerous lands which he held in the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen, to win their support of his eldest son John's claim to the succession to the Crown. John was selected by his uncle, David Bruce, or David II., as heir of the throne; but he died in England, while a hostage there for the payment of the King's ransom. William, the brother of John, and the 5th Earl, fought at the battle of Otterburn. Of the four succeeding Earls, nothing of public interest is recorded. Elizabeth, the sister-german of John, the 9th Earl, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, and the tenth person who held the earldom, married Lord Aboyne, and was succeeded by her son, John, who was poisoned in 1567 at Helmsdale. See Loth. The next four Earls were each the son of the preceding. John, the 16th Earl, figured conspicuously both as a statesman and as a soldier, and obtained leave to add to his armorial bearings the double 'tressure circonfeurdelire,' to indicate his descent from the royal family of Bruce. Elizabeth, the infant daughter and only child of William, the 18th Earl, who died in 1766, succeeded in that year to the earldom, yet a sharp contest to her right was conducted, on the ground that the title could not legally descend to a female heir, and terminated in her favour by an adjudication of the House of Lords in 1771. The Countess, the nineteenth person in the line of succession, married, in 1785, George Granville Leveson Gower, Viscount Trentham, eldest son of Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of the 1st Duke of Bridgewater. His lordship succeeded to his father's titles, became the second Marquis of Stafford; and, in 1833, he was raised to the dignity of Duke of Sutherland. The Duchess of Sutherland, Countess in her own right, held the earldom during the long period of 72 years and 7 months, and died in January, 1839; when she was succeeded by her eldest son, George Granville, the present Duke. As Marquis of Stafford, the Duke claims descent, by his father's paternal line, from the Earls of Bath, and the youngest son of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and, by his father's maternal line, from the princess Mary, the second daughter of Henry VII.

SUTORS OF CROMARTY. See Cromarty-Frith.

SUURSAY, a small Hebridean island in the sound of Harris. It lies 2¼ miles south-south-east of Bernera, and 1¼ mile north-north-east of Hanbeg in North Uist. It is between 2 and 3 miles in circuit.

SWANSTON, a small village on the lower declivity of the Pentlands, in the parish of Colinton, 5 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh. Population, in 1834, 110.

SWEETHEART-ABBEY. See Newabbey.

SWIN (Loch), an inlet of the sea, on the coast of Argyleshire, opposite the island of Jura. It is 10½ miles long, and from 5 furlongs to 2 miles broad. It runs up north-north-eastward, in a line slightly divergent from that of the coast, so as to enclose a long and very slender peninsula; and it flings out several long, narrow arms, in lines nearly parallel to its own direction, so as to peninsulate various belts of hill-ground on its coasts. At its entrance lies a cluster of islets; on one of which are well-preserved remains of an ancient chapel and vaulted cell, with an elegant and curiously sculptured sarcophagus. A series of abrupt and lofty hills encompasses the loch; and they terminate in rocky and deeply indented shores, and, over much of their declivity, are opulently wooded. The scenery is striking and full of character. On the east shore, about 2 miles from the entrance, stand the fine ruins of Castle-Swin.

SWINNA, or Swona, a small island of Orkney, belonging to the parish of South Ronaldshay: which see. It lies on the north side of the Pentland frith, off the entrance of Scalpa-Flow, 1¾ mile west of Barth-head in South Ronaldshay, and 3 miles south-east of Cantick-head in Walls. It is about 1¼ mile in length, and less than half-a-mile in mean

breadth. Its inhabitants—about 80 in number—are supported chiefly by the fisheries, and by piloting vessels through the circumjacent whirling seas. In its neighbourhood are the whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna. See PENTLAND-FRITH.

SWINTON AND SIMPRIN, an united parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Fogo, Edrom, and Whitsome: on the east by Ladykirk; on the south by Coldstream; and on the west by Eccles and Fogo. Its greatest length from east to west is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its superficial extent is about 5,400 acres. The surface is a series of gentle ridgy elevations from east to west, with intervening flats. The soil in general is clayey, deep, and fertile; but, in a few places, is marshy. Excepting about 70 acres which are waste or permanently disposed in pasture, and about 50 acres which have been devoted to plantation, all the area is regularly in tillage, and exhibits the rich agricultural appearance for which the Merse in general is distinguished. The small river Leet flows southward between level banks, and is much subject to freshets. The new red sandstone lies beneath most of the parish, and has been extensively quarried.—The village of Swinton stands a little north of the centre of the parish, on the north road between Kelso and Berwick, and derives importance from being at about equal distances between these towns, and a place of stay and refreshment to travellers. A number of coal-carters and others, who have no connection with the land of the parish, are among its inhabitants. It has a good inn, a friendly society, and two annual fairs. In 1836, its population was 446. The village of Simprin is extinct.—Swinton-house—about a mile south-west of the cognominal village—is an elegant modern edifice, the successor of a mansion of great antiquity. The family of Swinton, the owners of this seat and of the parochial manor, date up for about 800 years to the period of the heptarchy, and at the dawn of record appear as possessors of the soil. They are said—but on evidence little better than traditional tattle—to have originally acquired the inheritance for their bravery in clearing the country of swine; and they afterwards made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, assisting that monarch to recover the Scottish throne, and, in the person of Edulf de Swinton, received from a charter, which was one of the first granted in Scotland, and which is still preserved in the archives of Durham, confirming to them the property of the whole parish of Swinton. Sir John Swinton, one of the barons of the line, and son-in-law of King Robert II., figures in Fordun's history as the chief victor at Otterburn; and he met his death at the battle of Homildon in 1402, after such feats of bravery and amid such circumstances of interest as furnished Sir Walter Scott with a ready and plastic subject for his dramatic sketch of 'Halidon-hill.' Another of the family, the son of the former, signalized himself by deeds of bravery in the wars of France, and is said to have unhorsed the Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V., at the battle of Berrenger. A second Sir John Swinton, jointly with other barons, subscribed a bond to assist James VI. against the Earls of Bothwell and Hume. The family incurred forfeiture, for a short time, by taking part with Cromwell, but were restored to their possessions immediately after the Revolution. John Swinton, Esq., better known as Lord Swinton, and the predecessor thrice removed of the present proprietor, was distinguished as a patriotic member of the College of Justice, and has the fame of having suggested the division of the Court-of-session into two chambers. Sir Walter Scott's grandmother was a daughter of this very ancient and celebrated house. The estate, since the era of agricultural improvement, has been skilfully and patriotically attended to by its successive proprietors, and, owing to the disposal of its small aggregate of plantation in rows and belts, it has a finely wooded appearance. The parish is traversed by the north road between Berwick and Kelso, the road between Coldstream and Dunse, and various subordinate roads. Population, in 1801, 875; in 1831, 971. Houses 228. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,700.—This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £230 16s. 1d.; glebe £50. Unappropriated teinds £654 1s. 10d. The church was built in 1593, altered in 1729, and enlarged by the addition of an aisle in 1782. Sittings 366. A census by the minister in 1834, showed the population then to consist of 783 churchmen, 84 dissenters, and 3 nondescripts,—in all, 870 persons. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d., with £14 10s. fees, and £10 other emoluments. There is a non-parochial school.—The ancient church of Swinton was for some time a vicarage under the monks of Coldingham. In 1296, William de Swinton, the vicar, and probably a brother of the lord of the manor, swore fealty at Berwick to Edward I. Simprin is separately noticed. See SIMPRIN.

SYMINGTON, a parish in the north-west of Kyle, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Dundonald; on the north-east by Riccarton; on the east by Craigie; on the south by Monkton; and on the west by Monkton and Dundonald. Its length from east to west is about 4 miles; its breadth is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and its superficial extent is about 4,000 acres. The surface is a pleasing diversity of gentle rising grounds and sloping fields, frilled over with enclosures, broadly gemmed with plantation, and finely decorated with gentlemen's demesnes. The higher grounds, including the site of the village, command a prospect of the greater part of Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde. The soil is in general clay, or a rich black loam, on a sandstone bottom. Excepting about 300 acres of plantation, nearly the whole area is in tillage. Sandstone and whinstone are quarried, —the former as building material, and the latter as road-metal. Limestone occurs, but cannot be profitably worked. Coal was at one time mined, but has been abandoned.—The village of Symington is an irregular but delightfully situated aggregation of houses on a rocky ground or gentle eminence in the centre of the parish, 7 miles south-east of Irvine, and the same distance north-north-east of Ayr. Its population is about 280. The parish is traversed through the village by the Glasgow and Portpatrick mailroad. Population, in 1801, 668; in 1831, 884. Houses 148. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,178.—Symington is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lady M. Montgomery. Stipend £246 11s. 9d.; glebe £12. Unappropriated teinds £553 5s. Schoolmaster's salary £34 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d., with £50 fees, and £2 5s. other emoluments. There is a non-parochial school. The parish-church is old and of unknown date, but has been repeatedly repaired.—Both this parish and the Lanarkshire Symington derived their name, originally written Symonstoun, from Symon Loccard or Lockhart, who held the lands of both under Walter the 1st Stewart, and was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee and other families of the same name. The church of the Kyle-Symington was granted to the convent which was founded at Feil or Faile in Kyle during the year 1252, and continued to be a vicarage till the Reformation.

SYMINGTON, a small parish in the upper ward of the county of Lanark. It is bounded on the

north and east by the Clyde; on the north-west by the parishes of Carmichael and Covington; and on the south-west by the parish of Wiston. The figure approaches to the oblong, and it is about 3 miles in length by nearly 1½ in breadth. The arable land lies along the banks of the Clyde, and the pasture reaches to the top of the well-known hill of TINTO: which see. The village is situated at the foot of a rising ground, called the Castle-hill, and is about 30 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 33 south-east of Glasgow. Biggar is the nearest market and post town. There are about 4 miles of turnpike-roads in the parish, and a stage-coach from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes through it daily. Symington is, in every sense of the word, a quiet, rural parish; but should the Great Western line of railway from England to Edinburgh and Glasgow be carried forward, it may impart a degree of bustle and animation to the district to which it has hitherto been a stranger, for it is here that, according to one plan, the diverging lines from the main trunk are intended to branch-off to these two cities.* Population, in 1801, 308; in 1811, 364; in 1821, 472; in 1831, 489; and, in 1841, 470. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,984.—The parish is situated in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir Norman M'Donald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. Stipend £164; glebe 10 acres, value about £15. —The age of the church is not known, but it was extensively repaired in 1761; and an addition was subsequently built, though it is still in a very imperfect state. It accommodates about 300 sitters. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £34, with about £15 of school-fees. The hill of Tinto, as has been stated, forms the prominent feature in the parish. On the south-east side of it, the remains of an ancient place of strength, named Fatlips-castle, are still seen. Several tumuli have been found in the parish. In one of them, opened some years ago at the base of Tinto, were found the remains of a human body entire, with the exception of the head; and as the grave was unusually short, it has been presumed that the body was interred after decapitation. Urns have been found in others of the tumuli.

* If Carlisle is made the starting-point, the line preferred is that which runs along the course of the Annan and Clyde by Lockerby, Beatock-bridge, Symington, Lanark, and Hamilton, to Glasgow. Two plans are proposed for a branch-line to Edinburgh:—One from Symington, near Biggar, along the south side of the Pentland-hills; and one from Thankerton, 2½ miles north-west of Symington, running by the north side of these hills to a point in the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 7 miles west from Edinburgh. The branch from Symington is considered preferable to the other. The actual distance by this line is 31 miles, 30 chains; the equivalent distance 38 miles, 68 chains. By Thankerton, the actual distance is 37 miles, 41 chains; equivalent distance 44 miles, 24 chains.

RAILWAY VIADUCT OVER THE VALLEY OF THE ALMOND.

From a Sketch by D. M. MACKENZIE.

T

TAIN, a parish on the northern border of Ross-shire; bounded on the north by the Dornoch frith; on the east by Tarbat and Fearn; on the south by Logie-Easter; and on the west by Edderton. Its greatest length from east to west is between 9 and 10 miles; its breadth at a peninsula which runs into the frith at Meikle-ferry, is about 4½ miles; and its mean breadth elsewhere is about 3 miles. The coast, from end to end of the parish, has nearly the figure of a crescent, and encloses the bay of Tain. It is, in general, low and flat, nowhere rising to a greater altitude than 15 feet; it is sandy, curved, and indented; and, suffering constant erosion from the sea, it may be viewed as a broken sand-bank. Along the skirt of its eastern half, a tract of sand, in some places from a mile to 2 miles broad, is alternately dry and covered with the tide. Shoals and sunk banks embarrass the whole frith opposite the parish, and render navigation quite impracticable to strangers, and but limitedly practicable by the most skilful local pilots. The chief bank, called the Gizzen-Briggs, runs from coast to coast, with the exception of a narrow and difficult channel through its middle; and, whenever northerly or easterly winds blow, or sometimes even during a calm in frosty weather, it flings up a roaring and violent surge. A small bank in the middle of the frith, 2 miles above the Gizzen-Briggs, furnishes very large supplies of mussels, and is notable for having, in 1783, during a great scarcity of bread, furnished such immense quantities of cockles as contributed to the support of multitudes of human beings over the adjacent country. So comparatively recent has been the conquest of these banks and the adjacent sea-grounds from the solid territory both of Tain and of the opposite coast that, in the words of the New Statistical Account, "although the frith now measures several miles across, the remarkable fact has been preserved by tradition, that it was at one time possible to effect a passage over it at low water upon foot, by means of a plank thrown across the channel where narrowed to a few feet" by promontories which have been worn into the long sunken bank of the Gizzen-Briggs. MEIKLE FERRY [which see] is at the extreme west. A small trouting stream, absurdly dignified with the name of the river Tain, comes in from the west, and makes a circuit round the burgh to the frith. Springs of excellent water are numerous. The surface of the parish consists of three well-defined districts;—a belt of low flat plain along the coast, about half-a-mile in mean breadth, and partly disposed in public links or downs; a broad sheet of land, of middle character between a terrace and a hanging plain, receding from bank or escarpment of about 50 feet above the level of the plain, and displaying rich embellishments of wood and culture; and a ridge or series of gentle uplands along the exterior frontier, sending up their loftiest summit in the hill of Tain to an altitude of nearly 800 feet above sea-level. The soil is variously deep and light, fertile and barren; and the hills are partly heathy, and partly clad with forests of pine. The geognostic formation of the lowest grounds indicates an alternation of conquests and abandonments by the sea; that of the central district shows a prevalence of red clay with numerous boulders of granitic gneiss; and that of the hills is entirely sandstone,—apparently the old red, though principally of whitish colour. The sandstone is extensively quarried in the hill of Tain. The chief mansions are Ankerville and Little Tarrel. The fishing village of Inver, with a population of about 150, stands in the extreme east, 4 miles from the burgh. Chief roads diverge from the burgh toward Dingwall and Bonar-bridge; and subordinate ones toward Portmaholmack, and in three directions between south-east and west. Population, in 1801, 2,277, in 1831, 3,078. Houses 627. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,293.—Tain is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £281 5s. 7d.; glebe £9. Unappropriated teinds £280 4s. The church was built in 1815. Sittings 1,200. A catechist for the parish is supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. Schoolmaster's salary £44 10s. with fees. Additional to the parish-school, there are 6 schools, conducted by 8 teachers, and attended by about 350 scholars. One of these schools is an academy, to be noticed in the article on the burgh; another is a boarding-school for females; another is a society's school in the landward district; another is a private school for females; and two are private English schools.

TAIN, a small but prosperous town, and an ancient royal burgh, stands about ¼ of a mile from the Dornoch frith, in the centre of its cognominal parish, 11¾ miles north by east of Invergordon, 25½ north-north-east of Dingwall, 47 north by east of Inverness, 72¼ south-west of Wick, and 113 south-south-west of Thurso. It extends along the margin of the terrace or central district of the parish; and is a little upwards of half-a-mile in length, and about ⅔ of a furlong in mean breadth. Its plan and its architecture are so irregular, and, at the same time, so tame and unattractive, that any attempt to describe them would be a waste of words. Yet it contains many good new houses; it has a promise of embellishing extension, both from the disposal of a considerable space of ground in building-feus, and from the project of a new street entrance on the south; and it is encompassed with rich and cheerful fields, and overlooks, along the sea-beach, a beautiful promenade of links. A handsome town-house and jail, built in 1825, were accidentally so far damaged by fire as to be rendered useless and unsightly, yet not to an extent to injure the walls. An ancient tower, surmounted by five spires or tall pinnacles, and used as the jail, stands agglomerated with this pile, and forms the principal feature in the burghal landscape. The academy of the burgh, built about 30 years ago, is one of the neatest and most tasteful edifices of its class in the north; and has attached to it a spacious play-ground, ornamented with wood and shrubbery, and enclosed with a wall and iron palisade. This institution is conducted by a rector and two masters; it is enriched with a choice and valuable assortment of chemical and mechanical apparatus; and it imparts so much importance to the burgh as to have attracted a number of families as residents for the sake of their children's education. The church is a heavy but substantial building, without a tower. A previous church, built in 1471, and dedicated to St. Duthus, needs only a little interior repair to be still used as a place of worship, and was abandoned solely on account of its not affording sufficient accommodation. Its form is handsome, its windows are Gothic; one of its doors is

surmounted by an effigies in bas-relief of St. Duthus; its walls are of great strength, and its interior is enriched with a beautifully carved, though partially defaced, oaken pulpit, presented to the burghers by "the good regent Moray," for some unrecorded display of zeal in the cause of the Reformation. A chapel, also dedicated to St. Duthus, and of very ancient date, stands in ruin on a swell in the sandy plain, which formed the site of the original town. This ruin, though now roofless and neglected for four centuries, is so strongly cemented in its masonry as to remain in a surprising degree of preservation. The edifice enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary; and, in connexion with the fame of its saint, had distant and illustrious visiters. In 1427, Mackay of Creich, who had an inveterate feud with the laird of Freswick, and drove him to take refuge within its walls, scouted the idea of its sacredness, poured derision on its rights, and reduced it by fire to nearly the skeleton which it remains. In 1527, just a century after its destruction, James V. made a pilgrimage on foot to it from Falkland; and travelled with such expedition that he paused to recruit his strength only a short time at the priory of Pluscardine. A rough footpath across the moor in the uplands of the parish is traditionally pointed out as the route by which he approached, and still bears the name of the King's causeway. The only establishments connected in any sense with manufacture, are an iron foundry, a brewery, and 4 mills respectively for grinding, sawing, carding, and dyeing. A small trade by sea is conducted in the import of coal and lime, and the export of fir-props for coal-pits; but, as it enjoys no better facility than a dry berth for vessels on the broad belt of sand between tide-marks, it very generally gives place to a land-communication with Cromarty and Invergordon. A domestic trade of comparative importance arises from Tain being the market-town for a considerable part of both Easter Ross and Sutherlandshire. The weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; and annual fairs are held on the first Tuesday of January, the third Tuesday of March and October, the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of July, the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of August, and the Tuesday before Christmas. The town has branch-offices of the British Linen company's bank, the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the North banking company; a public reading-room; and three friendly societies; and is the seat of three or four religious and charitable associations for Easter Ross or the county.—The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and ten councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1839, 82, in 1841, 90. The burgh-property consists principally of lands, partly let on lease, and partly feued. About £37 13s. are annually derived from customs and market-dues. In 1833, the total revenue was £314 0s. 8½d.; and the expenditure £495 5s. 0½d. In 1841, the corporation revenue was £296. The only assessments are stent for the land-tax and the statute-labour money; the former nominal, or paid out of the common good, and the latter amounting to £60. The town-officers are eight, elected by the town-council, and aggregately salaried on £83 7s. The town-council elect also the teachers of the parish-school, an English school, and the female boarding-school; and pay to them respectively £22 4s. 5d., £10, and £20 of salary. There are no trades' corporations; and no burgess derives private advantage from the public good. Fees for burgess-ship arbitrarily vary from £1 10s. to £5 5s. The police is managed by the magistrates, and maintained from the common funds. Tain unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 86.—"As a burgh, say the commissioners on municipal corporations, "Tain lays claim to very high antiquity, but no charter older than 1587 has been recovered. Its claims to antiquity rest upon an inquest dated 20th April, 1439, according to which it was found that the 'immunity' was first founded by the deceased most illustrious King of Scotch, Malcolm Canmore, of blessed memory,—and 'that, afterwards, the foresaid immunity was confirmed by various Kings and illustrious Princes, viz., David the Bruce, Robert, his grandson, and, last, Robert, son of Robert I.; and that the said inhabitants in the town of Tain have and had full and free power and privilege to buy and sell all goods whatsomever within the four angular crosses of the said immunity; and that they have never paid, neither shall they pay, on any account, any contribution to the Kings of Scotland, nor to the Earls of Ross, except the custom to our Sovereign Lord the King; and, lastly, that it is lawful to all the inhabitants within the said immunity to work and navigate, with all their merchandize and goods whatsoever, everywhere at their pleasure, without any contradiction or further demand, by virtue of the privilege of the after-mentioned immunity, as it shall appear most expedient to them.'" The writer of the New Statistical Account, reasoning from this document, and quoting another part of it which states Tain to have been "under the special protection of the apostolic see," conjectures that the town "may have been a chief seat of the bishopric of Ross, after its foundation by David I., the son of Malcolm, in the 12th century." In 1306, the queen and daughter of Robert Bruce, when his fortunes were at the lowest, fled from the fortalice of Kildrummie in Mar for sanctuary in the old chapel of the town; but were remorselessly dragged thence by the Earl of Ross, and delivered to the English. In 1481, ten years after the erection of the church of St. Duthus, the bishop of Ross, at the instance of James III., rendered it collegiate for a provost, 11 prebendaries, and 3 singing-boys.

TALLA. See MONTEITH (LOCH OF).

TALLA-WATER, a rivulet of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises in three head-streams all on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, is fed not far from the source of one of the head-streams and the superfluent waters of Gameshope-loch; and runs 7 miles northward, and northward to the Tweed at Tweedsmuir-church. It is a cold wild mountain stream, yet comparatively sluggish.

TAMINTOUL. See TOMANTOUL.

TANAR (THE), a small river on the south-west of Aberdeenshire. It rises among the Grampians, within one or two hundred yards of the boundary with Glenmark in Forfarshire; and flows 11 miles north-eastward, through the parishes of Glenmuick and Aboyne, to the Dee 1½ mile south-west of Aboyne-castle. Its chief affluent is Gairney-burn. The glen which it traverses takes from it the name of Glentanar; and, over much of its extent, is very richly wooded. An ancient parish, of which the lower half of the glen formed part, and to which it gave name, is now united to ABOYNE: which see.

TANERA-MORE AND TANERA-BEG, two of the SUMMER-ISLANDS: which see.

TANNADICE, a parish a little north of the centre of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Lethnot; on the north-east by Fearn; on the east by Careston; on the south by Aberlemno, Oathlaw, and Kirriemuir; and on the west by Cortachy. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 12 miles; its mean breadth over the northern half is not more than 4 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its superficial extent is 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres

The South Esk, ploughing its way between romantic and beautiful banks, forms, over a great distance, the western and southern boundary-line, and cuts off a wing of the parish on the south. The NORAN [which see] has most of its fine course either in the interior or along the eastern boundary. The southern district is part of the rich and beautiful territory of Strathmore, but is more undulated and otherwise diversified than many other parts of the strata. The central and northern districts rise in billy and undulating ridges to the lower acclivities of the Grampians, and become over 3 or 4 miles a congeries of heights, whose summits rise 800 or 900 feet above sea-level. St. Arnold's seat, a conspicuous hill in the van of the congeries, has on its top a large cairn, and commands a gorgeous view of all Angus and Fife and most of the Lothians, away to the Pentland and the Lammermoor hills. The uplands are to a large extent heathy and almost wholly pastoral; and they maintain about 2,400 Linton sheep. The arable grounds have, in general, a good soil, inclined to clay, and are well-enclosed and sheltered with wood. Clay-slate occurs near the northern frontier, but not of such quality as to be productively worked. A course marble occurs in thin seams in the west. A red coarse sandstone seems to lie beneath most of the parish, and is quarried at various places, chiefly for building enclosures. A broad dike of trap traverses all the interior from east to west. A stratum of iron pyrites, at the depth of 1½ or 2 feet from the surface, in a small hollow surrounded with moorish ground, and called the Deil's Hows, has repeatedly exhibited the phenomenon of spontaneous combustion, and thrown out from its vicinity pieces of earth 150 or 160 stones in weight. On the north side of the Esk, near the site of the present bridge of Sheathill, anciently stood Quiech-castle, the residence of the Earls of Buchan. The site, now without a vestige of the castle, and occupied by a plain cottage, is a precipitous rock, looking sheer down through deep and yawning chasms, upon a rush and turbulence of water, and almost isolated and rendered nearly inaccessible, and altogether romantic, by the river. In the vicinity of Achlouchrie, an eminence which still bears the name of Castle-hill, and overhangs a deep gorge of the river, and has round its base a semicircular fosse 12 feet deep and 30 feet wide, was the site of another ancient but extinct castle. There are in the parish two spinning and several splash-mills, worked in subordination to the manufactures of Montrose and Dundee. The village of Tannadice stands on the left bank of the South Esk, near the southern extremity of the parish, 5¼ miles north of Forfar, and 6½ north-east of Kirriemuir. It is the site of the parish-church, and has a library and a savings' bank. Its population, in 1836, was 140. The parish is traversed by the post-road between Perth and Aberdeen, by two other considerable roads, and by various indifferent subordinate roads; but, in its north end, it has, over a considerable space, no road whatever. Population, in 1801, 1,373; in 1831, 1,556. Houses 282. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,788. Tannadice is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Stipend £141 10s. 1d.; glebe £16. Unappropriated teinds £23 19s. 7d. The church is of unknown age, and was altered but not enlarged in 1748. Sittings 570. In 1836, all the parishioners, except six, belonged, according to the statement of the minister, to the Establishment. In 1834, there were 8 schools, seven of them non-parochial. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d. with fees, and from £14 10s. to £20 10s. other emoluments; of another teacher £8; of a third, not quite so much; and of a fourth, meal and milk, with a neat cottage and garden. These three partially endowed schools are for females, and afford tuition only in English and needlework. One of the remaining non-parochial schools is a boarding-school.

TANTALLAN-CASTLE, a noble and celebrated ruin on the coast of Haddingtonshire; 3 miles east of North Berwick, and 8 miles north-west of Dunbar. It stands on a lofty, precipitous, and projecting rock, whose base is washed on three sides by the sea; and on the west side, where alone it is accessible, it was defended by two ditches of extraordinary depth, and by very massively constructed towers. The entrance was over a drawbridge, through a strong and deep stone-gateway. The castle itself is, in its outer structure, still comparatively entire, but wholly unroofed and in a state of desolation. Its interior is a maze of broken staircases, fragmented and ruined chambers, and deep and dismal subterranean dungeons. So strong was the castle in position, and so skilful in construction, that, previous to the invention of gunpowder, it poured derision upon every effort or scheme for its capture; and situated directly opposite to the Bass, at a distance of 1½ mile across a frequently tumbling sea, its redoubtableness of character gave rise to the pithy popular saying, "Ding doon Tantallan? Mak a brig to the Bass." Sir Walter Scott, in his Marmion, thus beautifully describes its former condition:—

——————— "Tantallan vast,
Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war.
On a projecting rock it rose,
And round three sides the ocean flows,
The fourth did battled walls enclose,
And double mound and fosse;
By narrow drawbridge, outworks strong,
Through studded gates, an entrance long,
To the main court they cross.
It was a wide and stately square,
Around were lodgings fit and fair,
And towers of various form,
Which on the coast projected far,
And broke its lines quadrangular;
Here was square keep, there turret high,
Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
Whence oft the warder could descry,
The gathering ocean-storm."
Canto v. *stanza* 33.

The date of the castle and the circumstances of its erection are unknown. It comes into notice with the rising and bold fortunes of the family of Douglas, who obtained the barony of North Berwick on the accession of Robert II.; and during centuries it was the principal stronghold of their proud and domineering Earls. In 1479, twenty-four years after the Douglas forfeiture, Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus—the well-known 'Bell-the-cat'—received a grant of it from James III.; and he afterwards so figured in connexion with it, as to have furnished subjects for some of the most graphic delineations of Scotland's national literary limner. The next Earl of Angus, after he had married the queen-mother of James V., and lost influence over the person and councils of that young monarch, shut himself up in Tantallan, and defied for a time the whole hostile force of the kingdom. The monarch went in person to reduce it, sat down before it in September 1528, and borrowed from the castle of Dunbar, to aid him in his operations, two great cannons, called "Thrawn-mouth'd Mow and her Marrow," also "two great bosards and two moyan, two double falcons and four quarter-falcons," for the safe redelivery of which to their owner, the Duke of Albany, three lords were impignorated at Dunbar. Yet, in spite of his great preparations and formidable efforts, James was compelled to raise the siege; and he afterwards obtained possession of it only by Angus fleeing to England, and by a compromise being made with Simon Panango, the governor.

After James V.'s death, the Earl obtained leave to return from his exile; in 1542 he was restored to his possessions, and began to make Tantallan stronger than before; and here, about 1557, he terminated his career. In 1639, the doughty and resolute Covenanters, provoked at its lord, the Marquis of Douglas, making a stand in it for kingcraft and compelled prelacy, at length "dang doon Tantallan," and even garrisoned it against the king. About the beginning of the 18th century, Sir Hew Dalrymple, president of the Court-of-session, bought the castle, along with the circumjacent barony, from the Duke of Douglas, dismantled it, gave it up to decay, and transmitted it as a ruin to his heirs.

TARANSAY, an Hebridean island, of the Harris group, and in the parish of Harris, Inverness-shire. It lies off the entrance of West Loch-Tarbert; 1¼ mile distant from Ru-Grodernish, and also from Aird-Nisibost, in Harris. Its length from east to west is 4½ miles; and its extreme breadth is upwards of 2 miles. It consists of two peninsulated hills, probably 800 feet in height, and connected by a narrow sandy isthmus. Though inhabited, it has little soil; and its population are supported chiefly by fisheries and the manufacture of kelp. The hills consist of gneiss, traversed by veins of granite. A verdant islet near the coast is frequented by vast flocks of wild geese.

TARBAT, a parish in the extreme north-east of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It is bounded on the north by the Dornoch frith; on the east and south-east by the Moray frith; and on all other sides by the parish of Fearn. Its greatest length is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4½ miles; its circumference is 19¾ miles; and its area is 5,081 acres. Its form, over 5¼ miles of its length, is that of a slender peninsula, extending north-eastward, and diminishing in breadth from 1¾ mile to a point. The coast is 15 miles in extent; and is for the most part bluff and rocky, but not high. A rocky precipice, about 20 feet in height, faces the south-east at Geanies; and extends, thence, with diminished altitude to the entrance of the Dornoch frith. Of five caves which perforate it, one can be entered only on all-fours, but presents in the interior a spacious apartment, naturally benched round with stone; and another is entered by a stately natural porch projecting several feet from the adjacent rock, and conducts a visiter along an extensive corridor to three successive vaulted apartments. Along the coast are six natural harbours, and a number of small creeks. The chief harbour is at the village of Portmaholmack: which see. One of the creeks, accessible only to a boat, and at high-water, is at the extreme point of the peninsula; and, owing to a tradition that a fort anciently stood on a moat within it, bears the name of Castlehaven. From this place the 1st Earl of Cromarty took one of his titles of nobility, and transferred it to the old family seat of Tarbat, now called Castlehaven. The surface of the interior is a plain, diversified by low rising grounds. The soil is prevailingly light and sandy; yet, over a considerable extent, is a deep black loam. Plantations cover about 170 acres; and, though old, are stunted and meagre. A weaving and spinning hemp-factory, belonging to a company in Inverness, employs about 300 women and 9 or 10 men and boys. There were formerly six castles, inhabited, till about the beginning of the 17th century, by ancient and respectable families; and one of them, which still survives, and belonged first to the Earls of Ross, and next to the Earls of Cromarty, though it has been abandoned for two centuries, is one of the largest and best preserved structures of its class in the north. The only modern mansion is that of Geanies. For the state of the roads, see Portmaholmack. Population, in 1801, 1,313; in 1831, 1,809. Houses 378. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,121.—Tarbat is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patrons, the Crown and Mackenzie of Newhall. Stipend £251 2s. 10d.; glebe, not stated. Unappropriated teinds £500 12s. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the first master, £25, with £5 fees; of the second, £5 as session-clerk, and £5 fees.—The parish was all in Ross previous to the erection of Cromarty into a separate jurisdiction; but, since that event, it is about equally divided between the two counties. There were anciently three subordinate chapels. The ruin of one exists; and near another, are a copious spring called Mary's well, and a small grotto, entering beneath an ivy-clad rock, and pointed out as the abode of the priest.

TARBATNESS, the point of the peninsula of the above parish,—the headland which splits the waters of the Dornoch frith from those of the Moray frith, sweeping round to form the frith of Cromarty. On this narrow and far-projecting point has lately been erected an elegant lighthouse.

TARBET, or Tarbert, a name applied to numerous places in Scotland, chiefly where there are such narrow necks of land between opposite indentations of sea or lake, as afforded in the primitive state of Scottish navigation an easy portage for curraghs and boats.

TARBET (East and West), two deep indentations of the sea on the opposite coasts of Harris, approaching each other to within ¼ of a mile. See Harris. East Loch-Tarbet is 5¼ miles long, and from 4½ to nearly 2 miles broad; it forks at the head into two slender bays; and it embosoms several islets, and has the considerable island of Scalpa at its entrance. West Loch-Tarbet is 6 miles long, and diminishes in breadth from 4½ miles to nearly a point; it is screened from the fierce west winds by Taransay; and it is overhung by lofty mountains, which stoop precipitously down to its margin. At its head stands the solitary village of Tarbet, the seat of a mission on the Royal bounty.

TARBERT (East and West), two sea-lochs on opposite sides of the great southern peninsula of Argyleshire, approaching each other to within a mile, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. A stratagem of Magnus Barefoot, in carrying a galley across the isthmus, so as to have the appearance of circumnavigating Kintyre, occasioned that district to be included among the Hebrides: see Kintyre. Three ancient castles are said to have existed for the protection of the isthmus, one in the centre, one at the head of the West loch, and one on the south side of the East loch. The last still survives in stately ruin; and is the subject of fond and eager popular traditions. The West loch opens 13 miles due east of Ardmore point in Islay; extends, in nearly a straight line, north-eastward; and measures 11 miles in length, and about ¾ of a mile in mean breadth. Over all its extent it has the calm and smiling aspect of a fresh-water lake, and is picturesque and lovely. Three islets stud it in its progress; soft and moderately high hills recede in gentle and waving ascents from its margins; woods and enclosures and cultivation fling their images upon its waters; and a profusion of cottages, farm-houses, villas, and mansions, with the villages of Laggavoulin and Kilcalmonell, sit joyously upon its banks. At its head is a pier or quay for the accommodation of the Islay steam-packet. The East loch is of small size,—only about a mile long, and nowhere more than about 3 furlongs broad; but it is a curious and singularly safe and landlocked natural harbour, and is entered by so

narrow and circling a passage between low ridges of naked rock, that a steamer, in sailing through it, appears to a stranger to be irretrievably launched against the crag. On its south side near the head is a steam-boat quay; and both here, and all over the inner space of the loch, may be seen in the fishing-season, a very numerous fleet of herring-boats. The steamers from Glasgow to Lochgilphead and Inverary regularly call at this harbour; and a regular steamer from Islay to the head of the West loch, communicates with them by portage across the isthmus. Behind the quay, and around the head of the East loch, stands the neat, picturesque, and crowded village of Tarbert. So nakedly and tumultuously rocky is the whole encincturing scene, that the inhabitants, though numerous and seemingly well-fed, obviously derive none of their subsistence from the arts of husbandry. Tarbert, in fact, is the grand seat of the celebrated Loch-Fyne herring-fishery; and, additional to its own population, it is the resort, during the fishing-season, of several hundreds of stranger fishermen. In the village are two comfortable inns. The district around the village, and the connecting isthmus of the lochs, was, about 66 years ago, erected into a mission by the synod of Argyle. Its extent, within the limits of erection, is about 9 miles in length, 3 miles in breadth, and 25 square miles in breadth. Its population, in 1834, was 1,635; of whom 961 belonged to the parish of Kilcalmonell, and 674 to that of South Knapdale. The chapel is situated nearly in the centre of the district, and was built in 1775. Sittings 400.

TARBERT, a boldly sinuous glen, about 9 miles in length, from a point near the head of Loch-Leven, to about the middle of the east side of Loch-Eil, in the south-west corner of Lochaber, Inverness-shire.

TARBERT, a glen between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe. See SUNART (LOCH).

TARBOLTON, a parish in Kyle, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Craigie; on the east by Mauchline; on the south by Stair and Coylton; on the south-west by St. Quivox; and on the west by Monkton and Symington. Its length is between 7 and 8 miles, and its breadth about 6. It lies about 5 miles from the sea-coast, and has an aggregate elevation above sea-level higher than the medium height of the county. Its ancient condition was rude and wild, bare, heathy, and blotched with marshes. But though naturally churlish, and abounding in inequalities, it has long since received, through the medium of industrious and skilful cultivation, robings of verdure and mellowing grain, and thriving wood, which render it not only pleasant but ornate. The prime department of industry has long been the management of cattle for the uses of the dairy. The river Ayr, trotting along between picturesque and romantic banks, traces the southern boundary. The rivulet Faile flows through the interior to the Ayr, driving mills, and beautifying the landscape. The chief mansions are Coilsfield, Smithstone, Aftonlodge, Drumley, Carngillan, Enterkin, and Privick. Within the beautifully ornamented grounds of Coilsfield are a traditional battle-scene, and a rude stone held in veneration as the monument of the seemingly fabulous personage, "Auld King Coyle." In the vicinity of the village is a mount called Hood's-hill, which seems to have been a Danish encampment and fortification. The parish is traversed eastward by the road from Ayr to Edinburgh, and southward by that from Glasgow to Kirkcudbright by way of Dalmellington and the Glenkens. Population, in 1801, 1,766; in 1831, 2,274. Houses 367. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,890.—Tarbolton is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend £244 7s. 9d.; glebe £4 10s. Unappropriated teinds £753 10s. 7d. The church, and also a United Secession meeting-house, are situated in the village of Tarbolton. In 1834, the parish school was attended by 40 scholars; and three private schools by 163. Parish schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10½d., with about £16 fees.—Though the ancient church was twice granted to the monks of Faile, it did not remain with them, but continued to be a free rectory; and, in 1429, it was erected into a prebend or canonry of the cathedral of Glasgow. The present parish comprehends the larger part of the ancient parish of Barnwell, and the whole of the ancient parish of Tarbolton. Barnwell was a vicarage under the monks of Faile; and, lying between Tarbolton and Craigie, was, in 1653, annexed, in separate portions, to these parishes. The church stood a little north of the old castle of Barnwell, and, after the suppression of the parish, was allowed to go to ruin; but it is still commemorated in the names of a mansion and one or two farms. At Faile or Feil, in the Tarbolton section of Barnwell, and on the rivulet of the same name, a convent of Red or Trinity Friars, who pretended to be canons-regular, was founded in 1252. A ford across the rivulet at the place was called Faileford,—a name now given to a locality near the rivulet's embouchure; and a lake in the vicinity was called Lochfaile. Spottiswoode, misled by this clustering of cognate names round one locality, exhibits in his catalogue of religious houses, three several establishments, under the designations respectively of Faile, Faileford, and Lochfaile, the first of which he makes a cell of Cluniac monks belonging to the abbey of Paisley, and the second and the third convents of Red Friars. The three supposed establishments, however, were, in reality, only one. The chief of this convent bore the designation of "minister;" and he was provincial or head of the Trinity order in Scotland, and, in that capacity, had a seat in parliament. The convent possessed 5 parish-churches, Barnwell, Galston, and Symington in Kyle, Torthorwald in Annandale, and Inverchaolain in Cowal. In 1562, Robert Cunningham, the minister, gave up as the rental £174 6s. 8d. in money, 15 chalders of meal, 3 chalders of bear, 30 stones of cheese, 10 young sheep, 3 bullocks, and 24 salmon. William Wallace, who was minister during the reign of James VI., died in 1017; and his son William seems to have considered the monastery, and what remained of its property, as his inheritance. In October, 1690, William, Earl of Dundonald, was served heir of his father in the benefice of Faile or Faileford temporaliter et spiritualiter. The ruins of the convent still exist 1¼ mile north-north-west of the village of Tarbolton. An old satirical poem says of the friars of Faile, that they "ne'er wanted ale as lang as their neebors' lasted."—On the 15th August, 1581, when Esme Lord D'Aubigny was created Duke of Lennox, one of the titles given him was Lord Tarbolton.

TARBOLTON, a considerable village and a burgh-of-barony, stands near the centre of the cognominal parish, on the right bank of the rivulet Faile, at the intersection of the Ayr and Mauchline, and the Kilmarnock and Dalmellington roads; 4 miles west of Mauchline, 7 north-east of Ayr, 8 south of Kilmarnock, and 12 south-east of Irvine. It extends over a considerable area, and contains a number of neat houses. The parish-church, with an elegant spire and neat in its own structure, is not a little ornamental. Weaving, in various departments of cotton, woollen, and silk, is carried on to such extent as to have employed, in 1828, 122 looms,—a number which continued in 1838, and which were all plain. The

village has a subscription library, two mason lodges, several benefit societies, a horse race in August, and annual fairs in June and October. In 1671, by a charter of Charles II., it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market. Population, in 1811, about 750; in 1821, 1,350. Tarbolton, and its immediate vicinity, abound with reminiscences of the poet Burns. On the farm of Lochlea, in the neighbourhood, he resided from his 17th to his 24th year as an inmate of his father's family. In 1780, the village became the scene of a club which he organized. "The Tarbolton-lodge of Free-masons," to which he addressed a well-known "Farewell," inserted among his works, still exists, and derives from his notice of them a notoriety which men of different views will regard as highly flattering, or as deeply the reverse. His extraordinary piece entitled 'Death and Doctor Hornbook,' is said to have been written after attending a meeting of this lodge, and with the view of burlesqueing a person of the name of Wilson, who united the vocations of parish schoolmaster and a vender of medicines. Coilsfield-house, ¾ of a mile south-east of the village, is the "Montgomery-castle" of Burns, the waters around which he pathetically desiderated might "ne'er be drumlie," and it was at the time when the bard wrote, the residence of Colonel Hugh Montgomery, who, in 1797, became 12th Earl of Eglinton; and Mary Campbell, the dairy-maid or "byres-woman" at Coilsfield, was the personage whom, primely with the aid of one of the most thrilling of the rich melodies of Caledonia, and one borrowed from uses of a previous damsel of the name of Catherine Ogie, he sang into notice under the well-known name of "Highland Mary."—The small village of Faileford stands 1¾ mile east-south-east of Tarbolton, at the confluence of the Faile and the Ayr; and, commanding an ample supply of the famous Water-of-Ayr stone, is the seat of a considerable manufactory of razor hones and strops.

TARF (The), a beautiful rivulet of Kirkcudbrightshire. Of two principal head-waters, one called Anstool-burn rises in the parish of Balmaghie, and the other called Glengap-burn issues from Loch-Whinyeon, on the boundary between Girthon and Twyneholm. These, flowing respectively south-south-eastward and eastward, form the Tarf, 3 and 4 miles below their respective sources; and their united stream, afterwards augmented by seven or eight small burns, runs southward through the interior, and along the western edge of Tongueland, to the Dee, 1¾ mile above Kirkcudbright. The rivulet has at the utmost a run of only 11 miles; yet it possesses some comparative importance as a stream; it has frequent inundations, and brings down enriching deposits to low grounds on its banks; it abounds with trout and salmon; and it is, in many places, adorned along its margins with natural wood and fertile meadows.

TARF (The), a rivulet of Athole forest, in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. But for the prevailing usage which designates a stream from any great loch which it may traverse, or any minor loch or lochlet which may send to it a feeder, the Tarf would have been recognised as in reality the Tilt. It rises on the west side of Benvrackie, and flows 9 miles eastward to a point 2 miles south of Loch-Tilt; and there it is joined from the north by the brief stream which is misnamed the Tilt, and from the east by a stream of 5 miles run called Glenmore-water. The whole course of the Tarf is among the savage but sublime scenery of the most towering and impervious part of the great central mountain-range of Scotland,—that which extends from Bennevis on the west to Mount-Battock on the east, and thence forks to the German ocean.

TARFF (The), a rivulet of about 7 miles length of course, in Inverness-shire. It rises near the great glen between Lochs Oich and Ness, and circles round the south-west end of Stratherrick to the head of Loch-Ness at Fort-Augustus.

TARLAND and MIGVIE, an united parish, consisting of four detached districts, in the south-west division of Aberdeenshire. The most important district, or that which contains the village, measures 2½ miles by 2; and is bounded on the north by Cushnie; on the east and south by Coul; and on the west by Logie-Coldstone. The second district lies a mile west of the former, or 1¼ mile north-west of the village; measures 2 miles by 1; and is bounded on the north by Towie, and on all other sides by Logie-Coldstone. The third district lies 5½ miles north-west of the village; measures 2½ miles by 1¼; and is surrounded by Glenbucket, Towie, Logie-Coldstone, and Strathdon. The fourth district lies 9 miles west-north-west of the village; measures 6½ miles by 3¼; and is bounded on the west by Banffshire, and on all other sides by Strathdon. Owing to contractions in form, and irregularities of outline, the entire area is only about 22 square miles. The first and fourth districts constitute the parish of Tarland; and the second and third, the parish of Migvie. A rivulet, an affluent of the Dee, traces the south side of the first and second districts; and often, in winter, lays extensive low grounds around the village under water. The Don touches, for a considerable way, both the third and the fourth districts; and affluents of it, the Deskry, and the Earnan, respectively traverse them to a confluence with it,—the former imposing on the district the name of Deskry-side. Cushnie-hill is partly within the northern boundary of the first district; and mountains and pastoral heights occupy much of the area of the other districts, thin in soil, heathy in dress, and bleak in aspect. The lands around the village are mostly low and level; and aggregately possess a fertile soil. Plantations are extensive and thriving. The chief mansions are Skellator, Inverearnan, Candacraig, and Edinglassie.—The village of Tarland stands nearly in the centre of the subdivision of Mar, called Cromar, 9 miles north-east of Ballater, and 31 miles west by north of Aberdeen. It is a burgh-of-barony, and has a population of about 340. Here are branch-offices of the Aberdeen Banking company, and the North Banking company. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and annual fairs are held on the last Wednesday of February, old style, the Wednesday before the 26th of May, the Friday after St. Sairs' in June, the Friday of the week after Old Rayne in August, and the Tuesday and Wednesday after the 22d of November, old style. A fair is held also at Migvie on the 2d Tuesday of March, old style. The Highlanders of Strathspey, Glenaven, and Mar, resorted for centuries to the fairs of Tarland as the grand mart for the sale of their cattle; and they so exacerbated the inhabitants by their cateran propensities, as to provoke numerous bloody encounters with staff and steel. The first district is traversed by the north road from Aberdeen to Ballater and Braemar; but the parish in general has limited facilities of communication. Population, in 1801, 922; in 1831, 1,074. Houses 227. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,943.—This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £177 3s. 9d.; glebe £14. Unappropriated teinds £101 13s. 7d. The church of Tarland is situated in the first district, and was built in 1762. Sittings 400. The church of Migvie is situated in the second district, and was

built about 55 years ago. Sittings 200. The minister officiates on two successive Sabbaths in the former, and, on the third, in the latter. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with about £14 10s. fees. The parishes are supposed to have been united about the beginning of the 17th century.

TARRAS (The), a small but romantic river in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the south side of Hartsgarth, a height which stands on the boundary between Dumfries-shire and Liddesdale; and runs 9 miles southward and south-south-westward to the Esk, 2½ miles below the town of Langholm. Over 4¼ miles it traverses the interior of Ewis; and over the rest of its run it has Langholm on its right bank, and Ewis and Canonbie on its left. The Tarras is remarkable for the ruggedness of its channel, and the romantic character of its banks. So impetuous is its course, so obstructed by rocks, and so precipitated by falls, that any person whom it might sweep away is in incomparably less danger of being drowned, than of being dashed to pieces. Hence the old doggerel:

"Was ne'er ane drowned in Tarras, nor yet in doubt,
For ere the head can win down, the harns are out."

Its banks, over a great part of its course, are now picturesquely overhung, and now beautifully flanked and shaded with trees. An old rhyme which celebrates the localities in Liddesdale and Eskdale most noted for game, gives prominent importance to the Tarras:

"Bilhope-braes, for bucks and raes,
And Carit-hangh, for swine,
And Tarras for the good bull-trout,
If he be ta'en in time."

"The bucks and roes, as well as the old swine," says Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' "are now extinct; but the good bull-trout is still famous." In 1660, the Tarras yielded the title of Earl to Walter Scott of Highchester, who married the eldest daughter of Frances, Earl of Buccleuch. See Harden.

TARTH (The), a small river, a tributary of the Lyne, in Peebles-shire. During the first 5 miles of its course, it is identical with the Medwin: which see. At Garwaldfoot, the Medwin, which had flowed chiefly on the boundary between Lanarkshire and Peebles-shire, splits into two streams, the one of which goes off into Lanarkshire and becomes tributary to the Clyde, and the other passes on to the Lyne, and, through it, to the Tweed. The latter, though it continues for a brief space to be called the Medwin, and again is sometimes called near its mouth Newlands-water, is the Tarth, and undisputedly bears that name over the greater part of its course. Its length of run, measured in straight lines from Garwaldfoot, is only 7 miles; and over that distance it flows south-eastward, and has on its left bank Linton and Newlands, and on its right Lanarkshire, Kirkurd, and Stobo. Its tributaries, though 16 or 17 in number, are all very inconsiderable. Compared to the Lyne, it is a deep, dull, and muddy stream; and, on account probably of possessing these properties, its trouts, which abound, are comparatively large and fat. The fact, or phenomenon, that salmon have been caught in the Clyde above the majestic and lofty cataracts of that noble river, is accounted for on the supposition, that, at the spawning-season, some of the fish diverge from the Tweed up the Lyne and the Tarth, till they turn the fork of the Medwin, and then go down the Clydesdale section of that curious stream. The point at which the Medwin splits is, in consequence, popularly called the Salmon leap.

TARVES, a parish some miles north-east of the centre of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Methlick and New Deer; on the east by Ellon and a detached part of Methlick; on the south-east and south by Udny; on the south-west by Bourtrie; on the west by Old Meldrum; and on the north-west by Fyvie. Its greatest length, from north-north-east to south-south-west, is 9 miles; its greatest breadth is between 7 and 8 miles; and its area is about 30 square miles. The Ythan, though connected with the interior and the boundaries over only 2¼ miles, drains, with the help of a few small feeders, the whole of the parish. The surface is all champaign,—a plain, diversified with inconsiderable hills. The soil is in some parts deep and in others shallow; but generally is fertile. There are several plantations. Scivas-house is the principal mansion. The village of Tarves stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 6 miles west of Ellon, and 5 north-east of Old Meldrum. Annual fairs are held here on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of March, on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of April, on the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of July, on the second Tuesday of September, and on the Wednesday after the fourth Tuesday of October, all old style. Craigdam, the site of an United Secession meeting-house, lies 1½ mile south-west of the village. The parish is amply provided with roads. Population, in 1801, 1,756; in 1831, 2,232. Houses 433. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,473.—Tarves is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Stipend £191 19s. 10d.; glebe £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds £46 3s. 11d. The parish-church was built in 1798. Sittings 860. The United Secession congregation was established in 1748; and their meeting-house was built about 1806, at a cost of between £400 and £500. Sittings 600. Stipend £100, with a house and garden worth £12. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £23 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. There are 5 non-parochial schools.

TARVET. See Cupar-Fife.

TAY (Loch), a magnificent sheet of water, in Breadalbane, Perthshire, upwards of 15 miles in length, and averaging from fifteen to one hundred fathoms in depth. The united streams of the Dochart and Lochy pour their waters into the head of the loch, a little below the village of Killin; while the noble Tay issues from its lower end at Kenmore. The traveller can visit Loch-Tay either from the east or from the west: a good road is carried along both its shores from the one end to the other. The road along its northern side is the best, however, for carriages, and is that most generally followed by travellers. The scenery by this route, however, is much inferior to that displayed by the southern road. The north road has been carried too high up along the slope of the mountains, and although the lake in almost its whole expanse is before him, the prospect is unvaried and monotonous; the foregrounds are tame or altogether awanting; and there is an almost total want of those delicious close views which are the delight alike of the artist and the connoisseur. Had this road been carried nearer to the margin of the lake, and amid the windings of the beautiful promontories and bays with which it is bounded, the effect of a ride up the north shore of Loch-Tay would have been very different indeed. The man of taste would have selected this line; nor would he have found fault with the additional 2 miles of road which the straightforward views of Marshall Wade has saved. In taking the southern road, however, the case is materially different. This road generally runs near the lake, and follows, in numerous instances, the sinuosities of its margin, and the inequalities of the ground. The declivities of the southern range of mountains are, besides, much more varied and intricate than

those on the north; while the general outline of the northern range, including Ben-Lawers, is more bold and lofty than the south, forming a grand and striking termination to the views from this side. Few roads, therefore, are more productive of a succession of picturesque landscapes, or offer greater temptations to the traveller than this. The landscapes here present an ever-varied foreground; are rich and full in the middle distance; while the extreme distance is grand and striking. Whether the traveller takes the northern or the southern road, none should leave Loch-Tay without a visit to the top of BEN-LAWERS: see that article. This is among the highest of our Scottish mountains; rising from the northern margin of the lake to the height of 4,015 feet above the level of the sea.—Near the east end of the lake, and 200 yards from the north shore, is a small island of a circular form, and about 400 yards in circumference. It is partly wooded with ancient plane and ash trees, and contains the ruins of a priory—as it is usually called—said to have been erected by Alexander I. in 1122. From a charter of Alexander, however, it would appear that there had been a church here before he erected a religious house. The endowment was for an order of nuns; and a fair is still held once a-year in the village of Kenmore, called *Fiell na m'ban maomb;* or the Nun's market. Spottiswoode says that this priory was a cell from the monastery of Scone, and that it was founded by Sybilla, daughter of Henry Beauclerk, king of England, and wife of Alexander I. of Scotland. It would appear, however, to have been founded by the king himself for the repose of his soul and that of his consort. Queen Sybilla, it is said, died suddenly here, and was buried in the church in June, 1122. The ruins are very inconsiderable, part of the walls of the dormitory and refectory being all that now remain. The Marquis of Breadalbane is sole proprietor of this lake.*

* The waters of this lake have frequently, without any apparent cause, undergone singular and violent agitations, occasioned, it may be presumed, from some subterraneous impulse. On Sunday, 12th September, 1784, about 9 o'clock morning, the lake was impetuously agitated; but the agitations seemed to extend only to a small portion of the eastern end of the lake, in the neighbourhood of the village of Kenmore, and between it and the island. On the south side of the village there is a bay 460 yards in length, 200 yards in breadth, and generally from about 2 to 3 feet deep, until where it may be said to form the lake, where it suddenly becomes very deep. On the morning mentioned, the water at the extremity of the bay retired about five yards within its ordinary boundary, and in four or five minutes afterwards it again flowed out. In this manner it ebbed and flowed three or four times in the space of a quarter of an hour, when, all at once, the water rushed from the east and west in opposite currents across the bay, towards the lake, and about the place where the bay suddenly deepens, they rose in the form of a great wave, about five feet above the ordinary level, leaving the bottom of the bay dry, to the distance of about 90 or 100 yards from its usual boundary. When the opposing currents met, they made a clashing noise, foaming upwards; but the stronger impulse being from the east, the wave rolled westward, slowly diminishing as it went for about five minutes, when it wholly disappeared. As the wave subsided, the water flowed back, with some force, four or five yards beyond its accustomed boundary. Again it ebbed about 10 yards, and again it returned, continuing to ebb and flow in this manner for about two hours, when, gradually settling, the water returned to its ordinary level. During this time, the river, which leaves the lake on the north side of the village, was observed to flow backwards; the weeds at the bottom which before pointed in the usual direction of the stream, were turned the contrary way; and the channel of the river was left dry for about 12 feet on each side. Under the bridge, which is about 70 yards from the lake, the stream completely failed in places where there previously had been a depth of 18 inches of water. Nothing particular was observed in the state of the atmosphere at this time. The weather was perfectly calm; and it could barely be perceived that the motion of the clouds was from the north-east. Nor could it be ascertained that any sensible motion of the earth was felt in the neighbourhood, or that the agitation of the water occurred anywhere else but near the village of Kenmore. On the five succeeding days an ebbing and flowing was observed, about the same time in the morning, and of nearly the same duration, but by no means to the same extent as on the first day. A similar agitation was remarked at intervals, till the 15th of October, after which the phenomena ceased. These occurred on some days in the morning, and on others in the afternoon, but none were so violent as the first. On the 13th of July, 1794, the waters of the Tay experienced agitations of a similar nature, but neither were these so violent nor of such long continuance. Like other Highland lakes, Loch-Tay was for a time supposed incapable of being frozen; but during the intense cold of 1771 it was frozen over, in one part, from side to side during the space of a single night.

TAY (THE), a river chiefly of Perthshire and partly of Fife and Forfar, the largest and the most variously and exquisitely scenic of all the Scottish streams, and one which pours more water into the ocean than any other river of Great Britain. Popular nomenclature and correct geography differ very widely in assigning its extent of course, and even in fixing part of its identity. The Tay of common topography is the southern one of two great streams which unite 7½ miles above Dunkeld, and includes no more of even that stream than the portion below Loch-Tay; while the Tay of correct geography must either be the northern one of the two great streams, as both the larger and the longer, or must at least include the southern stream up to the source of its remotest head-water. The northern stream has three successive names,—the GAUR, the RANNOCH, and the TUMMEL; and, in its progress, expands itself into three great lakes,—LYDOCH, RANNOCH, and TUMMEL: which see. It rises at a point about 18 or 20 miles north-north-west of the source of the Fillan, the remotest of the head-waters which find their way into Loch-Tay; and, including its progress through its lakes, but excluding its sinuosities, it performs an entire separate run of about 60 miles. Its direction over the last 14 miles bends from east to south, so as to describe a large demisemi-circle; and, over all the previous part of its course, it is in general due east. After leaving Argyleshire, it cuts Fortingal into two nearly equal parts; bounds a detached part of Logierait; and then has, on its right bank, Dull and the main body of Logierait; and on its left Blair-Athole, Moulin, a part of Dowally, and a wing of Logierait.—The southern one of the two great streams, part of which is recognised as the popular Tay, performs, from its highest source, and measured in straight lines and through lakes, to its junction with the Tummel, a run of about 57 miles. Its direction over by far the greater part of its course is east-north-eastward, and over the remainder is either easterly or north-easterly. Its origin is on the side of Benloy, at the boundary of Killin with Argyleshire, 7 miles in a straight line north-north-west of the head of Loch-Lomond. In its course to Loch-Tay,—a distance excluding curvatures of about 21 miles,—it runs almost wholly in Killin, cutting it lengthwise into two nearly equal parts, expands itself when about third way into Loch-Dochart, and bears respectively before and after this expansion, the names of the FILLAN and the DOCHART: which see. From the lower end of LOCH-TAY [see preceding article] to its junction with the Tummel, a distance of about 14 or 15 miles, it traverses the east end of Kenmore, cuts its way among grotesquely disposed fragments and isolated districts of Dull, Fortingal, Logierait, and Weem, and divides the main body of Logierait on its left bank, from Little Dunkeld on its right. From it junction with the Tummel to its junction with the Earn, where it begins to expand into an estuary, it achieves, irrespective of sinuosities, a distance of 32 miles, in alternate directions of 6 southward and 11 eastward, and of 11 southward and 5 eastward; and over this part of its course, it has on its right bank Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Auchtergaven, Redgorton, Perth, and Rhynd,—and, on its left bank, Logierait, Dunkeld, Caputh, Cargill, St. Martins, Scone, Kinnoul, Kinfauns, and St. Madoes. As an estuary, it

extends 26 miles from the mouth of the Earn to Buddonness, the point where it becomes quite lost in the German ocean; has for 16 miles a breadth of from three-fourths of a mile to 3 miles, and the direction of north-east by east; has, over the other 10 miles, a prolonged contraction of from 2 miles to ess than 1 mile in breadth, and then an expansion, down to St. Andrew's-bay, of 9 or 10 miles in breadth, and, in both places, a prevailing easterly direction; and separates Abernethy and the most northerly parishes of Fifeshire on its right bank, from St. Madoes, Errol, Inchture, Longforgan, and the most southerly parishes of Forfarshire on its left. Its entire length of course, jointly as a river, and as an estuary, is thus, if measured in straight lines from the head of the Gauir, 118 miles,—if measured in the same way from the head of the Fillan, 115 miles,—and, if measured along its channel from either of the remote sources, between 160 and 200 miles.

The tributaries of the Tay, even excluding the secondary ones, are so numerous, that only the principal must be named. Those of the northern great head-branch are only two,—the Ericht, which falls into Loch-Rannoch, and the Garry, which brings along with it the Edendon, the Erochkie, the Bruar, and the Tilt, and falls into the Tummel a little below Killiecrankie. Those of the southern great head-branch are also but two,—the Lochy, which joins the Dochart at the village of Killin, and the Lyon, which brings along with it Glenmore-water, and joins the Tay 2¼ miles below the village of Kenmore. Those of the united stream are the Bran, on the right bank, opposite the village of Dunkeld; the Isla, swollen by the Dean, the Ericht, and other streams, and entering on the left bank, a mile south of Mickleour; the Shochie, on the right bank, at Luncarty; the Almond, on the same bank, 2½ miles above Perth; and the Earn, also on the same bank, at the commencement of the estuary, or 2½ miles above the village of Newburgh. Those of the estuary, excepting the Eden which drains a large part of Fifeshire, and falls into St. Andrew's-bay,—are all inconsiderable, the largest being the Dighty, which disembogues itself from Forfarshire, 2 miles below Broughty-ferry.

At the mouth of the estuary, from the vicinity of Broughty-ferry on the one shore, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig on the other, to a point 3½ miles south-east of Buddonness, or over an entire distance of 8¾ miles, there is a sweep of sandbank, called Goa, on the north side, Abertay on the south side, and the Cross-sands at the connecting or seaward extremity. The opening or breadth of channel beneath the two sides of the sandbank varies from 6 furlongs to 2 miles; and the depth of water is about 3 fathoms, but, higher up the frith, increases to 6. Sandbanks occur elsewhere, especially a large and shifting one opposite Dundee; but they have all been rendered innocuous to navigation by the appliances of dredging, buoys, lighthouses, and charts. The estuary in general is shallow, and receives such an amount of debris from the steady and large current of the river, as must eventually, and at comparatively no very distant period, drive shipping from its waters. Though it cannot compare in spaciousness and some other properties with the Forth, it is at present not a little commodious, and all the way from Buddonness to past the mouth of the Earn, may be considered as a continuous harbour. Vessels of 500 tons can go up to Newburgh; and vessels drawing 9 feet of water can go up, though with difficulty, and in critical states of tide and freshet, to Perth. The tide from the ocean flows to a point about a mile above Perth, and rises at Perth harbour to a height 10 feet above the bed of the stream. Some recent operations, consisting chiefly of joining islets with the mainland, and throwing up embankments, have increased the rise of the tide at Perth 9 inches, and accelerated the time of high-water half-an-hour, and would, if completed, occasion a still additional rise of nearly three feet, and render the ordinary navigation to Perth harbour practicable for vessels of 300 tons. The level of high-water at Perth, owing to the configuration of the frith, the narrowness of the inlet at Broughty-ferry, and the scope afforded for rolling back the fresh water current from Newburgh upward, is usually 18 inches higher than the level in the broadest part of the frith, or between Balmerino and Kingoodie.

The extent of surface drained by the Tay and its tributaries is variously computed at 2,396, and 2,750 square miles, and that of the Spey, the entirely Scottish river next to it in size, at 1,300 and 1,298¾ square miles. The geographic positions and character of the district, whence most of the waters are drawn, being in the case of the two rivers very similar, the Tay may be supposed to discharge about twice as much water as the Spey. Dr. Anderson, making a nice measurement for a judicial purpose, determined the quantity of water which, in the mean state of the river, flows through a section of it opposite Perth, to be at the rate of 3,640 cubic feet per second. The river, as represented on a map, or imagined after a survey of the vast district which composes its basin, appears emphatically 'the many-headed Tay;' and, in consequence of its great feeders coming down like the main arteries on a half-moon-shaped leaf, it has less inequality in its stream than occurs in either the Spey or any other of our Highland fed rivers. The variety of its origin, too, affords such a compensation of rain as always, except in seasons of extreme drought, to yield a sufficient bulk and altitude of water for the occupying of its path, and the beautifying of its landscape; while the wide variety in the relative distance of its sources, prevents its floods, however high, from being as sudden as those of the Spey, the Aberdeenshire, Dee, and some other upland streams. Yet, owing to the gradual but great extension of the system of draining, which is prosecuted on arable grounds and on reclaimable mosses and moorlands, the river has become considerably less equable than at a former period; it swells, during great floods, to a magnitude which never in former days belonged to it; it subsides, during a continued drought, to a corresponding diminution of volume; and, in its ordinary or mean state, it has very visibly lost some of its ancient greatness and importance. Though averagely charged at Perth, as we have seen, with 3,640 cubic feet of water per second, it was reduced, in the course of the summer of 1819, to 457 cubic feet, and at the close of the summer of 1835, to a still smaller volume.*

Much of the country which now forms the seaboard of the estuary, and especially the whole of the Carse of Gowrie, and the lower part of Strathtay, exhibit evidence of having, at a comparatively recent period, lain under the sea, and been gradually raised above its level by depositions from the Tay. After the Carse of Gowrie became dry land, too, the Tay seems, for a long series of years, to have made a circle round its north side, along the foot of the Sidlaw-hills, entering what was then the frith of Earn at Invergowrie, and entirely peninsulating the Carse, or cutting it into a series of islands. [See CARSE of GOWRIE.] Great modern changes have taken place likewise on all the vale or strata of the Tay, south

* See New Statistical Account, No. xv. p. 8.

of the confluence of the Tummel. Dr. Macculloch, from close and various observations on cuts of corresponding rocks on the opposite sides of the stream, and on the harmonizing altitude of series of alluvial terraces in the screens of the valley, calculates that the ancient level of the river, from Logierait downward, was about 100 feet above the present bed; and he adds: "And thus, while it is easy to see how far the Tay has sunk, it would not be very difficult to compute the quantity of land or earth that has been removed and carried forward towards the sea. When we look at this enormous waste, we need not be surprised at the formation of the Carse of Gowrie, nor at the deposits which are still augmenting it; shoaling the sea about Dundee, and laying the foundations of new meadows. For this operation is still going on, and must go on as long as the Tay shall continue to flow; though diminishing in rapidity, as the declivity and consequent velocity of the river itself diminish. If it is curious to speculate on the period when Perth, had it then existed, must have been a sea-port, and when the narrow Tay, far above and below it, was a wide arm of the ocean, it is not less so to consider what the aspect of Strathtay itself was, when the present place of Dunkeld was buried deep beneath the earth. Nor is it difficult even to see what it must have been. By laying our eye on any of the terraces, it is easy to bring the opposed one in the same plane, and thus to exclude all the valley beneath, reducing it once more to what it was when the river was flowing above. These speculations, thus pursued, may interest the artist as well as the geologist and the geographer; since, not only here, but in every deep valley of the Highlands, he would, in making such trials, be at a loss to recognise, in the original shallow and rude glen, the spacious and rich valley which is now the seat of beauty and cultivation. Contemplating, in this manner, not only the Highland mountains and valleys, but those of the world at large, we are lost in the magnitude of the changes which have carried the rains of the Himmala to the mouths of the Ganges,—which, from the sediments of the Nile, have formed the land of Egypt,—and which have created, out of the lofty ridges of America, the plains that now form so large a portion of its continent." [Highlands and Western Isles.]

The Tay—especially if its chief tributaries be included—is incomparably the most scenic of the British rivers. The parent-stream itself, indeed, has fewer great falls than most streams which rise in a Highland district; yet it possesses several cascades of considerable height and picturesqueness, and, at the linn of Campsie in particular, near the confluence with it of the Isla, it is precipitated over a huge basaltic dike into a pool of great depth; and its tributaries exhibit in the aggregate an absolute profusion of the most varied cataracts, and leaps, and falls, while the Bruar, the Tummel, and the Tilt, present individual cascades which rank, for their combined magnificence and individuality of character, among the most distinguished objects of their class. But, in other features of landscape, the Tay is so uniformly rich, and so exceedingly various, that a large volume might be written in delineation of its picturesqueness. Its estuary, and the lowest 3 or 4 miles of its stream, are a continued expanse of lusciousness, softly screened with heights or swells of the most gentle beauty. Its vale from the romantic hill of Kinnoul, a little below Perth, to the pass of Birnam, 2 or 2½ miles below Dunkeld, is everywhere lively, frequently brilliant, and occasionally gorgeous. Its scenery above this point is so exquisite, so diversified, so replete with attractions, that it can be etched by no one, not even the querulous Dr. Macculloch, except with dashes of enthusiasm. "The most complete general notion," says the Doctor, "of the portion of Strathtay," which stretches from the vicinity of Dunkeld upward to the mouth of the Tummel, "will be formed from a situation somewhat elevated, near the Duke of Athole's farm, which also affords one of the most splendid landscapes upon this portion of the river. Indeed, with the exception of Stirling, there is scarcely a place in Scotland which presents a view of vale-scenery at once so spacious, so rich, so grand, and so easily admitting of being formed into a picture. The broadest part of the valley, for a space of about six miles, is here detailed before the eye so minutely, that every part of its various ornament is seen in the most advantageous manner; the Tay winding along from its junction with the Tummel, through its bright meadows interspersed with trees, till it rolls along deep among its wooded banks, a majestic and silent stream beneath our feet. On each hand rises a long screen of varied hills, covered with woods in every picturesque form; the whole vista terminating in the remoter mountains, which, equally rich and various, are softened by the blue haze of the distance, as they close in above the pass of Killiecrankie. This general view, varied in many ways by changes of level and of position, forms the basis of the landscape for some miles; but so great are the changes in the middle-grounds, and so various the foregrounds, that although the same leading character is observed, the separate scenes are always strongly distinguished. Many distinct pictures can thus be obtained, and each of them perfectly adapted for painting; so that Strathtay is here an object to charm every spectator,—him who desires to see every thing preserved in his portfolio, and him who seeks for nothing in Nature but beauty, come under what form it may. Nor must I forget to remark, that many minor landscapes, of narrow or close scenery, occur on the roadside among the infinitude of objects, ravines, bridges, rivers, mills, houses, farms, woods, and trees of the most luxuriant growth, which border it through all this span." "Though the western and upper branch of Strathtay," from the junction of the Tummel upward to Kenmore, "is not, perhaps, equal in splendour to the lower and southern one, it still maintains the same character of richness throughout; while, instead of the flat extended meadows which mark the latter, it displays a considerable undulation of ground. Thus the vale of the Tay, from Dunkeld even to Kenmore, a space of 25 miles, is a continued scene of beauty; a majestic river winding through a highly wooded and cultivated country, with a lofty and somewhat parallel mountain boundary, which is itself cultivated as far as cultivation is admissible, and is everywhere covered with continuous woods or trees as high as wood can well grow. It contains, of course, much picturesque scenery; presenting not only landscapes of a partial nature, comprising reaches of the river, or transient views in the valley produced by the sinuosities of the road, but displaying the whole to its farthest visible extremity, under aspects which are varied by the casual variations of level or position, or by the accidental compositions of the fore or middle grounds, where Ben-Lawers is seen towering above all in the remotest distance, these views are peculiarly magnificent; nor is anything ever wanting which the artist could require to give fulness and interest to the nearer parts of the landscape, where, after all, the chief interest must always lie." "I believe it is but just to say, that Strathtay is, in point of splendour and richness, the first of the Scottish valleys." [Highlands and Western Isles.]

TAYENLOAN, a small Highland village in the

parish of Killean, Kintyre, Argyleshire. It stands on the west coast, opposite Gigha, and 20 miles north-north-west of Campbelltown.

TAYMOUTH-CASTLE, the splendid mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, situated on the right bank of the Tay, about a mile north-east of the village of Kenmore, or of the lower extremity of Loch-Tay, Perthshire. It is a magnificent pile of four stories, with round towers at the angles, and an airy central pavilion. A quadrangular tower in the centre rises to a considerable height above the rest of the edifice; carries up a spacious and ornate staircase; and lets in upon it, from the flanks and the top, a sort of fairy light through richly-stained glass. The apartments in the interior, particularly the Baron's-hall, the drawing-room, the dining-room, and the Chinese-rooms, are splendidly fitted up, and contain paintings by Titian, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Caracci, Teniers, Vandyke, and other masters, constituting one of the richest collections in Scotland. The edifice is constructed of a dark-grey coloured stone, and was finished only within these few years. Attached to it, or to the right of the great quadrangle, stands a wing of its predecessor, the old castle of Balloch, built, in 1580, by Sir Colin Campbell, the 6th Knight of Lochawe, and called Balloch from a Gaelic word which signifies the outlet of a lake or glen. Taymouth-castle is surrounded by a demesne and a general landscape of uncommon brillance. Though Dr. Macculloch was in one of his most growling moods when he looked on this superb scene, and, in consequence, lost a fine opportunity of rendering some pages of his book luxuriously odoriferous, scarcely another person of taste will gaze on the profusion of mixed magnificence and beauty without forgetting that some touches of the artificial embellishment are too stiff and studied, and entirely abandoning himself to the surgy swell of imagery which here sets in upon him with at once the soft flow and the irresistible power of a burnished tide. The castle stands in a semicircular lawn, from all sides of which expanses of wood recede in great variety of disposition and site, and so aggregately great in extent that they almost seem interminable. "The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The hills which confine them are luxuriantly wooded and picturesque in their outlines; and the plain below is richly adorned with old gigantic trees. The view from the hill in the front of the castle is reckoned one of the finest in Scotland. On the right is Drummond-hill, and behind it the lofty Ben-Lawers, with Ben-More in the remote distance. On the left two hills, partially wooded, rise from the water one above another. In the foreground a portion of the lake is seen, and the village and church of Kenmore, and, to the north of them, the bridge across the Tay, immediately behind which is the little wooded island of Loch-Tay. * * Along the north bank of the river there is a terrace 16 yards wide, and 3 miles in length, overshadowed by a row of stately beech-trees; and on the opposite side there is a similar walk extending a mile from Kenmore. These promenades are connected by a light cast-iron bridge." [Black's Picturesque Tourist.] —The Deer-park at Taymouth-castle contains seven hundred fallow deer, nearly a hundred red deer, some fine specimens of the black deer, and you can move in no direction without starting the light-footed roe; and in a small paddock to the east of the deer-park are to be seen some fine specimens of moose-deer, which are so tame that they will come up and fawn upon you. There are also some wild Indian buffaloes from the Rocky mountains of the New world.

TAYNUILT, a small ill-built village in Argyleshire, on the south coast of Loch-Etive, about 6 miles from Bunawe.

TEALING, a parish in the southern part of the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. Its figure is nearly triangular, with its sides facing the east, the south, and the north-west, and its northern angle, to the depth of $\frac{4}{5}$ of a mile, cut away. It is bounded on the north by Inverarity; on the east by Inverarity, Murroes, and the detached part of Dundee; on the south by Murroes, Mains, and Strathmartine; and on the west and north-west by a detached part of Caputh, and by Auchter-house, and Glammis. A single farm belonging to it lies along the west side of the detached part of Caputh, and is bounded on the other sides by Auchter-house. The main body measures in straight lines along the north $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile,—the east 4 miles,—the south $4\frac{1}{2}$,—the north-west $4\frac{3}{4}$; and the entire parish has an area of about 4,300 imperial acres. The north-west boundary, except for a mile on the south, is formed by the water-shed of the Sidlaws; and the southern boundary is nearly all formed by the rivulet Fithie. The general surface, excepting the detached farm, is a slope from the summit of the Sidlaws toward the south-east angle. The low grounds or plain lies upwards of 500 feet above sea level; and Craigowl, the loftiest of the bounding hills, rises 1,100 feet above the level of the plain. Though the summits of the heights are heathy, and their sides profusely send out broom, and struggle hard to be merely pastoral, only one-fourteenth of the whole parochial area is waste or in pasture; and a little more than the same proportion being beautifully disposed in thriving plantation, all the remainder feels the dominion of the plough. The soil, on the ascent of the hills, is light and gravelly; in the central district is black, deep, and rich, sometimes inclining to clay; and, in the south and south-east, is naturally marshy, and fit only for meadow, but has been very greatly improved by draining. Grey slate and sandstone abound; and there are some pavement quarries. The chief mansion is Tealing-house, the seat of Mr. Scrimseour, the principal landowner. There are four or five hamlets, whose united population is somewhat less than 300. A subterranean building, a subterranean cave or passage, several stone-coffins, and some small inhumed Roman antiquities have, at various periods, been discovered. The Rev. John Glass, the founder of the sect of Glassites, or Scottish Sandemanians, was minister of Tealing up to the time of his separation from the Establishment. The parish is intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle railway, and by the west road between Dundee and Aberdeen. Its kirktown is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Dundee. Population, in 1801, 755; in 1831, 766. Houses 164. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,793.—Tealing is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £162 8s.; glebe £10. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 30 scholars; and four private schools by 100. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with from £8 to £9 fees, and about £5 other emoluments.

TEITH or TEATH (THE), a singularly romantic and beautiful river of the south-west district of Perthshire. Yet half of its course is run, and far more than half of its scenic attractions are passed before it assumes its proper or distinctive name. What, according to popular nomenclature, forms the Teith, is the confluence about half-a-mile above the bridge of Callander, of two streams of surpassing Highland loveliness, but of very anomalous topographical characters. The streams are partly changeful in name, partly without any name whatever; and, over a very large aggregate space, entirely lost in some of the most celebrated of the Perthshire

lakes. Their head sources are not far from a point at which the counties of Argyle, Perth, and Dumbarton meet, or from another point whence waters are shed respectively to the Tay, the Forth, and the lower Clyde. They rise respectively 1 mile and 2 miles due east of the head of Loch-Lomond; but, though so near each other in their origin, and relatively rising in the line of the prevailing direction of their course, they so far mutually recede as to be at one time 9 miles asunder.—The northern stream, starting from the north side of the height called Mealpalan, runs 6½ miles east by north to Loch-Doine; and, itself as yet a cold mountain-rivulet, drinks up in its progress some 14 rills of kindred character. Issuing from Loch-Doine, it proceeds only about ¼ of a mile eastward, till it is lost for 3½ miles in Loch-Voil. On egressing from the latter lake, it takes the name of the Balvag or 'smooth-running river;' sweeps past the kirk-town of Balquidder, runs 1½ mile east by south; makes here, when just 2¾ miles south-west of the head of Loch-Earn, a sudden bend; and flows 3 miles sinuously southward to Loch-Lubnaig. Hitherto it belongs wholly to the parish of Balquidder; but during the 3¾ miles of its passage along that lake it glides into Callander. When issuing from Loch-Lubnaig, it assumes the name of the Garbh-Uisge, or 'the rugged river,' and begins to tumble along the wild romantic Pass of Leny [which see]; and having flowed 1 mile southward, and 2 miles eastward, and washed the skirts of the village of Kilmahog, it unites with its sister stream to form the Teith. Its entire length of course, excluding its sinuosities, but including its lacustrine expansions, is about 23 miles.—The southern stream makes a run of 4 miles from its origin due south-eastward to the head of Loch-Katrine; and, though absolutely nameless, or nameless at least among mapmakers and topographists, it runs amidst a profusion of wood and upland picturesqueness, and approaches Loch-Katrine with a superbness of attire not altogether unworthy of the majesty of the lake. Identified for 8 miles with the lake of second rank for scenic brilliance in Scotland, it emerges from its south-east extremity, and immediately begins to traverse over all their length the bosky, bristling, tumultuously wooded Trosachs; and debouching from among them, is instantly lost for 1¾ mile in Loch-Achray; and egressing thence, makes a run of only 1½ mile eastward, till it is ingulphed by Loch-Vennachar. On issuing from the latter lake, overhung by Benledi, it assumes the name of the Eas-gobhain, 'the Smiths' cataract;' and, under this wild designation, it careers 1½ mile east-north-eastward to a junction with the other great head-water of the Teith. Its entire length of run, including its course through lakes, is about 22 miles.—The Teith, or united stream, wants the grand and boldly romantic features of its head-waters; and subsides as to scenery into simple yet often thrilling beauty. Its entire course is south-eastward; and, measured in a straight line, extends only to between 11 and 12 miles. Over two-thirds of the distance it traverses the lowland district of Callander, and the major part of Kilmadock; and over the remaining and last third it has Kincardine on its right bank, and Kilmadock and Lecropt on its left. In Callander, it finely meanders among meadows, arbours, and wooded banks, forming a gentle and warmingly tinted foreground to a Highland background landscape of uncommon power; in Kilmadock, it runs with a trotting and merry current, and sweeps past the town and ancient castle of Doune; and, while in contact with Kincardine, it traverses the finely-ornamented grounds of Blair-Drummond, and the curiously-embellished demesne of Ochtertyre. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting the Keltie, [which see,] they are all inconsiderable. The Teith, if either its volume of water or its length of course had been made the ground of decision, would have been regarded as the parent-stream, and the Forth which joins it as the tributary. The point at which they unite is the bridge of Drip, 2¼ miles north-west of Stirling. The Teith is a clear stream, and, for the most part, rapid, and is excelled by none in Scotland for the intrinsic value of its water-power, or its intrinsic adaptation to manufacture; yet, in consequence chiefly of the want of lime and coal, it has a very small aggregate of public works on its banks. It abounds in salmon and trout; and, at a former period, it possessed at Callander some small beds of a peculiar sort of mussels which yielded valuable pearls.

TEMPLE, a parish, consisting of a main body and a small detached district in the south of Edinburghshire. The main body is bounded on the north-west by Pennicuick and Carrington; on the north-east and east by Borthwick; on the south-east by Heriot; and on the south and west by Peebles-shire. Its greatest length from north to south is 8¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its superficial extent is about 23 square miles. The detached district lies 1¾ mile north-east of the nearest part of the main body; is nearly a square of about 300 acres; and is surrounded by the parishes of Newbattle and Borthwick. Gore-water, a tributary of the South-Esk, runs along one side of the detached district; the South-Esk traces for 6 miles the western boundary of the main body; and Glad-house-water rises in the southern boundary, traverses the whole length of the main body, almost equally bisects it, and falls into the South-Esk at the extreme north. The Moorfoot-hills, ranging from south-west to north-east, occupy the larger part of the area, render it strictly, and even bleakly, pastoral, and send two summits, each upwards of 2,000 feet, and three or four upwards of 1,600 feet above sea-level. The arable land lies almost all in the detached district, and in a space of 4 or 5 square miles in the extreme north; and, in the former, it is principally a strong clay, and in the latter, it is mostly dry and sharp, upon a gravelly bottom, and tolerably fertile. Coal abounds, and is mined in the detached district; and sandstone and limestone are worked in the main body. Greywacke is the principal rock of the hills. The village of Gorebridge, and part of that of Stobhill, are in the parish. See Stobbs and Stobhill. The village of Temple, containing about 200 inhabitants, stands on Gladhouse-water, a little above its confluence with the South-Esk, 12¾ miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. The only mansion is Toxside, W. Tait, Esq. The gardens, and part of the demesne of Arniston, the seat of Robert Dundas, Esq., the principal landowner, lie within the northern limits. The parish is traversed by the turnpike between Peebles and Dalkeith. Population, in 1801, 855; in 1831, 1,255. Houses 238. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,128. Temple is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dundas of Arniston. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. The church is a neat structure, built in 1832, and occupying a fine site. The old church, still standing, is part of a series of monastic buildings, erected by David I. for Templars or Red friars. This establishment, originally called Balantradoch, and described in ancient documents as "domus templi de Balantradoch," was the chief seat of the Knights Templars in Scotland, and regarded as the superior of any establishments which the fraternity formed in other parts of the kingdom. On the east

gable, below the belfry, is an inscription which has puzzled antiquarians, and might be worth a whole folio of lore to theorizers.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parish of Clerkington, and the chapelries of Moorfoot and Balantradoch. Clerkington, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Newbattle. Moorfoot—anciently and properly Morthwait—comprehended the upper half of the vale of Gladhouse-water; and was a chapelry established by the Newbattle monks, to whom the lands had been gifted. The chapelry of Balantradoch, after the suppression of the Knights Templars, passed into the possession of the Knights of St. John. The three districts having been united after the Reformation, assumed their present name from the circumstance of the chapel of the Templars being adopted as their common or parochial church. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 110 scholars, and two private schools by 135. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £36 fees, and £3 6s. 8d. other emoluments.

TEMPLELISTON. See KIRKLISTON.

TENNANDRY, a district containing about 200 inhabitants, in the eastern part of the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. This district, with certain portions of other parishes, was, in 1836, erected into a *quoad sacra* parish by the presbytery of Dunkeld. The church was built in 1836. Sittings 500.

TERREGLES, a parish on the north-east frontier of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north and north-east by the Cluden, and on the east by the Nith, which divide it from Dumfries-shire; on the south by Troqueer and Lochrutton; and on the west and north-west by Kirkpatrick-Irongray. Its length, from east-north-east to west-south-west, is 4¾ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 2¾ miles; and its superficial extent is nearly 8 square miles. The surface is, in general, low, but has agreeable diversities; and everywhere, especially along the Cluden and the Nith, it is softly but sweetly beautiful. In agricultural capabilities and results, it is rich and ornate. Its soil, naturally loamy and benign, has been highly cultivated, and sends up luxuriant crops of every sort of grain and vegetable raised in Scotland. Terregles-place, and some other fine mansions, gem it with their embellished grounds. The College-loch, on its southern boundary, is a beautiful sheet of water a mile in length; and, in a time of frost, allures numerous skaters and curlers from Dumfries to its bosom. All the parish being situated within from half-a-mile to 5 miles of Dumfries, the greater part of it receives an impress of neatness and taste, and an impetus to industry and improvement, from that beautiful metropolis of the south-west of Scotland. Three of the roads more or less traverse the parish, which diverge from Dumfries toward distant localities; and, among them, those to Glasgow and to Port-Patrick. The parochial antiquities are LINCLUDEN COLLEGE [which see], and the old castle of Terregles, formerly the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale. Population, in 1801, 510; in 1831, 606. Houses 97. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,911.—Terregles is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. Schoolmaster's salary £35, with £16 fees, and £3 other emoluments. The church anciently belonged first to the Benedictine nunnery, and next to the collegiate church of Lincluden. In 1365, Sir John Herries obtained a grant of the barony from David II.; in 1510, Andrew, Lord Herries, got a new charter of his estates,—one which erected the village of Terregles into a burgh-of-barony to be called Herries; and, soon after, the property passed by marriage to the Maxwells of Nithsdale, with whom the title also continued until their forfeiture in 1715.

TEVIOT (THE), a beautiful river of Roxburghshire, the largest tributary of the Tweed, and a stream of so much importance as popularly to impose its name on the whole of the great county in which it flows. It rises in several short head-waters in the southern extremity of the parishes of Cavers and Hawick, within half-a-mile of the sources of the Megget and the Stennis, tributaries of the Dumfries-shire and Cumberland Esk. The direction of its course for 30 miles, or till it enters the parish of Eckford, half-a-mile above Eckford village, is, with the exception of constant but brief distances, not included in the gross distance, uniformly and almost due north-east; for 5¼ miles further, it is north, or north by east; and, for the last three-fourths of a mile, it is east, and nearly parallel to that of the noble river into which it falls. Till 27 miles from its source, or to the point where it receives the Rule, except over 2½ miles where it traverses the interior of Hawick, and over a furlong or two where it cuts off pendicles of Cavers, it forms the boundary-line of parishes; those on its right bank being Upper Cavers, Lower Hawick, Lower Cavers, Bedrule, and Jedburgh; and those on its left bank, Upper Hawick, Wilton, Minto, Ancrum, and Crailing. Over the last 9 miles of its course it forms altogether a boundary-line for only 1½ mile, and mainly bisects the parishes of Crailing, Eckford, Roxburgh, and Kelso. Its principal tributaries on its left bank are Hislop-burn and Borthwick-water in Hawick, and Ale-water in Ancrum; and on its right bank, Frostley-burn in Upper Cavers, Allan-water between Upper Cavers and Hawick, Slitrig-water at the town of Hawick, Rule-water between Lower Cavers and Bedrule, Jed-water in Jedburgh, Oxnam-water in Crailing, and Kail-water in Eckford. The only towns upon it are Hawick, 14½ miles from its source, and Kelso, opposite its junction with the Tweed; and the only villages—though on the average 3 furlongs from it—are Denholm in Lower Cavers, Hightown in Roxburgh, and respectively Ancrum, Crailing, Eckford, and Roxburgh, in their cognominal parishes. The river's waters abound with trout and salmon, and are witnesses to many curious poaching scenes. The scenery of the Teviot is everywhere pleasant, generally brilliant, and occasionally superb. Its immediate banks are, for the most part, a charming alternation of rich haugh and variegated, often abrupt, rising ground. Its basin is, for some distance, a comparatively narrow vale, flanked with bold green heights; for a greater distance it is a stripe of alluvial plain, screened by terraced but undulating and tumulated dale, and overhung at from 3 to 8 miles' distance by terminating heights; and, in the lower course, it is a richly variegated champaign country, possessing all the luxuriance without any of the tameness of a fertile plain, and stretching away in exulting beauteousness to the picturesque Eildons on the one hand, and the array of dome-like Cheviots on the other. A profusion of wood, and rapid alternations of almost every kind of surface, produce a constant succession of distinct and fine pictures. One glowing scene occurs in the immediate vicinity of KELSO: which see. Another, in which some curious caves are prominent, occurs in the parish of ROXBURGH: which also see. And amongst scores of others which might be named is any one of some half-dozen views of a point, where haughs odoriferous and beautiful as gardens are on the immediate banks, and the bosky and beetling crags of Minto soar perpendicularly up on one side, foiled by the high adornings of Minto-grounds, and

the fine forms of Minto-hills; while on the other side rise darkly the huge lumbering outline of the Dunian, and the broken, rugged, and towering height of Rubberslaw. We need scarcely hint how much and tenderly 'the silver Teviot' has been celebrated in song.

TEVIOTDALE, a name sometimes applied to the whole of Roxburghshire, and sometimes used more definitely to designate the portion of that county which is drained by the Teviot and its tributaries. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

THIEF-ROAD (THE), a track of road from the border, through Peebles-shire into Mid-Lothian, so designated from its having been the path usually traversed by the plundering banditti of the feudal times, known as moss-troopers, or leviers of black mail. The road has now no very distinct vestiges, yet can still be traced, especially along Peeblesshire. It enters that county near the Birkhill path on the sources of the Yarrow and the Megget; runs north through the middle of Megget parish by Winterhope and Crammalt; passes over Dollar-law and Scrape, on the boundary between Manor and Drummelzier; crosses the Tweed below Stobo; proceeds by Lyne, Newlands, and Linton; and departs through the Cauldstane-slap to the defiles of the Mid-Lothian Pentlands.

THIRLESTANE, the seat of Lord Napier of Thirlestane, in the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. See ETTRICK.

THIRLESTANE-CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, on the right bank of the Leader, Berwickshire. It stands on a fine lawn between the Leader and the burgh of Lauder. It is a large and massive edifice, impressively combining the tastes and marked vestiges of antiquity with stiff and unsuccessful appearances of modernization. Its nucleus, or possibly its predecessor, was a strong tower, called Lauder fort, and built by Edward I. during his invasion of Scotland, as a mean of maintaining his usurped power. Chancellor Maitland, the chief founder of the Lauderdale family, whose residence had formerly been a small tower called Thirlestane, about 2 miles to the east, renovated or rebuilt the fort, or possibly constructed another edifice in its place, and transferred to it the name of Thirlestane. The Duke of Lauderdale added a new front and wings, removed the church and burying-ground which stood between the castle and the burgh, and made great improvements on the interior of the edifice and the extent and arrangement of the grounds; and still further improvements have very recently been made upon the building and grounds. The castle has some stately apartments; it has massive balustrades and cornices, and a multitude of marble chimney-pieces; and in general it is decorated in the best taste of the age of Charles II. Among a large and interesting collection of family-portraits with which it is enriched, are five of the Duke, and one of Secretary Maitland.

THORNHILL, a large and beautiful village in the parish of Morton, Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the post-road between Glasgow and Dumfries, 8 miles east-north-east of Minnyhive; 12 south-east by south of Sanquhar; 14 north-north-west of Dumfries; and 61 south-south-west of Edinburgh. Its site is the summit of a ridgy or terrace-formed rising ground, between 200 and 300 feet high, from 2½ to 5 furlongs east of the Nith, and commanding one of the richest views in Upper Nithsdale,—the vale of the Nith luxuriating in beauty over an extent of 8 or 9 miles, the princely pile and noble grounds of Drumlanrig-castle at less than 3 miles' distance on the north, the successive or terraced ascents of the slowly receding, the green and tufted hill-screens of the valley, and the majestic form of the monarch-mountain, Queensberry, looking up in the distance amidst a fine retinue of soft yet alpine summits. The village is probably the most tidy, neat, and generally attractive of its size and class in Britain. Its streets are very spacious, and always clean, and have broad stripes of verdure between the house-lines and the roadway. The houses are, for the most part, uniform,—neat one-story cottages; or they have their uniformity broken only to admit at intervals trim or elegant two-story structures, to look up like officers in the well-trained ranks. Belts of garden-ground run along the whole back of the house-lines, flinging up clouds of perfume, and rendering all the atmosphere odoriferous and balmy. The principal street runs along the highway, nearly parallel to the Nith. Over its northern half it mounts the face of a slow ascent, the lateral slope of the high bank, which forms the village site, and is not winged with any parallel or cross streets. Over most of the upper half it is subtended on the side next the Nith by three streets, which are arranged in the form of three sides of a square, the principal street itself being the fourth side, and which occupy a tabular expanse on the summit of the high bank. Opposite the more southerly of the two streets which go off at right angles, a brief street runs up toward the parish-church and school-house, both new and ornamental edifices. At the intersection of the principal street, where the last-mentioned thoroughfare commences, stands an elegant pillar, designed to serve as a market-cross, erected by the last Duke of Queensberry, and surmounted by a Pegasus and the Queensberry arms. The village was originally intended to be a market-town, and it acquired authority for holding a weekly market; but it has never acquired sufficient importance even to lift four annual fairs, held on the 2d Tuesday (O. S.) of February, May, August, and November, above the poor character of mere gala-days for rustic idlers. An extensive manufacture of hosiery was, for a series of years, conducted in workshops; but has greatly declined, and seems menaced with extinction. A tannery, a brewery, and a few remaining stocking-looms alone prevent its manufactures from being entirely domestic. A few of its inhabitants are small annuitants; a considerable number are agricultural labourers; and a painfully large number are persons ready to do any one of half-a-dozen kinds of work, and rarely get a piece of any of them to do. The village has a branch-office of the Glasgow Union bank, a subscription-library, several clubs for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, two stock-societies, a penny-a-week friendly society, a women's friendly society, a freemason's-hall erected in 1834, a spacious bowling-green and quoiting-ground, and two large and very respectable inns. It has recently been lighted with gas. Its places of worship and its schools are noticed in the article MORTON. The village is wholly under the superiority of the Dukes of Buccleuch, and, since 1827, has been very greatly and liberally improved by the present Duke. Population, in 1791, 430; in 1817, 750; in 1831, 1,373.

THORNHILL, a village in the *quoad sacra* parish of Norriestown, and lying compactly with Norriestown village, Monteith, Perthshire. See NORRIESTOWN.

THORNLIEBANK, a village in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, about 1½ mile south of Pollockshaws, upon the rivulet called Auldhouseburn. It originated in the manufactories and other works established here about the end of the 18th century. The whole village, except three small tenements, belongs to Messrs. J. and W. Crum, and

Co., proprietors of extensive works. Calico-printing, cotton-spinning, weaving by power and hand-loom and bleaching, are carried on. The population amounts to about 1,500. A preaching-station of the Associate Synod was formed here in February, 1836, and at the same time a building—originally erected for a school-house—was completed as a place of worship. It cost the benevolent proprietors—Messrs. Crum, and Co.—£450, and is held under lease at a nominal rent. Sittings 407. A regular congregation, with a minister, has since been formed. The Messrs. Crum likewise support two free schools here for the children of their work-people.

THORNTON. See DYSART.

THORNTON-LOCH, a small village on the coast of Innerwick, Haddingtonshire, 2 miles east of the village of Innerwick, and 6 south-east of the town of Dunbar. It has an itinerating library; and at Skateraw, in its vicinity, is a small harbour.

THRIEVE, an islet and a celebrated ancient castle, in the river Dee, at the point where the parishes of Balmaghie, Crossmichael, and Kelton meet, 1½ mile west of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. The islet has an area of about 16 Scottish acres, and is noticeable only as the site of the castle. An ancient castle, the predecessor of the present ruin, was built and maintained on the site by the ancient lords or petty kings of Galloway. The present structure was built by one of the Douglasses; and was the residence and the seat of power of that despotic family during the ages of their making Galloway vocal with the groans of its people. On the ruin of the Douglasses, and the annexation of Galloway to the Crown, the castle went into the possession of the king; but it was afterwards transferred to the family of Maxwell, who became Earls of Nithsdale and hereditary keepers of Thrieve and stewards of Kirkcudbright. During the troubles of Charles I. the Earl of Nithsdale, at his own expense, held this castle for the king, and armed, paid, and victualled a garrison of 80 men; nor did he flinch, till the king, unable to send him any assistance, instructed him to obtain the best conditions he could for himself and his garrison. The Earls, as keepers of the castle, received from each parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, 'a lardner mart cow,' or a fattened cow in condition to be killed and salted at Martinmas for winter provision; and, in 1704, when they sold the circumjacent estate, they, for the sake of this perquisite, retained the castle itself. In 1716, at the attainder of the 5th Earl, the levy of the 'lardner mart cow' fell into desuetude; and, in 1747, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the last vestiges of the ancient power and importance of the castle disappeared. A square tower, built of hard schistose stone, remains of the castle, and is surrounded at a small distance by a wall, which has a strong gate and four round towers.

THURSO (THE), a river of Caithness-shire. It rises among the mountains in the south-west corner of Halkirk, near the boundary with Sutherlandshire; and flows 12½ miles north-eastward, and 14 northward to the head of its cognominal bay, at the town of Thurso. Its course first bisects Halkirk; next for 1½ mile divides that parish from Thurso; and finally cuts the latter parish into two not very unequal parts. Its tributaries are neither numerous nor large; and its greatest breadth is about 300 feet. Its banks are almost everywhere destitute of wood; but, in other respects, are, in many places, softly beautiful.

THURSO, a parish on the north coast of Caithness-shire; bounded on the north by the North sea; on the east by Olrig and Bower; on the south by Halkirk; and on the west by Reay. Its greatest length from east to west is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its area is about 35 square miles. The surface gently rises from the shore, and is throughout a slightly inclined plane, interspersed with small eminences, and presenting a rich prospect of pleasant villas and well-cultivated fields. The rivers Thurso and Forss add much to its beauty, and run northward, the former through the interior, and the latter along the western boundary. The coast, 7½ miles in extent in a straight line, but about 11 along its sinuosities, has a flat and fine hard sandy beach in the vicinity of the town, but elsewhere is in general rocky. MURKLE-BAY [which see] is on the east; a small bay, formed by the embouchure of the Forss, is on the west; and the bay of Thurso, about 4 square miles in area, is in the centre. Connected with the last are the roads and the House of SCRABSTER: which see. The small headland of Brimsness flanks the estuary of the Forss. The magnificent promontory of Holborn-head runs out on the west side of Thurso-bay; and forms a twin object to Dunnet-head, 7 miles to the north-east, at the entrance of Dunnet-bay. The rocks west of Holborn exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur; and an insulated rock, called the Clett, situated about 240 feet from its extremity, rises to the height of 400 feet, is covered in summer by vast flocks of sea-fowl, and often sports sublimely with the wild seas which rush against it with tempestuous power. The whole scenery of Thurso-bay is often a shaking and shifting panorama of very high grandeur. "The lengthened waves, thundering along the shores of the spacious crescent-shaped bay, arrest a stranger's attention, as their curling crests break upon and splash up the sandy slope at his feet. The white streak and the hollow moan of each billow, as it yields up its power, lead away the eye and ear to the sides of the bay; formed of precipitous rocks, and terminated by the high bluff promontories of Holborn and Dunnet, over the top of which, though upwards of 400 feet in height, the spray dashes during storms, and on which even the sea-pink and the short tufted grass hardly obtain a footing. In the distance, the prodigious western precipices of Hoy, which form perhaps the most magnificent cliff-scenery in Britain, with the outlines of the Orkney-hills, compose a most splendid termination to the sea-ward view. The traveller should not fail to walk as far as Holborn-head, where the majestic mural and fissured cliffs, with the Clett, a huge detached rock, the boundless expanse and heaving swell of old Ocean, and the clouds of screaming sea-birds, afford a perfect epitome of this style of scenery." [Guide to the Highlands.] The soil of the parish is principally clay and loam lying on rock. The arable and the untilled lands bear the proportion to each other of 6 to 5. About 3,000 acres are so poor that they could not be profitably improved. Wood covers a less area than 50 acres. Old red sandstone, which is the principal rock, is extensively quarried both for building and for exportation as pavement-flag; between 200 and 300 men being employed in dressing it into flags. A coarse clay-slate abounds; trap occurs principally on the coast; and both are quarried. There are appearances of lead ore. Thurso-castle, the seat of Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart., stands a little east of the town, and on the very brink of the bay. It was built, in 1660, by George Earl of Caithness; passed, in 1718, into the possession of the present owner's ancestor; and possesses much interest as the birth-place and home of the well-known Sir John Sinclair, Bart.,* the promoter

* Sir John Sinclair was born on the 10th of May, 1754. He received the rudiments of a classical education at the High school of Edinburgh; carried on his studies at the Universities

of the Old Statistical Account, and the Agricultural Reports, and of his talented daughters Lady Colquhoun, Miss Hannah Sinclair, and Miss Catherine Sinclair, distinguished as elegant and lively writers. "A recent addition," says the last of these ladies in her Northern Circuit, "has been made to Thurso-castle, planned and executed by Burn, the cobbler-general of worn-out houses, by whom ancient edifices are mended, cleaned, dyed, and repaired, to look as good as new, or even better. When A—— perceived some flaws in the architecture of several old castles lately, he wished they were all 'Burn'd' like ours. Certainly the situation here is somewhat uncommon. In former times showers of spray from the ocean used to dash up to our drawing-room window, when the waves, curling and grating along the shore, sometimes struck at the foundation with animated vehemence, and rebounded among the rocks, till at length a breakwater was raised to defend the wall. You might have imagined that in such a position as I have described, this house was near enough to the sea; but my father liked the peculiarity of being so intimate with the wild winds and waves; so he caused a strong pier to be raised between the old castle and the water, on which Mr. Burn has contrived securely to perch a terrace-walk and an appendix to the building. Several very handsome new apartments are here, from the windows of which I can at this moment count a procession of twenty vessels in full sail, some of which come so close, they are tacking into the very room." The other principal mansions are Murke-house, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., and Forss-house, James Sinclair, Esq. Harold's-tower, a mile east of the town, was built by the late Sir John Sinclair, over the grave of Harold, Earl of Caithness, and is an elegant monument, exhibiting at a distance a somewhat striking appearance. Earl Harold was possessor of the half of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; and fell in battle in 1190, while attempting to recover his property from the usurpation of a tyrannical namesake. The Oswalds of Glasgow were originally from Thurso; and Richard Oswald, one of the plenipotentiaries from Great Britain for settling the peace of 1783, was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Thurso parochial schoolmaster. Two great lines of road run respectively southward and along the coast. Population, in 1801, 3,628; in 1831, 4,679. Houses 739. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,353.—Thurso is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir George Sinclair, Bart. Stipend £203 7s.; glebe £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds £193 12s. 10d. The parish-church was built in 1832. Sittings 1,540. A catechist is employed by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge.— An Original Associate congregation was formed before the year 1775; and their meeting-house was built in 1777, at a cost of about £400. Sittings 950. Stipend £70, with a house and garden worth £10.—An Independent congregation was formed, and a chapel built, in 1799. Sittings 940. The minister has a house worth £12 a-year.—A Scottish Baptist congregation was established in 1805; and their place of worship was built in 1831. Sittings about 60. Stipend £23 from the Baptist Home Missionary society, and a variable sum from the congregation with a dwelling-house.—The population, according to a survey by the parish minister in 1836, was about 4,800; of whom 4,000 were stated to be churchmen, and 800 dissenters.—In 1834, the parish school was attended by 32 scholars; and 16 other schools—13 of which were in the town, and 3 in the country—were attended by 505. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £35, with £50 fees, and £12 other emoluments.

Thurso, a town and burgh-of-barony, at the mouth of Thurso-water, in the cognominal parish, 20 miles west by south of John-o'-Groat's-house, 20¾ north-west of Wick, 29 south-south-west of Stromness, 44 east-north-east of Tongue, 160 north by east of Inverness, and 326½ north by west of Edinburgh. It consists of an old and a new town. The former is irregular, ill-paved, dull, dirty, and disagreeable. The latter occupies a pleasant and elevated situation on the south-west; and, if completed on the regular, elegant, and extensive plan on which it was originally designed, would be a truly fine metropolis of the far north. But the plan has been very partially executed; it has for many years been almost practically abandoned; and it possesses no prospect of being, at any definite period, resumed. The new town, therefore, is merely a handsome suburb, regularly edificed with neat sandstone houses. The parish-church is a splendid edifice, from a design by Burn; and has a tower 140 feet high. "The new church at Thurso," says Miss Sinclair, "the chief expense of building which, in a very superior style of architecture, was incurred by my father, is quite a little cathedral, being the handsomest edifice north of Inverness, partly formed of a very hard stone imported from Morayshire." Its cost was about £6,000. The former church was an old substantial Gothic building. The only other noticeable edifices are a masonic-lodge, a public ball-room, and a large, substantial, elegant stone-bridge across the river. There was, at one time, a town-house; but it fell into decay; and its site was sold to a private person. Linen, woollen, leather, and herring net manufactures employ about 230 persons; and the manufacture of straw-plait employs about 60 females. The fisheries in the bay are very extensive; and, along with the dressing of flags in the neighbouring quarries, afford the chief employment. Their annual aggregate value is about £5,000; and the salmon-fishery—greatly celebrated, and the only one not free—is let at £1,000. The parish books record that, in 1786, no fewer than 2,560 salmon were caught with one sweep of the net! But the Thurso fishermen experience such excessive vicissitudes of success and failure as defy all foresight, and occasionally wear a dash of romance. "Sometimes," says the lady already twice quoted, "they make ten pounds at a single haul; and often not tenpence in a day. I was particularly sorry for one Caithness fisherman this year, who had caught 60 crans, each equal to a barrel of herrings, at a single draught, worth about £30, but wishing to complete the 100 crans, he tried another successful pull, which sunk his boat

of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and completed them at Oxford. In 1780, Sir John was first chosen to represent his native county; and, with the exception of a short interval, he continued in the House of Commons till the year 1811,—a period of above 30 years. Having succeeded in the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, he presided over this great national institution, without emolument, for many years. To the exertions of the Board this country is indebted, in a great degree, for its rapid progress in the art of husbandry. A spirit of enterprise and of invention was excited among the farming classes, and a dignity attached to agriculture which it never had before acquired. Agricultural associations suddenly sprung up on every side, reports were published, in 50 volumes octavo, describing accurately every county in the United Kingdom, and the substance of the information thus accumulated was digested, by Sir John himself, into his 'Code of Agriculture.' Among the labours undertaken by Sir John, the most arduous, and perhaps the most successful, was 'The Statistical Account of Scotland,'—the foundation of the present work, and the prototype of the New Statistical Account, now in course of publication. So little had the subject been at that time attended to, that the very term "statistics" was of his invention. The work was first commenced in 1790; it was prosecuted uninterruptedly for seven years, during which a correspondence was carried on with all the clergy of the Church of Scotland, amounting nearly to 1,000; and it was brought successfully to completion by the gradual publication of 21 thick octavo volumes, in which a separate account is given of every parish in North Britain.

worth £100, carried away his net, and left the unfortunate speculator with nothing but his life remaining." The harbour, when a bar at its entrance has been crossed, is abundantly safe. A bill has been brought into parliament for constructing in the bay of Thurso a commission-harbour, the trustees to be several of the principal proprietors and leading individuals in Thurso and its vicinity, together with all lenders or holders of stock to the amount of £100. The bay of Thurso lies exactly at the western entrance of the Pentland firth, and is in the direct course of the North Sea trade with our American possessions. It is a capacious and secure roadstead in all weathers, and naturally adapted for the construction of a complete and convenient harbour. In 1840, the number of vessels belonging to it was 14; and the number trading to it about 40. Two of the vessels communicate regularly with Leith. A considerable quantity of grain is exported. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs for cattle and sheep are held in June, July, and September. A mail-coach runs daily to Wick; and a coach runs three times a-week to Tongue. The town has branch-offices of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the Aberdeen Town and Country bank; two reading-rooms; two circulating libraries; five friendly societies; and a society for the relief of the destitute sick. Thurso is a place of great antiquity, and is traditionally stated to have been founded in the 12th century. Sir John Sinclair thinks that it may have been the centre of the early commerce of Caithness; and, from the fact, according to Skene's account of the assize of King David, that the weight of Caithness was made a standard over all Scotland, he thinks that that commerce must have been extensive. In 1633, the town was erected into a burgh-of-barony, by Charles I., in favour of John, Master of Berridale. During nearly two centuries, it was the chief seat of sheriff of Caithness' courts, and the residence of the sheriff-clerk and procurators; and it was deprived of these honours, which virtually made it the county town, only by the superior and magistrates of Wick raising an action, and proving that they were usurped. The bailies of Thurso continue to be named in all the Supply Acts as commissioners; and the eldest bailie is uniformly appointed a justice-of-the-peace, and a county road trustee. The customary authorities are two bailies, a dean-of-guild, and 12 councillors, who were elected usually by the superior, but occasionally by the old councillors, jointly with the superior or his baron-bailie. A new election seldom occurred, except upon the death of one of the bailies; and, during 7 or 8 years preceding the date of the Municipal corporation inquiry, there was only one bailie. The late Sir John Sinclair, however, allowed the inhabitants to assemble annually and elect six individuals, and out of this list he named the three magistrates. The jurisdiction extends, by charter, over only the old town, but, by agreement, comprehends the new town. The bailie courts, say the Commissioners, "have not been efficient; and, at present, the only regular court held at Thurso is that of the justice-of-the-peace for small debts, which sits once a fortnight." There are no corporations, exclusive privileges, or exactments for burgess-ship; so that trade is absolutely free. No other police exists than that ordinarily exercised in burghs-of-barony, for the suppression of petty delinquencies. There is no burgh property, no revenue, no debt. Feuars pay their proportion of county taxes; and burgh cess and market customs to the superior, amount jointly, to only £24 or £25 a-year. Population, in 1833, about 2,700; rental about £2,640; houses of £10 and upwards 64,—of from £5 to £10, 116.

TIBBERMORE, or TIPPERMUIR, a parish in the south-east division of Perthshire; bounded on the north by Methven and Redgorton; on the east by Perth; on the south by Perth, Aberdalgie, and Forteviot; and on the west by Gask. Its length, from east to west, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between 1 mile and 3; and its superficial extent is about 4,670 Scottish acres. A sluggish brook called the Pow, and the river Almond, trace the whole of its northern boundary, the former for 4 miles and the latter for 2. The surface, without being hilly, is considerably diversified. In the western district it descends in a gentle slope to the north and terminates in a narrow tract of level ground; and, in the eastern district, it, in general, lies somewhat high, above the level of the Almond, and then goes down in a steep descent, and forms a delightful plain along the margin of the stream. The district is in general fertile; and is, to a large extent, especially on the east and the south, beautified with wood. The arable grounds, comprising nine-tenths of the whole area, have a various soil,—a sandy loam along the Almond, an argillaceous earth toward Perth, and a reclaimed substratum of moss in many parts of the west. Paper manufacture was early introduced, and has been extensively conducted. But the district is noted chiefly for extensive and long-established bleachfields and printfields, particularly that of Ruthven or Huntingtower. These establishments are worked with the aid of an artificial canal nearly 18 feet broad and 3 feet deep, which debouches from the Almond, intersects an extensive meadow called Huntingtower-haugh, and passes on to a distance from its origin of about 4½ miles, and which is of so high antiquity as to be undoubtedly ranked among the earliest works of utility in our country of which we still enjoy the advantage,—so early a monarch as Alexander II. having mentioned it in his charters as his mill-lead, and having, in 1244, granted a pipe from it to the monastery of Black friars of Perth.—Huntingtower-castle, formerly called Ruthven-castle, is notable as the ancient seat of the Ruthven or Gowrie family, so remarkable for its singular and mysterious catastrophe. This castle was the scene of the enterprise well-known in Scottish history as the Raid of Ruthven, the enticement of James VI. hither, and the detention of him here by the Earl of Gowrie and others, with the view of dissevering him from the influence of his two early favourites, the lately created Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran. An extraordinary exploit of a fair lady has likewise added to the notoriety of the castle, and has given the name of the Maiden's leap to the space between its two towers, which, though long ago united by later buildings, were originally separate. A daughter of the 1st Earl of Gowrie being courted by a young gentleman of inferior rank, and having one evening met him in an apartment of the other tower than that in which her own rooms were situated, heard the footsteps of the old countess approaching to make a detection, ran to the top of the leads, took the desperate leap of 9 feet 4 inches over a chasm of 60 feet, and safely alighting on the battlements of the other tower, crept into her own bed, where her astonished mother found her, and, of course, apologized for her unjust suspicions. The fair daughter eloped the next night and was married. After the forfeiture of the last Earl of Gowrie, the castle and the circumjacent manor were bestowed by James VI. on the family of Tullibardine; and they afterwards passed by marriage to the Athole family, and have since been the property of its Dukes. So great was the change effected by the transference of the property, the introduction of manufactures, and the entirely new spirit of society, that the same castle

in which the proud and powerful Earl of Gowrie once confined his king as a prisoner was yielded up, before the close of last century, to the quiet occupancy of a colony of calico-printers.—Tibbermore, though not so much the field of action as the contiguous parish of Aberdalgie, has given name to the first battle fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters; a battle in which the latter confronted about 1,700 Highlanders and Irishmen with about 6,000 foot and 600 horse, but were completely vanquished, and suffered a loss of 2,000 slain and 2,000 captured. The parish is traversed by both the north and the south roads from Perth to Crieff, and by the road from Perth to Muthil; and it derives prime facilities of communication from lying in the immediate vicinity of Perth,—the nearest part being distant only 5 or 6 furlongs. Population, in 1801, 1,306; in 1831, 1,223. Houses 257. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,817.—Tibbermore is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £255 12s. 10d.; glebe £20, and two acres of moss. Unappropriated teinds £66 11s. 1d. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 39 scholars; and a private school, situated in the vicinity of the public works, was attended by 133. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees.—Tibbermore was the residence of several bishops of Dunkeld, particularly of Bishops Geoffrey and Sinclair, who died respectively in 1249 and 1337. Bishop Sinclair is noted in history for an exploit against the English in the reign of Robert Bruce. The original parish-church was the church dedicated to St. Servanus, vulgarly called St. Serf's chapel, and situated on the north side of the Almond, within the present boundaries of Redgorton; and it was abandoned, as tradition says, in consequence of a child of the lord of Ruthven having been drowned in the river on the way home from being baptized. At Tullilum, in the east end of the parish, anciently stood a convent of Carmelites; and beside it Richard Inverkeithing, Bishop of Dunkeld, built, in 1262, a chapel and a house. Here the synods of Dunkeld diocese were held till 1460, when they were removed by Thomas Lauder the bishop to his own cathedral. Alexander Young was the last prior of the convent; and, on his embracing the Protestant religion at the Reformation, he became minister of Tibbermore.

TILLICOULTRY, a parish in Clackmannanshire, marching over one-half of its boundary with Perthshire and the detached parish of Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the north by Blackford; on the north-east by Glendevon; on the east by Dollar; on the south by the main body of Clackmannan and by Alloa; and on the west by the detached part of Clackmannan and by Alva. Its form is an oblong, stretching north and south. Its length is 6 miles; its breadth is from 1 mile, at the north end, to 2½ at the south; and its superficial extent is upwards of 6,000 Scottish acres. About two-thirds of the area, from the northern extremity downward, lies among the Ochil hills, and includes some of their highest summits; and the remaining or southern third is nearly all arable, and lies at from 20 to 320 feet above the level of the Forth at Alloa. The entire landscape, whether we view the hills or the plain, is pleasant and beautiful. Bencleuch, the loftiest of the heights, rises 2,300 feet above sea-level. A rising ground, called the Kirkhill and the Cuninghar, which extends south-east from Tillicoultry-house and the old church, and closes up a beautiful plain stretching out to it from the Abbey-craig near Stirling, has a strikingly romantic appearance, as approached from either the east or the west, and is supposed to be 'the mount at the back of the country,' the *Tullich-cut-tir*, whence the parish has its name. The beauty of the plain is greatly enhanced by the windings of the Devon, which resemble, in miniature, those of the gorgeous stream to which it pays tribute. This river—the Devon—when not far from its source, and when running eastward, forms the northern boundary-line; and when it has travelled a further distance of 14 miles, and is running westward it cuts the plain of the parish into not very unequal parts. It everywhere abounds in excellent trout and parr, has pikes and eels in its pools, possesses plenty of salmon in the spawning-season, has whole brigades of delicious white and gray sea-trouts in harvest and spring, and at one time produced small-sized pearls. Trouts of fine quality and flavour abound in most of the hill-burns, and are taken in great numbers after rain; but, neither of good or bad quality, have they ever been found in the Gloomingside-burn, though it has plenty of water and remarkably fine pools, nor, if put into it alive, will they propagate their species, or long survive. The arable grounds of the parish are beautifully cultivated, enclosed, and sheltered with ornamental woods. The rental of the estate of Harviestoun in this parish, containing about 3,830 imperial acres, whereof 1,078 were richly arable land, and 2,450 sound green pasture, was, in 1842, £2,500. The soil, at the foot of the hills, is a fine quick loam, but not very deep; on the haughs of the Devon it is a deep loam mixed with sand; and in other parts it is now loamy, and now argillaceous, on a variety of subsoils. Much of the ground is stony; and, in many fields where little soil can be seen, on account of a thick powdering of quartoze nodules, it is, nevertheless, richly fructiferous. The uplands are beautifully verdant, afford excellent pasture, maintain about 3,500 sheep, and are inferior to none in the Ochils for producing excellent mutton and fine wool. Red and gray granites compose the summits of the central and loftiest heights; and they exhibit some very fine varieties, and contain large distinct crystals of black schorl. Clay-slate is a prevailing rock in the King's-seat-chain; and basaltic rocks, in some instances containing curious decomposed masses, occur in the lower heights. Micaceous schist likewise occurs, and contains numerous garnets. Some veins of copper-ore were at one time worked; but, after the expenditure upon them of a very great sum of money, were abandoned as uncompensating. Silver, lead, cobalt, arsenic, and sulphur, also seem to exist, but in small quantities. A rich variety of ironstone, and rich veins of iron-ore of the kidney kind, are in sufficient quantity to be very valuable, and have been an object of marked attention by the Devon company. A stratum of dark-blue clay, suitable for fire-bricks, occurs; and on the banks of the Devon are singular concretions of hardened clay in a great variety of fantastic shapes. Sandstone, of good quality, occurs on the skirts of the hills and in the plain, and has been extensively quarried. Coal, in four workable seams, and of various quality, occurs in the same district as the sandstone, and as the object of extensive mining and traffic. The property of the parish is divided among 9 or 10 landowners. The chief mansions are Tillicoultry-house and Harviestoun. The principal antiquities are a Druidical circle on the south end of Cuninghar, and the ruins of a circular building on a basaltic eminence called the Castle-craig. Coalsnaughton and one or two other villages are inhabited chiefly by colliers. The village of Tillicoultry is situated on the right bank of the Devon, and on the road from Stirling to Kinross, 2 miles east of Alva, 4 west of Dollar, and 5 north-east of Alloa. It has considerable manufactories of shawls, plaidings, and other woollen fabrics, and

seated at the foot of the Ochils, with a plentiful supply of coals and pure water, has ample facilities for conducting them. In the village are a branch-office of the Edinburgh and Leith bank, the parish-church, a meeting-house of the United Secession, the parish-school, an excellent private boarding-school, and various institutions ancillary to the purpose of benevolence and social improvement. All the parochial population, excepting a mere fraction, is aggregated in the villages. Lord Colville, who was raised to the peerage by James VI., and who was distinguished for military genius, and figured conspicuously in the wars under Henry IV. of France, spent the latter part of his life, and died in Tillicoultry. St. Serf or Servanus, who lived in the end of the 6th century, and is absurdly said by tradition to have travelled about the country with a pet goat, figures, in the Romish legends respecting him, as performing in Tillicoultry some of his alleged miracles. Population, in 1801, 916; in 1831, 1,472. Houses 257. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,209. —Tillicoultry is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the heirs of R. W. Ramsay. Stipend £240 12s. 7d.; glebe £44, with right of pasturage, and of coals at the hill at 3s. per ton. Unappropriated teinds £199 7s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary £35, with £10 fees, and £5 other emoluments. In 1834 the parish school was attended by 25 scholars, and 3 private schools by 156.

TILT (The), a beautifully grand and romantic stream in Blair-Athole, Perthshire. It issues from Loch-Tilt, close on the boundary with Aberdeenshire; and after running 2 miles southward, receives from the east Glenmore-water, and from the west Tarf-water, each of which greatly excels it both in volume and in length of run; and thus augmented, it flows 9 miles south-westward, and 4 southward, to the Garry, a little below the village of Blair-Athole. Over its whole run it holds its way through a valley so narrow as seldom to contain a patch of plain; and over portions of the run it traverses sheer ravines, which have been cut, by its own corroding action, through the solid rocks. The glen is distinguished from every other in the Highlands at once by its extreme depth, narrowness, and prolongation, and by the bold contrast of excessive wildness at the upper end, and high ornamental beauty at the other. Immediately on entering the glen from the vale of the Garry, the river is just seen rushing deep along its dark chasm, overhung by a profusion of graceful birches, which spring from crevices in the rocks; the hills on each side are seen to rise boldly up to a great height, green, or cultivated, or densely wooded, or covered with wild groups and single trees of birch and ash and oak; and in front are beheld the lofty and finely flowing lines of the stupendous Ben-y-gloe, drawn distinctly against the sky, and offering a singular contrast in their nakedness to the splendid opulence of the glen and the variety of the lower declivities. "For some miles along the course of the Tilt the scenery continues equally rich, and still more various; the road passing through dense groves, or skirting the margin of this picturesque and wild stream, or opening into green meadows where the woods are sometimes seen towering in a continuous sheet to the sky, and, at others, scattered over the sides of the hills in a thousand intricate forms. Innumerable torrents and cascades fall along their declivities, adding, with the numerous bridges which cross them, much to the beauty of the scenes; as do the roads which, winding about the hills in various directions, display those traces of human life, the want of which is so often felt in Highland scenery." But at Forest-lodge, 7 miles above the village of Blair-Athole, the glen "becomes a bare valley, bounded on both sides by steep and lofty hills; and thus it continues for many miles," or to the head, "seeming almost to lengthen as we go. From the upper part of this portion it presents an extraordinary spectacle, prolonged almost beyond reach of the eye, an uniform, deep, straight section of the country,—a ditch to guard and separate a world." [Macculloch's Highlands and Western Isles.]

TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, an united parish, a little south of the centre of the mainland of Shetland. It is bounded on the north by the sea, and by Nesting and Delting; on the east by Lerwick; on the south by the sea and Quarff; and on the west by the sea and Sandsting. Its greatest length is between 18 and 20 miles, and its greatest breadth is 10 miles; but it is so much and frequently indented with friths or voes, that no part of it is more than 2 miles from the sea. Several small islands belong to it; the chief of which are Oxnor, Trousa, Hildessie, and Linga, all inhabited. The principal voes or harbours are those of Wadbaster, Laxforth, and Deal, on the east, and Weesdale, Stromness, Ustaness, and Scalloway, on the west; and these have an average length of probably 3 miles, and an average breadth of about three-fourths of a mile. A ridge of hills, extending from north to south, divides the united parish into two distinct districts; and each of these districts is disposed in parallel straths, nearly at right angles with the ridge. The soil is either moss or a dark-coloured loam; and the moss generally lies on a ferruginous subsoil, which is naturally impervious to water, and for some years resists the plough, but yields to persevering tillage, and enrichingly mingles with the soil. Though cultivation by the spade and by the old one-sided plough is still extensively practised, agricultural improvements, including a regular system of rotation in crops, have been introduced. Much waste land has of late years been reclaimed. Large crops of coarse grass grow on extensive boggy meadows, and by a new and judicious mode of treatment are converted into good hay. Though fishing, as throughout Shetland, forms a chief employment of the inhabitants, it is practised freely and from choice; no part of rent being now paid as formerly in fish and labour. In each strath is abundance of primitive limestone; the hills on the east side of Tingwall consist of clay and mica schists; near Rova-head is a bed of good blue roofing-slate; and in several of the meadows are beds of excellent shell-marl. The lakes of Tingwall, Girlsta, Asta, Strom, and some others, abound with fish. On an islet called Lawting in the first, the Grand Foud anciently held his court, and heard appeals from other courts; and on an islet in the last is the ruin of a small fortalice, said to have been inhabited by a noble, whose father, an Earl of Orkney, ordered to be put to death. Tumuli, stone-axes, and flint arrow-heads, are numerous. Scalloway [which see] is in the parish. Whiteness and Weesdale are quite destitute of roads; but portions of Tingwall are traversed by roads which, considering the locality, are good. Population, in 1801, 1,863; in 1831, 2,797. Houses 44. Assessed property, in 1815, £730.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £263 0s. 11d., and 20 lespunds, 7 lbs. of butter, vicarage teinds; glebe £20. There are two parish-churches,—that of Tingwall, built in 1788; and that of Whiteness, finished in 1837. Sittings in each about 570. A church in the village of Scalloway began to be subscribed for in 1838, and was in the course of erection in 1841. A missionary, salaried at £50 on the royal bounty, and pro-

vided with a house, grass, and fuel, regularly officiates at Whiteness. A small chapel, designed to be used as a preaching-station for evangelical preachers of every denomination, but erected chiefly at the expense of Independents, was built in 1837. An ecclesiastical census, in 1836, showed the population then to be 3,096, of whom nearly 2,000 were in Tingwall. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £26, with about £8 fees, and £4 other emoluments. Three schools at Scalloway, Whiteness, and Weesdale, are supported by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge; one at Trandsay, by the General Assembly; and one at Swinister, by the minister and the people. In 1834 the six schools were aggregately attended by 389 scholars. The united parish, consisting of Tingwall on the south, Whiteness in the centre, and Weesdale on the north, seems formerly to have been more extensive than at present. Tingwall, at all events, comprehended the district of Lerwick, which was made a separate erection in 1701, and the parishes of Gulberwick and Sound, which were annexed to Lerwick in 1722. Tingwall was anciently an archdeaconry; and for upwards of a century after the Reformation, either itself or its village of Scalloway, gave name to the Shetland presbytery. The ancient churches of Weesdale and Whiteness were dedicated respectively to the Virgin Mary and St. Ola; and so powerful was the hold which popery had on the whole united parish, that, as we learn from the New Statistical Account, there are 'remains of a very great many Roman Catholic chapels.'

TINNIS (The), a rivulet of Liddesdale, Roxburghshire. It rises between the heights of Tinnis and Lockknowe on the boundary with Dumfriesshire, and runs south-eastward to the Liddel at Burnmouth, a few yards above where the Kershope enters on the opposite bank. Its length of run is only about 5 miles.

TINTO, that is 'the Hill of fire,' a lofty mountain, at the head of Clydesdale, in Lanarkshire, between the parishes of Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington, and stretching above 2 miles from east to south-west. Near the east end of the range there is a cairn of a circular form, the top of which is elevated 2,312 feet above the level of the sea, and 1,740 feet above the Clyde. The upper part of this mountain consists of a flesh-coloured felspar, resting on conglomerate, containing rounded masses of greywacke, iron-clay, flinty-slate, splintery-hornstone, quartz, felspar, mica, &c. Where the rock becomes finer grained, it approaches in some places to greywacke, and in others to those portions of the old red sandstone which are conjectured to alternate with the newer members of the transition series. Over the conglomerate, masses of claystone, greenstone passing into clinkstone, and porphyry-slate, successively appear, till we reach the summit, which, along with the whole of the upper part, is found to consist of compact felspar, and felspar porphyry. The disposition of the rocks in this mountain is conformable to the idea of secondary deposition, by assuming a finer and more crystalline texture as they ascend; and the occurrence of claystone and felspar in a position corresponding to what is observed on the Eildon-hills, the Pentlands, the Ochils, Papa Stour, Dundee, and in other places, seems to favour the hypothesis of a particular overlying formation, in which those substances are prevailing ingredients, extending over a considerable portion of the lower country of Scotland. In the bed of the Clyde to the eastward of Tinto, amygdaloid appears, having nodules of calcedony coated with green earth; also calespar, and portions of steatite. Towards the north, the conglomerate forming the base of Tinto passes into the sandstone, of which the whole interior districts of Lanarkshire are composed.

TINWALD, a parish lying doubtfully between Nithsdale and Annandale, but belonging mainly to the latter, in Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Kirkmahoe; on the north-east by Kirkmichael; on the east by Lochmaben; on the south-east by Torthorwald; and on the south-west by Dumfries. Its greatest length from north to south is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 15 square miles. The water of Ae, traversing a flat, broad, pebbly path, runs 4¼ miles along the north-eastern boundary; and the sluggish Lochar begins, not far from its origin, to creep along the whole of the west. A lochlet, once of great depth and considerable size, but now greatly drained, and less than 20 feet deep, bears the appalling name—so much in keeping with the ghost-story-telling character of the district—of Murder-loch. A soft-featured hilly ridge, 2 miles broad, slowly rises from the vicinity of the Ae, extends southward in such a way as to form the central district of the parish, and is afterwards continued, though at a lower altitude, in Torthorwald and Mousewald. The acclivities of the heights are gentle; their table-summit is deeply undulated; their extreme altitude above sea-level is 682 feet; and their surface is nearly all ploughed or verdant. A belt of Lochar-moss on the west, about a mile long and ¼ of a mile broad, has been reclaimed into a remarkably fine meadow. The soil of the arable grounds, including the hills, is to a small extent a sandy gravel; to a small extent, stiff moorish clay; to a very small extent, reclaimed moss; and to a chief extent, a loamy or friable clay, much mixed in some places with small stones. The rocks of the parish are almost exclusively greywacke. The woodlands, meadows, wastes, or pastures, and arable lands are in the proportion to one another of respectively 2½, 7, 33, and 148. Amisfield-Castle [which see] is in this parish. Sir Thomas Charteris, of Amisfield, was, in 1280, appointed Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland by Alexander III.; and seems to have been the first layman who held the office. Sir Thomas Charteris, the grandson of the former, was, in 1334, made Lord-high-chancellor by David II.; and he fell at the battle of Durham, on the field where his royal master was taken prisoner. Sir John Charteris of Amisfield held, in the reign of James V., the office of warden of the West Marches; and he received from his eccentric but vigorous and vigilant King a singular incognito visit, which led to the reduction of the family's consequence. Half-a-mile north of Amisfield stands the fine mansion of Glenae, the seat of Major Dalzell, the claimant of a dormant earldom. In the south corner of the parish is Tinwald-house, a seat of the Marquis of Queensberry. The old Roman road from Brunswark may be traced by Trailflat and Amisfield. A British fort crowns the summit of Barshall-hill.—The famous Paterson who originated the project of the Bank of England, and planned the disastrous Darien scheme, was born about the year 1660, on the farm of Skipmire. Dr. James Mounsey, his grand-nephew, and first physician for many years to the Empress of Russia, was born on the same farm. The sister of Dr. John Rogerson, who succeeded the former as first physician to the Empress, and subsequently persons of the name of Mounsey, have held Skipmire. The parish is bisected by the Dumfries and Moffat post-road. Population, in 1801, 980; in 1831, 1,220. Houses 212. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,007.—Tinwald is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend £155 13s. 7d.;

glebe £26 16s. The church, a prosaic barn-like edifice, was built in 1763.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Tinwald and Trailflat, the former on the west and the latter on the east, united in 1650. Tinwald was anciently a free parsonage within the deanery of Nith; and Trailflat was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso. Symson, in 1684, represented the church of Trailflat as an excellent structure, the roof of which was famed for its curious workmanship; yet it was then partly ruinous. A little hamlet, long known in the circumjacent district as the seat of a bleachfield, still stands at the place, and bears the name of Trailflat. There are two parochial schools, attended by from 160 to 190 children. Salaries of the masters £51 6s. 7½d., with £30 fees, and £5 14s. 7d. other emoluments.

TIPPERLIN, a hamlet in the parish of St. Cuthberts, ¼ of a mile west of Morningside, and 1½ mile south-west of Edinburgh-castle. It was once a summer-retreat of the citizens of the metropolis; but has entirely sunk into obscurity and neglect.

TIREE AND COLL, an united parish in the Argyleshire Hebrides. It comprehends the islands of TIREE, COLL, and GUNNA, [which see,] and several uninhabited islets, the chief of which are the two Soas and Ellen-more. Population, in 1792, 3,457; in 1831, 5,769. Houses 713. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,068.—The parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £346 18s. 7d., burdened with a tack-duty of £22 4s. 5d. to the synod of Argyle for the Crown teinds, and with payments of grain and of Scottish money, amounting to about £62 2s. to the assistant minister of Coll; glebe £4 10s. For the ecclesiastical statistics of COLL, see that article. The church of Tiree was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1786. Sittings between 450 and 500.—An Independent congregation was established in Tiree in 1832. Two chapels, both thatched houses, belong to this congregation; the one at Drimbui, and the other at Sliabhdiasg; built respectively in 1833 and 1835, at a cost jointly of about £45. Sittings 400 and 200. Stipend within £50, paid by the Congregational Union. A Baptist congregation, and a United Secession congregation, meet in private houses.—In 1834, two parish schools were attended by 207 scholars; and eleven other schools by 692. Salary of each of the parochial schoolmasters £22 4s. 5d., with about £6 fees, and £6 other emoluments. Of the non-parochial schools two are supported by the Gaelic school society, two by the General Assembly, and one by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. In Tiree are seven Sabbath schools; and here also a catechist is salaried by the synod of Argyle.—The parishes were united in 1618. In the united parish are remains of no fewer than 15 old churches or chapels; at some of which are still burying-grounds and crosses.

TIREE, an island of the Argyleshire Hebrides, 2 miles south-west by west of Coll, 15 west by south of Treshinish-point in Mull, and 18 north-west by west of Iona. Its length is 12 miles; and its mean breadth about 4. It appears to have been, in the time of the Culdees, part of the patrimony of the church, and to have supplied the famous seat of learning in its vicinity with considerable quantities of grain; and hence it is supposed to have acquired the name of Tir-I, the country of Iona. Another ancient name, still applied to it in romantic tales, is *Rioghacd bar fo thuin*, 'The kingdom whose summits are lower than the waves;' and this aptly describes as the lowest and flattest of the Hebrides, and as so curiously washed by the sea that, from one side, the waves may often be seen on the other rising several feet above the level of the rocks. The shores have frequent, though not deep indentations, and consist of sandy bays, separated by ridges of rock; and they abound in the faci of the kelp manufacture, and are frequented by cod, plaice, coal fish, and gurnards. The bay of Gett, on the east side, measures about 2½ miles round the head, and has so firm a sandy beach that a horse at full gallop makes an impression not above half an inch deep. Upwards of 20 fresh-water lakes aggregately cover about 600 acres, and swarm with an almost incredible number of eels. From one of the larger lakes egresses the only stream; which, however, is powerful enough to drive a mill. At the northern extremity of the island are considerable accumulations of blown sand. In the south, the rocks look so rarely up from the surface as to form only a few scattered elevations; but toward the north, they become numerous, and at length occupy the greater part of the surface, preventing the cultivation of the soil, and condemning it to perpetual pasturage. A few low heights are formed on the rocky ground, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in altitude, and three separate hills rise near the southern extremity, to a maximum height of about 400 feet. All the rest of the island has a mean elevation above high-water-mark of scarcely 20 feet; and, as it has no tree, and scarcely an enclosure, it is swept with unrestrained violence by the westerly winds, and often so scourged and lacerated by gales that sown seed and loose dry soil are dispersed, and matured crops of corn and potatoes broken down. A remarkable plain, called the Reef, near the centre of the island, and 1,562 acres in area, is as flat as the sea, and has scarcely a swell or even a stone; and, from dread of the effect of the winds should the surface be once broken, it is kept in a state of perpetual pasture, and offers a singular spectacle of richness and verdure. The soil is in general light, consisting of sand, calcareous earth, and moss. The sand very greatly predominates; but, in its general diffusion, it is of a calcareous nature, consisting, together with quartz, of a large proportion of pulverized sea-shells. The island, in consequence, is aggregately one of the most fertile tracts of land in the Hebrides. Its fertility is greatly aided, too, by a regular and constant moisture, occasioned partly by its flatness, and partly by its peculiar climate and exposure. The regularity of the moisture is everywhere proved by the flourishing and unchecked growth in the corn-fields of the yellow Iris, the polygonum viviparum, and other aquatic plants. Such natural pastures as, from their soil and position, have least humidity, are surprisingly rich, and produce white clover in such abundance as almost to exclude the grasses. Marshes are unknown; and bogs are so limited that the inhabitants are under the necessity of importing their fuel from Mull, and, in some instances, have been driven to the ruinous resource of paring the soil down occasionally to the subjacent rock. So wondrously destitute is the island of wood, that, excepting the salix argentea or avenaria, it may be said not to possess a ligneous fibre. Yet the total want of shelter, while in many respects injurious to agriculture, combines with the level nature of the surface to occasion so equable a distribution of sand-drift by the winds, that, instead of low lands being overwhelmed as in many places throughout the other Hebrides and the Shetland islands, the drift brings a perpetual renewal of calcareous manure, and scarcely anywhere accumulates to such a degree as to suffocate vegetation. At the northern extremity, however, as in the south end of Coll, the protuberating rocks afford local shelter, and occasion the sand to accumulate. About one-half of the island is arable; but

it requires all its natural fertility and fertilizing resources to resist the gross vices of the method of cultivation. Cross ploughing is rarely practised; the seed is sown on the first furrows, and turned down by a light harrow; and, as the intermediate sod is generally occupied by a line of weeds, the seed in springing has the appearance of a drilled crop of alternating weed and grain. Yet wretched as are both the tillage and the system of cropping, a large and good produce of barley, oats, and potatoes is obtained. The chief manure used is drift seaweed. The rock which forms the island, and carries its soil, is gneiss, abounds with veins of granite, and more curiously embedding masses of primitive limestone. One of the limestone masses, long and favourably known for the flesh-coloured marble into which it has been cut for ornamental architecture, is an irregular rock of about 100 feet in diameter, lying among the gneiss without stratification or continuity. In consequence of its hardness, even though cheaper, in spite of that inconvenience, than many foreign marbles of far inferior beauty, it has lost the patronage of public caprice, and ceased to be in request. Its very tint is finely relieved by the dark green crystals of augite and hornblende which are embedded in it. The deposit is quite unstratified. Another mass, ten times the size of the former, and equally irregular, resembles the marble of Iona, in whiteness, texture, and fracture, yet is generally impure, and seems to have been quarried only for the vulgar purpose of building dikes. The most noticeable mineral substances contained in the rocks of the island are sahlite, tilanite, tremolite, coccalite, and sphene.—The hill of Ceanmharra, situated at the south-west point of the island, and presenting a mural face to the sea, is perforated with a great number of caves, some of which are large and thunderingly scoured by the surge, while all are frequented by innumerable flocks of sea-fowls. Remains of no fewer than 39 watch-towers or forts, within view of one another, encircle the coast of Tiree and Coll; and there are 9 or 10 standing-stones, besides minor antiquities. The inhabitants relate many Fingalian and other tales of battles and chieftains; and even affect to point out the graves of the heroes of their legends. On an islet, now converted into a peninsula, anciently stood a square-turretted castle, accessible only by a drawbridge; and, on its ruins was erected, in 1748, a house for the factor of the Duke of Argyle,—the sole proprietor of the island. —The rearing of black cattle is a chief employment; and the exportation of them a principal means of support. Poultry and eggs also are largely exported. Fishing, very contrary to the prevailing practice in the Hebrides, engages little attention. Tiree, proportionately to its extent, is more crowdedly peopled than any other of the Western Islands; and, owing chiefly to the rapidity with which its population has increased, and the ruin of the kelp manufacture on which a large proportion of them depended mainly for subsistence, it has shared to a grievous extent in the distress with which so many of the Hebridean islands have of late years been visited. Its rental, during the time of the kelp trade, was £3,000; but is almost incredibly reduced, no fewer than 400 families paying no rent whatever, and 430 persons pay each no more than from 20 to 40 shillings a-year. One witness before the Emigration Committee said, that 2,000 of the inhabitants ought to emigrate, if a comfortable situation could be assured to them; and another said, that from 3,000 to 4,000 might be well removed. The Duke of Argyle lately spent several weeks in the island, making himself personally acquainted with its condition; and he is understood to be planning, or to have already planned, permanent arrangements for a better state of things. Annual fairs are held on the island on the Wednesday before the Mull fairs of May and October, and the Monday before the Mull fair of August. Population, in 1808, 3,200; in 1831, 4,453. Houses 949. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,068.

TOBERMORY, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a modern sea-port town on the north-east coast of the island of Mull. The parish belongs, *quoad civilia*, to KILNINIAN: which see. Population, in 1838, 1,520. The church is a parliamentary one. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £1.—The town of Tobermory, in which is segregated most of the population, stands at the head of a sheltered bay, 3½ miles south-west of Auliston-point, where Loch-Sunart forks off from the sound of Mull, 9 miles south-east of Ardnamurchan-point, 30 north-west by west of Oban, 62 north-west by west of Inverary, and 171 west-north-west of Edinburgh. It was built in 1788, at the same time as Ullapool, by the British fishing company, as the site of a fishing establishment, and the rendezvous of the herring vessels. Its name means 'Mary's well,' and was taken from a fountain on the spot, which was dedicated to the Virgin, and had much celebrity in the days of popery. The chief part of the town is arranged in the form of a crescent; and has a customhouse, an inn, a post-office, some large houses used for coopers' stores and other purposes, and upwards of twenty slated dwelling-houses. An upper town surmounts a cliff at the back of the former, and consists almost wholly of poor cottages or miserable huts. The church occupies a prominent site, and is, in most views of the town, a conspicuous object. The harbour or bay is spacious, and almost completely landlocked; and is covered, across the entrance, and at a brief distance, by Calve island. There are two excellent quays, the one having two and the other four feet of water at ebb tide; the latter was commenced in 1835, at the expense of Colonel Campbell of Knock. The town is the seat of a monthly court of the sheriff-substitute, and the polling-place for Tiree, Coll, Eig, Muck, Rum, Canna, and the smaller islands of the Argyleshire Hebrides. As the only town in Mull, and in a large circumjacent district, both Hebridean and continental, it possesses much provincial importance, and is the seat of a considerable domestic trade. In connexion with its customhouse, it is the place where legal forms are attended to respecting the herring-fishing, and, in consequence, the resort of parties from whom the forms are exacted. As a sea-port, it is the natural outlet of the surplus produce of northern Mull; and, being situated on the route of the steam-vessels between the Clyde and both Skye and Lewis, it enjoys as good advantages as if it possessed a steam-boat communication of its own. It has communication with the Clyde by steamers, and overland from Oban by Inverary several times a-week, and also regularly with Inverness and Skye. A small trade is conducted also in boat-building. But, in spite of all these circumstances, which might seem to work powerfully in its favour, it must be pronounced, in the aggregate, the home of inaction, adversity, and indigence. The object of its erection proved a total failure; and the society who built it, though still kept together as a joint-stock company, do not now encourage the fishery, and rather repel than invite new settlers. The original establishment comprehended 2,000 acres of land, which were cut out into allotments, at low prices, to the tenants of the several new houses; and it is alleged to have attracted as settlers, the indolent rather than the industrious, and to have incited them to care for the profits of agriculture rather than for those of the fish-

eries. Even the settlers and crofters, who rent even the cheap houses and lands of the original establishment, live in penury and suffering; and other settlers who have been forced upon the population by pressure in entirely landward districts, and who are accommodated in a part of the town which belongs to Colonel Campbell of Knock, are in such miserable circumstances that many of them can pay no rent, and have only a little potato-ground,—amounting, in some cases, to no more than one ridge of land. The number of ordinary poor, or utter paupers, is usually about 40.—A little south of the town is a beautiful lake, between two precipitous and richly-wooded hills.

TOFTINGALL (Loch), a circular lake about 5 miles in circumference, and 8 feet in mean depth, in the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire. It is encompassed by dismal moors, and sends off an affluent to the river Wick.

TOLLIE, or Tulla, a rivulet and a lake, in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. The rivulet rises at the south-west corner of the moor of Rannoch, close on the boundary with Perthshire, and runs 8 miles south-westward to the lake. The lake measures about 2¾ miles in length, and half-a-mile in mean breadth; it sends off from its east side the river Orchy; it is skirted for about 2 miles by the road from Tyndrum to Fort-William, through Glencoe, and has on its shore the public-house of Inverouran; and it presents around its banks several features of picturesque scenery, and some fine specimens of Scottish fir.

TOMANTOUL, a *quoad sacra* parish, in the parish of Kirkmichael, and presbytery of Abernethy, Banffshire. It comprehends a portion of Glenavon, where the low ground is narrow and winding, and the flanking heights, though steep, are partially skirted with coppices of oak, and then undulate upwards in patches of cultivated ground, amidst prevailing pasturage. Population, in 1834, 1,020. Patron, the Crown. The church is a parliamentary one. Stipend £120; glebe £2.—The village of Tomantoul stands on the road from Grantown in Strathspey, which forks in Glenmuick into a line down the Dee to Aberdeen, and a line up Braemar and down Strathardle to Perth; and is 14 miles south-east of Grantown, and 23 north-west of Ballater. It stands on a small table-land overlooking the Avon; it consists of a single street and a central square; its houses, with three or four exceptions, are of one story, some slated, and some heath-thatched; and its population amounts to about 600. Annual fairs are held here on the last Friday of May; the last Friday of July, old style; the third Wednesday of August, old style; the Friday after the second Tuesday of September; and the second Friday of November, old style.—The Duke of Richmond has erected a large and elegant schoolhouse in the village.

TONGLAND, or Tongueland, a parish in the centre of the southern division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its form is triangular, with a side of 5¼ miles on the north, one of 4¾ on the south-east, and one of 6¾ on the south-west; and it is bounded on the north by Balmaghie; on the south-east by the Dee, which separates it from Kelton and Kirkcudbright; and on the south-west by Twynholm. Tarf-water [which see] drains most of the interior, forms, for nearly 2 miles, the south-west boundary-line, and falls into the Dee at the apex of the parish, where the union of the streams begins in a degree to form an estuary. Both rivers, especially the Dee, are here rapid and romantic, and abound both in fishes and in fine landscapes. A view from Tongueland-bridge, across the Dee, half-a-mile above the influx of the Tarf, discloses, when the river is in high flood, a beautifully grand train of broken cascades, tearing and roaring over rugged rocks with a tremendous noise. A very fine fall about 20 yards below the bridge, is thus described by an old poet who lived in the neighbouring retreat of Cranston-castle:

> "But as I lukit myne alane,
> I saw a river rin,
> Out'wore a steepie rock of stane
> Syne lichtit in a lin,
> With tumbling, and rumbling
> Amang the rockis round,
> Devailing and falling,
> Into a pit profound."

Bargaton-loch, a triangular lochlet of about half-a-mile each way, lies on the northern boundary. The southern district consists of a hilly ridge running north and south, and of gradual declivities sloping down to the rivers. The northern division is rocky and moorish, and consists of a medley of small hills, rising grounds, valley-land, moss, and meadow. A tract along both margins of the Tarf is fine natural meadow ground, laden with hay in moderate seasons, but liable to floods and damage in a season of rain. The soil of the arable lands is very various; but, in general, especially in the southern and central districts, is fertile in either grain or grass. On a rocky moor-hill, called Barrstobrick, is shown the spot where Mary of Scotland rested to refresh herself in her flight from the battle of Langside to the Abbey of Dundrennan. The event has bequeathed to the farm the name of Queen's-hill. In the moor of Kirkconnel, at a great distance from any house, is a monumental stone on the grave of a martyr of the name of Clemont, who was shot on the spot during the prelatic persecution. In various localities are some sepulchral cairns and vestiges of old encampments. The parish is bisected northward by the road from Kirkcudbright to the Glenkens and Ayrshire, and westward by that from Dumfries to Wigton. Population, in 1801, 636; in 1831, 800. Houses 139. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,467.—Tongland is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 17s. 7d.; glebe £40. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. There are three private schools. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Tongland and St. Michael's of Balnacross. Tongland is the southern district, and had its name from the site of its church being, as at present, on the tongue of land which is peninsulated by the Dee and the Tarf. The church was anciently a vicarage of Tongland Abbey. Bal-na-cross means, in Irish, 'the Hamlet of the cross;' and in the corrupted form of Barncrosh, continues to be the name of an estate and a mansion in the north-east. The church of St. Michael of Balnacross belonged originally to the Culdee community of Icolmkill; and was given by William the Lion to the monks of Holyrood, and transferred by Robert Bruce to the monks of Tongland. On the west side of the Tarf, toward the north, anciently stood a church, which was dedicated to St. Conel, and has entailed on the district around it the name of Kirkconnel.—Contiguous to the present parish-church are some vestiges of the ancient priory of Tongland. The buildings were of considerable extent; but having from time to time been robbed, by the pilfering and avaricious spirit of the country people, of some sandstones which were interlaid among harder material, they all fell down in one heap of rubbish. The priory was founded about the middle of the 12th century, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and was colonized by monks of the Premonstratensian order, brought from Cockerland in Cumberland. Alexander, the earliest abbot whose name is preserved, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296,

and was a subscriber to Bagimont's roll. James Herries, an abbot who, in 1430, repaired the monastery, and enclosed the precincts with a high wall, was a Doctor of the Sorbonne, a writer on the validity of indulgences, and a man to whom an ignorant and superstitious age ascribed great learning. An Italian alchymist was made abbot by James IV., and rendered himself memorable by a crackbrained attempt to fly from the battlements of Stirling-castle: See STIRLING. William Melville, commendator of the abbey, who died in 1613, was made a Lord-of-session in 1587, and often figures, not in a very reputable way, in the history of his times, under the title of Lord Tongland. After his death the abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Galloway; so that its revenues were included in those of that see, and are not stated in any separate rental.

TONGUE, a parish on the north coast of Sutherlandshire; bounded on the north by the North sea; on the east, south-east, and south, by Farr; on the south-west by Edderachylis; and on the west by Durness. Its greatest length, from north-north-east to south-south-west, is 20 miles; its greatest breadth is 10 miles; its mean breadth over the southern half is little more than 4 miles; and its area is probably about 120 square miles. The coast, measured in a straight line, extends 10 miles; and, though hewn in two by the Kyle of Tongue, and indented by several small creeks, has only one considerable headland, that of WHITEN-HEAD: which see. It is, in general, high and rocky,—occasionally mural, grand, and picturesque; and it presents a series of caves, and of such regular arches and pillars, that they almost appear to be works of art. The great cave of Fraisgill, 50 feet high and 20 feet wide at the entrance, and running half-a-mile into the bowels of the earth, but gradually narrowing to a more contracted orifice, is variegated in its walls with a thousand colours so softly and delicately blended as to mock the most exquisite Titianisms of art. On the south side of Eilean-na-naoimh, 'the Island of saints,' an islet off the coast, the sea, after passing for several yards through a narrow channel, spouts up into the air, sometimes to the height of 30 feet, through a circular perforation in a rock; and a few seconds afterwards, there is a discharge of water from the east side of the island, with a noise and appearance resembling the explosion of a cannon. This phenomenon, however, occurs only at half-flood, during a smart north-westerly gale. Eilean-na-roan, 'the Island of seals,' about 2 miles in circumference, has high and precipitous coasts, rent into deep narrow fissures, through which the winds sweep with violence, and presents in one place a magnificent natural arch of 150 feet in span; and in the interior, it is partly hollowed into a circular basin, so protected from the winds, and carpeted with so rich a soil, as to be a curious but profitable retreat for a small population. "About 7 years ago," says the Old Statist, "part of the ground near the middle of this island sunk in without any visible cause; and, to use Milton's words,

> —— 'left i' th' midst a horrid vale.' "

Three islets, just within the entrance of the Kyle of Tongue, and of sandy soil, are tenanted by numerous rabbits, and bear the appropriate name of the Rabbit islands. The Kyle of Tongue strikes off from the sea at Eilean-na-roan, and penetrates the parish 8½ miles south-south-westward, with a mean breadth of about 1½ mile: it has shifting sand-banks, and small depth of water; yet offers safe anchorage to even the largest vessels at the Rabbit islands; and there it expands on the west side into the beautiful, well-sheltered, smooth-beached bay of Talmine, one of the chief fishing-stations on the north coast of Scotland,—and, on the east side, into the creek of Sculomy, the retreat of a few fishing-boats, and easily convertible into a good small harbour. At the eastern boundary opens the bay of Torrisdale, or estuary of the Borgie, exposed, tempestuous, and with hardly shelter for a single vessel. Loch-Maddie, in the extreme south, sends its surplus waters by a circuit to the head of Strathnaver. See NAVER (THE). Kinloch-burn runs 5 miles along the eastern boundary to Loch-Laoghal, expanding by the way into Loch-Coolside. LOCH-LAOGHAL [which see] is beautiful and picturesque, with verdant islets, tenanted by flocks of wild fowl; and previous to the sheep-farming depopulation system, it had on its banks a number of the snuggest humble dwellings in the north. Lochs Craggie and Slam immediately succeeds Loch-Laoghal on the eastern boundary,—all abounding in trout, char, salmon, and large pike; and, from the last, Borgie-water runs 6½ miles to Torrisdale-bay, and has a valuable salmon-fishery. Between the Borgie and the Kyle of Tongue, the streams Skerray and Tongue, each about 3 miles long, run the former to the sea and the latter to the Kyle, imposing on their Highland vales the lofty names of Strathskerray and Strathtongue. Parallel to the Kyle, and about 2¼ miles of mean distance to the west, the Melness runs 8½ miles along Strathmelness to the sea. Freshwater lakes and lochlets, additional to those noticed, are nearly 100 in number. Mineral springs are numerous; and the most remarkable, situated at Sculomy, has a strong sulphurous taste and smell, and is said to resemble the spa of Moffat.—A lofty semicircular range of hills rises boldly and suddenly from the ocean, and sweeps quite round the Kyle of Tongue, forming the large enclosed valley into a stupendous amphitheatre. On its west side it commences with Ben-Hutig, 1,345 feet above sea-level; runs along in the rugged, trackless, boggy, mountain waste of the Moin; and terminates not far from the head of the Kyle, yet on the boundary with Durness, in the sublime Ben-Hope. See BEN-HOPE and MOIN. On its east side, it consists of a series of rounded and comparatively soft and gentle hills, whose inner declivities and skirts have been extensively tracked and embellished with cultivation. In its transverse part across the head of the Kyle, it consists of the body and arms of Benlaoghal, one of the most magnificent and picturesque mountains in the Highlands. "At the southern extremity of a low extensive valley," the valley of the Kyle, says the writer in the New Statistical Account, "it starts up majestically to the height of 2,508 feet, presenting towards its base an expanded breast of 2 miles in breadth, and cleft at its top into four massy, towering, and splintered peaks, standing boldly aloof from each other. The highest stands proudly forward to occupy the foreground; the rest recede a little, as if each were unwilling to protrude itself, from a conscious inferiority to its predecessor. As a graceful finish to its outlines, it stretches forth an arm on either side, as if to embrace condescendingly the other mountain ranges, which may well acknowledge it as chief, and which may readily be fancied as doing it homage." The summits of this pinnacled and almost perpendicular mountain-mass present to the fancy, at one point of view, the outline of a lion couchant, and, at another, a close resemblance to the outline of the whole royal arms. At its base lies a lake about a mile in length, and a fine wood of birch; and immediately below rises a low hilly ridge from the plain, and extends northward to the shore of the Kyle, at a point 2½ miles from its head, and there shoots up in a conical, precipitous promontory,

crowned by the picturesque old ruin of Castle-Varrich. About a mile further north, a point or tongue of land runs nearly 1½ mile right into the Kyle, and almost bisects it. At the commencement of this slender and beautiful peninsula, overhung by the craggy mountain-height of the promontory, stands the fine old baronial mansion of Tongue-house, its garden walls washed by the waves, and its environs shaded with noble old trees. This edifice is an ancient aggregation of successive structures, the work of many generations, a grotesque collection of masonry formed and run together in defiance of all architectural rule or taste; and, though now the property of the Duke of Sutherland, it has all the associations of having been the principal seat of Lord Reay, the chief of the clan Mackay, and he from whom a large section of Sutherlandshire has the name of Lord Reay's country. So rich is the great amphitheatre of the parish in the pictures and power of choice landscape, that even Dr. Macculloch, amidst his general dissatisfaction with the north, desiderates nothing more than wood on the Moin in order to its being one of the richest museums of scenery in the Highlands. Wood, natural and planted, covers about 700 acres. The lands in tillage comprise only about 1,000 acres; but might be profitably extended to 3,000. The soil of the arable grounds is occasionally a light loam, or a rich black loam, but prevailingly a compound of moss, gravel, sand, and clay. Gneiss is the principal rock, and is capped, on some hills, with conglomerate; sienite forms Ben-Laoghal; mica-schist forms part of the range on the western border; and a fine conglomerate and the old red sandstone constitute Eilean-na-roan. The mica-schist is quarried, at two places, into respectively slates and flags. Garnets occur in the gneiss; black manganese ore on Ben-Laoghal; and bog-iron in numerous localities. Moss, capable of being cut for fuel, and imbedding much fir, covers an extensive area. The village of Tongue or Kirkiboll is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, about a mile south of Tongue-house, 44 miles from Thurso, 71 from Bonar-bridge, and 83 from Dornoch. It consists of only a few scattered cottages, the church, the manse, and a neat and comfortable inn; but it is the seat of a post-office, and a key-point of communication with all the extreme north-west of Scotland. A mail-coach runs thrice a-week between it and Thurso; and a mail-gig, with seats for three passengers, runs twice a-week between it and Golspie. Parliamentary and county trust-roads traverse the parish to an aggregate extent of about 26 miles. The Tongue road—so named from an inlet of the sea where it terminates on the north coast of Sutherland—has its southern extremity at Bonar-bridge; from which place, passing along the north side of the Dornoch-frith to the river Shin, it ascends to Loch-Shin, and then proceeds up Strath-Tarrie till it attains its summit at a place called the Crask. In its descent to the northward, after touching upon Loch-Naver, it penetrates Lord Reay's Country, near Loch-Layghall or Loyall, and reaches the North sea at Tongue, thus entirely dividing Sutherland by a line almost 50 miles in length. Population, in 1801, 1,348; in 1831, 2,030. Houses 360. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,529.—Tongue is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £35. The church is supposed to have been erected before the Reformation, and was enlarged in 1680. Sittings 495. A catechist is appointed and paid by the parishioners. A mission in the Melness district is maintained by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. The church, situated at Tulmine, was built in 1836 at the expense of the Duchess of Sutherland. Sittings 300, with capacity for an additional 200. Stipend £50, with a manse. In 1834 the parish school was attended by 60 scholars; and 5 other schools by 307. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 5s. 6d., with about £10 fees, and £6 10s. other emoluments. The parish was erected, in 1724, out of Durness and Edderachylis. Traces of an old chapel and cemetery exist on the Eilean-na-naoimh.

TORLUM. See MUTHIL.

TOROGAY, an Hebridean islet of probably 2 miles in circumference, between North Uist and Bernera.

TOROSAY, a district and parish in the island of Mull, Argyleshire. The district is comprehended in the parish, gives it its name, and lies along the east coast of the island, opposite Loch-Linnhe and Lorn. The parish extends from north to south 12 miles, by the shortest road, but in consequence of the great sweep which the island here makes to the east, it extends along the coast, irrespective of sinuosities, about 22 miles; and it stretches from east to west quite across the island, measuring in one place 18½ miles, and in another only 3½. The large sea-lochs—Buy on the south, and Spewe and Don on the east—are within its limits. The bays of Duart, Cougnahenach, Macallister, and Pennygown, also indent the east coast. The long broad bay of Loch-na-Keal washes part of the west. There are 10 or 11 fresh-water lakes; but only 2 of considerable size. The general surface of the parish is heath-clad mountain. The loftiest summit is the grand and far-seeing BENMORE: which see. Bentaluidh, or the prospect mountain, called by mariners 'The Sugar-loaf,' in allusion to its shape, commands on all sides a very extensive view. There are several woods, chiefly birch, with some oak and ash. On a lofty promontory overhanging the sound of Mull, stands DUART-CASTLE: which see. On a small eminence near Benmore, and at the head of Loch-na-Keal, stands the mansion of Mr. Campbell of Knock, amidst a considerable extent of cultivated, planted, and embellished ground, which, at a very recent date, was bleak and barren. For topographical, geological, and other details, see article MULL. The chief ferry from Mull to Kerrera and Oban, has its station at Achnacraig, on the south side of the entrance of Loch-Don; and there are three other stated ferries respectively to Morven, to Lismore, and to Nether-Lorn. One line of good road runs along the whole east and south coast of the parish; and another traverses the interior. Population, in 1801, 1,764; in 1831, 1,889. Houses 321.—Torosay is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend £172 18s. 4d.; glebe £11. Schoolmaster's salary £15, with £5 fees.—Districts of the parish have been erected into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Salen and Kinloch-Spelvie. SALEN is separately noticed. Kinloch-Spelvie has a Government church, with the usual stipend of £120; and is in the patronage of the Crown. Schoolmaster's salary £15 8s. 10½d., with £8 fees. There is a Society's school.

TORPHICHEN, a parish in the extreme west of Linlithgowshire, projecting, for some distance, between Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire. It is an elongated band of country, stretching from north-east to south-west; and it is bounded on the north-west side by Lanarkshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgow; on the north-east end by Linlithgow; on the south-east side by Bathgate and Lanarkshire; and on the south-west end by Lanarkshire. Its greatest length is nearly 10 miles; its greatest breadth is nearly 3 miles; and its superficial extent is 16·3 square miles. Polness-burn, a tributary of the Avon, and after-

wards the Avon itself, jointly trace nearly the whole of the north-western boundary; and the former expands at one place into a lochlet, about half-a-mile in circumference; Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballencrieff-water trace most of the south-east boundary; and, at their union, they form the Luggie, and send it across the narrowest part of the parish to the Avon. A lake, 1½ mile north-east of the village of Torphichen, and measuring about a mile in circumference, contains pike, perch, and eel. The surface of the parish sends up the highest land in West Lothian; and, compared with the general aspect of that fine champaign county, is markedly tumulated, and, at the north-east end, boldly hilly. The south-west district is naturally moorish; and the north-east district, besides containing other marked heights, sends up Cairn-Naple 1,498 feet above sea-level. Yet, making abatements for cold wet moor toward the west, and some little aggregate extent of hill-pasture on the east, the parish is generally fertile, and has an enclosed, well-cultivated, warm, and wealthy appearance. A judicious distribution of planted trees has materially served both to shelter and to beautify. Five or six mansions, and their environing lawns and woods, are also embellishing. Coal occurs, but not, as it would seem, in much abundance. Ironstone of good quality occurs in two seams, each 5 inches thick. Sandstone and whinstone are quarried for the construction both of houses and of fences. The village of Torphichen stands on the north-east end of the parish, 2½ miles north by west of Bathgate, and 4¼ south-south-west of Linlithgow. It is situated on a sheltered plain, away from all post-roads or thoroughfares, and was once a place of great importance, as it is of high antiquity; but it now consists of only a few cottages, and has a straggling and deserted appearance. The village or hamlet of Blackridge stands on the Barbauchlaw-burn, and on the middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, near the southern extremity of the parish, 5½ miles west by south of Bathgate. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,028; in 1831, 1,307. Houses 250. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,300.—Torphichen is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Torphichen. Stipend £163 13s. 7d.; glebe £12. The parish-church was built about 1756–8, and has not since been altered. A *quoad sacra* parish-church was built in 1838 at Blackridge, at a cost of £480. Sittings 402. The district, parochially attached to it by the presbytery, includes all within a radius of 2 miles round the village; comprehends parts of the parishes of Shotts, Bathgate, Slamannan, and New Monkland; and has a population of about 900. Torphichen, *quoad civilia*, contained, in 1838, according to ecclesiastical census, 880 churchmen, 414 dissenters, and 5 nondescripts,—in all, a population of 1,299. There are 3 schools, 2 of them parochial, and the other private. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster £34 4s. 4½d., with £14 fees, and £4 or £5 other emoluments; of the second, £25 11s. 1¼d., with £11 17s. 8d. fees.—A little north-east of the village of Torphichen are some remains of the hospital or preceptory of Torphichen, the principal residence of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Of the church of the preceptory, the chancel and the nave are entirely gone, and only the choir and the transepts now remain. The nave is traditionally reported to have been of great length; but is now satirically represented by a plain edifice, of the size, form, and appearance, of a barn,—the modern parish-church. The Gothic window of the southern transept makes some wrinkled pretensions to faded beauty, and the four pillars which support the central tower display some architectural grace; but the other parts which remain of the edifice do not prove it to have been either capacious or very ornamental. The belfry or steeple is ascended by a narrow spiral stair; and has such comparative meanness of altitude and aspect as to be not altogether unsuitably now occupied as a dovecot. Within the choir are the baptismal font, a curious recess where corpses were laid during the celebration of the funeral service, and the monument of Sir Walter Lindsay, the second last preceptor. Fragments of old massive buildings in the village, and the stones in the fences over the face of the adjacent country, indicate how great and magnificent a seat of population once surrounded the church. A stone, resembling a common mile-stone, but with a cross carved upon its top, and situated in the churchyard near the west end of the present church, marked the centre of a privileged sanctuary-ground attached to the preceptory; and similar stones are said to have stood at the extremities or corners of that ground, each a mile distant from the centre. All the space within the circle drawn round these extreme stones, was as much a legal sanctuary as the church at its centre, and afforded protection against the law to every criminal or debtor who entered and remained within its precincts. The knights were introduced to this establishment by David I., and had many possessions conferred on them by him and his successors; and afterwards when the Knights-Templars were unfrocked and put under ban, they inherited the extensive property of that great rival order. In 1291 and 1296, Alexander de Wells, "prior hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalomitani in Scotia," swore fealty to Edward I.; and in 1298, he was slain in the battle of Falkirk. From precepts which Edward issued to the sheriffs to restore the property of the knights, the preceptory or the order seems, even at that early period, to have had estates in almost every shire except Argyle, Bute, and Orkney. Radulph de Lindsay was preceptor under Robert I. Sir Henry Livingston was preceptor under James II., and died in 1463. Sir Henry Knolls, the next preceptor, governed the order in Scotland during half-a-century, and was commonly called Lord St. John. He was treasurer to James III. from 1468 to 1470; he joined the party who hunted down that monarch to his unhappy end; he was appointed in 1489–90, to collect the royal revenues in Linlithgowshire; and after being much employed by James IV., he fell fighting by his side on the field of Flodden. Sir George Dundas, his successor in the preceptorship, was the school-fellow of Hector Boece, and is praised for his learning. Sir Walter Lindsay, the next preceptor, was a knight of no small fame, and rose to be Justice-general of Scotland. Sir James Sandilands, the last on the list, joined the Reformers in 1560; and, on his paying down 10,000 crowns, and engaging to pay an annual rent of 500 merks, he received the remaining estates of the order as a temporal barony, and was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Torphichen. His descendants, whose family-seat is Calder-house, in Mid-Lothian, continue to enjoy the title.

TORRANCE, a village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. Population 672.

TORRIDON (Loch), a large inlet of the sea, between Gairloch and Applecross, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It consists of three compartments, connected by narrow straits. The outer loch extends 6¼ miles south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about 2½ miles; the middle loch is identical with Shieldag [which see]; and the inner loch extends nearly 5 miles eastward, with a mean breadth of about 1¼ mile. The united loch is, as a whole, the most striking in the magnificent and frequently indented coast which it intersects; but though im-

pressive for its grandeur, and imposing for its extent, it is not remarkable for beauty. In 1840, there were upwards of 3,000 persons employed in the herring-fishery in this loch, and upwards of 10,000 barrels per week were cured while the fishing lasted. Torridon is of easy access both by land and sea. The Great Parliamentary road from Dingwall to the West coast passes through the village of Jeantown of Lochcarron (distant from Dingwall about 50 miles), from which a district-road extends about 15 miles to the village and loch of Shildaig, which communicates directly with Loch-Torridon. There is also a district-road striking off from the main road at Auchnasheen (which is distant from Dingwall about 30 miles), leading direct to the Mansion-house. A steam-packet from and to Glasgow passes weekly through Lochalsh, a few hours' sail or drive from Torridon.

TORRISDALE. See TONGUE.

TORRY, a fishing-village in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Dee, opposite the city of Aberdeen, and 1½ mile west of the point of Girdleness. It has a tolerable harbour, and a pier for small vessels. Its fishermen carry haddocks and other fish to the market of Aberdeen; but they are now fewer than formerly, and have at present not more than 3 or 4 boats. Population 370.

TORRYBURN, a parish in Fifeshire, formed by the union of the baronies of Torry and Crombie; the former anciently belonged to the family of Wardlaw, the other to the Colvilles of Cleish. It is bounded by Culross and Carnock on the west and north; by Dunfermline on the east; and by the Forth on the south. It lies in the western extremity of the county, upon the coast of the frith of Forth, extending about 5 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth: the soil in general is good, and well-cultivated. Valued rent £5,255 Scots. Assessed property £5,009. In the parish are several seams of coal. Near the village is the mansion-house of Torry, the seat of Captain James Erskine. Population, in 1801, 1,403; in 1831, 1,436.—The village of Torryburn is 9 miles west of North-Ferry, 4 south-west of Dunfermline, and 2 east of Culross. It is situated on the coast, and was once the port of Dunfermline. Making of salt and some cotton-weaving are the only manufactures carried on in it. There is another harbour at Crombie.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Stuart of Carnock. Stipend £179 9s. 4d.; glebe £10 13s. 4d.—The schoolmaster has the maximum salary. There is a subscription-school at Crombie.

TORSA, one of the slate islands, off the coast of Nether-Lorn, Argyleshire. It is separated by only narrow straits, from Seil on the north, the continent on the west, and Luing on the east. The strait between it and Luing offers a communication across from ebb till half-tide, by a rocky bar not 100 yards in breadth; and is rendered so intricate and whirling by rocks and rocky islets, that the tide sweeps it with great rapidity, and in a perfect dance of complicated movement. The island is an irregular ellipsoid, the longer axis extending north-east and south-west; and it measures about 3 miles by 1. Its surface exhibits one smooth green hill, scarcely 200 feet high, and a ride of still lower elevation on the west, both descending in gentle slopes to the sea. The whole of its east side, excepting a few trap rocks, and a little greywacke, consists of the same clay-slate as that for which Luing and Seil are celebrated.

TORTHORWALD, a parish in the debateable district between Lower Nithsdale and Lower Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Tinwald; on the north-east by Lochmaben; on the east by Lochmaben and Mousewald; on the south-east by Mousewald; on the south-west by Caerlaverock and Dumfries; and on the west by Dumfries. Its extreme length from north to south is 6½ miles; its extreme breadth near the north, or over Torthorwald village, is 3¼ miles; its mean breadth over 4 miles on the south, is only about a mile, and there it tapers to a point; and its superficial extent is 8¾ square miles, or 5,600 English acres. The sluggish Lochar traces the whole western boundary; and a sluggish tributary to it, called Wathburn, traces 4½ miles of the eastern boundary. A belt half-a-mile broad along all the upper part of the Lochar, and the whole of the peninsulated ground for 3 miles between it and Wathburn, are sections of LOCHAR-MOSS: which see. Stripes of these, immediately upon the streams, have been reclaimed into fine meadow; but all the rest is a boggy wilderness. The northern and broader district, east of the belt of moss, is part of the western face of a ridge, which runs down from the north of Tinwald to the south-east of Mousewald, and whose summit-line is the boundary with Lochmaben. This brae ascends so gently as to attain an altitude of 600 or 700 feet, only over a base of from 2 to 2½ miles; and it is finely variegated into hillock, bank, and waving hollow; and, as seen from Dumfries or any point near the Nith, forms a very beautiful part of the fine eastern hill-screen of Lower Nithsdale. Its highest ground, Beacon-hill, on the boundary with Lochmaben, commands, with the single exception of Criffel, the most extensive view obtainable of the brilliant scenery of the southern half of Dumfries-shire, the eastern part of Galloway, the Solway frith, Cumberland, and the Irish sea. Nearly all the braes are in tillage; and the small remainder is verdant. The amount of the parochial area under cultivation is about 2,600 acres; 600 of which are regularly sown with hay. Of the 3,000 remaining acres, about 300 are natural meadow, about the same number are waste ground or upland pasture, only 4 or 5 are under wood, and all the rest are unreclaimed portions of Lochar-moss. Immediately east of the moss is a fine sandy bank of various breadths; along the central declivities of the braes is a rich and fertile soil; and, on its eastern border, the ground becomes cold and moorish. Marl has been found in great abundance. Almost the only rock is greywacke. Vestiges exist of two British camps, each about 90 feet in diameter, and surrounded with, in some places two, and in others three, concentric trenches.—An old castle, surmounting a small bank on the face of the braes, and in the vicinity of the village-church and manse of Torthorwald, is a conspicuous object. Its walls are very thick; its mortar is as hard as stone; its ancient fortifications seem to have been great; and its form as a ruin, especially as seen against some particular back-grounds, is decidedly picturesque. It is traditionally said to have been built by a shoemaker of the parish, named Skrimple or Skriry-hard-scraes, by means of a treasure which he found whilst digging his garden; and anciently imbosomed among trees, it seems to have given name to the parish, the Anglo-Saxon *Tor-wald*, signifying 'the Tower in the wood.' There are three villages, —ROUCAN [which see], Torthorwald, and Collin. Torthorwald stands half-way up the brae, on the road between Dumfries and Lockerby, 4 miles east-north-east of Dumfries, and the same distance south-west of Lochmaben. It is quite an irregular cluster of cottages, with scarcely 200 inhabitants. Collin is modern, large, and tidy; but occupies low ground on the margin of Lochar-moss. It stands on the Dumfries and Carlisle railroad, 3½ miles east of

Dumfries, and 1¾ south by west of Torthorwald. The village was commenced about 40 years ago; and in consequence of the encouragement of building leases for 99 years of small portions of land, and of the cheapness of fuel from the proximity of the moss, it has already a population of upwards of 600. Collin itself strictly is but the nucleus; the more modern parts being called Oxgang, and other names. A considerable number of the inhabitants of it and the other villages are weavers, principally in the employment of the Carlisle manufacturers, and not in any better circumstances than members of their poor craft in other places. Population of the parish, in 1801, 703; in 1831, 1,320. Houses 252. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,980.—Torthorwald is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend £220 15s. 10d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £522 17s. 7d. The church was built in 1782. In 1834, two parochial schools were attended by 167 scholars, and three private schools by 57. Salary of the first parochial schoolmaster £32 2s., with £16 10s. 8½d. fees, and £5 12s. other emoluments; of the second £20, with £22 8s. 7½d. fees. The ancient church was a vicarage of the monks of Faile, in Tarbolton, Ayrshire.—A natural son of the Regent, Earl of Morton, resided in Torthorwald-castle; and, about the year 1590, was created Lord Torthorwald by James VI.

TORWOOD, a forest, now small, but formerly of great extent, in Stirlingshire; noted for having given shelter to Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the North, and for having been the scene of Donald Cargill's excommunication of Charles II. and his courtiers. See DUNIPACE and ST. NINIAN'S.

TOUGH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 22 miles west by north of Aberdeen. It is bounded on the north by Keig; on the east by Monymusk and Cluny; on the south-east by Cluny and Kincardine O'Neil; on the south by Lumphanan; on the west by Leochel; and on the north-west by Alford. Its length, from north to south, is about 5 miles; and its greatest breadth about 3. Its surface cannot be described as either flat or hilly. A low ridge shelters its interior from the east, the south, and the south-west; and swells and rising grounds elsewhere give it a rolling surface, but are mostly arable. The soil is, in general, light; in many places shallow and stony; but in some very deep, and, though mixed with moss, extremely fertile. Those hills which are not under culture make excellent sheep-walk; and the barren moors and dry soil are mantled with plantations of fir. Several tiny affluents of the Don drain the whole parish: three of them traverse pleasant dells among the woods; and one of these three expands, while in the dell, into a beautiful isleted lake, whose islets lie upon its waters like baskets of shrubbery. A standing-stone, 12½ feet in height and 9½ in circumference, is traditionally pointed out as the sepulchral monument of one of the sons of Macbeth; and a Druidical temple, crowning a hill, bears the name of the Old Kirk of Tough. There are some other Druidical remains, and two or three cairns. The only mansion is that of Tonley. The parish is traversed north-westward by the road from Aberdeen to Alford. Population, in 1801, 629; in 1831, 828. Houses 173. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,207.—Tough is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir John Forbes, Bart. Stipend £158 12s. 2d.; glebe £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with about £5 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. There is a non-parochial school.

TOWIE, or TOWIE-KINBATTOCK, a parish in the south-west or Highland division of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Cabrach; on the north-east by Kildrummy; on the east by Cushnie; on the south by Logie-Coldstone and Migvy; and on the west by Migvy, Strathdon, and Glenbucket. Its length, from north to south, is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth about 5; but its inhabited part measures only 3½ miles by 2. The Don—here of small volume—cuts it westward into nearly equal parts; describes some beautiful curvatures; and is richly stored with trout. The whole surface, except in the narrow vale of the river, is upland and pastoral. The hills are undulating, smooth, and heathy; and those on the south, called the Soccoch, rise about 2,000 feet above sea-level, and are singularly bleak. The arable lands comprise about 2,400 acres; and are partly haugh and partly the steep declivities of the hills. The soil, near the river, is very fertile, and produces comparatively early crops. A little wood occurs in the north-west; but elsewhere there is hardly a tree. A coarse, hard limestone is occasionally worked for manure. There are some mineral springs, though of unascertained properties; and not a few fountains of excellent pure water. The castle of Towie, little more than a ruinous quadrangular tower of which now remains, is noted as the scene of a singular catastrophe: its lady, in the absence of her husband, being summoned by a party of soldiers to surrender it, fired upon the leader and wounded him in the knee; and, in revenge, the castle was immediately fired, when she and her family and domestics, amounting to thirty-seven persons, perished in the flames. The other civil antiquities are principally tumuli. The parish is traversed westward by the road from Aberdeen to Strathdon. Population, in 1801, 528; in 1831, 728. Houses 123. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,228.—Towie is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Leith of Freefield and Glenkendy. Stipend £159 6s. 1d.; glebe £10. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with £12 fees. There are vestiges of five old chapels.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a village in the parish of Yetholm, Roxburghshire, situated on the left bank of Beaumont-water, directly opposite to KIRK-YETHOLM: which see. Jointly with the latter village it has about 1,000 inhabitants. A neat bridge, erected in 1834, connects the two villages. The parish school-house is probably the handsomest building of its class in Roxburghshire. Town-Yetholm is the site of two meeting-houses belonging respectively to the United Secession and the Old Light Burghers; and it has a public library, two Sabbath-school libraries, a clothing society, a friendly society, and an endowed school. Two annual fairs are held, one of which, in winter, is only nominal, and the other, in summer, is for lambs and wool; and a weekly-market was formerly held, but it has fallen into disuse. A chief trade is the miserable one of smuggling whisky across the border. The peace of the place is watched over by a baron-bailie.

TRAILFLAT. See TINWALD.

TRALIG, a small lake in Kilninver, Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. It is about ½ mile long; and sends off the rivulet Oude to the head of Loch-Melfort.

TRANENT, a parish in the extreme north-west of Haddingtonshire; bounded on the south, the south-west, and the west by Edinburghshire; on the north-west by Prestonpans; on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east by Gladsmuir and Pencaitland; and on the south-east by Ormiston. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its superficial extent is 5,415 imperial acres. The surface has the appearance of being almost level, but really rises with a slow gradient and gentle undulations from the frith to

the southern boundary, and attains an extreme elevation above sea-level of upwards of 300 feet. Excepting about 50 acres of sandy downs on the coast, and about 100 acres of plantation, the whole area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, and has a finely cultivated aspect. The soil is partly light and sandy, partly reclaimed moiass, but chiefly a rich loam, inferior to none in Scotland. The coast, 2¼ miles in extent, has two greenstone-dikes, respectively at Cockenzie and east of Portseaton; but elsewhere it is quite flat, and has a beautiful beach of fine sand. The coal-formation, with its attendant strata, but dislocated and intersected by trap-dikes, lies beneath a large portion of the parish. Coal has been worked in five seams, aggregately from 23 to 26 feet thick, and possibly exists in other and lower seams which have never yet been explored. The seams are mutually conformable, and all form a trough, whose centre is beneath Carlavarock, nearly a mile south-south-east of the village of Tranent, and whose rim or lip comes near or quite to the surface at the distance of from 4 to 8 furlongs from the centre. Other and seemingly detached seams occur beyond this range, but whether a continuation of the seams of this thrown down, or a prolongation of seams lower than the discovered ones of this, or whether entirely independent, has not been ascertained. Owing to the edges of the trough cropping out from the surface, coal was mined here as early as anywhere in Scotland: see HADDINGTONSHIRE. Sandstone is worked in several quarries; and trap is quarried for road-metal. The chief existing mines are at Tranent, Elphingstone, Birsley, and St. Germains; and they send off large quantities through the little seaport of Cockenzie. Some of the villages and the antiquities are noticed in the articles PORTSEATON, COCKENZIE, SEATON, and MEADOW-MILL: which see. St. Germains, in the north-east, was originally an establishment of the Knights-Templars, and was given by James IV. to King's college, Aberdeen; but is now the property and the site of the family mansion of David Anderson, Esq., the only resident landowner.—Bankton-house, formerly the property of Colonel Gardiner, stands 5 furlongs north-west of Tranent; and is still a pretty fair though not large mansion. This devout and brave officer received his death-wound near the west end of Meadow-mill, within a ¼ of a mile of his own house; and he was carried by his servant to the manse, where he soon after expired. His remains were interred in the parish burying-ground, but have not been surmounted or overlaid by any monument.—Elphingstone-tower, a massive, square, baronial erection, stands near the southern boundary; it is said to have been built about the close of the 14th century; and it is agglomerated with a mansion, still inhabited, which was built in 1600.—Falside-castle, situated near the boundary with Inveresk, was an ancient strong fortalice, belonging to the Seaton family, and probably given away to a younger branch, who styled themselves Seaton o. Falside. The oldest part of the structure is of high but unknown antiquity, and contains in its stair a curious hiding-place; and even the newer parts are comparatively very old, but are less massive. The castle gave Protector Somerset some trouble on the morning of the battle of Pinkie; and was then burnt, but not very materially damaged. A fierce action was fought by the Scotch and the English cavalry between Falside and Tranent, on the day before the battle of Pinkie; and issued in the discomfiture of the Scotch, and their loss of 1,300 men.—The battle of PRESTONPANS [see that article] was partly fought within Tranent. Sir John Cope's military-chest was found by the victors at the house of Cockenzie, and there divided by the Pretender among his needy followers.—Half-a-mile north of Tranent, and a little south of Meadow-mill, stands Stiell's hospital. This establishment originated in a bequest by George Stiell, smith and builder in Edinburgh, and a native of Tranent, which yields about £900 a year, and which maintains as inmates a few boys and girls, and educates about 140 children in a free day-school. The building is a handsome edifice, erected in 1821, from a design by Mr. Burn, at a cost of about £3,000. The institution is under the government of the lord-justice-clerk, the county-sheriff, the parish-minister, and a select body of directors. The parish is traversed by the east mail-road from Edinburgh to London, the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, and the projected line of the Great North British railway by Berwick, Newcastle, and Durham. Population, in 1801, 3,046; in 1831, 3 620. Houses 740. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,239.—Tranent is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £295 13s. 5d.; glebe £20. The parish-church was built in 1801. Sittings 912. Cockenzie, Portseaton, and the district around them, have been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. The church, situated in Cockenzie, was built in 1838, at a cost of £589. Sittings 452. An United Secession meeting-house, situated in the village of Tranent, and belonging to a congregation established in 1777, was built in 1826, at a cost of £1,463 16s. 8d. Sittings 637. Stipend £120, with £15 for sacramental expenses, and a manse and garden worth upwards of £10. An ecclesiastical survey, in 1836, exhibited the population as then consisting of 2,080 churchmen, 432 dissenters, and 35 nondescripts,—in all, 3,447 persons.—In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 118 scholars, and five other schools by 416. Among the latter was that of Stiell's hospital, attended by 79 boys and 61 girls. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 2s. 2½d., with about £40 fees, after paying an assistant.—The old parish of Tranent comprehended all Prestonpans, and considerable parts of Pencaitland and Gladsmuir; but did not comprehend the barony or ancient parish of Seaton, which was annexed to it only after the Reformation. The church was a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood.

TRANENT, a large village or small town in the parish just described, is situated on the mail-road between Edinburgh and London, 1½ mile south-east of Prestonpans, 7½ miles west of Haddington, 3½ east of Musselburgh, 6½ north-east of Dalkeith, and 9½ east of Edinburgh. It stands along the brow of a rising ground on the south side of a narrow vale, at the bottom of which is a brook; and had its ancient name of Travernent, abbreviated into Tranent, from three British words which signify the habitation or village at the ravine or vale. It consists principally of a street which extends about ¼ of a mile, from east to west, along the public road; and of a cross street which goes off from the former near its middle, and runs about ¼ of a mile down the declivity to the north. But it is built on no regular plan, is all over dingily tiled, and has a very large aggregate of decayed and mean-looking houses. Its appearance is straggling, care-worn, tasteless, and poor,—miserably out of keeping with the rich aspect of the agricultural country, and the exulting brilliances of the extended landscape, amidst which it lies. Prestonpans and it are very suitable neighbours, and sit like two withered and hag-like cronies flinging splenetic contempt on beauties and adornments which they do not share. But Tranent has recently made some efforts at renovation, and possibly may, years hence, put on a dress becoming a town in the Lothians. The inhabitants are principally persons connected as super

intendents or miners with the neighbouring collieries, shopkeepers, tradesmen, and day-labourers. Population 1,780.

TRAPRAIN-LAW, a conspicuous conical hill, 4½ miles east of Haddington, and in the extreme south of the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. It has an altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level; it contributes a very marked, beautiful, and far-seen feature to the rich champaign landscape amidst which it is situated; and, from its summit, it brings under the eye of a spectator nearly the whole frith of Forth, a wide expanse of the German ocean, and part, it is said, of no fewer than thirteen counties. Its ancient name was Dun-pender, from two Gaelic words which signify a steep hill; and this name is quite descriptive of its character. On the south side it rises almost sheer up from the plain, in one grand perpendicular ascent; and on other sides, though admitting sheep, and affording them excellent pasturage, it is too steep to be a grazing-ground for black cattle. Its composition is a slaty clinkstone, so seamed as to be irregularly columnar, and occasionally merging from a clouded brown to a porphyritic appearance; and towards the summit the clinkstone passes into greenstone, of a bluish grey hue, and slightly granulated with hornblende.

TRAQUAIR, a parish in the south-east border of Peebles-shire. It is bounded on the north by the Tweed, which divides it from Peebles and Innerleithen; on the west by Peebles and Selkirkshire; and on other sides by Selkirkshire. But it is so intersected and deeply indented by Yarrow in Selkirkshire, as to have a large wing on the west entirely cut off, so as to be at the nearest point 3 furlongs apart; another wing on the east, smaller but still considerable, cut off with the exception of a connecting belt of a furlong or two broad along the Tweed; and the intermediate district split asunder by a cuneiform insertion down one-half of its length.—These interferences simply render the boundaries intricate, and the outline surpassingly irregular; and are not aggregately large enough to disturb the intrinsic conveniences of parochial arrangement. The greatest length of the parish, in a straight line east and west, is 7½ miles, but by the road is 10; its greatest breadth, in a straight line, is 5½ miles, and by the road nearly 7; and its superficial extent is 17,200 acres, or nearly 30 square miles. Except at the indentations, the boundary all round with Selkirkshire is high mountain water-shed, among whose summits are Gumscleuch and Minchmoor [which see], as well as several others of an altitude exceeding 2,000 feet above sea-level. The surface of the interior diminishes from mountain to hill as it recedes from the water-shed and approaches the Tweed; yet is, for the most part, upland, rocky, and bleak. The heights are of a cumbrous, lumpish form,—generally green on the south side, but heathy and of dark complexion on the north. Glendean's banks, immediately south of Gumscleuch, exhibit a tremendous chasm, upwards of half-a-mile in length, faced with sheer precipices from 200 to 300 feet in height. The haughs on the Tweed are not extensive; they lie from 400 to 500 feet above sea-level; and they are carpeted with a fine loam of considerable depth. The other low grounds, though possessed of but a stony, a shallow soil, are, in general, fertile. Agriculture has reclaimed, improved, and beautified with united energy and skill, and now wields constant dominion over about 3,000 acres. Plantations have been reared over an aggregate area of 600 acres. The upland pastures maintain fine flocks of Cheviot sheep. Greywacke is the prevailing rock; a dike of porphyry occurs, and is cut up for curling-stones; clay-slate is found, and has been worked in one small quarry, but does not prove of durable consistence; some small lead mines which were once worked have been abandoned. Quair Water [which see] is the principal interior stream. Kirkburn drains the west wing of the parish, and finds its way into the Tweed. The little village of Traquair—which, though possessing only 20 or 30 houses, sends them out in straggling detachments, each bearing a separate name—stands in the vale of the Quair, ¾ of a mile south of the Tweed, and 1¾ south of Innerleithen. The "Bush aboon Traquair," which once was a considerable thicket of natural birches, is now represented by a few meagre trees a little south-west of the village.* Several ancient camps or hill-forts are traceable on the summits of eminences. A chain of towers or peel-houses is traditionally asserted to have been drawn at brief intervals across the parish; but, if it ever existed, it is now represented only by the ancient part of Traquair-house, and by a ruinous tower at Carcrona. Traquair-house stands on the left bank of the Quair immediately above its confluence with the Tweed. The oldest part is a tower of very remote but unascertained antiquity; which was so built as to be defended on one side by the Tweed, and probably was, in hostile times, fortified on other sides. The newer parts were added chiefly in the reign of Charles I. The interior is fitted up partly in ancient and partly in modern style. An avenue leads from the south front to a gateway, decorated with sculptured forms of the bear, the cognizance of the family.† James Stuart, a natural son of the Earl of Buchan, obtained, in 1491, an act of legitimation, and a grant of the lands of Traquair. Sir John Stuart, the 5th in descent from him, was Lord-high-treasurer of Scotland under Charles I.; and, in 1628, he was ennobled as Baron Stuart of Tra-

* In the south of Scotland, the term *bush*, or *buss*, is not confined to one thick shrub; but is used also to denote a thicket or clump. This is the signification of the word here. Burns, we are informed, "visited the Bush in the year 1787, when he made a pilgrimage to various places celebrated in story and in song; and found it composed of eight or nine ragged birches. It has lately paid a heavy tax to human curiosity, and has supplied nobles and princes with specimens, in the shape of snuff-boxes and other toys. The Earl of Traquair, in anticipation, perhaps, of this rage for reliques, planted what he called 'The New Bush;' but it remains unconsecrated in song, and can never inherit the fame, or share in the honours of the old." The old Bush stands on a declivity overlooking the Quair, nearly a mile above the mansion-house; its successor stands higher on the hill, and nearer to Tweed. "The Bush aboon Traquair," says the old Statistical Account, "which in former times might be a considerable thicket of birch-trees, the indigenes of the soil, is now reduced to five lonely trees, which solitarily point out the spot where love and its attendant poetry once probably had their origin." This tallies, indeed, with the language of the song:—

> At the bonny bush aboon Traquair,
> 'Twas there I *first* did love her.

The very same bush, or rather grove, must have been considered as a remarkable object, not less than two centuries ago. For it is laid down in Pont's maps under the designation of 'Truquair Birks.' The trees are delineated, indeed, as extending nearly the whole way down to the mansion-house. The name, however, may have been appropriated to a particular clump; beside which, as would appear from the figure in the map, there had formerly been a dwelling-house.

† Dr. Pennecuik celebrates the beauties of Traquair in the following terms.—"Then follows the pleasant Place or rather Palace of Traquair, situate in a large and fertile plain, betwixt the river Tweed and water of Quair; and these two join and mingle waters a little below the noble house itself, of which take the following distichs:—

> On fair Tweed-side, from Berwick to the Bield,
> Traquair for beauty fairly wins the field;
> So many charms, by nature and by art,
> Do there combine to captivate the heart,
> And please the eye, with what is fine and rare,
> So that few seats can match with sweet Traquair."

This nearly corresponds with the account given by Blaeu. "Ad quatuor milha passuum infra Pebham sita est arx Traquariensis ad Traquariæ Comitem pertinens, cujus situs nemorum umbris, et præterlabentis fluvii amœnitate valde amabilis." *Descript. Scotiæ*, p. 34.

quair, and, in 1633, was created Earl of Traquair, and Baron Linton, and Caberston. This nobleman suffered greatly in the cause of fallen royalty, and, in 1659, died in great poverty; but, not having suffered attainder, he bequeathed at once his titles, his property, and his Roman Catholic predilections to his descendants. Traquair-house was the first place at which the Marquis of Montrose rested, and that in which he spent the night, after his signal defeat at Philliphaugh. Cardrona-house, the seat of Captain Ker, and just in the course of erection to succeed a former mansion of the same name, is situated in the west wing of the parish, between the Tweed and the old tower of Cardrona. Kailzie, R. N. Campbell, Esq.; and Glen, W. Allan, Esq., are neat and quite modern mansions. The parish has 14 or 15 miles of turnpike, but no part of any great thoroughfare. A substantial timber-bridge was, a few years ago, thrown over the Tweed opposite the town of Innerleithen, and has greatly facilitated communication. Population, in 1801, 613; in 1831, 643. Houses 105. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,646.—Traquair is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £216 3s.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £382 8s. 4d. The parish-church was built in 1778, and altered in 1821. Sittings 350. A Roman Catholic congregation is supposed to have existed in the parish since the era of the Reformation. Their place of worship is one of the wings of Traquair-house, and about eleven years ago succeeded one which was situated on an upper floor of the mansion. Sittings 100. Stipend, a private allowance from the Earl of Traquair. An ecclesiastical survey, of 1835, exhibited the population as then 634, of whom 453 were churchmen, and 181 were dissenters. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees, and £13 other emoluments. There is a private sewing and reading school for girls.—The present parish comprehends all the ancient parish of Traquair, and that part of Kailzie which lay on the south bank of the Tweed, and which now forms the west wing of the united district. Kirkburn has its name from having been overlooked by the church of Kailzie. The ancient church of Traquair was dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, and hence was commonly called Kirkbride. The old parish occasionally figures in documents as Strathquair; and it was of so much more comparative importance than at present, as to be for a time a distinct sheriffdom. See PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TRESHINISH ISLES, a group of Hebridean islets, 5 miles north-north-west of Staffa, 5½ south-east of Coll, and 3 west of the entrance of Loch-Tua in Mull. They are disposed in a chain of between 4 and 5 miles in length from north-east to south-west; and consist of five principal isles, and some intervening rocks. Their whole coasts, with little exception, present perpendicular cliffs of from 40 to upwards of 60 feet in height; and, as seen from a little distance, they possess a singularly interesting appearance, and give a promise, which they but slenderly realize, of disclosing objects of worth to naturalists and the curious. They are mere uninhabited pasture-grounds, carpeted with rich grass, and attached to the farm of Treshinish in Coll. Cairnbug-more and Cairnbug-beg, two of the principal, are separated by a very narrow strait; and are supposed to have anciently formed the limits, and the advanced post of the Suderey or Southern Hebrides, whose capital was in Man. A fortalice on the former seems to have been constructed by the Macleans, on the site of a more ancient strength which history states to have been in the possession of the Norwegians in 1249; and, as part of it which remains is a wall with embrasures skirting the edge of the cliff, it most probably was mounted with ordnance. Many books and records rescued from Iona at the time of the suppression of its monastery, having been deposited in this fortalice, were destroyed in the course of a siege which the place sustained from a detachment of Cromwell's army. See IONA. A barrack on Cairnbug-beg is still tolerably entire. Fladda, a third of the principal isles, has an uniformly flat and uninteresting aspect; Linga, a fourth, rises from a low plain, by a succession of terraces, into a hill about 300 feet high; and Bach, the fifth, is about equal to Linga in height, is "distinguished by a hill which, in some positions, has the appearance of a hemisphere, from which the whole island acquires the semblance of an ancient shield with the umbo protuberant in the centre." The isles are composed throughout of amygdaloid and basalt,—the latter of perpendicular fracture, but not columnar.

TRINITY-GASK—vulgarly TARNLY—a parish in Strathearn, Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Madderty; on the east by Gask; on the south by Auchterarder and Blackford; and on the west by Muthil and Crieff. It lies on both sides of the Earn, but chiefly on the north; the section on the south comprising 1½ square mile; and that on the north extending east and west 5 miles by 3, and comprehending 17 square miles. The surface rises toward the north so as to form a gently-sloping bank, commanding a fine view of the magnificent strath and its screens; but elsewhere it is nearly flat, and has but a slight elevation above the least of the river. The soil is very various; but over about three-fourths of the parochial era, is beautifully cultivated and enclosed, and over the remaining fourth promises soon to own the dominion of the plough. The district is richly planted, and has clothing of trees athwart an aggregate area of about 1,000 acres. The Earn meanders along the interior and the southern boundary of the parish, in sinuosities which seem to indicate a reluctance to pass away from its lusciousness. A trap dike runs through the parish, and occasionally rises into elevations. A red, soft, argillaceous rock forms a sort of chasm or ravine for the Earn in the west, but, becoming mingled with mica, passes into sandstone in the centre and the east,—the "old red," which prevails throughout the strath. The only antiquity worth notice is part of the Roman causeway which runs from Stormont to the celebrated camp at Ardoch. Millearne-house, an entirely modern structure, the seat of J. G. Home Drummond, Esq., encompassed with attractive gardens and pleasure-grounds, is a fine specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the age of Henry VIII. Colquhalzie-house, J. S. Hepburn, Esq., occupies a charming site on the south bank of the river. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Muthil, and by that from Crieff to Auchterarder. There is here only one bridge across the Earn,—that of Kinkell. Population, in 1801, 796; in 1831, 620. Houses 97. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,231.—Trinity-Gask is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend £149 3s. 1d.; glebe £30, and 11 acres of moor. Unappropriated teinds £63 16s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £2 18s. fees, and about £3 10s. other emoluments. There are two private schools.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kinkell and Wester-Gask, one of which had a second place of worship at a locality still called Chapel-hill; and the union of the three churches into one parish is said to have given rise to the name Trinity-Gask

TRONDA, or TRONDRAY, an island 3½ miles long, and 2 broad, a short way off the west coast of Quarf, in the mainland of Shetland. It is washed by Scalloway bay on the north; and separated by narrow sounds from Green Isle and Burra on the west, and from House-island on the south.

TROON, a promontory, a harbour, a thriving sea-port, and a *quoad sacra* parish, at the west end of the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. The town, situated on the promontory, is 6 miles north of Ayr, 6 south of Irvine, 9 south-west of Kilmarnock, 31 south-west by south of Glasgow, and 75 west-south-west of Edinburgh. The promontory is a belt of rock, extending 1¼ mile into the sea, and so curved as to form a large segment of a circle, with the concave side facing the north. Its mean breadth is only about 2 furlongs. In its natural state it was covered with rich pasture toward the land, but became naked rock toward the extreme narrowing point. A continuation of the promontory extends a short distance beneath the sea, so as to be concealed even at low water. The embayed marine space embraced by the bold curvature is by far the best natural harbour in Ayrshire; it affords safe anchorage-ground from every quarter except the north-west; and, at half-a-cable's length from the rock, it has, at half-flood, a depth of 3 fathoms. The merchants of Glasgow, aware of its advantages, made a vain effort, about the year 1700, to purchase the circumjacent property for the erection of a sea-port; and, in consequence of the repulse they met, were obliged to select the very inferior site of Port-Glasgow as the station next in eligibility. After the effluxion of a century, the Duke of Portland, the proprietor, commenced a series of vigorous operations to render the place fully available for commerce. About the year 1817, he constructed a new pier 800 feet long, nearly at right angles with the rock, where the depth is 19 feet at low water, and he afterward constructed a fine wet dock with floodgates, a dry dock for repairing vessels, a light-house, and large store-houses. Due encouragements were offered to make the place a resort of trade and a seat of population; and they were rapidly followed by success. A railway hither from KILMARNOCK [which see] was the first public work of its class in Scotland, and brings down vast quantities of coals for shipment to Ireland, Galloway, and other destinations. A new act of parliament was obtained in 1837 to alter and amend this railway, and to raise sufficient funds for the object. A communication is maintained likewise with the Glasgow and Ayr railway, the main line of which passes in the vicinity. During the year which ended on 31st August, 1840, no fewer than 165,850 tons of coals were shipped. In 1837, 1,060 vessels of aggregately 79,291 tons, took part in the port's trade; and, in 1840, upwards of 30 vessels belonged exclusively to the place. The town is built along a large part of the promontory, and forms a conspicuous and fine feature in the broad and brilliant landscape of Ayrshire and the frith, as seen from numerous vantage-grounds, 8 or 12 miles to the south or north. Many of the inhabitants are employed in a large ship-building yard, a rope and sail manufactory, and some other works; and not a few of them draw an entire or partial maintenance from letting lodgings to families of sea-bathers. The town has a branch-office of the Ayr bank. The *quoad sacra* parish consists of the town, and a small district in its vicinity. The church was erected, in 1836, at a cost of £1,100. Sittings 900. A chapel belonging to a United Secession congregation which was formed in 1822, and for some years dissolved, and formed anew in 1839, was built, in 1822, at a cost of £320. Sittings 289. In 1836, the population of the town was 1,088, and of the town and a district extending 2 miles from it 1,600.

TROQUEER, a parish on the east border of Kirkcudbrightshire; bounded on the north by Terregles; on the east by the river Nith, which divides it from Dumfries-shire; on the south and south-west by Newabbey; and on the west by Lochrutton. Its greatest length from College-loch on the north, to the mouth of Newabbey-Pow on the south, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth in a line due west from the mouth of Crook's-Pow is 4½ miles; but its superficial extent, in consequence chiefly of the southern half tapering gradually away to a point, is only about 19 square miles. The north-east corner lies opposite the burgh of Dumfries, and contains the large suburban burgh-of-barony of MAXWELLTOWN: which see. The surface throughout the north and the east is prevailingly level, yet has some agreeable though gentle diversities. Corbelly-hill, in particular, rising at the south end of Maxwelltown, and opposite the lower part of Dumfries, is a lovely eminence, beautifully embellished, and commanding a delightful prospect. The congregation of burghal buildings spreads away from the hill's base, sectioned off into two bodies by the river, yet united by two bridges. The steeples, some churches, one or two civic buildings, Burns' mausoleum, and the gorgeous assembly of elegant monuments in the cemetery, look out from among the general mass, and challenge individual attention. A new and elegant edifice, the Crichton Institution, at once the most elegant and the most extensive asylum for lunatics in Scotland, spreads out its wings on an undulating declivity below the town. A profusion of mansions, and villas, and cottages, ornées, are seen powdered over the face of all the gay burgh's environs on both sides of the river. A broad valley, luxurious in dress, stretches away on the north, and becomes narrowed and shut in by cultivated hills, and overhung at the extremity by the dark conical form of Queensberry. The same valley, flattened down over much of its area into dead level, and cut into a sort of tesselated work of brown and green, by Lochar-moss, is screened at 4 miles' distance on the east, by a range of hills over which the plough yearly passes. The shining, silver-sheeted Nith directs the eye southward among grounds rich as a garden, and points onward to the sombre, cloud-capped Criffel, the far expanse of the Solway frith and the blue dim outlines of Skiddaw, and other Cumberland mountains. In all this there is nothing sublime, or even strikingly picturesque; yet there are a calm beauty and a certain rich fulness which completely win the heart and live most soothingly in the imagination. Several hills, as Craigbill, Little Malhorn, and Hollandbush, rise in the south-west. A large proportion of the parochial area has a rich and embellished aspect, quite in keeping with its relative position to the beautiful metropolis of the western marches. Mansions are so numerous that mention of them seriatim would be insufferably tedious. Agriculture made such singular achievements between 1752 and 1790 as, in that brief space, to give a five-fold increase to the rental. Considerably upwards of 5,000 acres are arable, though not all in tillage; and at least 550 are under wood. The south-west or hilly district, amounting to about a fourth of the whole, is of moorland character, covered partly with heath and partly with coarse grass. The soil of the arable grounds is various, but generally light. "There are," says one of our chief authorities, "few rocks;" they lie too deep, we suppose, for superficial observation. There is a good bed of clay and a tile-work at Ryedale. The parish is traversed westward by the Dumfries and Portpatrick

mailroad Population, in 1801, 2,774; in 1831, 4,665. Houses 580. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,334.—Troqueer is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £350 7s. 2d.; glebe, 10 acres, but not valued. Unappropriated teinds £91 16s. 5d. The larger section of the population belongs to the *quoad sacra* parish of MAXWELLTOWN: which see. There are three parochial and two private schools, and the former have attached to them only £32 of salary.—The ancient church belonged, till the reign of James V., to the monastery of Tongland; in 1588, when the property of that establishment was alienated, it was granted for life to William Melville, the commendator of Tongland; and in 1605 it was given to the bishops of Galloway. The ancient parish of Kirkconal, which was suppressed in the reign of Charles I., was divided between Troqueer on the north-east, and Newabbey on the south-west. The parish-church stood in the Troqueer section, 1½ mile north-east of the village of Newabbey; and is commemorated in the names of a mansion, a farm, and an estate. The devout and excellent Scottish Worthy, the Rev. John Blackadder, was minister of Troqueer, and suffered ejection from it, amid affecting incidents, at the forced introduction of prelacy.

TROSACHS, a surpassingly romantic mountain-vale, between Lochs Achray and Katrine, in the parishes of Callander and Aberfoil, Monteith, Perthshire. The word Trosachs signifies a bristled region, and is not a little descriptive of the scenery. The road, from end to end of the Trosachs, is rather more than a mile in length, and introduces the tourist to the landscape at the inn of Ardcheanochrochan, about 10 miles west of the village of Callander. The opening which affords ingress is flanked on the left by Benvenue, towering 2,800 feet above sea-level, and on the right by Benawn. The defile of Beal-an-Duine, where Fitz-James lost his "gallant grey," is in the heart of the great gorge; a little west of it is a narrow inlet; and, at a few paces farther, Loch-Katrine bursts upon the view, the Alps of Arroquhar mingling with the clouds in the distance. The Trosachs, in a general view, are a contracted vale, whose sides are soaring eminences wildly and irregularly feathered all over with hazels, oaks, birches, hawthorns, and mountain-ashes, and whose central space is "a tumultuous confusion of little rocky eminences, all of the most fantastic and extraordinary forms, everywhere shagged with trees and shrubs," and presenting "an aspect of roughness and wildness, of tangled and inextricable boskiness, totally unexampled, it is supposed, in the world." A particular description, after Sir Walter Scott's exquisite one, in the Lady of the Lake, could not be very safely attempted by even an adept in literary painting:—

"The western waves of ebbing day
Roll'd o'er the glen their level way;
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
But not a setting beam could glow
Within the dark ravine below,
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,
Round many a rocky pyramid,
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;
Round many an insulated mass,
The native bulwarks of the pass,
Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
The rocky summits, split and rent,
Form'd turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seem'd fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,
Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,
Or mosque of Eastern architect.
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,
Nor lack'd they many a banner fair;
For, from their shiver'd brows display'd,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drops sheen,
The briar-rose fell in streamers green,
And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,
Waved in the west-wind's summer sighs

"Boon Nature scatter'd, free and wild,
Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.
Here eglantine embalm'd the air,
Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
The primrose pale, and violet flower,
Found in each cliff a narrow bower;
Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride.
Group'd their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.
With boughs that quaked at every breath
Grey birch and aspen wept beneath;
Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
And, higher yet, the pine-tree hung
His shatter'd trunk, and frequent flung,
Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,
His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky.
Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
Where glist'ning streamers waved and danced,
The wanderer's eye could barely view
The summer heaven's delicious blue;
So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
The scenery of a fairy dream."

TROTTERNISH, the eastern and north-eastern division of Skye, comprehending all Kilmuir, Snizort, and Portree, and small parts of Bracadale and Strath. It is not only the largest district of the island, but, irrespective of its extent, the richest, and contains much good arable ground: See SKYE. Trotternish has some celebrity as the scene of various perils and adventures of Prince Charles Edward. The headland, called Trotternish-point, forms the most northerly land in the island; and runs out ¾ of a mile north-westward in a narrow promontory.

TROUP. See GAMRIE.

TRUIM, a small river of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It rises among the alpine recesses of the central Grampians, within 3 furlongs of the boundary with Perthshire, and runs 12½ miles north-north-eastward to the Spey, near Invernahavon. The glen of the river brings up the great road from Inverness to Perth; and has, on the left bank, the solitary stage-inn of Dalwhinnie. Its lower part has some grandeur of scenery, and slight amenities of wood; but its upper part, which contains Dalwhinnie, and is comprehended in the dismal nominal forest of Drumouchter, utterly chills the feelings of any but the most weather-beaten mountaineer. The mountains are dull in aspect and uninteresting in form, and appear, not arranged into chains, but cut into stupendous detached masses; and the glen between them is everywhere, from Dalwhinnie to its head, "houseless, treeless, and lifeless,—wanting in everything but barrenness and deformity,—while there is not even an object so much worse than another as to attract a moment's attention."

TRUMISGARRY, a *quoad sacra* parish, comprehended in the *quoad civilia* parish of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. Its greatest length is about 17 miles; its greatest breadth is about 12 miles; and its area is about 140 square miles. Population, in 1836, 1,722. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £4. The church, a parliamentary one, was built in 1829, at a cost of £750. Sittings 326. There are three itinerating schools of the Gaelic school society, and a General Assembly's school.

TUDHOPE. See CASTLETOWN.

TULLA. See INCHMAHOME.

TULLIALLAN, a parish in the detached district of Perthshire; bounded on the west and the north by Clackmannan; on the east by Culross; and on the south and south-west by the frith of Forth. Its greatest length from north to south is 3½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 2,760 acres. The surface has a gentle slope from the northern boundary to the Forth, and is

highly improved and cultivated. The soil is various, and consists of clay, rich loam, and sand, lying on till or rock. Woods are comparatively extensive, and give the district a warm and ornate appearance. The Forth, where it touches the parish, is from 5 furlongs to 2¼ miles broad; and has a coast 3¾ miles in extent. On its margin in Tulliallan are the town of KINCARDINE, and the ancient village of LONGANNAT: which see. Some 30 or 40 pans for the manufacture of salt have all, long ago, been demolished. From the west end of the parish to New Pans the shore is level; and thence to the extreme east, it abounds in rocks which are bare or covered with the alternation of the tide. Coal exists, and is worked. Tulliallan-castle, one of the seats of the Baroness Keith, stands upon a small rising ground about half-a-mile from the Forth. The castle which it succeeded, and ruins of which exist, belonged to the Blackadders, knights baronets, and appears to have been a place of strength. A considerable lake lies in the centre of the parish; and a small one is situated on the eastern boundary. Most of the local interest, and of the facilities of communication, belonging to the district, have their centre in Kincardine. Population, in 1801, 2,800; in 1831, 3,550. Houses 567. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,824.—Tulliallan is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Keith. Stipend £259 3s. 9d.; glebe £44 10s. The parish-church was built in 1833, at a cost of about £3,500. Sittings 1,176. An United Secession meeting-house in Kincardine, belonging to a congregation established in 1813, was built in 1819, at a cost of £1,200. Sittings about 800. Stipend £132, with manse, offices, and garden. An Original Burgher meeting-house in Kincardine, belonging to a congregation established in 1813, was built in 1816. Sittings 470. Stipend £85. An ecclesiastical census of 1836 exhibited a population of 3,536, distributed into 2,392 churchmen, and 1,144 dissenters. In 1834 the parish school was attended by 147 scholars; and 7 private schools by 311. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with about £50 fees. In 1659, part of Culross was, by authority of the Court-of-session, annexed to Tulliallan.

TULLIBODY, the name of various localities in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. The ancient parish, the barony, and the mansion of Tullibody, are noticed in the article ALLOA: which see. The village of Tullibody stands ⅔ of a mile north of the confluence of the Devon and the Forth, 2½ miles west-north-west of Alloa, and 6½ south-west of Tillicoultry. The ancient church of Tullibody, situated in the village, is still in a state of good repair. The parish minister and his assistant preach here on Sabbath evenings during summer, and have an average attendance of from 150 to 200.

TULLIEBOLE, a suppressed parish in Kinross-shire, annexed to FOSSAWAY: which see.

TULLIMET. See LOGIERAIT.

TULLOCH, a village on the north-west border of the parish, and 2 miles north-west of the town, of Perth. It is notable as the site of the first Scottish bleachfield, and the place where the first potatoes produced in Scotland were grown. Mr. Christie, an Irish gentleman, established the bleachfield about the beginning of the 18th century, and soon after introduced the potatoes by seed brought from Ireland. Mr. Sandeman, the present proprietor of the public works, employs about 250 persons in producing pyroligneous acid and in bleaching and printing. Population 200.

TULLOCH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to GLENMUICK: which see.

TULLOCH-ARD, a lofty mountain on the north side of Loch-Duich, in the south-west corner of Ross-shire. It is of easy extent, and commands an extensive view of the western continental coasts and the northern Hebrides. It figures in legendary story as an object of ancient superstitious veneration. In the Middle ages it was the beacon-post of war; and a fire raised on its summit summoned, within 24 hours, all the tenants and vassals of Seaforth to the rendezvous in readiness for combat. It appears as a burning mountain on the crest of the Seaforth arms.

TULLOCHGORUM, the native seat of the clan Phatrick, on the left bank of the river Spey, opposite the influx of the Nethy, 4½ miles south-west of Grantown, Inverness-shire. The name is familiar to almost every Scotsman in connexion with th poetry and ancient music of Strathspey.

TULLYNESSLE AND FORBES, an united parish nearly in the centre of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Leslie, Clatt, and Rhynie; on the east by Keig; on the south by Alford; and on the west by Auchindoir. Its length is about 7 miles; and its breadth about 4. The river Don traces nearly the whole of the southern boundary; but cuts off a small wing, comprehended in a single farm. Six indigenous brooks drain the parish southward to the Don; the largest of which, the Esset, drives 9 or 10 corn and thrashing mills, but it is subject, at remote intervals, to overwhelming floods. A lofty hill-range, whose chief summits have an altitude of about 1,300 feet above sea-level, sweeps round the western and northern frontier; and various ridges strike off from it toward the plain of the Don, so as to render the general surface of the parish a series of somewhat parallel glens. The hills are extensively stony, but nowhere broken or bare; and they have, for the most part, a dry but infertile soil, and a heathy dress. The arable land has, in general, a good loam; and consists of haugh-grounds in the vales, and gentle slopes on the declivity of the hills. Distributing the whole parochial area into 100 parts, about 33 are in tillage, 11 in artificial pasture, 43 in hill-pasture, and 13 under wood. Most of the extensive woods have been planted within the last 25 years by the proprietor of Forbes. The rocks are all primitive; mica-schist is worked in two quarries as a pavement-flag; granite is quarried as a building-stone; argillaceous schist was attempted to be worked as a roofing slate, but has been abandoned; and mountain-limestone was once burnt for manure, but is not abundant. Whitehaugh-house, the seat of Lieut.-colonel Leith, is a splendid mansion, consisting of an ancient central edifice, and two quite modern wings. Drieminner, the ancient seat of the family of Forbes, appears to have been built about the middle of the 16th century. The parish is traversed southward by the road from Huntly to Kincardine O'Neil, and westward by that from Aberdeen to Strathdon. A substantial and recently built bridge across the Don forms their point of intersection; and in its immediate vicinity are a commodious inn and a post-office. Population of Tullynessle, in 1801, 330; of Forbes, in 1801, 206; of the conjoined parishes, in 1831, 778. Houses 135. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,765.—This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £230 10s. 2d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £51 6s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary £29 18s. 10d., with £23 2s. fees, about £2 2s. other emoluments, and a share of the Dick bequest. Forbes was, in 1722, united to Kearn; and, in 1808, it was united to Tullynessle. It forms the western division of the present united parish.

TULM, a small pasture island on the north-west coast of Skye, near Trotternish-point, and belonging to the parish of Kilmuir.

TUMMEL (The), the lower part of the northern great head-water of the Tay, Perthshire. It is very generally described by topographists as issuing from Loch-Rannoch, and expanding, near the middle of its course, into Loch-Tummel. But the stream between the two lakes really bears the name of the Rannoch [which see]; and only that between Loch-Tummel and the confluence with the Tay strictly claims to be the Tummel. Its length of run, thus limited, is only about 12 miles, or, including sinuosities, 15 or 16. It leaves the lake at its east end; and at first flows eastward and finally flows southwards, so as to describe from beginning to end the fourth part of a circle, the middle of whose convexity is toward the north-east. Over 4½ miles below the lake it intersects Dull; over nearly 2 miles immediately above its confluence with the Tay, it intersects Logierait; and, over the intermediate distance, it has on its right bank Dull and Logierait, and on its left Moulin and the detached part of Dowally. Four miles below the lake, it receives the very large tribute of the Garry: which see. Respectively below and above this confluence the Tummel, as to both its current and its banks, possesses very widely different characters. Below, it is a stately stream, grave and majestic in motion, gemmed along its bosom with many pretty islets, and wending among numerous cornfields and enclosed pastures, screened with mountainous heights less wild in character, and much softer in dress, than by far the greater part of those in the Highlands. But above where it receives the Garry, it is almost constantly impetuous, tumbles along in rapids, cataracts, and cascades, tears up and rolls playfully before it considerable masses of rock, and runs through a close and wooded mountain-glen, so narrow that, with very little exception, the alpine acclivities rise immediately from the water, leaving no flat land or space of any kind on its margin. The narrowness and prolongation of this upper glen, the sudden rise and the loftiness of its boundaries, the great variety and the wonderful intricacy of their outline and surface, the profusion of forest and the intersection and clouding of it with rocks and ravines,—these, and the exquisite forms and arrangements of the forested and scattered birches which here form the only wood, render this upper glen of the Tummel decidedly richer in the beauties of a grand and romantic style of landscape than any other space of equal extent in Scotland. Near the junction of the Garry stands the house of Fascally, amid a scene which is magnificently pretty,—strongly pleasing, but soon exhausted. A considerable space below this, and toward Pitlochry, makes a remote approach to the character of the upper glen, and exhibits continuous alternations of picture and romance. But the grand attraction of the Tummel is its celebrated fall near the foot of the upper glen. Though by no means so high as the falls of Foyers and of Bruar, it is nevertheless equally grand, if not more so, on account of the greater volume of its water. It and that of Foyers are both first in rank of the Scottish cascades, each in its distinct character; and though considerably lower than the falls of the Clyde, it very greatly excels them both in its own attractions, and in those of its circumjacent scenery. "It is a peculiar and a rare merit in the cascade of the Tummel," says Dr. Macculloch, "that it is beautiful in itself, and almost without the aid of its accompaniments. Though the water breaks white almost throughout, the forms are so graceful, so varied, and so well marked, that we can look at it long, without being wearied by monotony, and without attending to the surrounding landscape. Whether low or full, whether the river glides transparent over the rocks to burst in foam below, or whether it descends like a torrent of snow from the very edge, this fall is always various and always graceful. The immediate accompaniments are, however, no less beautiful and appropriate; and the general landscape is at the same time rich and romantic; nothing being left to desire to render this one of the most brilliant scenes which our country produces." In the face of a tremendous rock north-west of the fall, is a cave to which there is only one and a very difficult passage. A party of the Macgregors are said to have been surprised in this cave during the period of their proscription; and some of them slain on the spot, while a remnant climbed a tree which grew on the face of the rock, and were precipitated to the bottom by their pursuers cutting away the tree from its root.

TUNDERGARTH, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is a long, narrow band of country, descending south-westward or diagonally from the water-shed with Eskdale to within 2½ miles of the Annan. Its length is 9½ miles; its breadth varies between 2½ and 1; and its superficial extent is about 10,630 imperial acres. It is bounded, along the north-west side, by St. Mungo, Dryfesdale, and Hutton and Corrie; on the north-east end by Wester-kirk; along the south-east side by Langholm, Middlebie, and Hoddam; and on the south-west end by St. Mungo. The water of Milk [which see] has its course along most of the north-west and south-west boundary; and it receives from the interior no fewer than about 14 rills, all of which are indigenous, and have an average individual run of only about 1½ mile. The general surface is, in consequence, a declination to the Milk; but it is singularly worn and broken by the action of the streams, and by other causes, into steep-sided valleys and glens, and, with the aid of wood, abounds in picturesque scenes. Though nowhere strictly hilly, and though possessing only two summits, those of Crieve and Grange-fell, 900 feet above sea-level, it very extensively bids perpetual defiance to the plough, and luxuriates in abruptness and variety of pastoral landscape. Excepting about 160 acres, which are under wood, the area is distributed into pastures and arable lands in the proportions to each other of 79 and 29. Greywacke, mica-schist, clay-slate, and greenstone, are almost the only rocks. Antimony has been found in small quantities; and lead has, in various localities and various dates, been the object of laborious but vain search. Whitstone-hill, Grange, and Crieve, are the chief mansions, and belong respectively to the landowners,—Swan, Johnstone, and Beattie. The principal antiquity is part of the Roman road from Brunswark-hill, which overlooks the south-west border, to Upper Nithsdale. The district is badly provided with roads, but lies in the immediate vicinity of the Glasgow and London mail-line, and, at the nearest point, only a mile from Lockerby. Population, in 1801, 485; in 1831, 530. Houses 90. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,463.—Tundergarth is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend £156 15s.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £64 15s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £15 fees, and £4 other emoluments. There is a private school. The manor of Tundergarth having anciently belonged to the family of Johnstone, who had here a now extinct castle, the name Johnstone is still the prevailing one in the district.

TUN-LAW, or Earnsheugh, a precipitous sea-cliff, a little to the north-west of St. Abb's, rising to the height of about 430 feet above sea-level, and surmounted by an ancient British fortification.

TURNBERRY-CASTLE, a celebrated ruin on the coast of the parish of Kirkoswald, 6 miles north

of the town of Girvan, Ayrshire. When or by whom it was built, is altogether uncertain. It seems to have been one of the castles of the old Gaelic Lords of Galloway; and, when the Gallowegian dominions became divided into the part which continues to bear their name, and the part which has been integrated with Ayrshire, it appears to have been adopted as the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick. In 1274 Martha, Countess of Carrick, resided here at the epoch of her marriage with Robert Bruce of Annandale. On the 20th of September, 1286, it was the scene of the first recorded association or assembly of Scottish nobles,—one which had for its object to support the title of the competitor Bruce to the Crown. In 1306 it was held by an English garrison under Earl Percy; and some years after, while it still continued in the possession of the English, King Robert Bruce stormed it, drove out the garrison, and obliged them to retire to Ayr. It received such damage in the storming as to be virtually destroyed; and it does not appear to have ever afterwards been inhabited. A kiln-fire lighted in the neighbourhood was once mistaken by Bruce for a preconcerted signal, and brought him prematurely over from Arran to attempt the deliverance of his country and the rescue of his Crown. The castle has suffered so severely from the action of sea and weather, and the ruthlessness of dilapidators, as to have little remaining but its lower vaults and cellars; but from indications which are furnished by these, by some vestiges of a drawbridge, and by the extent of rock which seems to have been included in the site, it appears to have been a fortress of great capaciousness and strength. It occupies a small promontory, so as to be washed on three sides by the sea; and, on the land side, it overlooks a rich plain of upwards of 600 acres. Its site commands a full prospect of all the lower frith of the Clyde. Grose has preserved a view of the ruins as they existed when he wrote.

TURRET, a small lake and a rivulet in the parish of Monivaird, Strathearn, Perthshire. The lake is about a mile long, and one-fourth of a mile broad. The rivulet issues from the end of it, and has a run of about 5 miles south-eastward to the Earn, half-a-mile above Crieff. The vale traversed by the stream is noted for its scenery, and bears the name of GLENTURRET: which see.

TURRIFF, a parish on the north-west border of Aberdeenshire, divided chiefly by the Deveron, and partly by a small brook from Banffshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Forglen; on the north by King Edward; on the east by Montquitter; on the south-east by Fyvie; on the south by Auchterless; on the south-west by Inverkeithnie; and on the west by Marnoch and Forglen. Its greatest length from north to south is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 16,896 Scottish acres. The Deveron makes a large and deep sweep while tracing the boundary, so as, opposite the centre of the curve, to compress the breadth of the parish to less than 3 miles; and a considerable tributary of the river runs down to it from the south-west, dividing the parish into not very unequal parts. Two-thirds of the area is naturally moorish and considerably upland, and, till lately, wore a sombre dress of russet; but now it very extensively feels the power of the plough, or luxuriates beneath a covering of plantation. The remaining third is all under cultivation, or embellished with wood; and has in general a light loamy fertile soil. Haughs and meadow-grounds on the banks of the Deveron, especially below the town, are rich and comparatively large. "It is highly probable," says the old Statist, at once sketching the parochial landscape, and embodying an antiquary's dream, "that Lathmon, the Pictish prince, whom Ossian celebrates, had his seat in this parish. Not only do Lathers and Durlathers bear a strong resemblance to Lathmon and Dunlathmont, but the landscape drawn by nature exactly corresponds with the description of the poet. We may observe on the bank of the river, 'the green dwelling of Lathmon.' We may wander with 'the blue-eyed Cutha in the vales of Dunlathmon;' and the halls of Nuath are only wanting to realize the description of the dying Oithsna. High walls rise on the bank of Durrana, 'and see their massy towers in the stream.' A rock ascends behind them 'with its bending firs.'" The extensive plantations are distributed over the several estates of Troup, Delgaty, Laithers, Muiresk, Gask, and Hatton-Lodge. The parish is traversed northward by the post-road from Aberdeen to Banff, and has abundance of other roads, chiefly radiating from the town. Population, in 1801, 2,090; in 1831, 2,807. Houses 577. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,803.—Turriff is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £232 4s.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £427 14s. 3d. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 118 scholars; three private schools by 122; and nine female schools, each by about 20. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster—who employs an assistant—£34 4s., with from £41 to £42 fees, and £18 1s. 8d. other emoluments.

TURRIFF, a small town and a burgh-of-barony, near the centre of the above parish, half-a-mile from the most easterly curve of the Deveron, 11 miles south-south-east of Banff, 16 north-east of Huntly, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Aberdeen. Its chief structures are the handsome modern parish-church, a venerable old disused church, an Episcopalian chapel, the parish schoolhouse, and a market-cross. Near the churchyard-gate, and between it and the cross, is part of the vaults of an ancient tower, whence the west end of the town has derived the name of the Castlehill. The Knights-Templars appear to have had an establishment at the town, or property in its vicinity; and a spot of ground on the south still bears the name of Temple-brae. An hospital or almshouse was built at Turriff, in 1272, by Alexander, Earl of Buchan, and dedicated to St. Congan. The Establishment had a master and six chaplains, who wore the dress of secular monks; it maintained 13 decayed husbandmen of the district of Buchan; and it possessed, with some limitations, the right of sanctuary for criminals. King Robert Bruce appears to have further endowed it for the maintenance of a chaplain to say masses for his brother Nigel Bruce, slain by the English after their capture of the castle of Kildrummie. The parsons or prebends of the parish seem to have always been the masters of the hospital; at all events, they held the lands with which the Earl of Buchan had endowed it from the beginning of the 15th century till the Reformation. In 1511, the whole Kirklands, village, and glebe, were, by a charter under the great seal, erected into a free burgh-of-barony, in favour of Thomas Dickson, prebend of Turriff. Various pieces of land, devoted by the charter to the use of the feuars, continue unalienated. The town is now a seat of industry, manufacture, and inland trade. A carpet-manufacture, begun in 1760, proved a failure. A linen and thread manufacture, commenced in 1767, also failed, but was subsequeutly revived and extended. An extensive bleachfield has existed for about 75 years. The town has branch-offices of the North banking company, and the Commercial bank of Scotland. Annual fairs are held on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of January, the last

Wednesday of March, the second Friday, the Saturday before the 26th, and the last Saturday of May, the Wednesday before the last Saturday of June, the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of July, the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of October, the Saturday before the 22d of November, and the Saturday before the 25th of December,—all old style. Population, in 1801, 750.

TUSHIELAW. See ETTRICK.

TWEED (THE), a river which, directly or by tributaries, drains nearly the whole area of the central and eastern Border counties of Scotland, and of the detached districts of Durham and the north corner of Northumberland in England. It usually ranks in importance as the fourth of the Scottish rivers, the Tay, the Forth, and Clyde being respectively pronounced the first, the second, and the third. But, estimated according to the extent of country which it drains, it far surpasses every Scottish river except the Tay; for, while the Spey, which this rule places next to it, drains only 1,300 square miles, and the Clyde, which is next to the Spey, drains only 1,200, the Tweed drains 1,870. The Scottish counties with which it has connection are Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwick, and the southern division of Edinburgh; and, excepting a tiny nook of Peebles drained by the head-waters of the Mid-Lothian Esks, the parish of Castletown, and some very small pendicles in Roxburghshire, and the north-east division or about a fourth of Berwickshire, these counties are entirely within its basin. In two great head-waters, the one of which bears the name of Tweed from the outset, while the other is throughout called the Lyne, it rises respectively in the south-west and the north-west extremities of Peebles-shire; by the head-streams of the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and the Teviot, it drains Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire from the furthest west; by the Gala, the Leader, the Whitadder, and other streams, it draws off the waters from the southern acclivities of the Moorfoot and the Lammermoor hills, even from a line but 11 or 12 miles south of Edinburgh; and from its remotest source to the sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed, it performs, irrespectively of windings, a run of about 100 miles, about one-third of which is in Peebles-shire, and about another third through or in contact with Roxburghshire.

The popular and the really remotest source of the Tweed is a paltry fountain called Tweed's-well, a little above the farm-house of Tweedshaws, and at the foot of a hill named Tweed's-cross, on the south-western boundary of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. The well is half-a-mile from Lanarkshire on the west, the same distance from Dumfriesshire on the south, and 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. From other sides of the hill where it springs up proceed rills to the gathering or incipient volumes of the Clyde and the Annan; yet not such rills as can with any justice be pronounced more than secondary head-streams of these rivers. Over 22 miles from its origin the Tweed runs prevailingly north-eastward; and, over the remaining 14 miles of the Peebles-shire part of its course, in the direction of east by south. While performing this run it traverses Tweedsmuir and a limb of Drummelzier; divides Glenholm, Stobo, and a small part of Peebles, on the left, from Drummelzier; a wing of Stobo and Manor on the right; runs across Peebles; and then has, on the left, a small part of Peebles and the whole of Innerleithen; and, on the right, Traquair and a very small part of Yarrow. The independent secondary feeders—rills and brooks of 5 miles and less in length—which enter in Peebles-shire, are not fewer than between seventy and eighty; and, though individually trivial, they aggregately pour into it a considerable volume of water. The chief of the larger Peebles-shire tributaries, on the left bank, are the Biggar, between Glenholm and Stobo; the Lyne, between Stobo and Peebles; the Eddlestone, at the town of Peebles; and the Leithen, at the village of Innerleithen,—and, on the right bank, are the Fruid and the Talla, in Tweedsmuir; the Manor, between Manor and Peebles; and the Quair, nearly opposite the Leithen. During its connexion with Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire the Tweed continues, as in the latter part of its course in Peebles-shire, to run prevailingly eastward, till the last 9 or 10 miles; and, over these, it runs in the direction of north-east by east. In a small part of this run it divides Selkirkshire from Roxburghshire; and in two places it divides Roxburghshire from Berwickshire. The parishes, on its left bank, are Innerleithen, Stow, the original Galashiels, the larger part of Melrose, Merton, Makerston, part of Kelso, Ednam, and Eccles; and, on its right bank, are Yarrow, Selkirk, the annexed part of Galashiels, the smaller part of Melrose, St. Boswell's, Maxton, Roxburgh, part of Kelso, and Sprouston. Its minor tributaries here are only between twenty and thirty; and the chief of its larger tributaries, from the north, are the Cadon, between Stow and Galashiels; the Gala, between Galashiels and Melrose; the Allan, in Melrose; the Leader, between Melrose and Merton; and the Eden, in Ednam;—and, from the south, are the Ettrick, between Selkirk and Galashiels; and the Teviot, at the town of Kelso,—the former previously augmented by the Yarrow, and the latter by far the largest of the Tweed's tributaries, and almost a rival of its upper stream in importance. After leaving Roxburghshire the Tweed is but partially a Scottish river; it divides Berwickshire from England till within 4½ miles of the sea, and then bids adieu to Scotland, and runs between England and the Liberties of Berwick. Its course for 4 or 5 miles after leaving Roxburghshire, and again for about 5 miles before entering the sea, is eastward; and over the intermediate distance it is in the direction of north-east by north. The Berwickshire parishes which it divides from England are Eccles, Coldstream, Ladykirk, and Hutton; and the chief tributaries which enter it below Roxburghshire are, on the left bank, the Leet, in Coldstream; and the Whitadder, in the Liberties of Berwick,—and, on the right bank, the sluggish Till, 3 miles below the mouth of the Leet.

The only towns and considerable villages on or near the margin of the Tweed are Peebles and Innerleithen, in their cognominal parishes, and both on the left bank, in Peebles-shire; Darnick and Melrose, on the right bank, and Gattonside on the left, in the parish of Melrose; Lessudden, in St. Boswell's; Kelso, on the left bank, in its cognominal parish; Birgham, in Eccles; Coldstream, at the mouth of the Leet; Cornhill, nearly opposite Coldstream, but half-a-mile into the interior of Northumberland; Norham, on the right bank, opposite Ladykirk; and Berwick, on the left bank, a little above the embouchure with its suburb of Tweedmouth on the Durham side of the stream.—The mansions upon the Tweed, even those which command special attention by their architectural elegance and the richness of their pleasure-grounds, are too numerous to admit of succinct enumeration; yet, without invidiousness to the many which might justly be regarded as temples of taste, Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, the son of our national novelist, in Melrose; and Fleurs-castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Kelso, may be named as particularly attractive.—The Tweed was long, and to a very late period, remarkable for poverty in bridges; and between Peebles and the sea, a distance of upwards of 70 miles, was

totally unprovided with them, except with one at Berwick. Bleau's Atlas Scotiæ, printed at Amsterdam in 1654, says, when noticing the bridge at Peebles: "Quinque arcus habet—alium pontem, non patitur Tueda, donec Bervicum, pertingat." But now, between Peebles and Berwick, there are eleven bridges; a private suspension one at Kingsmeadows, in the parish of Peebles; a new public timber one at Innerleithen; a public one at Yair, between Selkirk and Galashiels; a fine new one on a recent cut of mail-road near the mouth of the Ettrick; a spacious stone one at Darnick; a public suspension one for pedestrians at Melrose and Gattonside; a public one at Drygrange, near the mouth of the Leader; a private suspension one at Dryburgh, in Merton; a magnificent stone one at Kelso; an elegant stone one at Coldstream; and a very splendid carriage-way suspension one at Paxton, in the parish of Hutton.

The Tweed and the Clyde, for many miles from their source, flow so nearly in one direction as never to diverge to any great distance from each other; and, so long as they continue nearly parallel, they flow upon almost the same level, and keep on a high table-land of country, as if hesitating whether to unite their waters or remain separate, and whether to turn their final course toward the eastern or the western ocean. In the vicinity of Biggar, where the Clyde is 7 miles from the Tweed, and 30 from its own source, and flows along a country by no means mountainous, the indigenous waters descend from within half-a-mile of it to the Tweed; and 10 or 11 miles lower down, running in an opposite direction to that long pursued by the two great streams, splits its waters and sends them away in two separate detachments respectively to the Tweed and the Clyde: see Biggar and Tarth. Tradition says that, in former times, before Glasgow had acquired its commercial character, a project was conceived of turning the Clyde into the Tweed, with the view of rendering the latter navigable to a great distance along the Merse; and, in favour of the project, had it ever been attempted, there existed the remarkable facilities, that, immediately south of Biggar, a bog extends all the way between the rivers, that its waters flow to the Tweed, and its surface is only a few feet above the level of the Clyde, and that abundance of materials are at hand for erecting a dam-dyke. Another tradition—a grinningly monkish one—ascribes an attempt at a similar project to the reputed wizard, Michael Scott: see Clyde. Of the 1,500 feet of the Tweed's total aggregate fall from its source to its embouchure, 1,000 are achieved when it reaches the town of Peebles. In the very long run between that town and the sea, therefore, the river might be expected to become sluggish in current, and, over a considerable distance, navigable. But it accomplishes its remaining fall of 500 feet in so many and so far-apart and so comparatively gentle descents, as to be altogether a stream of beauty, and a stranger to matters of commerce. It abounds in deep pools and in long stretches of scarcely perceptible current; yet, in almost every sweep of it which can come under the eye in the course of its beautiful bends and sinuosities, it presents one or more soft rapids, sometimes of considerable length, where the surface of the water is carried along with just sufficient speed to feature it all over with dimples, and ripples, and glassy slides, and whirls. The banks of gravel or pebbles which form these rapids, and, in one instance, 2 or 3 miles above Kelso, of a perforated broad wacke-dyke quite across its channel, render it both naturally unfit, and artificially unimprovable, for navigation. Yet ferry-boats are stationed upon it in many localities, and have very ample depth of water; and small flat boats used in salmon-fishing, and provincially called trows, are freely navigated even over the fords. A few miles from its embouchure, too, it loses its prevailing character, and becomes capable of admitting sailing-craft. The tide flows to Norhamcastle, 10 miles above Berwick; and up to Newwater-ford, 6 miles above Berwick, it produces sufficient depth to float, at any time, a vessel of 30 tons burthen. The real navigation of the Tweed, however, is all confined to Berwick; and, as to either capaciousness or depth of sea-room and harbourage afforded for it, might be quite as well accommodated in many a nameless creek or tiny bay in the raggedly indented parts of the Scottish coast. As the Tweed, while thus undisturbed by traffic, is nearly as much untinctured by the liquid outpourings of manufactories, and as it has, in general, a clean, shining, many-coloured path of gravel and pebbles, it almost everywhere possesses a remarkably limpid and sparkling appearance,—such as, combined with the majestic mirthfulness of its current, and with the prevailing brilliant beauty of its banks, to suggest serenely joyous images to a tasteful observer of landscape.

The Tweed possesses none of the wild romance, the bold and startling groups of picture, or the impressive and at times awful grandeur of such rivers as the Garry, the Tummel, and the Upper Tay; but, in all the properties which gently please, and soothingly fascinate, and lusciously excite, it is surpassingly rich, and not a little various. Till it debouches into the Eden-like vale of Melrose it is aggregately a pastoral stream; yet has stretches of haugh and arable hanging plain, which look like gentle pictures within the rough bold framework of the surrounding hills. Its vale, for a considerable distance from the commencement, is prevailingly cold, naked, and narrow; but, long before reaching Peebles, and at intervals ever after, it is occasionally warmed and embellished with wood, and presents charming alternations of gorge, glen, and variously fashioned haughs. Its screens or flanking heights, except at the openings where large tributaries bring down lateral glens, are so closely pressed behind by towering elevations and so huddled together in their ridgy extensions, as to command no extensive views; yet, by their green, soft surfaces, and their finely curved outlines, in combination with the woods on their skirts, and the cultivation in the haughs which they enclose, they give, in compensation, many agreeable close pictures. While it traverses the plain of Melrose, it is so overshadowed by orchards and broadly sheeted from the margin with the most ornately cultivated plain, and picturesquely screened in the brief distance by the Eildons and Cowdenknowes and diversified sylvan heights as to seem like a river luxuriating in beauty. From this vale to about the point where it leaves Roxburgh it has seldom on its banks any considerable expansion of haugh, but is, in general, shut in by hanging plains and soft rising grounds, all green, or arable, or wooded, allowing very limited views of its immediate channel, but cutting it into series of delightful small scenes and commanding brilliant stretches of dale landscape from the Eildon hills to the Cheviots. But at Kelso and a little above, where the majestic and richly jewelled river rolls past the termination of the broad gay path of the almost rival Teviot coming down to pay it princely tribute, a scene of blushing and brilliant beauty expands around it, on which the imagination lives as if it were a reminiscence of paradise: see Kelso, Makerston, and Roxburgh. From Roxburghshire, or rather from Kelso, to the sea, the Tweed is a magnificent and imposing stream, and uniformly maintains its characteristic transparency, and winds in constant bend and tortuosity along its career, and, in a general

view, moves in a gigantic furrow, a Lowland glen, exuberantly clothed with wood, and spreading away in a terrace broad as the Merse, and delicately featured with all the properties of a great and highly cultivated plain.

The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of great value, but, of late years, have suffered a depreciation to the very great amount of about two-thirds. The protrusion of the pier of Berwick, the general use of lime in the fields drained into the river, and an undue increase in the number of boats employed in fishing, have all been assigned as causes, and severally pronounced by competent judges to be either irrelevant or so feeble as to correspond in no considerable degree to the effect. The real cause, or at least the prime and by far the most powerful one, appears to be the illegal destruction of fish, during the close season, in the higher Tweed and its tributaries. The practice exists to an extent greater than could be readily credited, and is carried on with an amount of system and skill and daring which, if the object were good, and the result not deleterious to the health of the parties themselves, and the conservation of the fisheries, would be not a little commendable. The rental of the whole of the fisheries on the Tweed averaged about £12,000 a-year for the seven years preceding 1824. The most valuable fisheries are within 2 miles of the river, and the rental of those within 7 miles of the mouth was about £9,000 a-year. The produce of the fisheries on the Tweed for the twenty-nine years preceding 1824 averaged about 8,000 boxes each year.

TWEEDDALE, the ancient and still the popular name of Peebles-shire: which see. The district, under this name, gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay. In 1646 Baron Hay of Yester was created Earl of Tweeddale; and in 1694 the Earl was made Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden. The family-seat is Yesterhouse, in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire.

TWEEDEN, a rivulet of 5 miles in length of run, which falls into the Liddel, half-a-mile below New Castletown, Roxburghshire.

TWEEDSMUIR, a parish in the south-west extremity of Peebles-shire; bounded on the north-west and north by Drummelzier; on the east by Megget; on the south-east and south by Dumfries-shire; and on the west by Lanarkshire. It is not very far from being a regular circle of about 8¼ miles in diameter. The surface is a congeries of mountainous hills with narrow intervening flats and morasses. The hills, in general, are luxuriant in verdure on the sides, and often boggy on the tops; affording, on the former, rich supplies of pasture and even crops of hay, and, on the latter, a large proportion of the local supply of fuel. They are broad-based, slow of ascent, soft in outline, and summited with table-land. Horses can easily ascend them, and, even without difficulty, bring down loads of turf. The highest elevations are Hartfell and Broadlaw, the loftiest south of the Forth and the Clyde: see these articles. The district is as eminently pastoral in the richness of its herbage, and the prime quality of its flocks, as in the mountainousness of its physical features. About 16,000 sheep are pastured; rather more than half of them Cheviots, and the rest black-faced. Only about 280 acres are in tillage; though, but for the distance and expense of lime and other appliances, a large aggregate extent of the lower declivities of the hills might easily be subjected to the plough. Greywacke seems to be all but the only rock, to the exclusion, so far as is known, of even a foot of any of the secondary formations. The river Tweed originates and has its first 10 miles' run in the parish; and, in return, gives its name as the prenomen of that of both the district itself and several of its localities. No fewer than about twenty-five indigenous and independent streamlets fall into it before it departs, and render it, even in this lofty land of its infancy, not altogether unimportant in volume. The chief of these streamlets are the Fruid and the Tala: which see. Gameshope-loch, about 600 feet in diameter, is probably the loftiest lochlet in the south of Scotland, and abounds in excellent dark-coloured trout. A peculiarly fine perennial spring, called Geddes'-well, sends out a rill near the summit of Broadlaw. The Edinburgh and Dumfries mail-road passes up the Tweed, and leaves the parish at a point 132 feet higher than that river's source, or upwards of 1,600 feet above sea-level. The locality at which it takes leave is called Tweed's-cross, and is supposed to have been first a station for the Druidical worship of the sun, and next the site of a cross erected as a road-mark in so wild and hazardous a mountain-pass.—Vestiges of ancient castles exist at Fruid, Hackshaw, and Oliver; the first, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, as Earl of March; the second, the ancient residence of the family of Porteous, the chief of that name; and the third, the paternal seat of the Frasers, now of Lovat.—The principal landowners are the Earl of Wemyss and Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. Population, in 1801, 277; in 1831, 288. Houses 49. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,840.—Tweedsmuir is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Stipend £227 9s. 5d.; glebe £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds £151 5s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £32, with about £12 fees, and about £2 other emoluments. There is a private school. The parish anciently formed part of Drummelzier, and was made a separate erection in 1643.

TWYNHOLM, or Twineham, a parish extending in a long stripe from north to south, in the southern division of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Balmaghie; on the east by Tongland; on the south-east by the river and estuary of the Dee, which divide it from Kirkcudbright; on the south by Borgue, and on the west by Borgue and Girthon. Its length is 9¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 2½; and its mean breadth is about 1½. Tarf-water is the boundary-line for nearly 2 miles with Tongland. The Dee is in contact with the border from the influx of the Tarf to a point a little below St. Mary's Isle, where it is 1½ mile broad; and it offers the parish all such advantages as it gives to the burgh of Kirkcudbright, situated on its opposite bank. The rivers and two brooks abound in both variety and quantity of fish; and the latter possess advantageous water-power for driving machinery. Three lakes,—Whinnion, Trostrie, and Glengap,—the first much the largest, and measuring about 2¼ miles in circumference, have various sorts of trouts. The surface, as seen at a distance, seems an elevated plain; but seen immediately under the eye, is over the southern and central districts distributed into knolls and arable hills with an interspersion of small valleys, and with some haugh-ground on the Tarf and the Dee, and, over the northern district, becomes ruggedly hill, a congeries of heathy upland, entirely and wildly pastoral. Only about two-thirds of the area, from the southern boundary upward, are inhabited. The soil of the arable lands is variously clay, moss, gravel, sand, and mixtures, generally lies upon rock and partly upon till, and being, for the most part, light, dry, and rich, repays the skilful and industrious farmer with exuberant crops of grass and corn. More than one-half of the parish in value, though not in extent, belongs to the Earl of Selkirk, whose seat is at St. Mary's Isle, on the opposite bank

of the Dee. Plantations cover the rising grounds which confront his lordship's residence, and rise in scattered and beautifying clumps over the whole of his estate; and they exist, also, to a small extent, in other districts. Of an extensive ancient forest, which once flung perpetual shade over this part of Galloway, the only remnant is a patch round the ruin of Cumston-castle,—an old building belonging to the Earl of Selkirk, and pleasantly situated on an eminence a little below the confluence of the Tarf and the Dee. There are in the parish five moats, and a Gallows-hill. Various mansions adorn the south and centre, but especially the eastern side, looking down upon the rivers. "The house of Barwhinnock, seen from the highway which passes by Twynholm-kirk; with the ornamented grounds about it; the little clumps of larches, silver-firs, and other pines scattered near; and the numerous snug-looking small farm-houses interspersed; with the two oval hills,—the Bar and the Doon, limiting the foreground on the east and the west sides,—form altogether a very interesting landscape. The church of Twynholm below the manse, the glebe in a fine state of cultivation, and a little village named from the church, and half-hid in an adjacent glen, compose another cheerful, animated prospect." The erection, 60 years ago, of a large building, which was meant to be a distillery, and was afterwards converted into a cotton-factory, occasioned the rise of a second small village. The mail or military road between Dumfries and Portpatrick goes diagonally across the parish. Population, in 1801, 683; in 1831, 871. Houses 128. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,998.—Twynholm is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Selkirk. Stipend £225 11s. 1d.; glebe £40. Unappropriated teinds £210 10s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £15 fees, and £2 other emoluments. There are 2 non-parochial schools. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Twynholm and Kirkchrist: see KIRKCHRIST. The church of Twynholm was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood. When Episcopacy was re-established by James VI., the parson was constituted a member of the chapter of Galloway. In the reign of Charles I. the barony of Twynholm, or Cumston, with the castle, and manor-lands, and the salmon-fishing on the Dee, belonged to Lord Kirkcudbright.

TYNDRUM, a village at the head of Strathfillan, in the parish of Killin, Breadalbane, Perthshire. It stands on the western military road, about 20 miles west of the village of Killin, 12 miles east of Dalmally, and within a mile of the mountain watershed with Argyleshire, and of the remotest source of the southern great head-stream of the Tay. Pennant supposed, but very mistakenly, that it is the highest inhabited spot in Scotland. A road branches off from it to Glencoe, and is noted for wildness and oppressive dreariness. The village itself is remarkable for the surpassing irksomeness of its position. "If no one would willingly go to Tyndrum a second time, or remain there an hour; so, no one will from choice take the road from this point to the King's-house and Glencoe." The vicinity is rich in variety and rareness of minerals. A lead-mine has been its main support, but, on account of doubtful productiveness, has been at different times wrought and abandoned as the price of the metal fluctuated.—At Dalrigh or Dalrie, 'the King's field,' in the neighbourhood, King Robert Bruce, after a very severe and unsuccessful public engagement, displayed his personal strength and courage in single combat with the Lord of Lorn. "There is a tradition," says Sir Walter Scott, "in the family of the Macdougals of Lorn, that their chieftain engaged in personal battle with Bruce himself, while the latter was employed in protecting the retreat of his men; that Macdougal was struck down by the king, whose strength of body was equal to his vigour of mind, and would have been slain on the spot, had not two of Lorn's vassals, a father and son—whom tradition terms M'Keoch—reseued him, by seizing the mantle of the monarch, and dragging him from above his adversary. Bruce rid himself of these foes by two blows of his redoubted battle-axe; but was so closely pressed by the other followers of Lorn, that he was forced to abandon the mantle and broach which fastened it, clasped in the dying grasp of the M'Keochs. A studded broach, said to have been that which King Robert lost upon this occasion, was long preserved in the family of Macdougal, and was lost in a fire which consumed their temporary residence." This exploit is celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in the following song, entitled 'The Broach of Lorn,' supposed to be sung by the bard of Lorn at his chieftain's request:—

"Whence the broach of burning gold,
That clasps the chieftain's mantle-fold,
Wrought and chased with rare device,
Studded fair with gems of price,
On the varied tartans beaming,
As, through night's pale rainbow gleaming
Fainter now, now seen afar,
Fitful shines the northern star?

"Gem! ne'er wrought on Highland mountain,
Did the fairy of the fountain,
Or the mermaid of the wave,
Frame thee in some coral cave?
Did in Iceland's darksome mine
Dwarf's swart hands thy metal twine?
Or, mortal-moulded, comest thou here,
From England's luve, or France's fear?

"No!—thy splendours nothing tell
Foreign art or faery spell.
Moulded thou for monarch's use,
By the overweening Bruce,
When the royal robe he tied
O'er a heart of wrath and pride;
Thence in triumph wert thou torn,
By the victor hand of Lorn!

"When the gem was won and lost,
Widely was the war-cry toss'd!
Rung aloud Bendourish fell,
Answered Doucharn's sounding dell,
Fled the deer from wild Teyndrum,
When the homicide, o'ercome,
Hardly 'scaped with scathe and scorn,
Left the pledge with conquering Lorn!

"Vain was then the Douglas brand!
Vain the Campbell's vaunted hand!
Vain Kirkpatrick's bloody dirk,
Making sure of murder's work!
Barendown fled fast away,
Fled the fiery De la Haye,
When this broach, triumphant borne,
Beam'd upon the breast of Lorn!

"Farthest fled its former Lord,
Left his men to brand and cord,
Bloody brand of Highland steel,
English gibbet, axe, and wheel.
Let him fly from coast to coast,
Dogg'd by Comyn's vengeful ghost,
While his spoils in triumph worn,
Long shall grace victorious Lorn!"

Lord of the Isles, Canto II. Stanza 11, and Notes.

TYNE (THE), a river of Lothian, originating in Edinburghshire, but belonging almost wholly to Haddingtonshire, and draining the larger part of its area. The stream—with the characteristic unsettledness of the nomenclature of the Haddingtonshire waters—gathers many head-waters, and runs a large part of its course before its name ceases to be capricious and disputed. One incipient rivulet called the Tyne issues from a lochlet in the extreme east of the parish of Borthwick, and has a run of 7 miles northward before entering Haddingtonshire. Over this distance it divides Borthwick on the west from Crichton on the east, sweeps past the village of Ford, and cuts Cranston into nearly equal parts; and after

entering Haddingtonshire, it describes the segment of a circle from a northerly to an easterly direction, over a distance of between 4 and 5 miles, through the parishes of Ormiston and Pencaitland, to a confluence half-a-mile east of East Pencaitland, whence all debate ceases respecting the application of the name. Another rivulet, which claims to be the young Tyne, is itself a collection of four or five head-waters, which rise in Borthwick, in Fala, in Soutra, and in the extreme south of Humbie, and, after courses of from 4 to 6½ miles, attain a general confluence three-fourths of a mile below Humbie church [see HUMBIE]; and after this confluence, the stream proceeds 3 miles northward, to join the competing head-rivulet of the Tyne,—less than it in length of run, but considerably greater in volume of water. The Tyne, now of quite a fixed name, flows north-eastward, nearly across the centre of the lowlands of the county, to the sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ miles north-west of Dunbar, performing a run of 16 miles, or, if measured from its remotest source, 28 miles. Till it enters Haddington parish, it moves alternately on and near the boundaries between Pencaitland and Gladsmuir on the left, and Haddington on the right; and it afterwards moves principally in the interior of Haddington, Prestonkirk, and Whitekirk. Its banks are studded with numerous and beautiful mansions, with the capital of the county, and with the villages of Pencaitland, Nisbet, Samuelston, Abbey, East Linton, Prestonkirk, and Tynninghame. Its current is placid, in many places dull and sluggish; but near the village of Linton it has a kind of rapid, or tumbles over some broken rocks. Its whole course is through a rich agricultural country, rich in all the embellishments of culture, but quite devoid of any bold or striking features of landscape. Proportionately to its length of run it is a small stream; and viewed intrinsically, it scarcely claims to be more than a rivulet; but it is subject to inundations of such suddenness and magnitude, as, if not well resisted by improvements along the margins, would make fearful compensation for its usual littleness: see HADDINGTON. The tide affects it over a distance of about 2 miles, and expands at high-water into an extensive lake, on what are called the Salt-Greens, in front of Tynninghame-house, the seat of the Earl of Haddington. The Greens form a very fine feature in the grounds around that magnificent residence, and are now a glittering sheet of water, and now an expanse of verdant sward dotted over with sheep, and, in summer, thickly powdered with sea-pink. The river is of much value for driving corn-mills. Its salmon-fisheries belong to the Earl of Haddington.

TYNE (THE), a well-known river of England, which has its sources in Scotland. Three head-waters rise respectively on the south side of Carlintooth in Southdean, and on the east side of Lauriestone-hills, and in Hob's flow in Castletown; but they have connection only from half-a-mile to 1½ mile with Scotland, and do not unite till 5 miles after they leave it.

TYNNINGHAME, an ancient parish on the coast of Haddingtonshire, now forming the southern district of the united parish of Whitekirk and Tynninghame: see WHITEKIRK. The name is the *ham*, the *ing*, and the *Tyne*, of the Anglo-Saxon, collocated in reversed order, and meaning the hamlet of the meadow of the Tyne; and graphically describes the position of the kirktown, 300 yards from the northern margin of the Tyne, on a beautiful field which gently slopes to the river's edge. The original church was founded so early as the 6th century by the celebrated St. Baldred, the Culdee apostle of East Lothian; and was one of the three which, in a subsequent age of superstition, contested the honour of possessing his mortal remains. A creek near Whitberry-point in the parish, bears the name of St. Baldred's-cradle; it is obliquely intersected at the entrance by an insulated rock which occasions a turbid and impetuous influx and efflux of the tide; and 'the Cradle of St. Baldred' is, in consequence, poetically said, in popular adage, to be rocked by the winds and waves. In 941, according to Hoveden and the Melrose Chronicle, Anlaf the Dane spoiled the church of St. Baldred, and burned the village of Tynninghame. A supposititious charter of Duncan to St. Cuthbert grants him Tynninghame and five other places in Haddingtonshire, three of which,—Aldham, Scougal, and Knowes,—are in the present united parish. The church of Tynninghame enjoyed of old the privilege of sanctuary. Patrick de Leuchars, who was rector of it in the reign of David II., rose to be bishop of Brechin, and chancellor of Scotland. Roger de Musselburgh, who succeeded him as rector, obtained, in 1366, a safe conduct for himself and 20 horsemen to enter Berwick, and pay an instalment of David II.'s ransom; and in 1372, he witnessed in the same town a notarial proceeding with regard to the paying of another instalment. George Brown, who was rector in the reign of James III., was raised by the party who overthrew that monarch to be bishop of Dunkeld, and joined them in hunting the king to death on the field of Stirling. The manor of Tynninghame, with the patronage of the church, anciently belonged to the bishops of St. Andrew's, and was included in their regality lying on the south side of the Forth. In 1552, it appears to have been conferred on the college of St. Mary's in St. Andrew's, at the founding of that institution, by Archbishop Hamilton. In 1565, a complaint was made by the parishioners to the General Assembly, that though they paid their tithes to the new college, they had as yet received from it the benefit neither of preaching nor of administration of sacraments. The manor was for a time held under the archbishop by the Earl of Haddington; it was, in 1628, obtained by him in chartered right under the great seal; and it thence became the home-domain, the beautiful seat, gradually the richly embellished forest and park-ground of the noble family. The estate is famed in the east of Scotland for the extent and singular beauty of its woods and its holly-hedges. Upwards of 800 acres of it wave with trees, chiefly of the various hard-wood species, and arranged in the most tasteful forms of forest. Thomas, the 6th Earl of Haddington, instigated by his lady, the sister of the 1st Earl of Hopetoun, commenced the planting operations on a great scale about the commencement of the 18th century; and must, in reference to their date and their influence, and to the efforts which he used to provoke imitations of his example, be regarded as the originator of the thousands of fine expanses of modern plantation which now so generally beautify Scotland. His first exploit was to plant Binning-wood, a forest of 300 Scottish acres, over the whole face of what was then a moorish common called Tynninghame-moor. The trees are arranged in radii or avenues, diverging from three centres, and affording extensive and beautiful walks and rides. The Earl next drew sheltering belts along the enclosures of fields; and then—boldly putting to the test a received opinion, that no trees would grow near the shore—he planted some expanses of sandy ground upon the beach, which had been cheerless and barren for man, and appreciated only by rabbits. Finding that his trees grew and were thriving, even at the very lip of the beach, and fired by the success which had crowned his enterprise, he determined to "fight no more with the cultivation of bad land, but

to plant it all." Thus arose a forest which, while the earliest modern one in Scotland, has become excelled by no one in the Lowlands for the beauty of either its trees or its arrangements. The holly-hedges were planted by the same nobleman as the forest, and they more than rival it in fame. They aggregately extend to about 9,000 feet; they have a breadth of 10 or 11 feet at the base, and a height of from 15 to upwards of 20 feet; they are arranged in double rows, flanking very spacious walks or avenues; and they are clipped twice a-year, and kept with great care, and in constant conservation. Numerous single hollies, each about 50 feet high, and of proportionate circumference, are interspersed with the forest, and enliven its aspect.—Tynninghame-house stands between 2 and 3 furlongs inward from the north bank of the Tyne. Though a patchwork of pieces added by each of the successive Earls, it has had its exterior walls so entirely re-edified and remodelled by the present Earl, as to possess uniquely the appearance of a very large mansion in the old English style. The interior retains, with little alteration, its original form. Between the mansion and the river, imbosomed in a clump of wood, are two fine arches of Anglo-Saxon architecture, the only remains of the ancient church, and now the family cemetery of the Earls.—The little village of Tynninghame stands a small distance west of the enclosed grounds, 2 miles east-north-east of East Linton, and 5¼ west-north-west of Dunbar.

TYNRON, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the north-north-east by Penpont; on the east by Keir; on the south and south-west by Glencairn; and on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire. Its form is a slender oblong, extending north-west and south-east. Its length is 9½ miles; its breadth gradually increases over two-thirds south-eastward from 6 furlongs to 3½ miles, and diminishes over the lower third to 1¾ mile; and its superficial extent is 11,390 acres. The Skarr on the north-east boundary, and the Shinnel, along the whole of the interior, drain the entire district: See these articles. The surface consists principally of the glen or strath of the Shinnel, and two ranges of hills which form its screens. The hills are for the most part green, and, being exuberant in rich grass, constitute prime sheep-pasture. The highest are Lamgarroch and Coremilligan, each about 1,800 feet above sea-level. The flocks maintained on the pastures are Cheviot sheep crossed with Leicester rams, blackfaced sheep, and chiefly Highland, but partly Ayrshire and Galloway black cattle. Very much land which, in other circumstances, would have remained pastoral and unenclosed, has, in consequence of the vicinity of lime at Barjary and Closeburn, been reclaimed and subjected to the plough. Though very few acres are flat, or strictly valley-ground, about 2,500 are in tillage. The soil is rather thin and sandy; and the crops are neither early nor luxuriant. Upwards of 400 acres are under wood, chiefly natural. Greywacke is the prevailing rock; clay-slate occurs in one small bed at Corfardine, and was at one time worked; and Leydian stone occurs in a small bed at Shinnelhead. The most interesting object in the parish is the Dun or Doon of Tynron. This is a beautiful pyramidal and steep hill, rising up on the peninsula of the Skarr and the Shinnel, terminating the north-east hill range of the parish, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. Its summit, a small piece of table-land, bears marks of having been the site of a fortified castle, and, about a century ago, supplied from the ruins many building-stones which must have been procured at 4 or 5 miles' distance, and laboriously carried up the difficult acclivity. Ditches round the top are still partially traceable; and dense large woods anciently feathered its sides, and stretched away from its base. Robert Bruce was conducted to the fortalice on the hill by Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and probably made it his retreat for some period after killing Comyn at Dumfries. A Roman road leads from the Doon along the face of the range to near the head of the parish; and is, in many places, quite uncovered with grass. One side of the hill has a projection whose outline considerably resembles that of the nose on the human face; and hence received the name, subsequently given to the parish, of Tin-droyn in British, or Dun-ron in Irish, transmuted into Tynron, and signifying the fortified hill with a nose. The principal landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch. The road from Minnyhive to Thornhill crosses the foot of the parish; and two roads go up respectively the Skarr and the Shinnel. The village of Tynron-kirk, with scarcely 100 inhabitants, stands on the Minnyhive road, 2¼ miles from Minnyhive, and 3 from Penpont. Population of the parish, in 1801, 563; in 1831. 493. Houses 90. Assessed property, in 1815, £246. Tynron is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £234 18s. 3d.; glebe £30. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with fees, and 10s. other emoluments. There is a private school. The ancient church was a vicarage of the monks of Holywood.

TYRIE, a parish near the north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire; bounded on the north by Aberdour and Pitsligo; on the north-east by Fraserburgh; on the east by Rathen, the detached districts of Aberdour and Fraserburgh, and by Strichen; on the south by New Deer; and on the west by Aberdour. It forms a slender but much indented oblong, extending from north-east to south-west. Its greatest length is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 3¼ miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. Its surface exhibits hill, dale, and tiny valley, variously dressed in heath, moss, grass, corn, and wood. The soil on the hills is comparatively shallow, but in the valleys is generally deep; and, except where mossy or moorish, is, for the most part, a fertile reddish-coloured loam. Much land on the estates of Pitsligo and Strichen has been reclaimed, enclosed, and embellished. The village of New Pitsligo [which see] stands in the south. The kirktown of Tyrie is situated on the northern frontier, 5 miles south-west of Fraserburgh. The road from Peterhead to Banff runs across the south end of the parish; and that from Fraserburgh to Turriff runs along its north-west side. Population, in 1801, 1,044; in 1831, 1,613. Houses 492. Assessed property, in 1815, £2,437.—Tyrie is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Saltoun. Stipend £158 7s. 7d.; glebe £9 10s. The church was built in 1800. Sittings 400. The former church was supposed to have been built about the year 1004, when the Thane of Buchan routed the Danish army upon the neighbouring hills; and on one of its pews it bore the date 1596. The southern district is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of New Pitsligo. The remaining district, or Tyrie *quoad sacra*, measures 5½ miles by 2, and had, in 1835, a population of 785, of whom 698 were churchmen, and 87 were dissenters. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d., with £12 fees, £8 6s. 8d. other emoluments, and a share of the Dick bequest. Five private schools were attended, in 1834, by 202 scholars.

U

UDDINGSTON, a village in the middle ward, and shire of Lanark, parish of Bothwell. It is 4 miles north-west of Hamilton, and is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Clyde.

UDNY, a parish in the district of Formartin, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Bourtie and Tarves; on the north by Tarves; on the north-east by Ellon and Logie-Buchan; on the east by Foveran and Belhelvie; on the south by New Machar; and on the south-west and west by Fintray, the detached part of New Machar, and by Keith-hall. It forms a belt of 6¾ miles by 1½ mile, extending from north to south; but expands at the middle to a maximum breadth of about 6 miles. Its area is 8,380 acres. Its surface is partly undulated and partly level; the inequalities nowhere amounting to more than small eminences or gentle hills. The streams which drain it are three or four unimportant affluents of the Ythan; all running eastward, so as to indicate an easterly inclination of the whole surface. The soil is, in general, a deep loam; good, where lying upon rock; and naturally marshy, but now drained and improved where lying upon clay. Distributing the whole area into 380 parts, 250 are in tillage, 19 are waste or pastoral, 9 are under wood, and 2 are undivided common. The entire appearance is a combination of warmth, wealth, and gentle beauty. Granite and limestone abound, and are extensively worked. Pittrichie-house, A. Milne, Esq., is a neat mansion; Tillygreig, A. Harvey, Esq., is a small but pleasant house; and Pitmedden, Sir William C. Seton, Bart., has a large and ancient garden, one of the most tastefully arranged and best kept in the north. Dumbrake-castle, on the Udny estate, consists of three stories; the first and second of which are vaulted, and the third disposed in one spacious hall; and it has enormously thick walls, and is believed to have been built about the commencement of the 14th century. A process of modernizing it was begun about 40 years ago; but has never been completed. The north-eastern and eastern extremities of the parish are distant 3 and 4 miles respectively from Ellon and Newburgh; and the interior is traversed by one turnpike westward from Newburgh, and another northward from Aberdeen. Population, in 1801, 1,242; in 1831, 1,309. Houses 257. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,622.—Udny is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Udny of Udny. Stipend £217 7s. 2d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £197 7s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £14 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools.

UGIE (The), a river in the north-east of Aberdeenshire, rising 2¾ miles from the north coast at the village of Aberdour, and entering the ocean on the east coast, a mile north-west of the town of Peterhead. It issues from a lochlet near Windyheads, in the parish of Aberdour; and performs an entire run of about 21 miles, generally in a south-easterly direction. Its course, in the higher part, is through Aberdour, Tyrie, the detached district of Aberdour, and Strichen; it next divides Strichen and Lonmay, on its left bank, from New Deer and Longside on its right; and it finally passes through Longside, and between St. Fergus and Peterhead to the sea. Its chief tributary is the water of Deer, which joins it in Longside, has a previous run of 15 or 16 miles, and almost contests the palm of being the parent stream. The Ugie is navigable for about 1¼ mile from its mouth; and, as its lower course is slow and smooth, it might easily, and at a small expense, be rendered navigable for 6 or 8 miles.

UI. See Aird.

UIG, an Hebridean parish, in the south-west of Lewis, Ross-shire. It consists of Uig-Proper, and the district of Carloway or Callernish. The former is bounded on the north by the ocean and Carloway; on the east by Stornoway; on the south-east by Lochs; on the south by Harris and Loch-Resort; and on the west by the ocean. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is 22½ miles; its greatest breadth is 17¼ miles; and its area, exclusive of water, is probably between 220 and 225 square miles. Carloway is bounded on the west by Loch-Roag; on the north by the ocean; and on the east by Barvas; it is nearly a square of 7 miles each way, or 49 square miles in area; and it is indented on the coast by only two small bays, and 6 or 7 creeks. The north-western division of Uig-Proper is cut into a labyrinth of islands and peninsulæ by the numerous and intricate ramifications of Loch-Roag: which see. A large and comparatively little indented peninsula between that sea-loch and Loch-Resort, forms the south-western division, and sends out two prominent headlands, the most westerly ground in the island. Between these promontories, the more northerly of which bears the name of Gallan-head, and which are 3 miles asunder, enters the bay of Uig, the most important one in the parish. This bay penetrates the interior to the extent of 3¼ miles, and has a mean breadth of about a mile; and while quite exposed, over 2 miles of its extent, to the tremendous westerly gales and surges of the Atlantic, it afterwards suddenly contracts, and then shoots out into a series of sheltered creeks. Fresh-water lakes are very numerous in most parts of the interior, and reflect from their surface the brown, bleak features of dismal moors, like the images of deformity from the face of a mirror. The only noticeable one is Loch-Langavat, a belt of waters 9½ miles long, and chiefly on the boundary with the aptly named conterminous parish of Lochs. The lakes, excepting this one, rarely attain 6 miles in circumference; they abound with small trout; and, owing to the moorishness of the grounds which their feeders drain, their water has a brownish colour. There are four rivulets in which a few salmon are caught. The seas and bays on the coast abound with cod, ling, dog-fish, coal-fish, and most kinds of shell-fish, and are frequented by English vessels for supplies of lobsters. The entire parish, though aggregately loftier ground than any other in Lewis, exhibits, throughout the interior, a continuous assemblage of low hills and flat moors. Its sea-board is, for the most part, low; has a sandy soil; and contains nearly all the cultivated land. The soil of the interior is first thin, light, and mixed with a little clay, and, farther back, almost wholly moss; yet it is extensively capable of improvement, and, with the aid of sea-weed for manure, produces forced crops. The proportion which arable grounds and good pasture bear to the moors, is little, if any, more than as 1 to 20. The united rental of this parish, and that of the adjoining parish of Lochs, comprising together 249,918 imperial acres, was, in 1841, £5,390. The parish compre-

hends four inhabited islands, the chief of which is Bernera, eight pasture islands, and various waste islets, in and near Loch-Roag; and the group of Flannan or Flannel islands, seven in number, and situated about 15 miles north-west of Gallan-head. See FLANNAN ISLES and BERNERA. In Callernish are very complete specimens of a Danish fort and a Druidical temple. The fort is quite circular and well-constructed, with a double wall of dry stone, 30 feet high, very broad at the base, and gradually contracting towards the top, so as to resemble the frustrum of a cone. The body of the temple consists of a circle of 12 stones or obelisks, mutually about 6 feet asunder, and each about 7 feet high; with an obelisk 13 feet high in the centre. Due east, south, and west of the circle, radiate 3 straight lines of obelisks, each consisting of 3 stones; and toward the north diverge two straight lines of 6 obelisks each, forming between them the avenue or entrance to the temple.—At Melista are remains of a nunnery, still designated by a Gaelic name, which means 'the House of the old black women.' A singular discovery was made here in the course of 1840. A peasant of the place, whilst digging in a sand-bank, found several pieces of bone, most of them representing kings, bishops, and knights, dismounted and on horseback. The figures are of excellent workmanship, and, judging from the costume, certainly of very remote antiquity. That they were originally carved for the ancient purpose of chess play seems the most probable conjecture, and had been destined to relieve the sadness of cloistered seclusion. With the other articles was found a buckle of the same kind of bone or ivory, beautifully executed, and in perfect preservation, as are all the rest. The number of these chessmen—for such they are—exclusive of the 14 tablemen, or draughtmen, and the fibula found with them, amounts to 67; of which number 19 are pawns, the rest superior pieces. Of these 6 are kings, 5 queens, 13 bishops, 14 knights, and 10 pieces, which we may designate by the title of warders, which here take the place of the rook or castle, forming altogether the materials of six or more sets. For the sake of distinction, part of them were originally stained of a dark red or beet-root colour; but having been so long subject to the action of salt water, the colouring matter in most cases has been discharged. The pieces vary also in size, according to the sets of which they formed a part; and, although so many remain, it is difficult at present to select even two sets which correspond exactly.—The population is segregated in hamlets and villages; and in each of several of them amounts to 200 or 250. There are no carriage roads. Population, in 1801, 2,086; in 1831, 3,041. Houses 622. Assessed property, in 1815, £13.—Uig is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £7. The church was built in 1829. Sittings upwards of 800. There is a catechist. Schoolmaster's salary £28, with from £2 to £3 fees, and £3 other emoluments. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 51 scholars; and two schools of the Christian knowledge-propagation society, two of the Gaelic school society, one of the Inverness education society, and a sixth non-parochial school, were jointly attended by 574. Eight Sabbath schools are attended by about 320.

UIG, a sea-loch and a village on the west coast of the parish of Snizort, in Skye: See SNIZORT. The village, says a late distinguished writer, "presents one of the most singular spectacles in rural economy,—that of a city of farms."

UIST (NORTH), a large Hebridean island, nearly in the centre of the Long Island chain, and politically belonging to Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north-west by the Atlantic ocean; on the north-east by the sound of Harris; on the south-east by the Little Minch; and on the south-west by a narrow, complicated, and shallow strait, which separates it from Benbecula, but is densely packed with islands and a host of islets, and, at a place called the north strand, is fordable between low-water and half-tide. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 17 miles; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles, but over the eastern half does not average more than about 6 miles; and its area, in consequence of all the eastern division being cut into indescribable labyrinths by intersections of sea and lake, cannot be very proximately ascertained. The peninsulæ of all imaginable forms, and the multitudinously water-studded segments of land into which the eastern half of it are cut, smile silent derision upon any attempt at either enumeration or description. Much of the surface of this district is a crowded segregation of islets; and most of it is so boldly and intricately peninsulated, that the whole appears, from almost every vantage-ground, a continued range of slenderly separated and curiously outlined islands. A large proportion of the singular disseverments are effected by the manifold ramifications of LOCH-MADDY [which see]; another large proportion are effected by broken, scattered, and many-armed fresh-water lakes; and a considerable proportion are effected by the offshoots of Loch-Evort,—a marine inlet, whose main branch runs nearly 7 miles right through the interior westward, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong of another slender sea-loch from the opposite coast. The marine parts of the intersecting waters form many safe and commodious harbours, which offer a welcome retreat to the weather-beaten ship; and both classes of waters, the one with its fuci and its sea-fish, and the other with its trouts below and its flocks of wild geese, ducks, and swans above, vie with the land in intrinsic amount of value. The whole of the territory thus cut into fragments is a dreary, flat, marshy moor,—"a brown, peaty, and boggy tract," says Dr. Macculloch, "so interspersed with lakes and rocks as to be nearly impassable, and producing a scanty and wretched herbage for a few animals during the driest months of summer, while in the winter it is resigned to wild geese, ducks, and swans, who divide its waste and watery region with the sea-gulls which the ocean can no longer protect or feed." Yet the tract is not all so low as its general character would seem to indicate; but presents in a frequently broken belt of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles mean breadth along the coast, a range of hills, which gradually rise from the north to the south, and vary in altitude between 300, and upwards of 700 feet.—The western division of the island is, comparatively speaking, continuous land; and sends up, in lines from south-east to north-west, three distinct groups or ranges of heights. One of these ranges bounds the sound of Harris; and, though lifting its chief summits of Ben-Breach and Ben-More, to nearly 1,000 feet of altitude, is of tame appearance. The second range extends almost from end to end of the district along very nearly its middle, and sends up its principal eminence, Ben-Croghan, to a height of 1,500 feet. The third range is a prolonged and irregular group of much less elevation than the others, of a smooth and undulating surface, and with declivities which fall off in gentle slopes to the south-west. A belt of uneven low land between this last group and the sea is exceedingly beautiful in summer and autumn, produces luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and forms both the chief and the most profitable area of arable ground in the island. Its soil is naturally a mixture of clay and peat, and, jointly by culture and by the mixation

of drift sand from the coast, it has become a rich and fertile mould. All its sea-board, with the exception of a few bold rocky headlands, consists chiefly of various minutely comminuted shells; and these, in their finely pulverized condition, are wafted over all the tract by the powerful western winds, and fertilize it with all the power of rich lime manure. Yet beautiful and productive as this district generally is, it often in winter suffers such denudation of its more tender and valuable grasses, by the action of rain, frost, and storms, that the cattle which feed upon it can find no sustenance, and must be sustained by the stores of the corn-yards or left to perish.—A cave, on the coast near the parish-church, enters the solid rock by a regular arch; and sports so sublimely with the assailing surges during a storm, as sometimes to fling them aloft from its mouth to a height of 200 feet. Another cave, 3 miles distant, is more extensive, and displays some impressively grand phenomena. Barrows and remains of Danish forts are numerous. A group of the former exists in one of the sandy tracts of the north-west shore; and may be but a portion of a much larger group, whose other parts have been overwhelmed or blown away. The most remarkable of the forts, though presenting little else than heaps of ruins, are situated on small islands in lakes; and at least one of these is connected by a raised causeway with the shore. Gneiss forms the great bulk of the island; argillaceous schist is the chief constituent of the range of heights on the eastern shore; and trap occurs, among the same heights, in numerous veins. The chief useful mineral, apart from the building material of the rocks, is a species of bog-iron accompanied by pyrites, which, with the assistance of tormentil, galium, lichens, and other native plants, is employed by the natives for dyeing.—The island has nearly 50 miles of statute-labour roads, and about 30 miles additional of good roads; it has, of late years, experienced a similar great change to what at an earlier period took place in the Highlands by the introduction of carts; it has an inn at the packet-station in Loch-Maddy, and three other inns on a line of road which extends to the west coast; it maintains communication twice a-week by packet with Skye, and thence with the rest of Scotland; but it continues a stranger to the benefit so extensively conferred on the other Hebrides by steam-navigation. Its nearest mart, or that at which any suitable interchange of commodity can be effected, is Greenock or Glasgow, distant about 200 miles. So great is the amount of privation endured by the inhabitants, that two witnesses before the Committee on Emigration expressed a conviction that no fewer than 2,500 ought to be removed.

North Uist, along with various inhabited islands in its vicinity, and a great number of pasture islands, and of bare rocky islets, valuable only for the seals which frequent them, constitutes a *quoad civilia* parish. The chief islands are Kirkibost, Illery, Balishare, Gramesay, Kaillen, Valley, and Oronsay, all connected with the mainland by dry sands at low water, and thickly inhabited; Borreray, about 2 miles to the north; and Heiskar, about 10 miles to the west, and inhabited by about 50 individuals. Population, in 1801, 3,010; in 1831, 4,603. Houses 797. Assessed property, in 1815, £384. Rental, in 1841, £3,641. Of about 55,240 Scots acres, 10,000 are arable.—This parish is in the presbytery of Uist, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £40. The parish-church was built in 1764. Sittings 400. Districts of the parish have been erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of Trumisgarry [which see], and the mission of Carinish. The population of North Uist *quoad sacra*, or after deducting Trumisgarry, amounted, in 1836, to 3,502; all of whom, except two, belonged to the Establishment, and 1,350 to the mission of Carinish. The church of that mission was built 11 or 12 years ago. Sittings 396. Stipend £80, of which £60 is paid from the Royal bounty. In 1834, the parish school was attended by 57 scholars; and 6 other schools by 287. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4d., with £10 5s. 7d. fees.

Uist (South), an island in the Inverness-shire section of the Long Island Hebrides,—the largest in the chain, south of Harris. It is bounded on the north by a strait which separates it from Benbecula, and which is shallow, packed with rocks and flat islets, surpassingly intricate, and nearly dry in one part at low water; on the east by the Little Minch; on the south by a sound of from 5 to 8½ miles broad, which has several considerable isles, and is interspersed with sunk rocks; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its greatest length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 22 miles; its greatest breadth is 7¾ miles; and its area, including interior and intersecting waters, is about 110 square miles. Loch-Skiport, penetrating the east coast, nearly 7 miles from the northern extremity, runs north-westward across the island, assumes at the further end the name of Loch-Gamoslechan, and cuts off, from the main body of South Uist, a low flat island which is cut into fragments and shreds by slender, long, and forking bays, and bears the designation of Iachdar. Loch-Eynort, penetrating the same coast 7½ miles farther to the south, runs west-north-westward to within three furlongs of the west coast, and sends off, in its progress, a profusion of raggedly outlined and forking bays. Loch-Boisdale, penetrating also the east coast, 3½ miles from the south-eastern extremity of the island, extends 4¼ miles westward with several ramifications, and a mean breadth of about a mile; and at its head it has communication with Loch-Allan,—a narrow fresh-water lake of 3 miles in length, which ranges along the west coast at the mean distance of 3 or 4 furlongs from the beach. These and other sea-lochs which break the continuity of the east coast, dissever all the eastern division of the island into peninsulæ; and they wend and debouch with singular irregularity, and are powdered all over with rocky islets. Six or seven of them form practicable natural harbours; Loch-Skiport is roomy and safe; Loch-Eynort is good when entered, but presents danger from a large sunk rock; and Loch-Boisdale is one of the best and most capacious in the Hebrides, and offers a favourite retreat in stormy weather to vessels in the Baltic trade. Three large fresh-water lakes, and an almost countless number of small ones, are diffused along the western side of this island; and a few occur also on the numerous peninsulæ of the east. Most are distinguished for either the quantity or the quality of their fishy produce, and they are generally shallow and impregnated with peat, and appear to be the mere repositories of a general drainage which has few outlets to the sea. With inconsiderable exceptions, perennial streams are unknown; and the ephemeral torrents of which a few can be traced flowing down the declivities during a heavy fall of rain, vanish as they arose, because formed solely by surface drainage. The universal prevalence of hard gneiss rock, or of gneiss nearly granitic, presents neither subterranean receptacles for water, nor fissures to transmit it, and occasions, throughout the island, an almost total absence of springs. The climate, however, for an Hebridean one, is far from being moist; the prevailing clouds from the west generally sweeping along with rapidity, and encoun

tering no material obstacle till they arrive at the continent of Scotland.

The western side of South Uist presents an uniform alluvial plain of peat; interspersed, as we have seen, with numerous lakes; and skirted along the shore with a white fine sand, composed principally of comminuted sea-shells. The eastern division is upland; but, in consequence of its disseverment by sea-lochs, its heights have not the character of a range, and may, in a general view, be regarded as consisting of three separate groups. The group between the south-eastern extremity and Loch-Boisdale comprises three or four somewhat distinct and rounded eminences, scarcely 1,000 feet high, and not extending so far west as to the head of the Loch. The group between Lochs Boisdale and Eynort rise to a higher altitude, and extend farther west than the former; and they enclose upon the ramifications of Eynort, and on other waters, some beautiful sequestered valleys, which, though barren and deserted, might possibly be worked into an aspect of rich and ornate picturesqueness. The group north of Loch-Eynort occupies apparently between a fifth and a fourth of the island; it forms a conspicuous ridge, which is seen far at sea, and declines by a long slope into Loch-Skiport; it presents, in most of its chief declivities, a profusion of rocky protuberances, rounded and independently scattered; and it sends up, as its chief summit, to an altitude of between 2,500 and 3,000 feet, a mountain with some small precipices on its brow, which bears the name of Hecla, and appears to have received it from the Danes, but resembles its celebrated namesake only in appellation. The only noticeable cave occurs close by the sea at the foot of this lofty range; but it derives its main interest from having been one of the hiding-places of Prince Charles Edward in 1746, and is called the Prince's cave.—The low sandy belt along the west shore presents a most desolate appearance, when stripped of its autumnal crops, and left in wintry nakedness; but, in spring, it is enlivened with a rich growth of clover and other wild flowers, exhibiting them in a gaiety and in a brilliancy of colour, everywhere unknown except on kindred soils, of fine calcareous sand; and it is all arable, and, with the assistance of the ordinary manures, produces good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. The middle tract, or the belt of low country behind the sand, is under cultivation where the ground is firm and naturally drained by the lakes; and elsewhere it is a gloomy sheet of black peat, undergoing a gradual amelioration from the diffusion upon it of the drift calcareous sand. A belt eastward of this, and rising into low subsidiary hills, which skirt the mountains, is deeply covered with peat, but, owing to drainage by natural cuts, is capable of cultivation, and offers inducements to general georgical improvement. The mountain district affords in the aggregate but poor pasturage; and, though it might probably be more profitably occupied as sheep-walk, it is principally devoted to the rearing of black cattle. Agriculture, though improved in some details, is in general conducted on antiquated and thriftless principles; but, of late years, great and successful attention has been given to the improvement of the breed of black cattle, and, in a few instances, to the introduction of the Cheviot sheep.—A good statute-labour road extends along the whole west coast. Only four decked vessels, and these of small burden, belong to the island and its dependencies. The post communication is maintained by way of North Uist, Skye, and Inverness,—the last nearly 200 miles distant; and market communication is maintained chiefly with the Clyde. There is only one tolerable inn. Much the greater part of the popu.ation are Roman Catholics. A witness before the Emigration Committee expressed a belief that the island is overpeopled to the amount of 3,500.

South Uist, along with Benbecula, Eriskay, and Rona, [which see,] and some smaller islands, forms a parochial district. The parish is 40 miles in extreme length, and 8 in extreme breadth. Population, in 1801, 4,597; in 1831, 6,890. Houses 1,298. Assessed property, in 1815, £13,758. The population was reduced, in 1836, to 6,492; of whom 4,713 were Roman Catholics.—The parish is in the presbytery of Uist, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £231, with an allowance of £50 in lieu of manse and glebe. The parochial place of worship is a house temporarily fitted up several years ago. Sittings 200. The mission of Boisdale has a territory of 12 miles by nearly 8; includes the island of Eriskay; and had, in 1836, a population of 1,989,—of whom 1,535 were Roman Catholics. The place of worship was built in 1836. Sittings 230. Stipend £70, of which £60 is paid from the Royal bounty. The mission of Benbecula comprehends that island and the South Uist district, or rather island of Iachdar; and had, in 1836, a population of 2,605,—of whom 1,719 were Roman Catholics. The place of worship was built about 18 years ago, at a cost of about £200. Sittings about 270. Stipend £80; of which £60 is paid from the Royal bounty.—There are two Roman Catholic charges; both of unknown date of establishment. The one in the south end of the parish comprises two congregations, who meet respectively in a thatched house and a slated chapel,—the latter of which was built in 1827, at a cost of about £300. Sittings, in the two, 706. Stipend about £60. That in the north end of the parish has a thatched chapel in Benbecula, built about 46 years ago, at a cost of £80 or £90; a thatched chapel in Kilvanan, built 21 years ago, at a cost of £70; and a neat chapel and minister's house in Iachdar, built 13 years ago, at a cost of more that £500. Sittings, in the three, 1,100. Stipend £50.—In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 24 scholars; and eight other schools by 350. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £26 8s. 6d., with £4 12s. fees, and £8 other emoluments. One of the non-parochial schools was supported wholly by fees; one partly by the Inverness society; one by the Gaelic society; one by the Glasgow Gaelic society; two by the General Assembly; and two by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge.

ULBSTER. See Wick.

ULINISH, one of the Hebrides and part of the parish of Kilmuir. Here are the remains of a place of refuge, built in the time of James VI. by Hugh Macdonald, who was next heir to the dignity and fortune of his chief, and who suffered for engaging in an execrable plot against the laird's life.

ULLAPOOL, a *quoad sacra* parish on the west coast, partly of Ross-shire, but chiefly of Cromartyshire. It was erected, in 1833, by authority of the General Assembly, out of the parish of Loch-Broom; and comprehends all of that parish which lies north of the greater Loch-Broom, and west of a line drawn northward from the point of Corrie. Its greatest length and breadth are respectively 25 and 12 miles. Population, in 1836, about 2,400. The church is a parliamentary one, and was built in 1829. Sittings 600. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £120; glebe £2 12s. The minister officiates once a-month, in the district of Coigach. The rivulet Ullapool has 9 miles' length of course; flows westward; expands, in its progress, into Lochs Damph and Auchall; and falls into Loch-Broom, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles above Ru-Ardibadill, where the loch suddenly contracts. The small bay of Ullapool opens about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the mouth

of the rivulet. The village of Ullapool stands between the bay and the rivulet, 30 miles north-east of Poll-Ewe, 45 north-west by west of Dingwall, and 61 in the same direction from Inverness. Its site is overhung by a long precipitous face of rock. It has a small but safe, excellent, and well-kept harbour. Regular packets sail between it and both Portree and Stornoway; but so miserable are the roads which connect it with the interior, that inland communication is very difficult, and the maintenance of a rural police nearly if not quite impossible. The village was built, in 1788, by the British Fishery society; and large sums were afterwards expended upon both it and kindred establishments on the isles Martin and Tanera, at the mouth of Loch-Broom. But the failure, for a long series of years, of the herring-fishery has reduced it to insignificance when compared with its pristine condition, and has involved its inhabitants in comparative destitution. Its buildings, as a fishing establishment, are greatly disproportioned to the present state of its fishery. An abortive attempt was made to make the village a seat of justice-of-peace courts. There were only two justices, the one an agent of the Fishery society, who had only £50 a-year, and the other a merchant in the village; and they neither possessed competent legal knowledge, nor enjoyed sufficient popular respect. A chief reason why all the circumjacent district wants good roads is, that no landed proprietor resides in the vicinity who might interest himself in their formation. Population of the village, in 1836, 730.

ULVA, one of the Argyleshire Hebrides, lying between Loch-Tua and the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, on the west coast of Mull. It is separated, on the west, from Gometra by so narrow a strait that, except as seen on its very shores, they appear to be one island; on the north and north-east, from Mornish in Mull by Loch-Tua, which decreases eastward from a breadth of 1¾ mile to a shallow and very narrow strait; on the south-west, from Torosay in Mull by Loch-na-Keal, 1½ mile broad; and, on the south, from Colonsay by a sound about a mile broad. Its length, from east to west, is 4½ miles; and its breadth is nearly 2 miles. The island is distinguished for grand basaltic colonnades and picturesque combinations of these with amorphous masses of trap. Its surface rises from the shore in successive ranges of terraces to an extreme altitude of 1,300 or 1,400 feet. Its rocks are a dark bluish trap, now columnar and now amorphous; and an amygdaloid, abounding in analcime and mesotype, now above the trap, now below it, and now interposed between two ranges of its columns. Some low but well-formed colonnades occur along the shores. The upper ranges seldom exceed 20 feet in height, but are very numerous; and they preserve little or no continuity, but exist in detached parts which, in numerous places, resemble fragments of walls and ruined towers. The ranges, says Dr. Macculloch, "are often as regular as those of Staffa, although on a much less scale; and pass gradually from that regularity of form into the most shapeless masses. In many places they afford elegant and picturesque compositions, which, although passed every day by the crowds who visit Staffa, appear to have been unnoticed. If either their numbers, extent, or picturesque appearance be considered, they are more deserving of admiration than even those of the Giant's Causeway; and had they been the only basaltic columns on this coast, they might have acquired the fame which they merit. But Ulva is eclipsed by the superior lustre of Staffa; and, while the mass of mankind is content to follow the individual who first led the way, its beauties will probably be still consigned to neglect." The island is inhabited, and has acquired some embellishments from culture.

ULVA, an Hebridean *quoad sacra* parish, disjoined, as a parliamentary church-district, from the Mull parish of Kilninian and Kilmore in 1828, and made a parochial erecton by the General Assembly in 1833. It comprehends the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Colonsay, and Staffa, and a portion of the mainland of Mull. Population, in 1836, 1,050; or whom 260 were in Mull, and the remainder in the islands. Patron, the Crown. Sittings in the church 320. Stipend £120; glebe £1. A Gaelic itinerating school is in Gometra, and a school of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge in Ulva. There are three Sabbath-schools.

UNICORN ROCK. See BRESSAY.

UNION CANAL (THE), a splendid water-way, extending from Port-Hopetoun at Edinburgh to Port-Downie on the Forth and Clyde canal; and, by means of the latter navigation, connecting Glasgow with Edinburgh, from which it is frequently termed the Edinburgh and Glasgow canal. The success of the Forth and Clyde canal, which extends from Port-Dundas, Glasgow, to Grangemouth at the head of the Firth of Forth, had long directed the attention of the public to the expediency of forming a canal which should take the benefit of that already in existence, and thus form a continuous means of communication between the eastern and western capitals of Scotland. The line was accordingly surveyed by able engineers, and amongst others it was reported upon and recommended by the well-known Telford, who reported the proposed route to be highly advantageous in respect to the mineral districts through which it passed, its possessing the most perfect drainage, and the facility which it afforded for being extended to East Lothian and Berwickshire. Accordingly a prospectus was issued, and the scheme met with the most favourable reception from the public at both ends of the proposed canal, especially from Edinburgh, who expected to receive, by means of it, one of the first necessaries of life, viz., coal, from the exhaustless western fields at a much more moderate rate than they had hitherto been paying to the Mid-Lothian coal-masters, by whom the price was maintained at a monopoly standard. From these parties, however, and from others who conceived their interests affected by the measure, the proposed canal met with, perhaps, a more determined opposition than had ever assailed a private bill up to that time, and the bill incorporating the company of shareholders did not finally pass till 1817. It was commenced in 1818 and finished in 1822, in the January of which year the committee of management made the first survey of the whole line in the Flora Macivor passage-boat, though the canal was not opened to the public for some time afterwards. The total cost, up till this time, was little short of £400,000, an amount vastly beyond the original sum at which the works had been estimated, and to this cause, in addition to the misconception as to the amount of traffic likely to be obtained, may be attributed the extremely unremunerating character which has all along attached to this really useful and great national undertaking. The line, as has been stated, commences at the Port-Hopetoun basin, at Edinburgh, and extends to Port-Downie, near Falkirk, where it joins the Forth and Clyde canal, by which the communication is carried on to Glasgow. From Port-Hopetoun to Port-Downie, the distance is 31¼ miles, the length being caused by sinuosities in the line, which were adopted to retain the level and avoid the additional expense and delay of lockage. It passes westward through part of the counties of Edinburgh,

Linlithgow, and Stirling, embracing the beautiful and populous country in its route, as well as the towns of Linlithgow and Falkirk. The parishes in the county of Edinburgh, through which the line is carried, are St. Cuthbert's, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and part of Kirkliston; in Linlithgowshire, those of Uphall, part of Kirkliston, Dalmeny, Abercorn, and Linlithgow; and in Stirlingshire, those of Muiravonside, Polmont, and Falkirk. For about 10 miles from Edinburgh the course of the line is westerly, but it then makes a long sweep to the north, after which its direction again changes, and it makes a varied, though, in general, a north-west course, till its termination, passing Falkirk on the south. Some of the works on the line are not only beautiful but majestic in their construction. Near Slateford it is carried over a ravine and the Water of Leith by a bridge 65 feet in height, and 500 feet in length. It is swept over the valley of the Avon, a little above Linlithgow, by an aqueduct of still more stupendous proportions, which is beautiful and imposing as a work of art, and is seen to great advantage from miles distant, as well as from the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which is carried by a splendid viaduct over the same valley. Another bold effort of masonry occurs further on, viz., at Callendar-house, in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, within a short distance of the terminus, where the canal is carried through a hill by a tunnel of 700 yards in length. In addition to these there are many arduous cuttings, embankments, and works of masonry, which have all contributed to swell the vast total cost at which the undertaking has been completed. For 30 miles from Port-Hopetoun the canal is carried on the level, and the remainder and very short distance till its junction with the Forth and Clyde is occupied by 11 locks, each 10 feet in depth, so that the Union, at the head of the locks, is 110 feet above the level of the Forth and Clyde canal adjoining. It is 40 feet broad at the top of the water-way, 20 feet at the bottom, and is 5 feet in depth throughout. The line, for 10 miles west from Edinburgh, was opened on the 22d March, 1822, and throughout its entire length early in May thereafter. Altogether it is one of the most beautiful tracts of artificial navigation in the kingdom, and the only regret is, that it has not conduced, in the same degree, to the interests of the proprietors that it has benefitted and convenienced the public. For this unfortunate result there have been several reasons, the principal of which are, that the expenses of the undertaking were vastly under-rated on the one hand, and the proceeds of the traffic over-rated on the other. From this it would appear that the principal error lay in the canal being dug at all; for the experience of twenty years has shown that few public companies, on the whole, have been less successful in a pecuniary point of view; and while the public spirit of the proprietors has been of the most praiseworthy kind, it is to be regretted that they were so completely misled by erroneous data. One striking proof of this is found in the fact, that though the estimated cost of the construction was set down by the engineers at £235,167, the actual expense for necessary outlay, in addition to the loss of interest on outlaid money, had advanced, within four years of its opening, to £600,000. Another is, that while the estimated annual revenue was calculated at £55,000, the real return, within seven years after the opening of the canal, did not amount to £17,000 per annum. The prosperity of the Forth and Clyde canal was frequently adduced by the promoters of the Union; but they seemed to forget that the great staple of the former was its tonnage for out-sea vessels passing between the one firth and the other,—a species of traffic for which the latter was entirely unfit, and, indeed, never intended; and it was soon found that the estimated returns from coal, goods, parcels, and passengers were ridiculously exaggerated. Indifferent as the prospects of this canal have always been, they are now much more hopeless than ever, from the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, in opposing which, fruitlessly before parliament, the Union canal company spent an immense sum of money. On the opening of the railway the passenger-fares on the canal were vastly reduced, but the former followed their example, by carrying one class of passengers, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, at the low price of 2s. 6d. each.

UNST, an island and a parish in the extreme north of Shetland. The island is separated on the south-west from Yell by Blumol-sound, a rapid tideway about a mile broad, and from Fetlar on the south by a sound between 3 and 5 miles broad; and it is washed, on all other sides, by the open ocean. It forms a slender, though indented oblong, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west; and it measures 11½ miles in length, about 3½ miles in mean breadth, and upwards of 36 square miles in area. The coast, over much the larger part of its extent, is a constant alternation of headlands, and of indenting bays and creeks. The headlands, especially in the west and north, are precipitous, rocky, and high,—the loftiest attaining a height of probably 400 feet. The bays, on the contrary, are, for the most part, fringed with low, shelving, and sandy shores. The chief are Burra-frith on the north; Norwick, Haroldswick, and Sandwick, on the east; Watswick and Wick on the south; and Woodwick on the west;—but though most may often protect a vessel for a tide or two, none of them are safe harbours. Burra-frith and Norwick have a picturesque aspect; and are environed with much good land. Balta-sound on the east, and Uyea-sound on the south, are so covered by isles of their own name, and screened by projecting headlands of Unst at their entrances, as to afford good shelter to shipping. The tides on the coast flow nearly southward, and ebb northward, but are often flung from their direction, and whirled into eddies by the projections and recesses of the coast; they run, at spring, with a velocity of 6 miles an hour; and off Lamban-ness, the north-east extremity of the island, they form a tumbling and spouting sea, inferior in its dangers only to that of Sumburgh-roost, and so impetuous and heaving, even in calm weather, as to prove dangerous to fishermen. The isles Balta and Uyea, the islets Hafgruna and Hunie, and the holms Sha, Burra-frith, Woodwick, Newgord, Hogoland, and Weatherholm, skirt the coast of Unst, and are comprehended in its parish. Of numerous caves upon the coasts, one at Sha displays a roof supported by natural octagonal pillars; several in Burra-frith have the sea for their pavement, and run backward under the hills; one at the hill of Saxaforth, 300 feet long and of considerable height, is entered by a grand natural arch; and one a little east of the last resembles it in character, but is inferior to it in magnificence.—The surface of Unst, compared with that of the other Shetland islands, is reckoned level; yet it has several extensive and moderately high hills. Vallafield, extending from the north end of the island to within ½ mile of its south end, and attaining a maximum altitude of nearly 700 feet, runs along the western coast, presenting a powerful rampart against the tremendous onsets of the Atlantic, yet often washed over its summit and down to the skirts of its interior declivities by clouds of foam and spray. Saxaforth, 938 feet high, and the loftiest ground on the island, rises boldly up from the sea, in the cen-

tre of the north coast, and forms a landmark to mariners within a range of 14 leagues. Crossfield, at right angles with Vallafield, but rising apart from it, extends nearly across the middle of the island, and terminates on the east coast in two conical peaks. Vordhill extends 3½ miles along the east coast south of Crossfield. Several other heights occur; but are inconsiderable in magnitude. The loftier hills are covered, to the depth of some feet, by such moss as forms good fuel; and the lower heights, once similarly covered, but now denuded of their moss, frequently show the bare rock, yet extensively possess a green dry sward which yields excellent pasturage. A valley, immediately east of Vallafield, extends the whole length of the island, and has, from end to end, a chain of fresh water-lakes,—the largest of which, Loch-cliff, is 3 miles long, and of pleasant appearance. Much of the soil of the island is excellent; and in spite of its maltreatment by the miserable, antiquated no system of agriculture, it produces good crops. About 2,000 acres are arable, and, for the most part, suffer the scourge of continual grain-cropping; and nearly an equal number of acres are excellent meadow and grass-lands, which might easily be brought into tillage. Five-sixths of the whole area are in commonage; and might, to a considerable extent, be improved. Gneiss, serpentine, chlorine, schist, and diallage rock, are the principal rocks of the island; and talcose and micaceous schists, primitive limestone, and quartz and hornblende rocks, also occur. Amianthus, asbestos, hydrate of magnesia, and chromate of iron, are the most noticeable included minerals. The last occurs in comparatively great quantity, and is now an object of much commercial value, on account of its yielding a fine yellow pigment, and being used in the dyeing of at once silk, woollen, linen, and cotton. Limestone is quarried and burnt as a manure. Fishing here, as throughout Shetland, forms the prime employment of the inhabitants, and now comprehends the long and strangely neglected department of herrings. Articles of Shetland hosiery form a considerable article of manufacture. A pleasant village has recently been built at Uyeasound, and consists of a range of neat dwelling-houses, some warehouses, a merchant's shop, and workshops for three or four departments of artisanship. The mansions are Belmont, a seat of Thomas Mouat, Esq., in the vicinity of the village; and Buness, the seat of T. Edmonston, Esq., near the head of Balta-sound. At the latter, the French philosophers, Biot and Kater, in 1817–8, conducted their experiments for determining, in so high a latitude, the variation in the length of the seconds' pendulum. A chain of the Scandinavian towers, called burghs and Picts' houses, extends round the island; stone circles and barrows are numerous; and on one of the cones of Crossfield were held the great courts of Shetland, previous to their removal to the vale of TINGWALL: which see. Population of the parish of Unst, in 1801, 2,259; in 1831, 2,909. Houses 474.

Unst, as a parish, is in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £248 6s. 8d.;* glebe £6. The church—a neat structure, arresting the attention of a stranger who enters the harbour of Balta-sound—was built in 1827. Sittings 1,224.—Two chapels, belonging respectively to Independent and Methodist congregations, and each containing 200 sittings, are supplied by ministers at the expense of the Congregational Union of Scotland, and the Methodist Missionary body. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d. There is a General Assembly's school; and some young men, nursed in the parish-school, teach, during winter, in the remote districts. Though Unst has, from time immemorial, formed only one charge, the island is naturally divided into three districts, which are known as the North, the Middle, and the South parishes. Ruins or vestiges exist of upwards of 20 ancient places of worship. Three of these were, during part of last century, occupied, in regular rotation, as parish-churches; six are still surrounded by cemeteries; and one possesses the bad fame of still being, to some extent, as in popish times, a place of superstitious pilgrimage.

UPHALL, a parish in Linlithgowshire; bounded on the north-west by Linlithgow; on the north by the northern part of Ecclesmachan; on the east by Kirkliston; on the south-east and south by Edinburghshire; and on the west by Livingstone and the southern part of Ecclesmachan. Its form is that of a half-moon upon a radius of very nearly 2 miles, with the straight line or chord facing the south-east, and sending out from its middle a projection 1½ mile long, and 7 furlongs broad. Its superficial extent is 3,922 statute acres. The rivulet Broxburn passes eastward through the main body, and gives its name to a village, with 500 inhabitants, a little north-east of the centre of the parish: see BROXBURN. The river Almond bounds the south side of the projecting district. Though most of the surface is naturally moorish, and gently but not tumulatedly upland, it is all enclosed, and exhibits the results of skilful and assiduous cultivation, and possesses extensive plantations. The soil is, in many parts, a rich clay upon till, and, on the lower fields, a fine black loam,—both very fertile. The chief minerals are workable coal, excellent sandstone, many seams of valuable ironstone, limestone, marl, reddish-coloured chalk, clay fit for the uses of the brickmaker and the potter, and some coarse Fuller's-earth. The mansions are Middleton, Kirkhill, Houston, and Almondell. The parish is traversed by the middle road between Edinburgh and Glasgow; and, in bold serpentine curvatures, by the Union canal. The village of Uphall, with 160 inhabitants, and the stage, well-known as Uphall-inn, are situated in the west side of the parish, 13 miles from Edinburgh. Population, in 1801, 786; in 1831, 1,254. Houses 215. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,258.—Uphall is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Buchan. Stipend £233 6s. 1d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £403 10s. 6d. The church is of unknown date, but seems in part to have been built in the middle of the 17th century. Sittings about 300. Of 1,091 persons, whom an ecclesiastical census of 1838 exhibited as then constituting the population, 903 were churchmen, and 188 dissenters. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £56 fees, and £4 other emoluments.—The parish was anciently called Strathbroc, 'the Valley of brocks or badgers;' and it retains the vestige of this name in the designation of its chief stream and larger village. The parish-church, which preceded the present one, stood 700 yards north-east of the mansion of Kirkhill; and, being dedicated to St. Nicholas, had a bell, inscribed, 'Campanum Sancti Nicholai de Strathbroke, 1441,' and still preserved in the more modern church. The parish was in early times a rectory, and was afterwards annexed to the provostry of Kirkheugh, and formed one of its prebends. A chapel appears to have anciently stood at Bangour. In the chancel of the parish-church lie the mortal remains of the celebrated barrister, the Hon. Henry Erskine, and those of his brother, the Lord-chancellor Erskine.

* The stipend possesses the unusual character of nearly all consisting of vicarage teinds. The details are curious: "660 ling fish, 1,200 cans oil, 236 cans butter, valued at 246 14s. 8d."

URIE, or URY (THE), a river of Aberdeenshire, chiefly in the district of Garioch. It rises in the parish of Gartly, in the district of Strathbogie; flows 4½ miles eastward, through that parish, and between Inch and Culsalmond, on the south, and Drumblade and Forgue on the north; proceeds 4½ miles southward and south-eastward, through Culsalmond, to an union with the Shervock; runs 2¾ miles between Oyne on the south-west, and Rayne and Chapel of Garioch on the north-east, to an union with the Gaudy; and then moves 8 miles sinuously, but chiefly south-eastward, through Chapel of Garioch, and between that parish and Keith-hall on its left bank, and the parish of Inverury on its right, to the Don a little below the royal burgh of Inverury. Its entire length of course is about 20 miles.

URQUHART, a parish on the coast of Morayshire. It is nearly an equilateral triangle of 5 miles on each side; the coast side extending from the Spey to the Lossie, and the interior sides being bounded by respectively Speymouth and St. Andrew's Lhanbryd. The coast is low and sandy; and has no creek or landing-place. The north-west corner, to the extent of between 2 and 3 square miles, is nearly a dead level, lying but a few feet higher than tide-mark; and the rest of the surface is undulated, but nowhere presents higher ground than swells and gentle eminences. Original expanses of moorland and some waste hillocks have been covered with plantation; the arable grounds are well-dressed and neatly enclosed; and the whole landscape is trim, pretty, and embellished. The soil, though prevailingly light and sandy, is easily capable of enrichment, produces luxuriant light crops, and, with the aid of suitable manures, even yields good crops of wheat. If the parochial area be distributed into 58 parts, 2 are waste, 25 are under wood, and 31 are arable. The extensive woods consist chiefly of Scottish firs, and were all planted by the late Earl of Fife. Water, whether in streams or springs, is scarce. The Loch of Cotts, formerly a conspicuous feature on the face of the parish, has been completely drained. The mineral well of Finfan has some provincial fame as a medicinal spa; but its waters have not been analyzed. The Abbey well, the fountain which supplied the monks with water, marks the site of an obliterated ancient priory. The monastic structure was built in 1125 by David I., and made a cell of the Abbey of Dunfermline. Its ample endowments, consisting of the lordship of Urquhart, the lands of Fochabers, some other lands in Moray, and a part of the fishing of the Spey, were distributed among patriots and court-favourites at the Reformation. The priory itself, however, had previously gone into decay; for, in the 14th century, it was disunited from Dunfermline, and virtually suppressed by union with Pluscardine. The modern mansions are Innes-house and Leuchars. The parish is traversed westward by the great north mail-road; and southward by a divergent road to Garmouth. Population, in 1801, 1,023; in 1831, 1,019. Houses 218. Assessed property, in 1815, £10,191. —Urquhart is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend £233 3s. 8d.; glebe £5. Unappropriated teinds £149 15s. Schoolmaster's salary £36 6s., with £7 1s. fees, and £9 19s. other emoluments. There are two private schools. The insurgents of Moray, in 1160, were met in the moors of Urquhart by the King's army; and, after an obstinate resistance, were defeated with great slaughter. See MORAY (PROVINCE OF).

URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON, an united parish in the north-west division of Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, and Inverness; on the east by Loch-Ness, which separates it from Dores and Boleskine; on the south by Boleskine and Kilmonivaig; and on the south-west by Ross-shire; and on the west and north-west by Kilmorack and Kiltarlity. Its greatest length from east to west is 30 miles; and its breadth is, in general, from 8 to 12 miles. The peopled districts are the narrow slopes along Loch-Ness, and the glens of Urquhart and Moriston, the only transverse valleys which branch off from the north-west side of the Ness part of the Glenmore-nan-Albin. These glens extend nearly parallel to each other, in a westerly direction, at a mean mutual distance of about 7 miles; they are respectively about 9 and 12 miles long; they are separated by lofty heath-clad heights, terminating, on the east, in the vast and soaring mass of MEALFOURVOUNIE [which see]; and, in combination with their screens, they exhibit beauty, picturesqueness, and grandeur of scenery, which is nowhere surpassed in the Northern Highlands, and which presents a rich variety of towering heights and waving declivities, bare rocks and wooded precipices, lofty crags and level and fertile plains. GLENMORISTON is separately described. Glen-Urquhart opens from Loch-Ness, about 15 miles south-west of Inverness; it displays at the entrance a beautiful semicircular plain, watered by the confluent streams of the Ennerie and the Coiltie, richly cultivated, and all arable and enclosed on the low grounds, and overhung by woods and loftily situated corn-fields on the declivities of the hills; it sends off at a sharp angle, on its south side, the glen of the Coiltie, 5 miles long, and rapidly passing from belts of plough ground to birch lands and hill-pasture; it then contracts into a winding strath of rich haugh; and, after being pent up to a rocky gorge near its middle, it expands into an exquisite scenic oval opening, which constitutes all the upper end of the glen, has Loch-Meikle, with the houses of Lochlotter, Lakefield, and Sheuglie in its centre, and is hung all round with rich and luxuriant woods of birchs. See MEIKLE (LOCH). Two or three miles beyond the head of Glen-Urquhart extends the upland plain or table-land of Corrymony, possessing an elevation of 800 or 900 feet above sea-level, yet adorned with wood, and, to a considerable extent, passed over by the plough; and, west-south-west of it, or stretching away from the head of Glenmoriston, is a great expanse of high, flat moorland, imbosoming Loch-Cluany. The rivulet Ennerie, which traverses Glen-Urquhart, forms, not far from its source, a small but singularly picturesque cascade, called the Fall of Moral. The Coiltie, though less than 7 miles in length of course, has an aggregate fall, from source to embouchure, probably as great as the Spey; and, in consequence, possesses all the way a medium character between a torrent and a cataract, and such vast power that it tears up and tosses along very large masses of rock, and occasionally wheels up from its bed, and sweeps down house and bridge. The Divach, a tributary of this stream, performs, amidst dense hanging coppices of birch, so mighty and picturesque a leap that it wants only a sufficient volume of water to be a rival to the celebrated Foyers. Two other streams—mere burns, however—display remarkably fine cataracts. The arable soil of Urquhart is in general a rich loam, which, though not deep, is uncommonly fertile; that of Glenmoriston is sandy, and so comparatively unproductive as to be, in a great measure, abandoned to pasturage. While porphyritic granite prevails in the uplands west of the two principal glens, and in the north-east corner of Urquhart; gneiss prevails in Glenmoriston; gneiss, serpentine, and granular limestone, jointly occupy about 4 square miles on one side of Glen-Urquhart; and conglomerate and old red sand-

stone, in unconformable and upheaved position, and superincumbent on gneiss, occupy the district bordering on Loch-Ness. The limestone contains asbestos and tremolite; and is burnt for manure.—Castle-Urquhart stands on the south side of Loch-Ness, upon a rocky promontory which forms the western termination or headland of the bay of Urquhart. The waters of the lake wash the base of the rock on three sides; and a moat from 20 to 25 feet deep, and 16 feet broad, on the land side, separates the castle from the adjoining grounds. A drawbridge—the site of which is still to be seen—gave access to the castle across the moat. From the bridge, a noble gateway opened into the court-yard; the gateway was flanked by two projecting towers, and guarded by a succession of doors, and an enormous portcullis which, worked by pulleys from above, could be dropped, so as to exclude intruders. The court-yard is extensive, but its surface towards the west is rough and broken. On the other side, however, it is smooth and level, and a broad walk leads from the gateway to the entrance of the great keep or principal tower. For nearly the whole of their extent, the walls which encompass the rock on which the castle stands are double, having platforms, upon which the soldiers stood while discharging missiles against the assailants. To the right of the entrance, there is a small portal, or water-gate, from which a passage led down to a natural harbour; and a similar portal opens upon the lake, from the east side of the principal building. The great tower occupies the north-east corner of the court, and is nearly of a square form. Its height, to the base of the battlements on the top, is about 50 feet; the breadth of each side from 30 to 40 feet; and the walls are 9 feet thick. The interior of the tower is in a very dilapidated and ruinous condition, but it appears to have consisted of three stories, exclusive of the warder's room and battlements at the top. The great hall occupied the middle story, and below appear to have been a guard-room and dungeons, from which there was a communication with the upper, by means of spiral staircases, ascending through the wall at opposite corners of the tower. Four square turrets occupy the angles at the top of the tower, each of which forms a small apartment inside, having its own fire-place, and other conveniences complete. The height of the outer walls varies from 12 to 18 feet, and the thickness from 3 to 6 feet. They enclose altogether an area of about five acres of ground. Nothing whatever is known of the origin or erection of this castle, and very little of its early history; but that it must have been a place of great strength and importance in ancient times, is apparent, from its extensive and magnificent ruins. Indeed, it has obviously been one of the greatest strongholds of that chain of fortresses, which were erected at different distances along the line of the Caledonian valley. In all probability, it was erected for the protection of the Highlands, and repressing the invasions of the turbulent natives of Ross and Murray, by some of the earlier Scottish monarchs; for we find, that in the time of Edward I., it is styled a king's house, or royal garrison. By popular tradition, the building of this fortress is attributed to the Cummings, the most powerful family in the north, prior to the reign of Robert Bruce. No authority, however, has been found for this, beyond popular belief; and too many of the castles in the north have had their origin fixed on these chiefs, to cause much faith to be given to it. In 1303, Urquhart-castle was taken by storm, by the troops of Edward I., and the governor, Alexander Bois, and the garrison put to the sword. In the register of the great seal of Robert II., there is a grant of the castle and barony of Urquhart to his son, David Senechalus; failing whom, to Alexander Senechalus: in 1509, a grant of the castle and barony was made to the rising family of Grant of Grant, in whose possession they still remain.—The other antiquities are a small vitrified fort; several cairns; several Druidical circles; vestiges or memorials, chiefly in the form of burying-grounds, of 6 ancient chapels; and slight remains near Castle-Urquhart, of a small religious house which belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The principal mansions are Corrymony and Invermoriston; the latter delightfully situated on Loch-Ness, at the mouth of the river Moriston. At Invermoriston and Drumnadrochit—the latter situated in the semicircular opening of Glen-Urquhart—are excellent inns. The largest of several hamlets, Milntown, has about 150 inhabitants. Good roads go up the two principal glens toward Kyle-Rhea, the ferry to Skye; and two roads connect the glens respectively along Loch-Ness, and 8 or 9 miles to the west. Population, in 1801, 2,633; in 1831, 2,942. Houses 600. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,334.—The parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend £249 9s. 6d.; glebe £6. Unappropriated teinds £350 10s. 6d. The parish-church was built in 1837. Sittings 850. A chapel, at which the parish minister officiates every third Sabbath, is situated at Mickle. Sittings 250. A mission on the Royal bounty comprehends Glenmoriston, and has stations or chapels at both Invermoriston and Toraghoil. Sittings 150 and 250. Stipend £80. The population, in 1837, consisted of 3,067 churchmen, and 105 dissenters,—in all 3,172. In 1834, three parochial schools were attended by 429 scholars; and 4 other schools by 467. Salary of the 3 parochial schoolmasters, jointly £34 4s. 4½d., with fees.

URQUHART AND LOGGIE-WESTER, a parish chiefly in the south-east of Ross-shire, but comprehending also the well-known detached district of Nairnshire, called FERRINTOSH: which see. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Conan and the Cromarty frith, which separate it from Urray, Fodderty, Dingwall, and Kiltearn; on the north and east by Kirkmichael; on the south-east by Knockbain; on the south by Killearnan; and on the west by Urray. It is nearly a regular rectangle, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west; and measures between 9 and 10 miles by about 3½. The water-shed of the MULLBUY [which see], forms the eastern boundary; and from this, which is higher at the north end than at the south, the surface gradually falls off to the frith and the Conan, so as to form an almost regular inclined plane. Two or three burns run down its face, ploughing up ravines, and flinging over the landscape some mimic features of romance. All the middle and higher parts of the slope command a magnificent view of Wester Ross, skirted with the bold forms of the monarch-height Ben-Wyvis and the adjacent Highland mountains. Agricultural improvements have been so extensive and successful, that the produce now, compared to that of 15 or 20 years ago, is double. The soil, though not rich enough to bear wheat without damage, yields excellent crops of the lighter grains, and of pulse and esculent roots. About 4,860 acres of the whole area are in tillage; 3,960 are in pasture; 855 are under wood; 1,635 are waste moorland. The old red sandstone is the prevailing, almost the only rock; and is worked, in several quarries, as a building material. The mansions are Ferrintosh, Findon, and Conanside, belonging respectively to Mr. Forbes of Culloden, Sir J. M. Mackenzie, Bart., of Scatwell, and Sir F. A. Mackenzie, Bart., of

Gairloch. The village of Conan Bridge [which see] has upwards of 300 inhabitants; and at the hamlet of Culbokie are held four annual fairs. The great north mail-road runs across the south-west corner of the parish; and two roads cross the Mullbuy toward respectively Knockbain and Fortrose. Population, in 1801, 2,820; in 1831, 2,864. Houses 321. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,528.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, Forbes of Culloden. Stipend £220 19s. 11d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £201 2s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 5d., with £12 fees, and £5 other emoluments. There are 3 non-parochial schools. The most eminent names which have been connected with the parish are those of President Forbes, and Dr. Fraser of Kirkhill, the son of a former minister, and the author of a Key to the Prophecies of Isaiah. Urquhart forms the north-eastern, and Loggie-Wester the south-western part of the united parish.

URR, a parish in the south-east part of Kircudbrightshire. It forms a long and very irregular belt of country, extending from north to south; and terminating at each end in a slightly rounded point. The parishes which march with it, on the east side, are Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Lochrutton, Kirkgunzeon, and Colvend; and those which march with it along the west side, are Buittle, Crossmichael, and Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its length is 13½ miles; its mean breadth over 9 miles at the extremities, chiefly at the south, is little more than a mile; its greatest breadth is about 4 miles; and its superficial extent is nearly 12,000 acres. The surface, compared to that of most Galloway parishes, is pretty level, few of the hills being of considerable height. The upper districts, though moorish, are, for the most part, capable of tillage. The arable lands of the whole area, compared with those which cannot be ploughed, are as 12 to 1. The soil is in general light and productive. The growth of wood, especially oak, ash, elm, and Scotch fir, is exceedingly rapid; and was, at one time, extensively attended to, simply for its produce in fuel. Shell-marl abounds; limestone occurs, and is very hard; iron-ore is plentiful, but cannot be worked for want of coal. Urr Water [which see] divides the parish from Crossmichael and Buittle. Dalbeattie or Kirkgunzeon-burn, traces the boundary for some miles on the east, and a little before its confluence with the Urr, sweeps past the village of Dalbeattie. These streams and some minor ones have valuable water-power for the propelling of machinery; and the Urr and its main tributary bring up to Dalbeattie vessels of 60 tons burden. Auchenreoch and Milton lochs are situated in the north; the former a long and narrow expansion of a brook on the western boundary; and the latter a sheet of water, about 3 miles in circumference, in the interior. On the west bank of Urr-water, a little below the parish-church, is the celebrated Moat of Urr, an artificial mount or table-land, rising from concentric and successive terraces, and anciently used as a seat of judicature by the petty chiefs of the feudal times. This is probably the largest work of its kind in Scotland; and, though anything but Roman in its own construction, was attended by outworks, some remains of which existed about 80 years ago, and seemed to be of Roman origin. Two drawings of the Moat are given by Grose. The villages of the parish, with their population, in 1836, are Dalbeattie with 1,393; Haugh, with about 220; and Springholm, with about 300. The population, except in Dalbeattie, which contains a mixture of all occupations, is chiefly agricultural: see Dalbeattie. The parish is crossed in the north by the mail road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, and traversed for some distance south-westward by the turnpike branch to Kirkcudbright. Population, in 1801, 1,719; in 1831, 3,098. Houses 589. Assessed property, in 1815, £12,516.

Urr is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £232 19s. 6d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £303 6s. 7d. The parish-church was built in 1815. Sittings 815.—There are four dissenting places of worship. A Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house was built in the village of Springholm about 25 years ago, and has about 600 sittings. The minister has charge also of a congregation at Castle-Douglas, and officiates at Springholm only on every third Sabbath. Stipend from both congregations £95.—An United Christian congregation was formed in Dalbeattie in 1831. Their place of worship was a house, built in 1811, and purchased for £200 in 1832. Sittings 510. The minister officiates on alternate Sabbaths here and at Castle-Douglas. Stipend about £55.—An United Secession congregation was established at Hardgate in 1760. Their meeting-house was built, in 1798, at a cost of about £400. Sittings 480. Stipend £90, with a house and garden.—A Roman Catholic congregation was established in the contiguous parish of Buittle at a remote but unascertained date, and removed, in 1814, to Dalbeattie. Their place of meeting in Buittle was the mansion-house of Munshes, and in Dalbeattie is a house, called St. Peter's church, which was opened in 1814. Sittings 252. The minister officiates at stated intervals in places of meeting at Kirkcudbright, Gatehouse, and Dalry, but regards Dalbeattie as his home. Stipend about £50, with a dwelling-house.—An ecclesiastical survey of 1836, exhibited the population as then 3,059, and distributed them into 2,030 churchmen, 1,026 dissenters, and 3 nondescripts. There are three parochial and three unendowed schools. In 1834, the former were attended by 364 scholars, and the latter by 185. Salary of the first parish-schoolmaster £22 8s. 9d., with £21 7s. 4d. fees; of the second £18 5s. 11d., with £23 8s. 6d. fees; of the third £10 9s., with £15 12s. 7d. fees.—The ancient church was dedicated to the royal and Culdee Saint Constantine; from the 12th century till the Reformation, it was a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood; and, in 1633, it was given by Charles I. to the bishops of Edinburgh to aid the support of their nascent and evanescent see. Of several chapels which anciently stood in the parish, and were subordinate to its church, one was situated at a place which still bears the name of Chapelton.

URR (Loch), a small lake on the boundary between Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire, and at the point where the parishes of Dunscore, Glencairn, and Balmaclellan meet. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and 5 fathoms in extreme depth. Its water appears extremely black, the ground under and around it being in general a heathy moss. Pike, some of which are said to be about 5 feet 10 inches long, and a few very large trouts, are the only fish which it produces. The surrounding scenery is a bleak and dreary expanse of tame, naked, heathy hill. An islet in the lake, partially covered with brushwood, is the retreat of vast numbers of waterfowls for bringing forth their young, and has been known to be a breeding-place for eagles. Loch-Urr seems to be the Loch-Cure of Camden, from which he erroneously represents the Nith as issuing, and which he states to have been the site of a town of the Selgovæ, called by the Romans, Corda. The islet may possibly have borne on its bosom some Selgovæ huts; and it certainly was the site, at a later date, of an important though unstoried castle. Some ruins which remain show the fortalice to have

had great strength of wall, and a variety of apartments. At the extremity of the lake is a peninsula cut by a deep trench.

URR (The), a river of Kirkcudbrightshire. It issues from the lake just described, and runs 26 miles to the Solway frith at the little island of Heston, midway between the Nith and the Dee. Its prevailing direction is toward the south. With the exception of nearly a mile over which it cuts off a tiny wing of Urr, it is throughout a boundary-line between parishes; having on the east Kirkpatrick-Durham, Urr, and Colvend; and on the west Balmaclellan, Parton, Crossmichael, and Buittle. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting Dalbeattie, or Kirkgunzeon-burn, which has a run of 10 or 11 miles, they are all individually inconsiderable. About 4¼ miles before losing itself in the Solway, it begins to expand into an estuary; and at its embouchure, between Heston island and the headland on the east, it has a breadth of very nearly 2 miles. It is naturally navigable for considerable craft 3 miles above its incipient expansion, or 7¼ above its embouchure, and could easily, and at small expense, be deepened over this distance, and rendered navigable higher up. Salmon are caught in considerable quantities in wet summers; but, in dry seasons, sea-fish can get but little higher than the flow of the tide.—The Urr, for a number of miles after issuing from the lake, holds its course through a wild country, and over an irregular channel. But it eventually begins to show some stripes of level and fertile ground upon its banks; and from the point where it begins to run along the parochial margin of Urr, it pursues its way among increasingly level and cultivated grounds. In its lower course, it is occasionally overshadowed with patches and small thickets of wood; its vales are now and then blotted with little pendicles of morass, but in general have a rich sward of natural grass; and its hill-screens possess no great elevation, and are all over arable.

URRAY, a parish partly on the north border of Inverness-shire, but chiefly in the south end of Wester Ross, Ross-shire. It is bounded on the west and north by Contin; on the east by Urquhart and Killearnan; and on the south by Kirkhill and Kilmorack. Its length from north to south is 7 miles; and its breadth, at the north end, is 6 miles, and at the south end 3. A detached district, consisting of "a davoch of land," lies in Strathconan, at the distance of 18 miles, embosomed by the western mountains, and surrounded by Contin. The main body of the parish skirts the base of the mountain rampart of the Highlands; and lies so low that the great north mail-road, in traversing it from end to end, nowhere seems to mount higher than 50 feet above sea-level. The general surface presents a pleasing view of corn-fields, coppices, patches of moorland, large plantations, rapid streams, and gentlemen's seats, with a rich perspective athwart the two beautiful friths of Cromarty and Beauly. The soil, though various, is, on the whole, warm, dry, and productive. The plains abound with small water-worn boulders, intermixed with beds of dry sand and gravel, and are, to a considerable extent, barren, heath-clad moor; but the slopes of the gentle rising grounds possess a comparatively rich soil, and, in a part of the estate of Lovat, which once belonged to the priory of Beauly, they are a deep, rich, carse-ground. The river Conan partly bounds and partly intersects the north end of the parish; the Orrin traverses part of the interior to the Conan; and the Beauly flows along the southern boundary. On one estate are several small bogs in which beds of shell-marl have been found. The chief antiquity is Fairburn tower, in ruins. The mansions are Brahan-castle, A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq. of Seaforth; Ord-house, Thomas Mackenzie, Esq.; and Highfield-house, George Gillanders, Esq. The Ord distillery, quite a recent erection, is the only object connected with manufacture. Population, in 1801, 2,083; in 1831, 2,768. Houses 568. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,778.—Urray is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Stipend £249 9s. 6d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £162 5s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary £25 15s., with £19 16s. 8d. fees. There is a non-parochial school. The detached district in the west is comprehended in the *quoad sacra* parish of Carnoch. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Urray on the north, and Kilchrist on the south.

USAN, a fishing-village on the coast of the parish of Craig, 3 miles south-south-east of Montrose, Forfarshire. Its inhabitants are about 200; and, in employments and character, they are quite akin to their neighbours of Ferryden: which see. The estate of Usan, the property of G. Keith, Esq., comprises nearly 900 acres. The ancient Scottish Kings possessed, in connexion with their seat at Forfar, a right to a cadger-road of the breadth of a mill wand from Usan shore to Forfar cross; and a piece of land of about 30 acres in area, along Usan shore, is traditionally pointed out as the ancient property and residence of the King's cadger.

USKEVAGH (Loch), an inlet of the sea on the east side of Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides,—the largest of the singularly ramified sea-lochs which cut that island into an utter labyrinth of land and water. The loch, with the islets which are powdered on its bosom, and along its numerous arms, occupies a space of 10 or 12 miles in circumference, but is invaded, within these limits, by a riotous mob of low-lying peninsulæ. "The visiter who attempts to explore it," says Dr. Macculloch, "is unexpectedly surprised by the occurrence of new channels and fresh headlands, when he had imagined himself at the end of his voyage; and, in the multiplicity of islands and promontories which open and shut upon him at all hands, loses the recollection of his place, and the clue to his return.

UYEA, an isle, a sound, a harbour, and a village, in the parish of Unst, Shetland: see Unst. Uyea is the grand rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea-fishing, and the entrepot for goods to the fishing-stations in Unst and neighbouring islands.

UYEA, a pasture-island, about 2½ miles in circumference, on the west coast of Northmaven, 4½ miles from the northern extremity of the mainland of Shetland. It covers a safe harbour on the coast of the mainland; and is esteemed valuable for its pasturage.

V

VAAKSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides in the Sound of Harris, near the north-east extremity of North Uist.

VAILA, a valuable little island, about 4 miles in circumference, in the parish of Walls, Shetland. It covers an excellent harbour, called Vaila-sound, on the west side of Mainland, and about 3½ miles north-west of Skeldaness. On the island stands the residence of John Scott, Esq. of Melby, the principal proprietor of the parish.

VAIN-CASTLE. See EARN.

VALLAY, a small Hebridean island on the north-west coast of North Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water. It measures about 2½ miles from east to west by a mean breadth of about 3 furlongs. It has a light, sandy, fertile soil.

VATERNISH, the northern division of the parish of Duirinish, in the north-west of Skye. It forms a large peninsula between Lochs Snizort and Dunvegan; is indented by several sea-lochs, the chief of which is Loch-bay on its west side; and terminates in Vaternish-point, 6½ miles north-north-east of Dunvegan-head. The district constitutes the government parish of HALEX: which see. Population 1,700.

VATERSA, or WATERSA, one of the Barra islands in the southern division of the Outer Hebrides. It is separated from Saundray and Flodda on the south, by the sound of Saundray, three-fourths of a mile broad; and from Barra, on the north, by the sound of Vatersa, which in one place is so narrow as to afford passage to only small boats, and which is elsewhere studded with Eorsa, Snoasimil, and one or two other islets. Vatersa measures, at certain points, 3 miles from east to west, and 2½ miles in the opposite direction; but is so deeply indented as not to possess more than half the superficial extent which these figures would seem to indicate. Two bays, on opposite sides near its middle, almost cut it into two islands; and the eastern one of these, the bay of Vatersa, forms a safe and excellent harbour. The isthmus between the bays is a sandy bar, whose materials are, in continual alternation, thrown up by the billows, and dispersed by the winds. Though the rest of the island consists of two hills, yet the whole surface may be viewed as under constant revolution, from the accumulations and dispersions of the sand-hills of the isthmus and the western shores. The basis of the land is gneiss. "I had here," says Dr. Macculloch, "an opportunity of imagining how life is passed in a remote island, without society or neighbours, and where people are born and die without ever troubling themselves to inquire whether the world contains any other countries than Vatersa and Barra. The amusement of the evening consisted in catching scallops for supper, milking the cows, and chasing rabbits; and this, I presume, is pretty nearly the round of occupation. The whole group of the southern islands is here seen from the southern part of the island, forming a maritime landscape which is sufficiently picturesque."

VEMENTRY, an island about 5½ miles in circumference, on the south side of St. Magnus-bay, on the coast of the parish of Sandsting, Shetland. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait called Eye-sound; and lies 3¼ miles east of Papa-Stour. It is verdant on the east, and heath-clad on the west; and is regarded as rich pasture-ground.

VENACHOIR (LOCH), an expansion of the beautiful river Teith, which may be said to take its rise from Loch-Katrine, or more properly to originate in the numerous mountain-streams which pour into the lake in cataracts from its steep and rugged banks. It is a fine expanse of water, about 5 miles in length, and 1½ mile in breadth. The outline of its shores is beautiful and waving, and throughout almost its whole extent it is adorned with a skirting of wood. In approaching Loch-Venachoir from Callander, before arriving at its eastern end, the traveller passes Coillinteogle-ford, which, as all the readers of poetry know, was

"Clan-Alpine's outmost guard;"

and here the combat took place between the knight of Snowdon and the Highland chief. A bridge has now been erected over the river, near the place where it formerly was forded. Some years ago, several stones with rude images engraven on them, resembling the upper part of the human body, were found on the farm of Coillinteogle. Proceeding along the shores of the lake, the traveller arrives at the wooded bank called *Coillebhroine*, or 'the Wood of lamentation.' This name owes its origin, it is said, to a malignant action of the water-kelpie or fiend, perpetrated at this place.* About a mile beyond this, on the north side of the road, is Duncraggan, the first stage of 'the Fiery cross.' Here Malise, the henchman of Roderick Dhu, burst into the hall, showing the cross, and exclaiming,

"The muster-place is Lanrick-mead;"

while the mourners sung the coronach over the body of Duncan, the late Lord; and from hence his son was obliged to leave the obsequies of his father, and taking the cross from the henchman, to carry it through an additional portion of the Clan-Alpine district. At Duncraggan, the traveller catches a very fine view of Loch-Achray. In passing the western extremity of Loch-Venachoir, the farm of Lanrick is seen to the south-west. This was the place of muster of the Clan-Alpine; and it will be observed that there is here a level piece of ground, centrically situated amid a vast surrounding array of mountains, rocks, and woods; intermingled with lakes, and intersected by rapid streams.

VENNY, or FINNY, a rivulet of the southern division of Forfarshire. It rises in two head-streams in the north-east of Inverarity, traverses Dunnichen and Kirkden, and falls into the Lunan, 1½ mile above Kinnell-church. Its prevailing direction is east-

* Most Scotsmen know the general tradition with regard to this supposed inhabitant of the rivers and lakes of Scotland; and many will recollect Dr. Jamieson's fine ballad of 'The Water-Kelpie.' Different traditions are handed down with regard to the action attributed to the malicious fiend of Loch-Veuachoir. Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the Lady of the Lake, says, that it caused the destruction of a funeral party passing along the shores of the lake. The minister of Callander—who has so well illustrated this district of Perthshire—gives another version of the story. "As a number of children," says he, "were one day at play on the border of the lake, a beautiful horse issued forth from it. Such was its apparent gentleness that one of the children, after having long admired its beauty, ventured to mount it; another, and another, followed his example, till the whole of them had mounted, the creature gradually lengthening his back to admit their numbers as they advanced. He then instantly plunged into the deep, and devoured them all in his watery cave except one, who, by a singular fortune, escaped to tell the tale."

north-eastward; and its length of run is 8 miles. It is a fine trouting stream.

VIGEANS (St.), an important parish, consisting of a large main body and two small detached portions, on the coast of Forfarshire. The main body is bounded on the north by Carmylie and Inverkeilor; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Arbroath and Arbirlot; and on the west by Carmylie. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 8 miles; and its breadth varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$. One of the detached portions lies half-a-mile south of the main body; is separated from it by the burgh roads of Arbroath; measures 6 furlongs inward from the beach, and 4 furlongs in breadth; and, owing to its having been the place where the hospital for the sick of Arbroath abbey stood, bears the name of Hospital-field. The other detached portion is the estate of Inverpeffor; lies 3 miles south of the main body; is bounded on the east by the sea, on the south by Panbride, and on other sides by Arbirlot; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 7 furlongs; and anciently belonged to the Fletchers, afterwards of Salton, but was purchased in the 17th century by the family of Panmure. The town and abbey of Arbroath belonged to the parish till about the year 1560; and no legal division having ever been made, the boundary on their side cannot be exactly ascertained. The whole parish is computed to comprehend 9,385 Scottish acres. The main body is divided south-south-eastward into nearly equal parts by the rivulet Brothock. The coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, is flat with a sandy beach for about a mile from Arbroath; and thence it rises abruptly, becomes bold and rocky, and has a mean height of about 100 feet. The interior rises very slowly to Dichmountlaw [which see]; slopes gently thence to the Brothock, and then rises with scarcely perceptible gradient toward inconsiderable heights on the western boundary. The general surface may be regarded as proximately level, with a few gentle elevations. In 1754 the district had not, with the exception of gardens, 40 acres of enclosed ground; but now it everywhere exhibits fine embellishments of enclosure and plantation; and, over eight-ninths of its extent, is arable and improved. The soil is various, but, on the whole, fertile. Several of the landowners have neat mansions on their property; among which are Auchmithy, Seatown, Parkhill, Hospitalfields, North Tarry, and Letham. The parish includes a part of the town of Arbroath, which contains about 4,700 inhabitants, and has been erected into a parish *quoad sacra*: see Inverbrothock. On the coast is the fishing-village of Auchmithy, containing 300 inhabitants: see Auchmithy. The rocky part of the coast is deeply perforated by several remarkable caves. One, which can be entered only at low-water, was a favourite retreat of seals when these animals abounded on the coast, and was often visited from above by persons let down to it with ropes, shielded on the limbs with straw rollers to protect them from the abrasion of the rocks, and armed with bludgeons to wage deadly war with the phocæ. Another, called the Maiden-castle cave, measures about 231 feet in length, and from 12 to 24 in breadth, is entered about 10 feet above high-water mark, and was formerly the scene of an annual meeting of the mason-lodge of Arbroath, for the admission of new members. Above this cave, on the brow of the rock, and about 100 feet above sea-level, are vestiges of a fort, with its fosse and rampart. A third and stupendous cavern, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the fishing-village, leads to what is called the Gaylet-pot of Auchmithy,—a remarkable natural curiosity, well-deserving a visit. The cavern opens from the sea in a grand rude archway, about 70 feet high, 40 feet broad, and 130 feet below the top of the rock, as imposing and magnificent as it is spacious; and it extends direct into the interior, over a distance of 300 feet, gradually contracting in spaciousness till it attains a minimum breadth and height, each 10 or 12 feet. At the extremity of this vast subterranean sea-passage is the pot,—a capacious cavity going precipitously down to it from the midst of an arable field. The pot is proximately circular, has an outline resembling that of an inverted urn, and measures 150 feet in diameter, and 120 feet in depth from its immediate lips. The sea enters the cavern, and brings up to the pot the fluctuations of the tide; and when it is urged by an easterly wind and high-water it bursts in with amazing impetuosity, and roars and boils and froths with a noise which only the great depth and the contractedness of the pot prevent from being heard at a considerable distance, and then recedes with proportionate violence, and makes a bellowing exit from the vast cavern to the main. About half-way between this place and Auchmithy is a semicircular cavern, about 160 feet along the chord or straight line toward the sea, with a large rocky pillar in the middle of the entrance, and almost on a line with the rocks on each side. So capacious is this cavernous excavation that a fishing-boat with four oars can sail round the pillar without being in danger of striking on the rock. Of two small conical heights near the Brothock, distant from each other about 180 yards, and very nearly equal height, the one is romantically crowned by the parish-church, and the other is the habitat of a fine echo, which reverberates from the east end of the church, and, on a calm evening, repeats very distinctly eight syllables, or a line of common metre lyric. The parish is traversed, in its main body or its detached parts, by most of the numerous roads which diverge from Arbroath, and by the Arbroath and Forfar railway. Population, in 1801, 4,243; in 1831, 7,135. Houses 1,116. Assessed property, in 1815, £14,841.—St. Vigeans is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £256 5s. 5d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £1,086 7s. 1d. The church is supposed to have been built about 700 years ago, and was enlarged to the extent of 100 sittings in 1827. Sittings 825. Accommodation exists in a new church at Arbirlot for the inhabitants of Inverpeffor, about 150 in number. A small chapel, in connection with the Establishment, was opened, in 1834, in the village of Auchmilkie. The parish *quoad sacra*, or after deducting the town and separately provided district of Inverbrothock, contained, in 1836, according to a survey made by the minister, a population of 2,600,—of whom 2,397 were churchmen, 158 were dissenters, and 45 were nondescripts. In 1834 the country part of the *quoad civilia* parish had three private-schools, and the town part had eight. The parochial school is in the country. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £30 fees, and £40 other emoluments. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Arbroath, and was usually served by one of the monks sent out by the abbot. Two rooms were maintained for the officiating monk in the steeple, and were traceable, in part of their floors, so late as 1754. The last monk who inhabited them is traditionally said to have been frightened from them by the devil appearing to him in the form of a rat, and to have communicated such a panic to his brethren of the cowl that none of them could be induced to succeed him. But the miserable ministers of superstition, while occasionally duped with their own devices, flung a far greater amount of wild deception on the minds of the people whom they misled, and even entailed it upon generations who have lived since cowls were happily tossed out of Scotland. The following remarkable example is

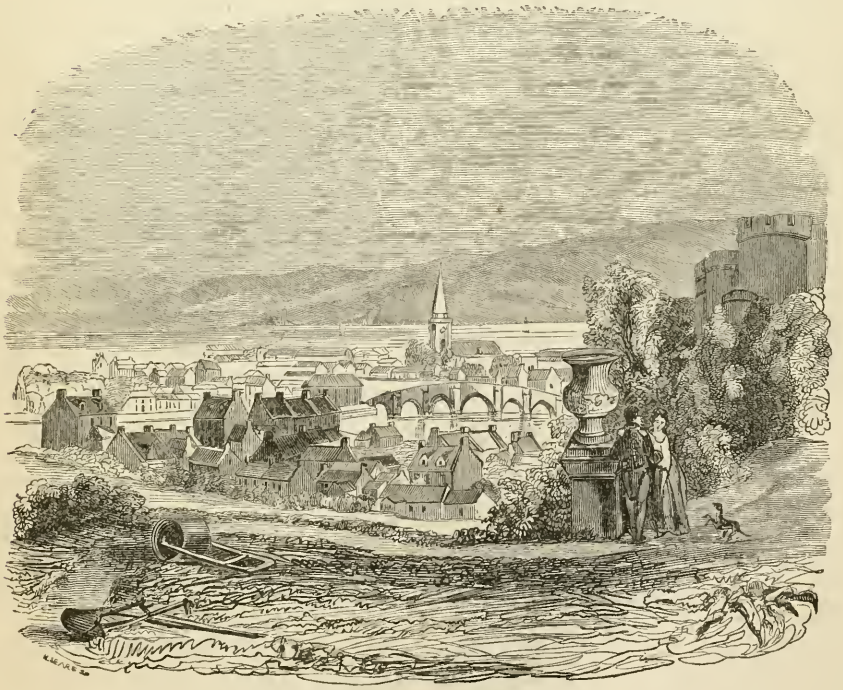
given in the Old Statistical Account: "From the year 1699 to 1736, the sacrament of the Lord's supper had never been dispensed in this church. A tradition had long prevailed here, that the water-kelpy (what Mr. Home, in his tragedy of Douglas, calls 'the angry spirit of the water') carried the stones for building the church; that the foundation of it was supported upon large bars of iron; and that under the fabric there was a lake of great depth. As the administration of the sacrament had been so long delayed, the people had brought themselves to believe, that the first time that ordinance should be dispensed, the church would sink, and the whole people would be carried down and drowned in the lake. The belief of this had taken such hold of the people's minds, that, on the day the sacrament was administered, some hundreds of the parishioners sat on an eminence about 100 yards from the church, expecting every moment the dreadful catastrophe. They were happily disappointed; and this spirit of credulity 'soon vanished, like the baseless fabric of a vision.' In the present times it would prove a matter of great difficulty to make the people believe such absurdities. Perhaps the local situation of St. Vigeans, in the vicinity of the abbey, might have disposed the people to imbibe such principles as are not easily rooted out." A chapel dedicated to St. Ninians anciently stood on the sea-side, near the place where the coast begins to rise. St. Ninians' well, in its vicinity, had long a popish and great fame for curing several diseases; but has long since been uniformly estimated at its true value.

VOEL (Loch), a lake in the south-western part of Perthshire, parish of Balquhidder, about 3 miles long and 1 broad, the source of the river Balvaig, the principal branch of the Teith.

VOGRIE, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire; 3 miles south-east by south from Dalkeith.

VOTERSAY, an Hebridean isle, not 2 miles in circumference, 1 mile north-north-east of Stroma, and 2 miles south of Bernera, in the Sound of Harris.

VRINE (Loch), a narrow lake, about 2½ miles long, in the north-west of Ross-shire. The rivulet Vrine carries off its superfluent waters, and runs 6 miles northward to the head of Loch-Broom,—joined on its right bank, and at about mid-distance, by Mashak-water.



INVERNESS.

W

WALLACETOWN, a modern but populous suburb of Ayr, situated on the east side of Newton-upon-Ayr, forming with it one compact town, and separated from the royal burgh only by Ayr river. About the year 1760, when there were only eight or ten straggling houses on the site of the suburb, Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie began to feu at the end of the old bridge. The incipient town took its name from him, and speedily acquired considerable bulk and population. Its increase, owing to the vicinity of coal-works, the general growth of manufactures, the demand for day-labourers, and, especially, the facility afforded for the cheap lodging of Irish immigrants, has been progressive, and still continues. Its inhabitants, in consequence, are almost all of the poorer classes, and consist of colliers, artisans, weavers for the Glasgow and Paisley manufacturers, carters, publicans, small shopkeepers, and a large proportion of Irish employed as labourers, and in a hundred methods of earning a precarious subsistence. Yet, though the town has so medley and poor a population, though it abounds as much in pauperism as probably any place which could be named in Scotland; and though it wants the appliances of burghal government which are possessed by both Ayr and Newton, it does not appear to a stranger to differ very materially in character from its immediate neighbours, but seems to wear an aspect quite in keeping with that of the adjacent parts, both of the burgh-of-barony and the royal burgh. In common with Newton, it is included within the parliamentary boundaries of Ayr. In ecclesiastical *quoad civilia* position it belongs to the parish of St. Quivox; but, in 1836, it was erected by the authority of the presbytery of Ayr into a separate parish *quoad sacra*. The church was opened in March, 1836, and cost £1,550. Sittings 865. Stipend £150.—An United Secession place of worship was built in 1799, and cost £1,010. Sittings 610. Stipend £120, with £6 for sacramental expenses.—An Original Seceder meeting-house was built in 1799, and cost £740. Sittings 605. Stipend £130, with £8 for sacramental expenses, and an allowance of £16 16s. for a house-rent.—A Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to a congregation established upwards of thirty-five years ago, was built in 1836, at the cost of £1,900. Sittings 800. The minister has under his care all the Roman Catholics of Ayrshire, south and east of Ardrossan, and officiates in five or six different towns. Emoluments from £100 to £200.—A Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house was built in 1832, and cost about £500. Sittings 480. Stipend £80.—An Independent place of worship was built in 1805, and cost, up to 1836, about £1,000. Sittings 550. Stipend £65.—An Episcopalian place of worship, used by a congregation which was established in 1832, is the upper floor of a house originally intended for a granary, and rented at £10 a-year. Sittings 182. Stipend about £100.—The population, according to a census taken, in 1836, by a committee of the inhabitants, consisted then of 2,229 churchmen, 1,922 dissenters, and 48 nondescripts,—in all 4,199 persons. The school-statistics are given in the article on St. Quivox; and the social and miscellaneous institutions belong properly either to Ayr or to Newton.

WALLS and FLOTA, an united parish at the south-west extremity of Orkney. Walls consists of the southern half of the island of Hoy [which see]; and is about 8 miles long and 7 broad. Flota consists of the islands of Flota, Fara, Cava, and Gransey [see FLOTA]; and, including intervening marine straits, is about 5½ miles long and 4 broad. Excepting two or three families, one of whom is that of a resident heritor, the inhabitants are small farmers and fishermen, and are dispersed over the parish. Population, in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1,436. The rental of the estate of Melsetter in this parish, comprehending a tract of country 9 miles in length, by 5 in average breadth, was £1,200 in 1817.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £8. The church of Walls was built in 1822; and that of Flota is of older date. Sittings 500 and 180. The minister officiates on two successive Sabbaths in the former, and on every third Sabbath in the latter. In 1834 two parish-schools were attended by 96 scholars; and three other schools by 112. Salary of each parochial schoolmaster £25, with £1 fees, and £2 other emoluments.

WALLS and SANDNESS, an united parish in Shetland. It consists of the districts of Walls and Sandness on the mainland; and of the islands of FOWLA, PAPA-STOUR, and VAILA: which see. The mainland districts lie in the most westerly part of the mainland; and are washed, on the north, by ST. MAGNUS-BAY: which see. They are jointly about 7½ miles long, from north to south; and about 5 miles broad. They are frequently, though not deeply, indented by bays and creeks; they present, for the most part, a rocky coast, which often rises to the height of 100 feet; they exhibit a surface much diversified by numerous small eminences; and they are separated from each other by a hill of considerable altitude. Upwards of 1,000 acres are in tillage. The inhabitants, as elsewhere in Shetland, all unite the vocations of farming and fishing. The rocks are gneiss, granitic porphyry, quartz rock, and old red sandstone. Population, in 1801, 1,817; in 1831, 2,143. Houses 389. Assessed property, in 1815, £427.—This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £14. The united parish comprehends the four original parishes of Walls, Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Fowla. The churches of these parishes, in the order in which we have named them, were built in 1743, 1749, 1806, and at a date not stated. Sittings 500, 278, 190, and 96,—in all, 1,064. The minister officiates about a fortnight daily in Fowla; and during the rest of the year he officiates every second Sabbath at Walls, and, on the intervening Sabbath, alternately at Sandness and Papa. But different arrangements are often occasioned by the state of the weather. A reader in each parish reads a sermon and conducts devotion when the minister is absent.—A Methodist congregation was established in 1824; and has chapels in Walls, Sandness, and Papa; the first of which was built in 1825, at a cost of £107. Sittings 200, 150, and 100. Stipend about £104, mostly paid from the Conference fund in England. The minister officiates also in a chapel in Sandsting parish, and visits Fowla once a-year.—An Independent congregation was established about 1809; and has chapels in Walls, Sandness, and Fowla; the first of which was built in 1837, at a cost of about £120, and contains 170 sittings. Stipend £50, four-fifths of which are paid

by the Congregational union.—Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 5½d., with £4 19s. 6d. fees, and £2 other emoluments. There are four non-parochial schools.

WALLYFORD, a small village, inhabited chiefly by colliers, on the eastern border of the parish of Inveresk, 1½ mile east of Musselburgh, Edinburghshire.

WALSTON, (sometimes written Welstoun in the old session records,) a small parish in the upper ward of the county of Lanark; bounded by Dunsyre on the north, Biggar on the south, Dolphinton on the east, and Libberton on the west. It is watered on its northern parts by the South Medwin, a small but beautiful trouting stream; and the parish may contain in all about 3,000 Scotch acres, of which 2,000 or thereby are arable, and the remainder heathy pasture. It lies very high, and Walton Black mount is said to stand fully 1,500 feet above the level of the sea There are two small villages, viz., Walston and Elsridgehill, or Elsrickel, and the character of the inhabitants of the parish is entirely rural. Population, in 1801, 383; in 1831, 429; and, in 1841, 493, with 101 inhabited houses. Assessed property £1,730.—The parish is situated in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir Norman M'Donald Lockhart, Bart. of Lee and Carnwath. The stipend amounts to £157 10s. 10d., and the glebe is valued at £12. Schoolmaster's salary £30, with about £8 of school-fees.—There is little or nothing of historical interest attaching to the parish. The tradition of the neighbourhood states, that the name is derived from a copious spring of excellent water in the vicinity, which is called Walston-well; and which, in former times, was much frequented, and held in high repute for its medicinal properties,—a character which, however, is scarcely accorded to the spring in the present day. On a rising ground on the south division of the parish are seen the remains of what rural tradition calls a Roman camp.

WAMPHRAY, a parish in Upper Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Moffat; on the east by Hutton and Corrie; on the south by Applegarth; and on the west by the river Annan, which divides it from Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Its greatest length from north to south is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½. It is not far from being rectangular; and comprehends an era of about 12,000 acres. All the eastern boundary-line is the watershed of a mountain-ridge whose summits possess elevations of from upwards of 2,500 to about 600 feet above sea-level, and almost regularly diminish in altitude as the ridge recedes from the north. Another ridge, not very much inferior in mean height, and very similar in progressive diminution, runs parallel to the former along the centre of the parish; but, a little south of the middle, is cloven quite through by the vale of Wamphray-water, debouching to the west. The low grounds are principally a considerable band along the Annan, and some small belts along the minor streams; and, over most of their breadth, they rise at different gradients to the skirts of the hills so as to form hanging plains. The heights are variously conical, elongated, and tabular; those in the north are partly green and partly heathy, and, through a change in the system of sheep-farming, have suffered deterioration as to both the value and the aspect of their herbage; and those in the south either are in tillage, or produce rich and plentiful pasturage. The valleys have a warm and secluded aspect; they occasionally put on dresses of picturesqueness and beauty; and they, in general, possess a deep soil, and produce good or even prime crops. Nearly 260 acres are planted; and the remaining area is arable and pastoral in the relative proportions of 1 to 3. On Bell-craig-linn burn, which runs to the Annan along the boundary with Moffat, a cascade, whence it derives its name, has much mimic sublimity and some fine accompaniments of landscape, and draws numerous visiters from among "the wellers" at Moffat. Wamphray-water comes down from the north, flows 3½ miles southward between the mountain-ridges, and then moves west-south-westward for 2 miles to the Annan. Three cascades upon this stream, not far distant from one another, and bearing the absurd names of the Pot, the Washing-tub, and Dub's cauldron, are justly admired for their mingled picturesqueness and grandeur. A deep and woody recess on the banks of the stream, gives a romantic site to the parish-church. Wamphray-place, an old mansion a little lower down the vale, is surrounded by some fine large Scottish firs. Girthhead, Rogerson, Esq.; Stenries-hill, Carruthers, Esq.; and Millhouses, Carruthers, Esq.; are the only occupied mansions. The chief landowners are the Earl of Hopetoun, and Rogerson of Wamphray. The antiquities are part of a Roman road, several vestiges of camps, and several small standing-stones. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and Carlisle mail-road, and by a branch from it to Langholm. Population, in 1801, 423; in 1831, 580. Houses 92. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,667.—Wamphray is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend £221 12s. 10d.; glebe £10. Unappropriated teinds £159 8s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s., with about £25 fees. The parish was anciently a rectory. Its name is the Scoto-Irish, *Uamhfri*, 'the den or deep recess in the forest;' and alludes to the position of the church in a hollow amidst what anciently were extensive woodlands.

WANDEL. See LAMINGTON.

WANLOCK (THE), a streamlet of the parish of Sanquhar, Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises at the mines to which it gives name, near the watershed of the lofty Lowthers which divide Dumfries-shire from Lanarkshire; and runs 4½ miles north-eastward, nearly parallel with the boundary-line, and never at a greater distance from it than 1¼ mile, to a point where it and the Spango—the latter meeting it quite in a straight line—unite to form the Crawick. The streamlet is noticeable chiefly for the wildly mountainous character of its path, and for its connection with the celebrated mines.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a large mining village at the head of the Wanlock, 1¼ mile south of Leadhills, and 8¼ east-north-east of Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire. It is situated close on the wild boundary with Lanarkshire, about 1,380 feet above sea-level, in one of the most bleak scenes in the southern Highlands. The mines, which alone maintain the village, or could furnish a motive for so cheerless and elevated a region being a seat of population, belong to the Duke of Buccleuch; they are continuous with the mines of Leadhills on the Crawford or Lanarkshire side of the frontier, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun; and jointly with these, they shoot out to a circumference whose diameter is about 2½ miles. The Wanlock-head mines are said to have been discovered by a German in the reign of James V., or during the minority of James VI. Gold was originally the object of search, and has even very recently been found: see DUMFRIES-SHIRE. Sir James Stampfield commenced the lead mines about the year 1680, and worked them upon a small scale till the Revolution. Matthew Wilson obtained, in 1691, a lease for 19 years, and successfully worked the vein called Margaret's, quite through Dodhill from Whitecleuch to the Wanlock. A mining company procured, in 1710, a lease for 31 years, commenced

to smelt the ore with pit-coal, and partially worked the three veins of Old Glencrieff, Belton, and New Glencrieff,—the last of which they discovered, and was the only compensating one of the three. A new and large company which took the name of the Friendly Mining society, formed, in 1721, a co-partnership with the smelting company, and got 15 years added to the 20 which had yet to run of the latter's lease. The two companies jointly worked all the then known four veins for 6 years; and then separated and pursued their objects in different localities. But, in 1734, both companies resigned their lease; leaving the mines in a condition, and under a depreciation of fame which occasioned, for a series of years, their being in a great measure neglected. In 1755, the Earl of Dumfries, Mr. Ronald Crawford, and Mr. Mason, became lessees of the whole means: they had at first a lease for only 19 years; they afterwards obtained an act of parliament for extending the lease to 1812; and, previous to that year, they were granted a new lease for 30 years more, to expire in 1842, and concentrating its interest in the Marquis of Bute as Earl of Dumfries. The new company were enterprising and eminently successful; they discovered new and rich ramifications of the Belton vein; they discovered also an entirely new vein, called the Cove; and, when workable ore could no longer be found, they erected a series of steam-engines, some on the surface, and some under ground, to carry off water from their borings beneath level. So successful were the operations that, in one year, they yielded upwards of 15,000 bars, each weighing 9 stones avoirdupois, and aggregately selling for about £30,000. The works continued to be highly profitable till about 11 years ago, and then they suffered sudden depreciation from the removal of duty on foreign lead; and they have since had to contend against the superior richness of foreign mines, and the domestic disadvantage of comparatively higher wages.—The veins, five in number, lie parallel, are distant from each other about 120 fathoms, have been worked to the depth of from 60 to 136 fathoms, and measure from a few inches to 4 feet in thickness. Along with the lead ore or lead glance, are small quantities of manganese, ochre, blende, brown hemalite, copper pyrites, green lead ore, white lead ore, and lead-vitriol. The ores are sometimes irregular, and have mixtures of calcspar, lamellar heavy spar, and other substances. Drusy cavities have frequently coarse incrustations of quartz, carbonate of zinc, and cognate minerals.—A chapel with 250 sittings was built, in 1755, by the mining company, and cost not more than £70 or £80. A proposal exists to build a new chapel, and get it made a *quoad sacra* parish-church, on the expiry of the current lease. Stipend from £60 to £65, with a house and an acre of land. A considerable library exists for the use of the miners. The population, according to the Government census of 1831, was 675; and, according to an ecclesiastical survey of 1836, was 716,—of whom 678 were churchmen, 24 were dissenters, and 14 were non-descripts.

WARDLAW. See KIRKHILL, Inverness-shire.

WATERSAY. See VATERSAY.

WATLING-STREET, a celebrated Roman road or causeway, the central one of that people into Scotland, and coming up from Yorkshire to Carriden at the east end of Antoninus' Wall. After crossing the walls of Hadrian and of Severus, and passing the stations of Risingham and Roechester, it arrives through a rugged country, by way of the Golden Pots on Thirlmoor, at Chewgreen, the Roman post nearest to the borders. Approaching Scotland in a north-north-westerly direction, it first touches it at Brownham-law, near the sources of Coquet-water: and, after having divided the kingdoms for 1½ mile, enters Scotland at Blackhall-hill, on the boundary between Oxnam and Hounam in Roxburghshire. From this point it runs 12 miles north-westward to the Teviot, near the mouth of the Jed; forming for a long way the boundary between Oxnam and Hounam; traversing small wings of Oxnam, Jedburgh, and Crailing,—passing some vestiges of a station, just before reaching the Teviot,—and crossing the Kail at Towford, the Oxnam, a little below Capehope, and the Jed, a little below Boonjed-ward. Near the points respectively of its passage beyond the Oxnam and beyond the Teviot, it seems to have ramified; sending off from the one point a branch northward into Roxburgh, and from the other point a branch deviatingly round the north side of Peniel-heugh. The main line, however, leads through the enclosures of Mount-Teviot, passes along the south side of Peniel-heugh; forms for 3½ miles the north-east boundary of Ancrum; passes over St. Boswell's-green, and crosses Bowden-burn above Newton, where its remains are very distinct; and thence moves forward to the eastern base of the Eildon-hills, and to the Tweed above Melrose and near Gattonside, amidst an unusually large aggregation of Roman and British camps and fortifications: see EILDON-HILLS and ROXBURGHSHIRE. After passing the Tweed, the road bends from its hitherto north-westerly to a northerly direction; proceeds up Melrose parish and the detached and projecting section of Lauder, on a line nearly parallel with the Leader, but inward from its vale; passes Roman stations at Chesterlee above Clackmae and at Walls, near new Blainslee; becomes very distinct throughout 1½ mile; and then about half-a-mile east-north-east of Chieldhelles chapel, enters Lauderdale. The road appears to have passed on the west side of Lauder town, and east of Old Lauder, where there are remains of a military station; and about 1½ mile onward it again becomes visible, takes for a brief way the name of the Ox-road, and leads up to a strong station, called Black Chester. From this post, it passes on by the west of Oxton, crosses the western headstream of the Leader, and leads on in a distinctly marked line to the Roman station at Channel-kirk; thence it proceeds forward to the far-seeing Soutra-hill, in the small projecting district of Haddingtonshire; and descending thence it turns to the left, pursues a north-westerly direction and traverses the parishes of Mid-Lothian onward to Currie, which stands in a bend of Gore-water about 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and is ascertained to be the Curia of Ptolemy. Between Soutra-hill and Currie, it crossed the South Esk near Dalhousie-castle, and the North Esk near Mavis-bank, where many Roman antiquities have been found; and thence it pursued its course by Loanhead and Straiton, which probably owe their names to its neighbourhood, to Bowbridge, at the east end of the Pentland-hills. Beyond Currie, it proceeded to the naval station on the Forth at Cramond, the Alaterva of Roman times; and thence it crossed the Almond into Linlithgowshire, and passing Barnbougle-hill, went along Ecklin moor to Carriden.—The great western Roman road, or that which came up Annandale, crossed into Crawford, and went down the valley of the Clyde, is also in some localities called Watling-street. See DUMFRIES-SHIRE and LANARKSHIRE.

WATTEN, a parish in Caithness-shire; bounded on the north by Bower; on the east and south-east by Wick; on the south by Latheron; and on the west by Halkirk. It is not far from being a circle of about 8¼ miles in diameter; and comprehends an area of about 60 square miles. Its surface is low

and undulating; some parts of it lying little more than 20 feet above sea-level, and none attaining an altitude which Scottish topography can call a hill. The soil, in the neighbourhood of the moors and mosses, is, for the most part, very light; but elsewhere is of excellent quality, and consists variously of argillaceous earth, a rich deep loam, and a stiff and friable clay. The arable grounds bear the proportion to waste and pasture-lands of only 11 to 67; and they probably could not, with the utmost georgical skill yet known, be profitably doubled in extent. A large amount of the untilled lands is deep flow-moss, unfit for sheep-walk, and unsound for cattle. Coppices and plantations do not jointly cover more than 12 or 13 acres. Most of the quondam extensive commons have been enclosed. TOFTINGALL-LOCH [which see] lies in the south; and Watten-loch in the north. The latter is a large and fine sheet of water, extending 3 miles from west to east, with a breadth of from 3 to 10 furlongs; and it is stocked with eels and trouts, and frequented by sea-fowl and wild ducks. The river Wick is formed by confluent streams emitted by the two lakes, and then runs nearly 4 miles eastward to the boundary. The Caithness flagstone is the prevailing rock; and limestone and trap occur. The chief antiquities are Scandinavian towers or Picts' houses. The principal mansion is Strath, the seat of Major-general Stewart. The south road from Wick to Thurso cuts the parish into unequal parts. There is a post-office at the Bridge-of-Watten. Population, in 1801, 1,246; in 1831, 1,234. Houses 241. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,676.—Watten is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend £192 17s. 10d.; glebe £11. Unappropriated teinds, the amount not known. The church is very old, and both unworthy and incapable of repair. Sittings 700. The mission district of Hallsory comprehends the south-west part of Watten, with a population of between 250 and 300, and parts of Reay and Halkirk. The mission-chapel is situated in Watten, and was built about 35 years ago, at a cost of about £50. Sittings 350. Stipend from Watten £15. There is a catechist. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £12 fees, and £3 13s. other emoluments. Four non-parochial schools have a joint attendance of about 220.

WAUCHOPE (THE), a small river in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Langholm, which, augmented by the Laggan-burn, after a course of some miles, falls into the Esk at LANGHOLM: which see.

WEDALE. See STOW.

WEDDERBURN. See MURROES.

WEEM, a singularly dissevered and fragmentary parish in Perthshire, dispersed in separate and far-distant portions, over nearly a fourth of that great county from near the head of Glenlochy on the west, to the vicinity of Strathbran on the east, and from 3 miles south of Loch-Tummel on the north, to the vicinity of Loch-Earn on the south. It claims, at 22 miles' distance from its parish-church, the very nearest farm to the church of Killin; and it has other farms at a still greater distance, some of them upwards of 30 miles, both in Glenlochy and Glenlyon. Its districts are eight in number, all mutually detached, all strangely intermixed with wings and detachments of Logierait, Dull, Fortingal, Kenmore, Killin, Comrie, and Little Dunkeld, and, in several instances, individually fantastic in outline, and of almost amorphous shape; so that any brief attempt at a topographical description of them either would be quite abortive, or would produce a miniature picture of nearly one-fourth of Perthshire. Weem Proper, or the district in which the church is situated, lies in Strath-Tay, along the left bank of the river, opposite the village of Aberfeldy; and, though of no great extent, partakes the high brilliance and the rich sylvan embellishment of that fine retreat of the beauties of landscape. Murthly, another district, commences half-a-mile to the east of the most easterly point, but on the right bank of the Tay, and stretches southward in a very narrow stripe of 5 miles long to the hill Mealderig, 3 miles north of Loch-Freuchie. Sticks, the third district, small and wooded, lies to the west of Weem Proper. Achmore or Comrie, the fourth district, measures 3½ miles by 1½, extends lengthwise and southward from the north end of Loch-Tay to the boundary with Comrie, and partakes of the wooded and magnificent properties of the general landscape in the finest part of Perthshire's greatest lake. Glenquoich, the fifth district, lies in the glen whose name it bears, 9 or 10 miles south of Weem Proper. Crannich, the sixth district, stretches northward in an oblong of 3 miles by 1¼ from about the middle of the north bank of Loch-Tay. Glenlyon and Glenlochy, the remaining districts, lie in the glens whose names they assume, are the farthest removed from Weem's church, and possess a considerable extent of area, but are wildly upland, and, proportionately to their extent, have but few inhabitants. The great military road from Crieff to Inverness passes through Weem Proper, and is joined by several county roads at Tay-bridge, about half-a-mile from the church. Castle-Menzies, the seat of Sir Niel Menzies, Bart, a handsome castellated edifice, stands in the vicinity of the church, surrounded with fine plantations, gardens, and orchards. Population, in 1801, 1,337; in 1831, 1,209. Houses 229. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,199 —When part of the presbytery of Dunkeld was, a few years ago, detached from the rest, and erected into a separate presbytery, Weem, on account probably of having detachments in all its parishes, was made its seat. This presbytery is in the synod of Perth and Stirling, and has six *quoad civilia* parishes, and four *quoad sacra* parishes. Patron, of Weem parish, Sir Niel Menzies, Bart. Stipend £149 15s. 8d.; glebe £11. The church was built in 1834. Sittings 561. Glenlyon district is annexed to the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenlyon, Glenquoich to the mission of Amulree, Crannich to that of Lawers, and Glenlochy district is considered under the pastoral superintendence of the minister of Killin. Weem, Murthly, Sticks, and Comrie, are under the care of their own minister, and, in 1836, had jointly a population of 541. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 33 scholars; and 4 private schools—3 of them not held during the summer months—were attended by 201. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £3 5s. other emoluments.

WEMYSS,* a parish in Fifeshire, on the shore of the Forth. Its extreme length, from south-west to north-east, is about 5¾ miles; while its breadth varies from 1 to 2 miles. The beach is bold and rocky; beyond this the surface of the parish rises towards the north, and is in some places considerably elevated. The beauty of its appearance has, within the last 40 years, been greatly improved by planting, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Wemyss-castle, which is surrounded with extensive pleasure-grounds. On the south the parish is bounded by the frith; on the east by Markinch and Scoonie; on the north by Kennoway and Markinch; and on the west by Dysart. Population, in 1801, 3,264; in 1831, 5,001. Houses 653. Assessed property £6,805. The num-

* The name of this parish is obviously derived from the Celtic *Uamh*, 'a Cave,' an appropriate name enough, when the number of caves in the rocks on the shore here is considered.

ber of families, in 1831, was 1,089; of which there were engaged in agriculture 84; and in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 806. There were at this time 187 individuals employed in coal-pits, and 152 in fishing. There are seven villages in the parish: 1. West Wemyss, a burgh-of-barony, under the management of two bailies, a treasurer, and several councillors, the population of which, in 1831, was 858;—2. East Wemyss, in which is the parish-church, population 753;—3. Buckhaven, a fishing-town, population, in 1831, 1,363;—4. Methill, having a population of 509; and which is said to have been created into a burgh-of-barony, by the Bishop of St. Andrew's in 1662;—5. Kirkland, where there are extensive spinning-mills, population 509;—6. West-Coaltown, inhabited by colliers, population 332;—and 7. East-Coaltown, also inhabited by colliers, population 128. The population of the country part of the parish, in 1831, was 455. The sole proprietor of the parish is Captain James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, R. N. and M. P. for the county, the representative of the oldest family existing in the county.* The present proprietor is the 25th proprietor of the estate of Wemyss, in direct descent from Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, 4th Earl of Fife; and, therefore, the 29th generation from Macduff, the great Maormor of Fife. A short way east of the village of West Wemyss is Wemyss-castle, the residence of the family. It is a large and magnificent building; part of it is of considerable antiquity. It is situated on the top of the rocks, about 40 feet above the level of the sea, and while it commands an extensive view of the frith of Forth, is itself an object of interest to those passing up or down the river, and an addition to the beauty of the landscape. In July, 1650, Wemyss-castle was visited by Charles II., who spent a day in it; and on the 13th of July, 1657, he again paid a visit, and slept a night at the castle. Among other reliques of the olden time preserved in the castle of Wemyss, is a silver bowl presented to Sir Michael Wemyss of Wemyss by Eric, King of Norway, in 1290, when he and Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie went to bring home the Princess Margaret on the death of Alexander III.—The parish of Wemyss is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patrons, the town-council of Edinburgh. Stipend £253 11s. 3d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £1,066 2s. 9d. Church sittings 853. There is an extension chapel at Methill [which see], and a United Secession congregation at Buckhaven: which see.—The schoolmaster has the maximum salary, with about £25 school-fees, and about £20 other emoluments. There are six non-parochial schools.

WESTER (The), a rivulet rising in the parish of Bower, and entering the sea at the head of Keiss-bay, in Caithness-shire. It has an easterly course of 6 miles in Bower; and a south-south-easterly course of 4 miles partly on the boundary, but chiefly through the interior, of Wick. About 1½ mile above its embouchure, it expands into Loch-Wester. The trouts of this stream are remarkable for their size and flavour. They have been caught above 20 lbs. in weight.

WESTERKIRK, a parish in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire; bounded on the west and north by Eskdalemuir; on the north-east by Roxburghshire; on the east by Ewes; and on the south by Langholm, Tundergarth, and Hutton and Corrie. Its greatest length from north to south is 10 miles; its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles; and its superficial extent is 27,307 Scottish acres. The Esk, just after being formed by the confluence of the Black Esk and the White Esk, has a beautifully sinuous and a long course through the southern district. The Meggat and the Stennis, aided by a few independent brooks, drain the northern district to the Esk: see Meggat and Stennis. All the boundary-lines, except at two gorges, or deep, large, natural cuts, where the Esk enters and where it departs, are the watersheds of mountainous or hilly ranges. The line along the north-east is the summit-ridge of the Southern Highlands, and the line of division between the waters of the eastern and of the western seas. The whole surface, except a narrow belt of valley-ground along the Esk, is upland; and a large part of it is toweringly mountainous. The heights are in a few instances heathy; but, in general, they are verdant, soft in outline, and finely pastoral. About 200 acres are wooded; about 1,600 are tilled or productive of meadow-grass; and all the remainder, amounting to nearly 16-17ths of the whole, are grazing-ground and sheep-walk. The soil on the low grounds along the Esk is a light and very fertile loam; on the rising ground is a deep strong loam, interspersed with stones; and, on the tops of many of the hills, degenerates into moss. A pit of excellent shell-marl exists on the farm of Megdale, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, "but is little used," says the Old Statistical Account, "because it cannot be got for money, but must be asked as a favour;" and says the New Account, because "the pit is not of easy access, being situated on the declivity of a hill." An antimony-mine in the parish is noticed in the article Jamestown: which see. The streams and the mountains possess great attractions for the sportsman. Westerhall, the family-mansion of the Johnstones of Westerhall, is romantically imbosomed in woods, and overhung by steep high hills on the left bank of the Esk, 4½ miles north-west of Langholm. Dowglen, the seat of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, is a mile farther down the vale. The parish-church stands a mile above Westerhall. In the churchyard is the family-vault of the Johnstones, a circular colonnade of fluted Doric pillars, surmounted by a beautifully carved frieze and an elegant dome.—Thomas Telford, Esq., the celebrated engineer, and the well-known constructor of Menai-bridge, the Caledonian canal, and many other great public works, was a native of Westerkirk, and commenced active life in it as a common mason. Sir John Malcolm, known jointly as an officer, a statesman, and an author, was also a native, and has recently had a monument erected to his memory on Langholm-hill.—The antiquities are vestiges of old towers at Westerhall and Glendinning; vestiges of hill-top camps, supposed to have been outposts of the Roman station of Castle-O'er in Eskdalemuir; traces along the vale of the Esk of a supposed chain of communication between Castle-O'er and Netherby; a triangular and seemingly very ancient fortification on the farm of Enzieholm; and remains of a Druidical circle on the peninsula of the Esk and the Meggat. The road from Langholm to Ettrick and Selkirk passes up the vale of the Esk. Population, in 1801, 638; in 1831, 642. Houses 117. Assessed

* Of the origin of this family there are more accounts than one; but all agree as to their being derived from the family of Macduff, Maormor of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The family of Wemyss, therefore, is one of the very few Lowland families which, through the male line, can claim kindred with Celtic blood. The lands now forming the parish of Wemyss are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, Shakspeare's well-known Thane of Fife, during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. According to Sibbald, Gillimichael, the 2d in descent from Macduff, had a second son named Hugo, who obtained the lands from his father, with lands in Lochoreshire, and in the parish of Kennoway, with the patronage of the church of Markinch. He is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline, as Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, during the reign of Malcolm IV. According to a manuscript account of the family, in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss, the first of his family is said to have been Michael Wemyss, second son of Duncan, 5th Earl of Fife, who died in 1165; but Sibbald's account seems sanctioned by ancient charters.

property, in 1815, £5,789.—Westerkirk is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £153 4s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds £485 8s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £7 other emoluments.—The church and half of the barony of Westerkirk were given, in 1321, by Robert I., to the monks of Melrose; and the church thence, till the Reformation, was a vicarage. A chapel subordinate to the church, and dedicated to St. Martin, stood at Boykin, and was, in 1391, endowed with some lands by Adam de Glendonyng or Glendinning of Hawick. Another chapel subordinate to the church stood at Carrick, now in Eskdalemuir. In 1703 the district, which now forms Eskdalemuir, and which hitherto had belonged to Westerkirk, was erected into a separate parish; and, in the same year, part of Staplegorton was annexed to Westerkirk, the other part being annexed to Langholm.

WESTER-LENZIE, the ancient name of Kirkintilloch.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See HEBRIDES.

WESTMOINE. See DURNESS, MOINE, and TONGUE.

WEST-PANS, a village in the north-east corner, and on the coast of the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. It is 1¼ mile east-north-east of Musselburgh, 1½ mile south-west of Prestonpans, and 2½ miles west of Tranent. Its name alludes to the position of salt-pans relative to those of Prestonpans. Its inhabitants are principally colliers. Population 300.

WESTQUARTER. See GLASSFORD.

WESTRAY, an island at the north-west extremity of the Orkney group. It lies 9½ miles north-north-east of Costa-head, the nearest point of Pomona; and 4½ and 6½ miles north of two headlands in Rousay, from which it is separated by the Westray frith. Within distances of from half-a-mile to 2¼ miles from its east and south-east coasts lie Papa-Westray, Eday, Faray, and Farayholm. Its extreme length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 9 miles; and its extreme breadth is 4 miles. But it consists of a main body of about 3½ miles mean measurement each way; and two arms or peninsulæ which have a mean breadth of only about a mile. The only safe harbour is that of Pierowall, on the east coast, at the commencement of the northern peninsula, and nearly opposite the south end of Papa-Westray. The chief headlands are Noup-head on the north-west, Aekerness on the north, Sponess on the east, Weatherness on the south-east, Rapness on the south, and Skea on the south-west. The coast is, in general, rocky; and, over part of the west, consists of magnificent precipices, sprinkled and feathered with vast flocks of sea-fowl. A ridge of considerably high hills, called Fitty and Gallo, extends along the west of the broader part of the island; and two heights, respectively in the east and in the southern peninsula; but the rest of the surface is pretty level. The soil of the arable lands, which probably do not amount to quite one-sixth of the area, is variably pure sand, a mixture of sand and clay, a black mossy mould, a rich loamy black mould, and a mixture of black mould and sand. At the head of the bay or harbour of Pierowell, is a cognominal village with an inn. On an eminence in the vicinity stands the castle of Nothland, a stately Gothic ruin. The edifice was, in one part, never finished; it is traditionally said to have been built as a place of retreat for Mary of Scotland and the Earl of Bothwell, but probably was built much earlier; and, after the queen's dethronement, it passed, with some adjoining lands, to a gentleman of the name of Balfour, and was sculptured with the Balfour arms. In a small cavern, called the Gentleman's cave, in the bluff rocky coast of Rapness, several Orkney Jacobites lay concealed for several months in 1745; they were eagerly but vainly searched for throughout Orkney by a party of royal troops; and, while in the cave, they depended for their daily food upon the precarious means of a single person's stealthy visits to their retreat. Their houses were destroyed by the baffled military; but afterwards, when the excitement occasioned by the rebellion passed away, these were replaced, at the expense of Government, by others of better structure. In several places along the shores are graves or tombs of a very ancient date; and in one place is a high monumental stone. The principal mansion is Brough; and the principal proprietors are Mr. Stewart of Brough, Captain Balfour of Elwick, and Mr. Traill of Holland. Population, in 1811, 1,396; in 1831, 1,795.

WESTRAY AND PAPA-WESTRAY, an united parish in the north-west of Orkney. It comprehends the parish and island of Papa-Westray, and North and East or Mary and Lady parishes, which divide between them the island of Westray. Population, in 1801, 1,624; in 1831, 2,032. Houses 392. Assessed property, in 1815, £1,160.—This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £208 6s. 8d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £86 7s. 5d. The East parish-church was built about 70 or 75 years ago; and the churches of the other two parishes are of unknown date of erection. Sittings in the North church, 431; in the East church, 309; in Papa-Westray church, 169. The minister officiates in the churches in regular rotation.—An United Secession congregation was established in the parish in 1821; and their place of worship was built in 1823. Sittings 440. Stipend £85, with a house and glebe jointly worth £10.—A Scottish Baptist congregation was established at Rackwick in 1805; and their place of worship was built in 1806 or 1807. Sittings between 400 and 500. Stipend £9 or £10, with an allowance from the Baptist Home Missionary society.—In 1834, there were 10 schools, attended by upwards of 300 scholars. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £28, with between £2 and £3 fees.—In 1836, the population of the North parish was 802, of the East parish 905, of Papa-Westray 335,—in all, 2,042; of whom 940 were churchmen, 670 were dissenters, and 432 were nondescripts.

WESTRUTHER, a parish lying debateably between Lauderdale and Lammermoor, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the north by Cranshaw; on the east by Longformacus and Greenlaw; on the south by Gordon and Legerwood; and on the west by Legerwood and Lauder. Its length, from north to south, is 6 miles; its breadth varies from 3 to 5½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 22½ square miles. The northern district, comprising between a third and a half of the whole area, comes slowly down from an elevation of about 1,260 feet above sea-level, and is a lumpish and rolling mass of bleak, barren, cheerless upland, but commands brilliant and far-stretching prospects of Merse and Teviotdale. The southern district consists of a broad vale, along the base of the uplands, a narrower vale along the southern border, and an intermediate ridgy swell; and has a well-cultivated, pleasant, and warm appearance. Between 800 and 900 acres are wooded, and about 11,000 are either regularly or occasionally under the plough. The streams which drain the parish are chiefly three, which run on the boundaries,—one of them a head-stream of the Blackadder, and the other two confluent tributaries of the Leader. The mansion of Spottiswoode, situated on

the west, and the seat of the principal landowner, Spottiswoode of that ilk, is partly a splendid new house, quite recently finished, and built in the old English style, with an encincturing and architecturally ornamented terrace, and partly the old family-residence repaired, altered, and worked into proximate harmony of character with the new edifice. Bassendean-house in the south, and the seat of Colonel Home, is a neatly modernized plain old building, in the midst of tastefully embellished grounds. Wedderlie, once a seat, but now a mere shooting-box, belonging to Lord Blantyre, stands at the base of the uplands, and is an ancient structure crumbling into utter disrepair.—The village of Westruther stands in the centre of the parish, 7 miles east of Lauder, and about the same distance west-north-west of Greenlaw. It is a place of high antiquity, yet has a population of only about 170, almost all connected with agriculture. Here are a library and a savings' bank. Hounslow [which see] stands 1¾ mile to the south. A third village, Wedderlie, which figured in the Old Statistical Account, has disappeared.—On Twinlaw, one of the summits of the uplands, are two huge piles of stones, conspicuous at a great distance, well-known over the circumjacent country as the Twinlaw-Cairns, and said to be commemorative generally of a great though unrecorded national fight for Scottish independence, and specially of twin-brothers of the name of Edgar, who led the opposite hosts, and, ignorant of their mutual relationship, fought out a stiff contest between their armies by a personal and single combat. Of various peel-houses or border fortalices which once bristled athwart the surface, the only surviving one, even in ruin, is at Evelau, 1¼ mile north-east of Wedderlie.—The turnpikes respectively from Kelso, from Greenlaw, and from Dunse to Edinburgh, all traverse the parish toward Lauder, and converge at Whitburn just before crossing the western frontier. Population, in 1801, 779; in 1831, 830. Houses 151. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,683.—Westruther is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £25, with £2 10s. in commutation of right to turf for fuel. The church was built in 1649, and last repaired in 1807. Sittings 277. In 1836, the minister computed the whole population to be churchmen except 58. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 3d., with £10 fees, and £10 other emoluments. Two non-parochial schools are supported by private subscription. The parish of Westruther was formed in the 17th century by uniting to the parish of Bassendean the lands of Westruther and the ancient territory of Spottiswoode, which had belonged to the parish of Gordon: See Bassendean. A new church being, soon after the annexation, built at the village of Westruther, that site, more central than the old church of Bassendean, gave its obscure name to the enlarged parish. The word Strother or Struther frequently appears in the topographical nomenclature of the south and east of Scotland, but not in that of England; and it sufficiently indicates its import by uniformity of application to swamps and marshes. An extensive swamp, in the bosom of which stood the village, was early denominated West-Strother, in contradistinction to a large marsh at some distance to the east, now called Dogden-moss. Two ancient chapels stood at Wedderlie and Spottiswoode: See Gordon. John Spottiswoode, the superintendent of Lothian and Merse, in the early period of Presbyterianism,—the well-known Archbishop Spottiswoode, who crowned Charles I. at Holyrood, and afterwards became Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland,—Sir Robert Spottiswoode, the archbishop's son, and eventually Lord-president of the Court-of-Session and Secretary of State,—and John Spottiswoode the first law professor in Edinburgh University, and the author of several works on jurisprudence,—were all members of the Spottiswoode family of Westruther. George Home of Bassendean, another native of the parish, suffered much for zealous attachment to the cause of religious and civil liberty during the persecuting reigns of the later Stuarts; and he fled to Holland, and was one of the little band of eleven, who, in 1685, concocted at Amsterdam the scheme of the Revolution. John Veitch, the brother of the celebrated Veitch, whose life was written by M'Crie, and himself a preacher of great eminence, was a landowner in Westruther, and its first Presbyterian minister.

WEST-WATER. See Esk (North), Forfarshire.

WHALSAY, an island in Shetland, belonging to the parish of Nesting: which see. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 5 miles; and its breadth is from a few furlongs to about 2 miles. The coast is rocky, and has numerous alternations of creek and headland. The surface is unequal, but has a tolerably fertile soil, and exhibits a dressedness of appearance, and a maturity of cultural embellishment, which are rarely equalled in either Shetland, Orcadian, or Hebridean islands. The mansion of the proprietor is a modern, large, elegant edifice, built of imported sandstone. Mariners observe that, on approaching this island, the compass becomes unsteady, indicating a magnetic influence in the rocks.

WHINNION (Loch), a small but fine lake on the boundary between Twynholm and Girthon, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its superfluent waters form Glengap-burn, the chief head-stream of the Tarf. The lake abounds in delicious yellow trout.

WHITADDER (The), a river whose sources are in East Lothian, and most of whose course is in Berwickshire. It rises near the middle of the hilly parish of Whittingham, close on the water-shed or summit-range of the broad-based Lammermoors; and has a course of nearly 7 miles, chiefly south-south-eastward, and partly eastward to St. Agnes, where it receives Bothwell-water on its left bank, and enters Berwickshire. During this brief connection with Haddingtonshire, it is a cold, moorland streamlet, and flows partly along Whittingham, and partly between that parish and Berwickshire on its right bank, and detached sections of Stenton and Spott on its left. After entering Berwickshire it achieves a distance of 12 miles in 5 bold sweeps in very various and even opposite directions; and it then runs prevailingly eastward, over a distance of about 15 miles, to the Tweed at a point 2½ miles above Berwick. Its principal tributaries are Dye-water, which enters it on the right side near the middle of Longformacus, and the Blackadder, which enters it at the village of Allanton in Edrom. Its entire length of course is about 34 miles. From the point of its debouching into the Merse, or over about four-fifths of its run, in Berwickshire, it is a stream of much gentle beauty. It traverses a country which is cultivated like a garden; it is overlooked and highly adorned at frequent intervals by fine mansions and demesnes; it runs almost constantly in the curving, the ever-waving, and sinuous line of beauty; it very generally has a deeply excavated path through earth or soft rock, so as to form a lowland dell, a gigantic and sometimes precipitous furrow, tufted up the sides with wood; and, though prevailingly destitute of decided picturesqueness or romance, it has a fair gross amount of landscape. It descends from source to embouchure about 1,100 feet; and as it achieves little of its fall in races and none in leaps, it is nearly throughout a rapid stream, brisk and

cheery in its movement. Like most of the streams which descend from either side of the Lammermoors, it is subject to sudden freshets; and it rises in ordinary maximum about 9 feet above its usual level, and, in extraordinary or rare floods, so high as 15 feet. It is an excellent trouting-stream.

WHITEBURN, or WHITBURN, a parish occupying the south-west corner of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded on the north by Lanarkshire and Bathgate; on the east by Livingstone; on the south by the south-west projection of Edinburghshire; and on the west by Lanarkshire. Its greatest length from east to west is 6¼ miles; its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 4 miles; its mean breadth is nearly 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 18 square miles. From the west end, where the parish is broadest, and nearly along the middle, extends 2½ miles in length, and in some places upwards of a mile in breadth, a high ridge of very deep barren moss. The surface elsewhere is proximately level, and has been worked into a fine state of cultivation, and sheltered by enclosures and a due proportion of woods. The soil is in general a clayey loam; and, in some parts, it has a mixture of moss, and lies on a strong clay or till bottom. A valuable bed of coal exists in the moorish or upland district. The low grounds are chiefly in tillage; and have, in almost every form, cultivated pastures for the grazing of a few black cattle. Almond Water drains the parish along the whole of the north, partly in the interior and partly on the boundary; and Briech Water, afterwards a tributary of the Almond, traces all the boundary-line along the south. The chief mansions are Polkemmet, Culthouse, Berryhill, and Mosshall on the north; and Burnhead, Crofthead, Craighead, and Fauldhouse on the south. The principal roads are that from Edinburgh to Glasgow by way of Mid-Calder westward, that from Edinburgh to Hamilton west-south-westward, and that from Linlithgow to Wilsontown southward. On the last of these roads, a little south of the centre of the parish, and 1¾ mile south of the village of Whiteburn, stands the small village of Longridge. It is the site of an Original Burgher meeting-house, and has in its vicinity a quarry. On the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, a mile east of Whiteburn, stands the small village of East Whiteburn. At the intersection of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Linlithgow and Wilsontown roads, stands Whiteburn itself, 21 miles west-south-west of Edinburgh, and 23 east of Glasgow. It is regularly built, and is inhabited principally by cotton-weavers, in the employment of the manufacturers of Glasgow. In 1828, it had 150 looms for cotton fabrics; and, in 1838, it had 218,—all plain. Here are the parish-church, a meeting-house of the United Secession, a meeting-house of the Original Seceders, a handsome school-house built by the trustees of Mr. Wilson, and two public libraries. Its population includes probably the larger moiety of that of the parish. Population of the parish, in 1801, 1,537; in 1831, 2,075. Houses 373. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,804.—Whiteburn is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, Bart. Stipend £203 6s. 11d.; glebe £3 10s. The stipend is burdened with payment to the minister of Livingstone of 7 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks, 1 lippy of meal, 2 bolls, 1 firlot of bear, and £8 10s. 4d. The parish is the most modern in Linlithgowshire, and was disjoined from Livingstone in 1730. Parish schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 fees, and about £4 other emoluments. There are 4 non-parochial schools.

WHITE-COOM (THE), a very lofty mountain in Ettrick, sometimes called the Coom of Polmoody, and considered by some to exceed Hartfell in altitude. The friths of Forth, Solway, and Clyde, are all visible from its summit, and the range of the Grampians from Benlomond to Benvoirlich.

WHITEHILLS, a fishing-village in the parish of Boindie, Banffshire. It encircles a creek or small bay, half-a-mile south-west of Knock-head, 2½ miles west-north-west of Banff, and 4¼ miles east of Portsoy. Population about 580.

WHITEKIRK AND TYNNINGHAME, an united parish on the coast of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the north by North-Berwick; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the estuary of the Tyne and by Dunbar; and on the west by Prestonkirk. Its greatest length from north to south is 5¼ miles; its greatest breadth is 4½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 6,000 imperial acres. Whitekirk-hill, on the northern border, and Lawhead, 2 miles to the south, are the highest ground; and, though possessing an altitude of less than 250 feet above sea-level, they command a thrilling prospect of the frith of Forth and the coast of Fife, of the German ocean, and of the brilliant Lothians, stretching away in a sheet of beauty,—the Bass, North-Berwick-Law, Tantallan-castle, Dunbar-castle, Traprain-Law, and the Garleton-hills appearing as distinctive and prominent objects in the picture. A belt of flat rich haugh extends south of Lawhead from nearly the western boundary to the sea. The rest of the surface either ascends slowly to the two little master-heights, or is otherwise so diversified as to possess all the lusciousness without any of the monotony of a luxuriant plain. The whole area, as seen immediately under the eye from Lawhead, is a landscape singularly opulent in the beauties of cultivation, yet uniform in nothing but extreme luxuriousness, and profusely clad in far-flaunting robes of rich plantation. About 300 acres at the mouth of the Tyne are sandy marsh; nearly 2,000 are under wood and in artificial pasture; and about 4,000 are regularly cropped according to the highly productive system so well understood in East Lothian. The soil varies in different parts of the parish; but, in general, consists of such rich gravelly loams as are highly favourable to the most approved mode of agriculture. The Tyne and the eastern Peffer-burn run north-eastward across the parish to the sea, the former along the belt of haugh in the southern district, and the latter midway between Lawhead and Whitekirk-hill. Whiteberry-Point, a small promontory or headland, projects ¼ of a mile beyond the coast-line at the northern entrance of the estuary of the Tyne. Ravensheugh-craig rises abruptly from the beach, but without forming a promontory, ¾ of a mile to the north-west. These two rocky lumpish protrusions consist of greenstone, trap-tufa, and red sandstone; and form the only exceptions to an uniform stretch of low and sandy coast between the southern frontier and the mouth of the Peffer. A rocky and bluff coast commences a little north of the Peffer, and extends to the northern boundary, a distance of 2 miles, increasing in ruggedness and precipitousness as it proceeds, and rising in some places sheer up 100 feet from the sea. The cliffs of this coast-line, and the ledges which project from their bases into the sea, consist chiefly of red and green slaty clays, red sandstone, clay-ironstone, and trap-tufa; and they are noted among seamen for their menaces to navigation, and the number of wrecks which they have occasioned.—Sea-cliff-house, surmounting the crags, and situated a little north of the ruin of Old Scougal, is the seat of George Sligo, Esq., the proprietor of Aldham, and commands singularly fine sea-views.—Newbyth, or Whitekirk-house, the seat of Sir David Baird, Bart.,

the proprietor of the Whitekirk district of the united parish, stands on Peffer-burn, near the western boundary, surrounded by expanses and varied arrangements of beautiful wood.—Tynninghame-house, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, the proprietor of the Tynninghame district, is noticed in the article TYNNINGHAME: which see.—The parish is traversed across an extreme south wing by the Edinburgh and London east mail-road, and along the centre by the turnpike between Dunbar and North-Berwick. Population, in 1801, 925; in 1831, 1,109. Houses 217. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,426.—This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown and the Earl of Haddington. Stipend £306 11s. 2d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £850 10s. 8d. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the Whitekirk master £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 fees, and £6 other emoluments; of the Tynninghame master £34 4s. 4½d., with £32 fees, and £1 7s. 9d. other emoluments.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Tynninghame, Aldham, and Hamer, or Whitekirk. TYNNINGHAME is separately noticed. Aldham—popularly but corruptedly Adam—lay on the north, and included the lands of Aldham and of Scougal. Some desolated vestiges of this hamlet are still traceable on the coast, a short distance east of Tantallan-castle. The original church was probably founded by St. Baldred, and, in consequence, dated back to the 6th century; and the last church in use was demolished in 1770, yet may still be partially traced in the outhouses of a farm-yard adjacent to the vestiges of the hamlet. At Scougal, about a mile to the south-east, and overlooking the sea, anciently stood a chapel, whose ruins are still extant.—Whitekirk had its ancient name of Hamer, or the greater ham, from contradistinction to Ald-ham; and its modern name of Whitekirk, from the whiteness of its church. The parish forms the central part of the united district, and, of course, lay between Aldham and Tynninghame. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and, from the 12th century till the Reformation, belonged to the monks of Holyrood. It early became a resort of pilgrims, a place of reputed supereminent sanctity, a means of enthralling devotees and enriching monks. Under pretext of a pilgrimage to it, with the alleged purpose of performing a vow for the safety of her son, the dowager-queen of James I. outwitted Chancellor Crichton, and carried off James II. in a chest to Stirling. In 1356, when Edward III. invaded East Lothian, some sailors of his fleet entered the church and despoiled the idol-image of the Virgin Mary of its ornaments. Though the canons of Holyrood who resided on the spot, and probably occupied a large house situated behind the church, and now used as a granary, were unable to prevent, or practically stigmatize, the outrage on their idol, they were, in their own style and that of their dark age, entirely indemnified by Fordun's coolly relating that the Virgin herself raised such a storm as made the sailors deeply regret their having offended her by their spoliation.—During the 17th century the parish of Whitekirk had annexed to it the little parish of Aldham; and, in 1761, this united parish was augmented by the annexation of Tynninghame. The united parish-church is a handsome Gothic structure.

WHITELETS, a thriving village in the parish of St. Quivox, 1½ mile north-east of Ayr. It stands at the point where a hitherto common or joint road from Ayr, splits into branches toward respectively Mauchline and Galston. The inhabitants are principally colliers. A railway for the conveyance of coal connects the village with the harbour of Newton-upon-Ayr.

WHITENESS, a parish in Orkney united to TINGWALL: which see.

WHITENHEAD, a headland, a little east of the entrance of Loch-Eriboll, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. A doubt exists whether it is in Tongue or in Durness, or on the boundary between them. Its vicinity displays some remarkable caves. See TONGUE.

WHITHORN, a parish in the district of Machers, Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Sorbie; on the east by Sorbie and the sea; on the south by the sea; and on the west by Glasserton. Its greatest length from north to south is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 4; its mean breadth is only about 2; and its superficial extent is about 10,000 imperial acres. In the extreme south is Burrowhead, the slowly rounded headland which separates the two gulfs or bays of Luce and Wigton, and the most southerly ground of the district of Machers. The coast of the headland and its vicinity is rocky and precipitous, occasionally perforated with deep caves, and generally rising to a height of 200 feet. The coast-line extends from Burrowhead on the west or south-west only 1¼ mile, and is there an almost straight line of cliff, but a degree less bold than at the extremity; but, on the east side of the parish, it extends 5¼ miles, is still, though mitigatedly, rugged and bold, runs out into the little promontories of Port-Yarrock-head and Stun-head, and admits the little bays of Isle of Whithorn, Port-Allan, and Port-Yarrock: see ISLE OF WHITHORN and PORT-ALLAN. From Port-Yarrock round Burrowhead the tide flows close along the shore 3 hours and ebbs 9. Three streamlets have sufficient water-power to drive each a corn-mill a little before passing into the sea. The surface of the parish has the broken, knolly, tumulated appearance which characterizes so much of Wigtonshire,—an expanse of hillocks and little hollows, scratched and freckled with protruding rock, and extensively scurvied with such briers and other coarse brushwood as form a miserable apology for the general absence of wood. Forest stretches out to some extent round the mansion of Castlewigg, and a few groups and files of trees elsewhere look up from the surface; but they are far from relieving the parish of an irksome and comparatively naked aspect. Yet much of the ground which at a small distance seems barren or moorish, is carpeted with fertile soil, and produces excellent herbage or crops of grain. Excepting the summits and occasionally the sides of a considerable number of the knolls, and excepting the planted acres and a small aggregate extent of little bogs, the whole area is in tillage. Some of the bogs produce turf-fuel, and others contain beds of shell-marl. Near Burrowhead are found what the Old Statistical Account calls "very fine variegated marble and strong slate." Copper has been found in some large pieces, and in a small disturbed vein; but has never been searched for to an extent which could justify an opinion as to the probable results of regularly mining it. The prevailing rocks are transition or silurian. Castlewigg, the seat of Hugh Hathorn, Esq., situated 2 miles north-west of the burgh, is a venerable old castle, vividly picturing by association the state and hospitality of the old Scottish barons, and looking down to Wigton-bay, and over a low though tumulated country, extensive enough to give the best effect to an imposing chain of mountains, which are adorned by woods running along their base, and washed by the river Cree. Tonderghie-house, the seat of Hugh D. Stewart, Esq., situated in the ex-

treme south-west, is a handsome modern mansion, commanding a splendid marine view, screened in the far distance by the coast of England and the Isle of Man. An ancient fortification, called Carghidoun, and enclosing about half an acre, crowns a precipice on the coast of the estate of Tonderghie; another, called Castle Feather, and enclosing nearly an acre, crowns another precipice some distance to the south-east; a third, less traceable, but seemingly about the extent of the second, occurs on a cliff still farther south-east; and a fourth, whose vestiges lie dispersed over three crowns, surmounts the bold brow of Burrowhead. All these look out to the Isle of Man, and probably were erected to defend the country from the descents of the Scandinavians during the sea-roving period of their possessing that island. Remains of a Roman camp exist about ¾ of a mile west of the burgh; and though greatly defaced, are distinct enough to leave no doubt of its having been Roman, and a castra statira. The only village, as well as the only noticeable port, is Isle-of-Whithorn. Though the burgh is what a colloquial phrase calls "a one-eyed town," it sends out sufficient radiations of road to the limited territory of the parish, and to places at a distance. Population, in 1801, 1,904; in 1831, 2,415. Houses 418. Population, in 1841, 2,719. Assessed property, in 1815, £11,698.—Whithorn is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £246 15s. 9d.; glebe £15. Unappropriated teinds £47 16s. 3d. The parish-church, a neat and commodious structure, was built in 1822. In the parish, and situated in the burgh, are three places of worship belonging respectively to United Seceders, to Reformed Presbyterians, and to Roman Catholics. In 1834, two parochial schools were attended by 122 scholars; and seven private schools by 210. The ancient church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn, and was served by a vicar pensioner. In 1606, it was granted to the bishops of Galloway, with the other property of the priory; in 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; in 1661, it was restored to the bishops of Galloway; and, at the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, it was vested in the Crown. Besides the ancient chapel noticed in the article Isle-of-Whithorn, one called Octoun Chapel, stood on lands of Octoun, now corrupted into Aughton, and has bequeathed to its site 1½ mile north of the burgh the name of Chapel-Aughton.

Whithorn, a royal burgh situated near the centre of the parish to which it gives name, stands 11 miles south of Wigton, 18 south of Newton-Stewart, 32 east-south-east of Stranraer, 40 east by south of Portpatrick, 97½ south of Glasgow, and 115¾ south-south-west of Edinburgh. It consists of a principal street, ¾ of a mile in length, and extending north and south; a cross or transverse street, near the middle, of about 400 yards in length; a divergent street, at the south end, of about 200 yards in length; and one or two very brief and unimportant alleys. The principal street makes two considerable bends from the straight line; is very narrow for upwards of 300 yards at the north end; is split for a brief way into two thoroughfares toward the south end, and possesses needless and vacant spaciousness over several hundred yards toward the middle. The houses are slated, and, according to the notions which prevailed at the dates of their erection, were originally commodious; but they entirely want regularity of plan, and aggregately suggest—what accords with fact—the idea of an altogether stagnant and probably decaying ancient town. A beautiful little stream of water, spanned at the place by a good bridge, runs across the main street, and cuts it into nearly equal parts. On the west side of the main street, a little south of the cross street, stand the town-house and jail, adorned with a spire and turrets, and provided with a set of bells. In the churchyard, on a rising ground at the west end of the cross street, are some remains of the priory of Whithorn, afterwards to be noticed, sculptured with the arms of Scotland and those of the bishops of Galloway. These consist of a Saxon arch, some Gothic arches, and several large vaults. The Saxon arch is a pure specimen of that ancient and beautiful style of architecture, continues very nearly entire, and is greatly admired as probably the finest object of its class in the kingdom.—Whithorn, laconically say the Burgh-commissioners, "has no trade or manufactures, and there is no prospect of increase." Yet it possesses certain marketing and trading appurtenances which indicate a state of things not quite so bad as this language might seem to announce. It has branch-offices of the bank of Scotland and the Southern bank; an office of the Aberdeen Fire and Life insurance company; a savings' bank; five or six times more inns and public-houses than even relaxed ideas of temperance can regard as requisite for health and business; a cattle-market every month except February and March; and two annual fairs respectively at Midsummer and at Lammas. One mail-coach is daily in transit to communicate with Stranraer, and another to communicate with Newton-Stewart. The Galloway steamer occasionally touches at the Isle of Whithorn—the port of the burgh—on her trips between Stranraer and Liverpool.—Whithorn is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 15 councillors. The old royalty comprehended only the principal street, and a border of ground behind it on each side; but the parliamentary boundaries now include a considerable tract of adjacent ground,—all within the parish of Whithorn. In 1833, the combined property and revenue of the burgh produced an annual income of £153 8s. In 1839-40, the revenue amounted to £230 11s. The whole debt consists of a borrowed public fund which originated about 1754 in small contributions for the benefit of poor councillors and their families, and which amounts to £403, is called the Contribution Fund, and bears annual interest at 4 per cent. The expenditure of the burgh is generally equal to the free income, and in some years has exceeded it. There are no burghal taxes; no assessments for the poor; no guildry; no incorporated trades; no exactions of fee for leave to trade within the boundaries. The magistrates exercise very trifling jurisdiction; they rarely try civil causes; and they interfere with criminal matters only to the extent of breaches of the peace. Whithorn unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and New Galloway, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1837, both municipal and parliamentary, 50; in 1841, 54. Population, in 1831, 1,300; in 1841, 1,513.

Whithorn boasts a very high antiquity, and early and prolonged importance. As a royal burgh, indeed, it seems to have had its earliest charter from King Robert Bruce, and it rests its appeal upon a confirmatory charter given in 1571 by James IV.; but as simply a seat of population, and as the scene of stir and of highly modelling influences among early and successive races of Scotland's colonists, it figures among the few places which were prominent many centuries before most of our present great towns had even an embryo existence. It was the capital of the British tribe of Novantes, who possessed all Galloway west of the river Dee; and, on the influx and ascendency of the Romans, it was adopted by that people as a station. Ptolemy mentions it under the name of Leucophibia, supposed to be a corruption of the Greek Λευκ' οικιδια, 'the White-house.' Ninian,

a simple Christian missionary, and not improbably the earliest who made any marked impression upon Scotland, but a man whose character was transmuted by the monkish romancing of a subsequent age into that of a popish or papisticated saint, and the events of whose life were all but utterly enveloped in a dense mist of thaumaturgical fable,—Ninian was born in the vicinity of Leucophibia, about the year 365; and obtaining a knowledge of the gospel where or how we know not, though probably among the un-Arianised and non-Catholic sects of the continent of Europe, he spent the vigour of his life in successful efforts to plant Christianity in the region of his natal soil. He commenced his labours in the islet, whence the modern village of the Isle of Whithorn has its name, and probably founded there what tradition asserts to have been the first place of Christian worship in North Britain; and, then removing to Leucophibia, he founded there an edifice which seems to have been speedily occupied by a Christian congregation, and which became, in 432, the burial-place of his own mortal remains. This simple building, as much perhaps as any one known to record, is usually exhibited to posterity boldly, and with all multiplicity, through the kaleidoscope of such historiography as was proper to the cell of cowled dreamers. Ninian, we are told, was ordained at Rome the bishop of the Britons, and erected the edifice at Leucophibia as the cathedral of Caledonia; yet having taken lessons in monkery from Martin of Tours, he assumed his preceptor to be already canonized, and dedicated the cathedral to him as its tutelary saint! This—as every person knows, who has looked soberly into the ecclesiastical history of the 4th and 5th centuries—stands self-convicted as outrageous fiction. While popery reigned, however, the fable, like many a clumsier one, was not only believed but venerated, and occasioned the place to be regarded as the oldest prelatic seat, and one of the chief retreats of physical sacredness in Scotland. Bede emphatically notices the humble edifice of Ninian as the first church which was built of stone, and says that, on that account, it was called Candida Casa. But the name Candida Casa means, in the Roman language, the same thing which the previously-known designation of the town means in the Greek, and probably was a Roman translation of Λευκ' οικιδια, applied, not to the new Christian edifice, but to the Roman station, or station of the Romanized Britons, at which it stood. Even Candida Casa was, in its turn, translated into the Saxon Hwit-œrn, which has been corrupted successively into Whithern and Whithorn, and which, in that form, has transmitted to the present day the originally used designation, the 'White House,' of the aboriginal Novantes. Keith asserts that Ninian appointed a person to succeed him in his alleged bishopric, and refers us for his authority to words or passages in Bede which have no existence. Ninian, even in his true character of a plain missionary and Christian pastor, appears to have had no local successor for several generations. The weakness of the civil power, the irruptions of barbarous tribes, and the infantile condition of the congregation whom the missionary had formed, prevented, so far can be ascertained, any second Christian labourer from settling at Candida Casa till the year 723,—nearly three centuries after Ninian's death. The Saxons, on pushing their conquests hither, adopted the place as a seat of population, and, of course, as the scene of a Christian minister's labours. Yet ingenuity will be at a premium to prove either that the house of worship used was the edifice founded by Ninian, or that the 'bishops' who officiated were more than the slightly prelatised offshoot of the Culdees who took root in the kingdoms of Northumbria and Strathclyde. A succession of Saxon bishops, proximately though corruptedly Culdee in character, seem to have officiated in Candida Casa about three-fourths of a century; but seem to have been dislodged by the anarchy which swept across the Northumbrian territories after the assassination of Ethelred in 794. The Scoto-Irish, who now obtained ascendency in Galloway, appear to have known, or at least recognised, nothing respecting a bishopric of Candida Casa; yet they professed Christianity, and, had the place been a see in any sense even remotely akin to that contended for in the usual monkish style of ecclesiastical history, they could scarcely have failed to set up their series of bishops as formally and distinctly as the Saxons. But about the year 1124, or from that to 1130, nearly 3½ centuries after the disappearance of the Saxon 'bishops' of Candida Casa, forth came David I. warm in the blush of championship for the pomp and prelacy and papacy of Romanism, and set up at Whithorn an undoubted episcopal see, which, under the wide name of the bishopric of Galloway, held coeval sway with that of popery and of Stuart prelacy till the final triumph of presbyterianism in 1689. This bishopric comprehended the whole of Wigtonshire, and by far the greater part of Kirkcudbrightshire, or all of it lying west of the river Urr; and it was divided into the three deaneries of the Rhinns, Farines, and Desnes, lying westward respectively of Luce-bay, of the Cree, and of the Urr, and corresponding proximately, though not quite, to the limits of the respective existing presbyteries of Stranraer, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright. Gilla Aldan or Gilaldan, the first bishop, was consecrated by the archbishop of York; and his successors looked to that arch-prelate as their proper metropolitan till at least the 14th century. The bishops of Galloway afterwards, like all their Scottish brethren, became suffragans of St. Andrews; but on the erection of Glasgow, in 1491, into an archbishopric, they, along with the bishops of Argyle, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, passed under the surveillance of that arch-see, and, on account of their being the chief suffragans, they were appointed vicars-general of it during vacancies. The canons of Whithorn priory formed the chapter of the Galloway see, their prior standing next in rank to the bishop; but they appear to have been sometimes thwarted in their elections, and counterworked in their power, by the secular clergy and the people of the country. The revenues of the bishopric, which had previously been small, were, in the beginning of the 16th century, greatly augmented by the annexation to them of the deanery of the chapel-royal of Stirling, and, some years later, by that of the abbey of Tongland. In a rental of the bishopric, reported, in 1566, to Sir William Murray, the queen's comptroller, the annual value, including both the temporality and the spirituality, was stated to be £1,357 4s. 2d. Though the revenues were in a great measure dispersed between the Reformation and James VI.'s revival of episcopacy, and though they again suffered diminution in 1619 by the disseverment of the deanery of the chapel-royal, in order to its being conferred on the see of Dunblane; yet they were augmented in 1606 by the annexation of the priory of Whithorn, and afterwards by that of the abbey of Glenluce; and, in 1637, by the accession of the patronage and tithes of five parishes in Dumfries-shire, which had belonged to the monks of Kelso. At the epoch of the Revolution, the nett rent amounted to £5,634 15s. Scottish; and exceeded that of any other see in Scotland, except the archbishoprics of St. Andrews and Glasgow.

During the reign of David I., Fergus, Lord of

Galloway, founded, at Whithorn, a priory for canons of the Premonstratensian order. The church belonging to it—and neither the original nor a renovation of the edifice founded by St. Ninian—seems, from its size, to have been used as the cathedral-church of the bishopric, set up by David I. Adjoining the cathedral stood another church, called the Outer-kirk, or the Cross-kirk; and at some distance on the hill stood the chapel. In the cathedral and in the Outer-kirk were various altars, the offerings made at which, during ages of intense superstition and ceremonious formalism, formed the principal revenue of the priory. Excepting that of Morice, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, the names of none of the early priors of Whithorn have survived. James Beaton or Bethune, who was prior during some time before the year 1504, and uncle of the infamous Cardinal Beaton, whom he acquired influence to place in his chair of ignominious tyranny at St. Andrews, acted a conspicuous, and, in some particulars, an inglorious part in the history of his country, and rose to the highest offices in both church and state,—becoming successively, in the one, bishop of Galloway, archbishop of Glasgow, and archbishop of St. Andrews, and, in the other, lord-treasurer and lord-chancellor of the kingdom. Though he had the honour, such as it was, of making elegant alterations on the cathedral of Glasgow, and of founding St. Mary's college in St. Andrews, he must be ever infamous in Scotland as the murderer of Patrick Hamilton, and other early Scottish martyrs, and for setting the bold example of truculent oppression, which was so fearfully copied by his sanguinary though ill-fated nephew. Gavin Dunbar, who succeeded Beaton as prior of Whithorn, was tutor to James V., and rose to be archbishop of Glasgow, lord-chancellor of the kingdom, and, during one period of the King's absence in France, one of the Lords of the Regency. The last prior, Mancolalyne, was present at the trial of Sir John Borthwick in St. Andrew's for alleged heresy. At the epoch of the Reformation the rental of the priory, as reported to Government, amounted to £1,016 3s. 4d. Scottish, besides upwards of 15 chalders of bear, and 51 chalders of meal. The property, as we have seen, was given by James VI. to the bishops of Galloway; and it afterwards followed the same fates as that of the parish-church of Whithorn.

The canons of Whithorn, however individually shrouded from the knowledge of posterity, collectively loom largely in fame as adepts in the art of monkish chicanery. Pilgrimages, at all times and by all classes of persons, from a short period after the founding of the priory onward, were made from every part of Scotland to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn. In 1425, James I. granted a protection to all strangers coming into Scotland as pilgrims to the shrine; and in 1506 the Regent Albany granted a general safe-conduct to all pilgrims hither from England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. Many of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom, including kings, queens, and the highest nobles, visited Whithorn on pilgrimage. In 1473, Margaret, the queen of James III., made a pilgrimage hither, accompanied by six ladies of her chamber, who were furnished on the nonce with new livery gowns. Among other charges in the treasurer's account, for articles preparatory to her journey, are 8 shillings for "panzell crelis," or panniers, 10 shillings for "a pair of Bulgis," and 12 shillings for "a cover to the queen's cop." James IV. made pilgrimages to Whithorn, generally once and frequently twice a-year, through the whole period of his reign. He appears to have been accompanied by his minstrels, and a numerous additional retinue; he made offerings in the churches, at the altars, and at the reputed saintly relics of Whithorn; he gave donations to priests, to minstrels, and to pilgrims, and, through his almoner, to the poor; and, in his journey both hither and back, he, in addition, made offerings at various churches on his way. In 1507, after his queen had recovered from a menacing illness, he and she made a joint pilgrimage, and occupied 31 days from leaving Stirling till they returned. They were accompanied by a large retinue, and processed in a style of regal pomp. In 1513, the Old Earl of Angus, Bell-the-Cat, made a pilgrimage to Whithorn; engaging before he set out, to reform all disorders on his way. In 1532 and 1533, James V. appears from the treasurer's accounts to have made several pilgrimages. So infatuatedly popular, in fact, was the practice of travelling to the reputed bones of St. Ninian's in quest of both physical and spiritual good, that, in spite of all which the preachers could inculcate or Sir David Lyndsay could write, it continued for some time after the Reformation, and was not effectually put down till an act of parliament, passed, in 1581, rendered it illegal. The overthrow of the traffic of monkery, and the extinction of the factitious attractions of St. Ninian's shrine, terminated the social importance of Whithorn, and permanently consigned it to comparative obscurity.

WHITSOME AND HILTON, an united parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire. It is bounded on the west and north by Edrom; on the north-east and east by Hutton; and on the south by Ladykirk and Swinton. Its greatest length from east to west is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 2½ miles; and its superficial extent is 7¾ square miles. The Leet rises in the interior near the northern boundary, and runs to the south. Bands of flat ground stretch along the course of the stream, and along the eastern and the northern frontiers; and they give place, over the rest of the area, to undulations of surface whose highest ground exceeds 300 feet above sea-level. The district has everywhere the beautifully enclosed and the richly cultivated appearance which so generally distinguishes the Merse. Nearly 200 acres are planted; a necessary proportion of ground is occupied by fences, roads, and houses; and all the remaining area, amounting to upwards of 4,500 acres, is in tillage. The village of Whitsome, an entirely rural place, inhabited by the cultivators of the soil, stands in the centre of the parish, 2½ miles south of Allanton, and 6¼ east-south-east of Dunse. It dates back to a considerable antiquity; and, in 1482, was, along with many other seats of population on the Border, burned by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. It is the site of the parish-church, possesses a Bible society and a Temperance society, and sends carriers once a-week to Dunse, Berwick, and Edinburgh. Its population, in 1836, was 212. Vestiges of a Roman camp exist in a field to which it has given the name of Battle-knowes. The parish is traversed by the road from Berwick to Dunse, and by the north road from Berwick to Kelso. Population, in 1801, 560; in 1831, 664. Houses 119. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,264. —This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Wilson of Whitsome-hill. Stipend £233 17s. 11d.; glebe £60. Unappropriated teinds £102 8s. 6d. The church was built in 1803. Sittings 239. Of 633 persons, who composed the population in 1836, 475 were churchmen, and the rest were dissenters. In 1834, the parish school was attended by 58 scholars; and a private school by 47. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £26 fees, and £6 other emoluments. Whitsome and Hilton were united in 1735: See HILTON. The ancient Whitsome was a rectory,

in the deanery of the Merse. When the celebrated Thomas Boston once preached in Whitsome church, crowds who could not obtain access to the small thatched edifice, climbed to its roof, and tore away part of the straw, that they might hear and see him from above.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish in Haddingtonshire; bounded on the north by Moreham, Prestonkirk, and Stenton; on the east by the main body of Stenton, Dunbar common, and the largest detached part of Stenton; on the south by Berwickshire; and on the west by Garvald and Moreham. Its greatest length from north to south is 10½ miles; its breadth at two points near the extremities is respectively 4½ and 5¾ miles; its mean breadth over 6 miles of the central district is considerably less than 1½ mile; and its entire superficial extent is about 20,700 acres. About five-eighths of the surface is moorish upland, declining from both sides of the summit-range of the broad Lammermoors; and a still greater proportion is unconquerable by the plough,—making an aggregate of about 17 parts in 21 of the whole area pastoral. The sheep pastured amount to about 5,500; and are a prime object of attention, almost to the exclusion of black cattle. All the southern division, comprehending one-half of the area, is farrowed athwart its upland and heathy bleakness, by the broadly ramified head-waters of the river Whitadder. The northern district is cut diagonally, or north-eastward, by what is here called Whittingham-water,—a stream which wears successively the names of all the districts which it traverses, and is the longest in Haddingtonshire except the Tyne. From the foot of the Lammermoors to this stream, the ground gradually but undulatingly descends; and from the stream, westward and northward, it slowly rises to the top of Blaikie-heugh,—an arable and very fertile ridgy height on the boundary. The path of the stream is a sinuous and sylvan dell, highly tinctured with beauty and romance. The circumjacent grounds are the cultivated district of the parish, and possess that richness of aspect which so eminently characterizes the lowlands of East Lothian. On one of the Lammermoor hills, called Priest's-law, is an oval camp, strongly and regularly fortified, having four ditches on the north side, and three on each of the other sides, measuring about 2,000 feet in circumference, and still existing in a proximately entire state. Whittingham-castle, the place in which the Earl of Morton and his associates plotted the murder of Darnley, is still in good repair, and, though showing marks of great antiquity, has been lately renovated and continues to be inhabited. It stands on elevated ground, overlooking Whittingham-water, surrounded by many natural beauties, improved by the embellishments of art. Ruins of the baronial strengths of Stoneypath and Penshiel still exist. Ruchlaw, though an ancient edifice, is the occupied mansion of Capt. B. Sydserff, one of the heritors. Whittingham-house, the seat of James Balfour, Esq., another heritor, is an elegant mansion in the Grecian style of architecture, and has three noble approaches,—two of them of great length, and winding through very fine scenery. The village of Whittingham stands on a rising ground, on the left bank of Whittingham-water, about 350 feet above sea-level, 6 miles east of Haddington, and 7 miles south-west of Dunbar. The chief roads, respectively in the southern and in the northern districts, are that between Gifford and Dunse, and that between Gifford and Dunbar. Population, in 1801, 658; in 1831, 715. Houses 135. Assessed property, in 1815, £8,623.—Whittingham is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Balfour of Whittingham. Stipend £266 12s. 1d.; glebe £18. Unappropriated teinds £192 18s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 fees, and £12 other emoluments. Whittingham parish formed of old two chapelries which were subordinate to the church of Dunbar. The chapel of Whittingham served the lower district, and that of Penshiel the Lammermoor district; and these chapels formed two of the prebends of Dunbar church after its being made, in 1342, a collegiate establishment. Penshiel chapel stood below Penshiel tower, in a glen which is still called from it Chapel-haugh. The Earls of March held their baronial courts at Whittingham.

WIA, a small island of the Outer Hebrides. It lies off the south-east corner of Benbecula; and is separated from it by a narrow strait called the sound of Wia. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is 2¼ miles; and its breadth is 1¼ mile. The island, compared with the large ones in its vicinity, is little invaded by water; and, like nearly all the group, it consists wholly of gneiss.

WICK, a parish on the east coast of Caithnessshire; bounded on the north-west by Bower; on the north by Canisbay; on the east and south-east by the German ocean; on the south and south-west by Latheron; and on the west by Watten. Its greatest length, from north-north-east to south-south-west, is 14¼ miles; its breadth, over nearly the whole northern half, nowhere exceeds 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 7 miles; and its superficial extent is 75 square miles. Keiss-bay, called also Reiss, Ackergill, and Sinclair-bay, penetrates the northern half of the coast to the extent of 3¾ miles; measures 5½ miles across the entrance; and has proximately a form between that of a half and a three-quarter moon. Wick-bay, measuring a mile across the entrance and stretching inland to the extent of 1½ mile, opens 3 miles south of Keiss-bay. Creeks—here called *goes*—with rocky and precipitous sides, and in some instances accessible only by winding steps in the face of the rock, thickly indent other parts of the coast, and offer curious retreats to fishing-boats. The chief headland is Noss-Head: which see. The shore of the north side of Keiss-bay is sloping, and of the interior is a low beach of siliceous sand. The coast, almost everywhere else, is a breastwork of cliffs, serrated by the 'goes,' and perforated with numerous shelving-sided and hideous caverns, the retreats of cormorants and seals. At one of the creeks, called Falligoe, a fine cascade leaps over the face of the cliff, and, when played upon by the sun's rays, makes a conspicuous and very beautiful appearance, as seen from even a considerable distance at sea. At various points along the coast many stacks or insulated rocky pyramids of great height rise up from the sea; and, among a group of these opposite Hempriggs is a singular rock 200 or 300 yards long and 24 feet wide, perforated from top to bottom and from side to side, affording passage to a boat, and exhibiting two huge natural pillars so regularly formed as almost to appear artificial. These insulated rocks and the cliffs of the coast are frequented by large flocks and great varieties of sea-gull, some species of which are shot for food, picked up by the fishermen in their boats, and salted as winter store. The surface of the parish is almost all flat; and, as to its scenic character, is partly tame and partly irksome or even dismal. Across its centre, and even 7 miles into the adjacent parish of Watten, extends one wide strath, no part of which rises more than 60 feet above sea-level; along the northern district, somewhat parallel with the coast-line, extends another strath nearly as low; and along the western frontier extends another, both wide and long, which is nearly all a deep, dreary, impracticable bog. Extensive tracts of moss occur also on the northern frontier, and near the centre of

the southern division. The hills of Camsten, Yarrow, and Bean, in the south-west, are the only high ground; but, though possessing considerable altitude, they have no scenic character, and fail to relieve the prevailing tameness of the landscape. Yet relief from ennui is afforded by magnificent sea-views, and, in a degree, by the begun embellishments of quick-set enclosure, improved land, and some small plantations. Agriculture, till about the commencement of the present century, was nowhere in Britain in a more degraded and semi-barbarous condition than in Wick; but it now walks abroad with a rapidity of movement, and an address and skill in practice, which are making the amende honorable for its former deep delinquencies. The land-rent has increased about tenfold during the last 100 years; and that of one estate, and probably the average for the parish, has increased threefold since 1814. The Wick, after being formed by head-waters from Watten and Toftingall, lakes in the conterminous parish of Watten, moves sluggishly down the great low central strath, which we have noticed, to the head of Wick-bay. It performs an entire run of only 9 or 10 miles, a little upwards of 5 of which are within the parish; yet it has a mean breadth of about 30 feet, and often, in rainy weather, lays a large part of the strath under flood. Kilminster-loch, nearly a circle of almost a mile in diameter, and Windless-loch, a stripe of rather more than a mile in length, are both situated in the western bog; and a streamlet issues from the former, traverses the latter, and falls into the north side of the Wick. Dhu-loch, 6 or 7 furlongs in length, is situated in the southern bog, and sends northward to the Wick a small affluent. Yarrow's-loch, in the south, 2 miles in circumference, sends a streamlet north-eastward to Hempriggs-loch; and the latter, similar in form and size to Kilminster-loch, sends one stream by a natural channel to the Wick, and another, by an artificial channel, to drive mills in Pulteney-town. Wester-water and loch are in the north: see Wester.—Hempriggs-house, Lord Duffus, though an old mansion, is large and commodious. Keiss-house, Sir George Sinclair, Bart., is an elegant modern house; and Ulbster-house, the patrimonial seat of the same proprietor, now of Thurso-castle, stands in the south. Thrumster, Innes, Esq.; Stirkoke, Horne, Esq.; and Rosebank, Macleay, Esq.,—are all fine houses. The other mansions are Bilbster, Sibster, Tannach, and Harlan. On a narrow promontory, at the south side of the entrance of Wick-bay, stands the dismal ruin of Old Wick-castle, once the seat of the Lord's Oliphant, forming a good land-mark to mariners, and called by them 'the Auld Man o' Wick.' Traces exist of a ditch, a drawbridge, and some attached buildings; and a stair, apparently for retreat, descends through the rock to the sea. On the south side of Keiss-bay, a mile west of Noss-head, stand in close juxtaposition, Castles Girnigoe and Sinclair, formerly the residence of the Earls of Caithness. The former, though much the older of the two, is in a much higher state of preservation; and both were agglomerated with now nearly extinct buildings, to cover the entire surface of a peninsulated rock or small promontory. A chamber in one of the out-buildings, situated on the extremity of the rock, and said to have been the bed-chamber of the Earls, communicated through a trap-door with the sea, and by a flight of steps with the court of Castle-Girnigoe. A chasm in the rock, spanned by a drawbridge, separated the two castles. About 1½ mile west of these ruins stands the ancient tower of Ackergill, rectangular, battlemented, 82 feet high, and, at least, 13 feet thick in the walls, once the residence of the Earls Marischal, and now the seat of the Hon. George Dunbar, the Master of Duffus. Other antiquities are chiefly Picts' houses and two standing stones,—the latter associated with vague traditional story. The fishing-village of Broad-haven is situated about a mile east of Wick, and has about 170 inhabitants. The other villages, either suburban to the burgh or situated at a distance, are Pulteney-town, Louisburgh, Staxigoe, and Sarclet: see these articles. One road runs along the whole coast; and two go respectively westward and north-westward from the burgh toward Thurso and Castletown. Population, in 1801, 3,986; in 1831, 9,850. Houses 1,578. Assessed property of the parish, in 1815, £7,324; of the burgh £746.

Wick is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Lord Duffus. Stipend £232 1s. 8d.; glebe £50. Unappropriated teinds £340 9s. 4d. The parish-church was built in 1830. Sittings 1,981. A district is comprehended in the *quoad sacra* parish of Keiss: which see. Another district, the population of which, in 1836, was 1,272, unites with a district of Latheron, the population of which, in 1836, was 1,592, to form the mission of Bruan. The chapel, situated within Wick, but almost on the boundary, is a thatched house which may have cost about £80. Sitting 563. Stipend £43 from the people, and £25 from the Society for propogating Christian knowledge; with a manse which cost £230.—The foundation-stone of a church-extension erection, designed to contain 950 sittings, was laid in Pulteney-town in March 1841.—An United Secession congregation was established in 1770, and their place of worship, situated in Pulteney-town, was built in 1815. Sittings 658. Stipend £100, with a manse and small glebe.—An Independent congregation was established and their place of worship built in 1799. Sittings 716. Stipend £100, with a house and garden rented at £15.—A Baptist congregation was formed in 1808, and assembles in a large room rented at £10. Sittings 150.—A Wesleyan Methodist congregation was established in 1837, and assembles in the Masons'-hall, rented at £15. Sittings 300.—An Original Seceder congregation was established in 1835, and assembles in a large room rented at £10.—A Reformed Presbyterian congregation was established in 1835, and their place of worship, situated in Pulteney-town, was built in 1839. Sittings 380, with capacity of enlargement.—A Separatist congregation was established in 1824, and assembles in a room in a dwelling-house, rent free.—A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1836, in Pulteney-town, for the use of such Roman Catholics as frequent Wick during the fishing season; and, except at that season, it is shut.—In 1836 the population of Wick, *quoad sacra*, was, according to an ecclesiastical survey, 8,971; of whom 7,498 were churchmen and 1,473 were dissenters.—In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 121 scholars; and twenty other schools, two of which belonged to the General Assembly and two to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge, were attended by 565. Four non-parochial schools, also within the Keiss district, were attended by 156. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 10d., with about £90 fees, and about £10 other emoluments.—Popish chapels were anciently sprinkled all over the parish; and the remains of several still exist. One, a little below Ackergill tower, has the sanguinary fame of having been the scene of a massacre, in cold blood, by the clan Gun, of many persons who were assembled in it for religious service. The people of Wick were debasingly attached to popish superstitions, and made very laggard and reluctant progress in enlightenment after the Reformation. "They were accustomed," says the Rev. Charles Thomson, in the New Statistical Account, "to visit

the chapels with which the parish abounded, and pay their devotions to the stone images of their tutelary saints and saintesses. Dr. Richard Mercheston, minister of Bower, in 1613, exerted himself to suppress this atrocious and debasing sin; and procured the demolition of the stone images. On his return homewards he was drowned by the blind and infuriated idolaters. It was given out, however, that it was the saints who did it, and that a lapideous saintess, whom he had cast down and broken to pieces the day before, was seen a-top of him in the water. * * Within the memory of persons yet living it was customary for persons to visit the chapel of St. Tears on Innocent's day, and leave in it bread and cheese as an offering to the souls of the children slain by Herod; but which the dog-keeper of a neighbouring gentleman used to take out and give to the hounds. Till within a few years, it was customary for all the inhabitants of Mirelandorn to visit the kirk of Moss every Christmas before sunrise, placing on a stone bread and cheese and a silver coin, which, as they alleged, disappeared in some mysterious way. There are still several holy lochs, especially one at Dunnet, to which people go from Wick, and, indeed, from all parts of Caithness, to be cured of their diseases. They cast a penny into the water, walk or are carried withershins around the loch, and return home. If they recover, their cure is ascribed to the mystic virtues of 'the Halie-loch;' and if they do not, their want of faith gets all the blame."

Wick, a royal burgh, the capital of Caithness, and the principal seat of the northern herring-fishery, is situated at the head of Wick-bay, 18½ miles south of John o' Groat's, 20¾ south-east by east of Thurso, 54 north-east by north of Golspie, and 119¼ or 139¼, according to the route, north-north-east of Inverness. The town lies low, encompassed by a tame and level strath; and, but for being washed by its cognominal river, and swept by the sharp breezes of the north, the stench of its fish and garbage would be utterly unendurable. Even with all appliances, its atmosphere and everything connected is so laden with the peculiar odours of its fisheries, and fish-curing establishments, that a transient visiter ever afterwards associates recollections of it with the idea of vast masses of herrings. "When I entered it," says Miss Sinclair, "I thought of your brother's voyage in a herring-smack, when the seats were barrels of herrings, and the staircase from the cabin formed by piles of casks. One year, many fields in Caithness were manured with herrings; but none of the proprietors find the perfume so oppressive as strangers do, because these fisheries are the chief sources of their wealth." Yet, at the fishing-season, when the town swarms with Lowlanders, Highlanders, Orcadians, Irishmen, and Dutchmen, a view, on a fine summer's morning, from the seaward cliffs in the vicinity, is one of the finest scenes of its class anywhere to be seen, and displays on the bosom of the ocean 800 or 1,000 herring-boats, with larger vessels gliding among the small craft "like stately swans surrounded by a flock of lively sea-gulls."

The town consists of three parts, Wick-Proper, Louisburgh, and Pulteney-town. Wick consists principally of one crooked street about 220 yards long, winged with lanes, and situated on the north side of the river, immediately above the commencement of the estuary or bay; it is irregularly built, and, in spite of modern improvements, exhibits much slovenliness and filth; and, though giving name and burgh importance to its modern adjuncts, it possesses so little comparative consequence as to contain not one-fourth of the aggregate town population, and to claim neither the harbour, the chief trade, nor the seat of the herring-curing establishments. Louisburgh, situated quite adjacent to it on the north, nearly vies with it in bulk, and far excels it in regularity and freedom from unpleasantness: see Louisburgh. Pulteney-town, situated on the south side of the river, but extending eastward till it lines part of the coast of the bay, is the division of prime importance, and contains several hundreds more than one-half of the population: see Pulteney-town. This division is all constructed on a regular plan of street lines; it has Argyle-square in its centre; and, while receiving constant and rapid augmentation, it spreads out its accessions with the same regularity which characterized its nucleus. A bridge of three arches, flung across a narrow part of the river, a little above the head of the bay, connects Pulteney-town with the other two divisions. The town and county hall is built of Caithness flag, faced with sandstone; it is surmounted by a cupola-shaped belfry; and it has a spacious principal apartment, adorned with three or four good portraits. The Commercial banking-office is built of sandstone, and adorned in front with Ionic pillars. The parish-church is built partly of Caithness flag, and partly of sandstone; it was erected at a cost of nearly £5,000; and it is an imposing edifice, in plain modern Gothic, surmounted by a spire. The dissenting chapels are all unpretending structures. A large school-house, built by the British fishery company, is a neat building. A temperance hall, capacious enough to accommodate 1,000 persons, has just been erected by the total abstinence society of the town. The Sinclairs' aisle, a part of a very old parochial church, the predecessor of that which preceded the present, has the form of a small, elegant chapel, and, though roofless, is undilapidated in the walls. A suite of gas-works, if not already quite completed, are far advanced in erection.

The present manufactures of the town are all of quite modern origin; and seem to have sprung up in connection with the fishing-establishment. Four rope-works employ about 80 persons; the dressing of pavement-flags for exportation employs about 70; boat-building, in about a dozen yards, employs 70 or 80; a recently-erected iron-foundry, employs as yet very few persons, but has promising prospects; and the making of herring-nets, and the spinning of material for them, employ a large number of females. In the town are a distillery, a brewery, and some grain and sawmills.—Though Wick appears to have had, from an early date, a little seaward trade, it possessed no other harbour than the natural one of the bay, till the erection of Pulteney-town. Two harbours in the immediate vicinity of each other, at the head of the bay, and on the Pulteney-town side, were constructed respectively in 1810, in 1831, at costs of £14,000 and £40,000, by the British fishery society, partly at their own expense, and partly with the aid of Government. But though spacious and skilfully executed, they are so much exposed to the sea-swell in the bay, which, during easterly winds, is probably the most dangerous sea-ground on the east coast, that they egregiously failed to answer expectation. A large proportion of the trade of the port has, in consequence, to be conducted at the little harbour of Staxigoe. A large steam-vessel plies once a-fortnight, during eight months of the year, between Wick and Leith, calling at some intermediate ports, and extending her trips to Orkney and Shetland. Two smacks sail regularly between Wick and Leith. About a score of vessels, averaging nearly 60 tons burden each, belong to the port; and vessels visit it to the aggregate amount of about 30,000 tons burden in the year. The exports consist partly of wool and grain, but chiefly of the produce of the fisheries.—So great is the herring-fishery that, during the pe-

riod of its continuance, nearly 10,000 strangers, almost equal to double the number of the stated inhabitants, are in the town. Yet, so late as 1768, an incipient adventure in the fishery, encouraged by parliamentary bounty, proved all but a total failure. In 1782, the produce amounted to 363 barrels; and, in 1790, to upwards of 13,000. In 1808, the establishment of Pulteney-town was commenced by the British fishery society; and, since that date, the anual fishings, during eight or ten weeks succeeding the middle of July, have been regularly conducted both at Pulteney-town itself, and at the subordinate stations of Broadhaven, Staxigoe, Keiss, and Sarclet. A boat, with outfit of nets, costs about £120; a boat's crew are four in number, and, when the boat is their own, earn from £20 to £50 each in a season; a hired crew receive each, for the season, from £3 to £7, with a weekly 1½ peck of meal; and poor women earn from £1 to £3 a season, in gutting and packing the fish. Though the fishery is somewhat fluctuating, the following statistics of it for the years 1829 and 1840, may be regarded as a fair index of its condition:—

	In 1829.	In 1840.
Boats belonging to Wick,	457	428
Boats not belonging to Wick,	498	337
Total of boats at the fishery,	955	765
Fishermen,	3,761	3,828
Gutters, curers, and packers,	4,083	2,266
Coopers,	442	265
Carters,	117	127
Other labourers,	177	246
Seamen in coasting-vessels,	3,200	1,200
Total of persons employed,	11,780	7,882

The total of barrels cured in 1839 was 84,308; in 1840, 63,495. The total of barrels bung-packed, branded, in 1839, was 19,451; in 1840, 10,333. The total of barrels exported, in 1839, was 64,114, of which 60,045 were to Ireland; in 1840, it was 55,711, of which 51,250 were to Ireland.—Wick has a custom-house; a chamber of commerce; branch-offices of the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the Aberdeen town and country bank; a Savings' bank; two public news-rooms; a public library; a Caithness agricultural society; a masons' lodge; three inns; and a number of insurance agents. The John o' Groat Journal, a liberal newspaper, is published every Friday; and the Northern Star, a conservative and fortnightly paper, became extinct in 1839, after a precarious existence of 2½ years. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held in March, June, July, and November.

Wick was erected into a royal burgh by a charter of James VI. in 1589. But though invested with the privileges of a royal burgh, it exhibited the anomaly of being subjected to the superiority of a subject somewhat in the manner of a burgh-of-barony. Yet the superiority—which belonged originally to George, Earl of Caithness, and his heirs and successors, and which afterwards passed to the families of Ulbster and Sutherland—became virtually annulled at the date of the municipal reform act. The burgh seems never to have had any landed property; and it draws its chief revenues from customs, harbour-dues, and rent of curing stations. In 1832, the receipts were £424 3s. 11½d.; the expenditure £523 13s., of which £429 19s. 2d. was classed as extraordinary; the debt due to the burgh £100; and the debt due by it £1,450. The corporation-revenue, in 1840–1, was £375. The only burgh-taxes are of three kinds, amounting to about £34. The town-council consists of a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 7 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1840, 90. The jurisdiction of the magistrates is limited to the royalty, or to Wick-Proper; and even within these narrow limits a preference is given to the justice-of-peace and sheriff-courts. The British fishery society are the superiors of Pulteney-town; and the only impost there, additional to feu-duty, is five shillings a-year for keeping the streets in repair. There are, in the burgh, no incorporated crafts; yet formerly £8 8s. was exigible, and now £4 4s., as fee for burgess-ship. The aggregate sum levied in fees, during five years preceding 1832, was £193 3s. 6d.; and the number of burgesses in that year was 66. There is no police act, nor any special police regulation. The sheriff has held his ordinary courts in Wick since 1828: See THURSO. The burgh unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch, in sending a member to parliament; and is the returning burgh. Parliamentary constituency, in 1840, 254. The parliamentary boundaries comprehend Pulteney-town, Louisburgh, Broadhaven, and a considerable extent of circumjacent country. Population, in 1810, about 1,000; in 1821, 2,900; in 1836, of Wick, 1,195,—of Louisburgh, 801,—of Pulteney-town, 2,872,—in all, 4,868, exclusive of Broadhaven and the rural parts of the parliamentary burgh.

WIG, a bay affording commodious and safe anchoring-ground, on the west side of Lochryan, nearly opposite the village of Cairn.

WIGTON, a parish in the eastern border of Wigtonshire. Its form is ellipsoidal, with the greater axis extending from east to west. It is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east, by Penninghame; on the east by Wigton-bay, which divides it from Kirkcudbrightshire; and on the south and south-west by the river Bladenoch, which divides it from Kirkinner. Its greatest length is 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its superficial extent is 5,500 acres. A streamlet, called Bishopburn, runs to the bay over a distance of nearly 4 miles along the boundary with Penninghame. The bay of Wigton, or the estuary of the Cree, while washing the parish, is from 1½ to 2¾ miles broad; yet, at the recess of the tide, it becomes simply an expanse of sand, furrowed by the channels of the streams. A district in the north-east, lying on the bay and measuring 2½ miles by 1½, is an almost uninterrupted level, and bears decided marks of having, at a comparatively recent period, been constantly submarine. Both its soil and its subsoil are a kind of indurated silt, intermixed with shells; and they are stratified, and jointly very deep. The tract, after being forsaken by the sea, appears to have been first forest, and next bog; and though now very extensively reclaimed and arable, still has a large aggregate of bog, and exhibits many trunks of its quondam trees, especially of oaks. The district inward from it, and constituting the north-west division, is roughly tumulated, and, along with some improved lands, and others which are improvable, contains probably 1,000 acres of irreclaimable moor and moss. The southern district, though hillocky and broken, has much good low ground, sends the plough over most of its rising grounds, and exhibits no small amount of the happy results of agricultural improvement. The soil, both on the heights and on the plains, is a dry, light, hazle mould, lying in some places on till, and in others on gravel; and being in general thin, it agrees well with showeriness of weather. The only village is BLADENOCH: which see. The principal landward antiquity is the standing-stones of Torhouse. These are all of unpolished granite; and form a circle of 19 stones, and a centre of 3. The stones on the circumference are from 2 to 5 feet long, from 4 to 9 in girth, and from 5 to nearly 12 asunder,—forming a circle of 218 feet; and the stones in or near the centre, stand on a line from east to west, the exterior ones 5, and the interior one 3 feet high.

Some single stones, and several cairns—the latter originally large, but now wasted by having been used as quarries for fences—occur in the vicinity. Some writers regard these remains as Druidical; others, as an ancient court of justice; and others, among whom are Sir Robert Sibbald, Timothy Pont, and Symson, as monuments of the person, the chief officers, and the common soldiers of Galdus, the Scottish prince, who conquered the province from the Romans. Four great lines of road traverse the parish, radiating from the burgh in the directions respectively of Newton-Stewart, Ferry-town of Cree, Whithorn, and Stranraer. Population, in 1801, 1,475; in 1831, 2,337. Houses 403. Population, in 1841, 2,552. Assessed property, in 1815, £6,499. —Wigton is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Galloway. Stipend £272 0s. 9d.; glebe £24. Unappropriated teinds £162 13s. 9d. The parish-church was built in 1730, repaired and enlarged in 1770, and re-roofed in 1830 or 1831. Sittings 660. An United Secession chapel in the burgh, belonging to a congregation established in 1748, was built in 1750, and enlarged about 1785. Sittings 448. Stipend £120, with £10 for sacramental expenses. A Relief congregation was established in the burgh in 1834, and has been gratuitously accommodated with the town-hall. An ecclesiastical census, not of the whole population, but of examinable persons in 1836, exhibited the latter as 1,302, and distributed them into 918 churchmen, and 334 dissenters. There are two schools in the burgh under the direction of the magistrates, the one for boys and the other for girls. Salary of the schoolmaster £24; of his assistant £10; of the schoolmistress £10; of her assistant £6. The fees are moderate; and the schoolrooms are much too confined for either comfort or health. In 1834, there were 8 private schools, attended by 320 scholars.—The ancient church was dedicated to St. Machute, a saint of British origin who died in 554; it was given by Edward Bruce, lord of Galloway, and brother of the royal Robert, to the canons of Whithorn; and it afterwards became a free parsonage, and in the feeble reign of James III. had for its rector a younger son of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch.—A convent for Dominican or preaching friars was founded at Wigton, in 1267, by the well-known Lady Dervorgille. This convent stood on the south-east of the town, and was governed by a prior; but, even in 1684, when Symson wrote, "the very ruins thereof were almost ruined," and now they have entirely disappeared. The friars obtained from Alexander III. a grant of a large portion of the "firms" annually due to him from the town of Wigton; and they gave lodging to James IV., and received frequent gratuities from him on his many pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn. "Ronald Makbretun, clarschawner," or harper, received from James IV., during life, six marks worth of land of Knockan in Wigton, for his fee as one of the King's musicians, on the condition of his annually paying the friars of Wigton six bolls of meal. The friars had in perpetuity a fishery on the south side of the Bladenoch upwards from its embouchure; and, in compensation or purchase of their "singing daily, after evensang, Salve regina, with a special orison, for the King's father and mother, predecessors and successors," they obtained temporary grants of the fishery on the north side of the same river from James III., James IV., and James V. The revenues of the convent, never considerable, were vested in the Crown by the general annexation act. The friars, compared to kindred communities throughout the country, seem to have been quite obscure.

Wigton, a royal burgh, and the capital of Wigtonshire, stands in the south-east corner of its cognominal parish, 7¼ miles south of Newton-Stewart, 11 north of Whithorn, 20 east of Stranraer, 58 west-south-west of Dumfries, and 105 south-south-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a rising ground or tableland of about 200 acres in extent, and about 200 feet above sea-level, near the beach of Wigton-bay, and about 3 furlongs north of the mouth of the Bladenoch. As seen from some distance, the town has a beautiful appearance; and as seen from within, it presents a cleanliness, a neatness, and a general taste, rarely, if at all, found in towns of its size. Its principal locality is a rectangle or parallelogram about 250 yards long, proportionally broad, and extending from east-north-east to west-south-west. This area, excepting sufficient space around its exterior for carriage and pathways, is all enclosed. The central part of the enclosure presents the smooth, green, level sward of a public bowling-green. At the lower end is an intricate and excellent dial. At the upper end is an artificial circular bank, cut into a series of terraces, or concentric sward seats, whence the burghers, rising above one another as on the section of a galleried pyramid, may look down on the sport of the bowl-players below. Round the whole of the enclosure, between the inner objects and the roadways, are umbrageous gravel walks, planted along the sides with shrubs and evergreens and forest trees, and almost completely hid by them from the intrusive gaze of peerers on the streets. So fine and judicious a burghal ornament as this enclosure, with its contents, is quite unique of its kind, indicates much good taste, and ought to provoke imitation; and, while it pleases and delights a stranger simply by its intrinsic properties, how much is he surprised, how greatly is he charmed, when he learns that it occupies the quondam site of a huge common dunghill of the burgh, and thus stands before him the type of transformation from moral turpitude to the sweets and the odoriferousness of moral beauty! Most of the town, additional to the rectangle, consists of a street, proceeding 230 yards west-south-westward, on a line with the south side of the rectangle; a street of nearly the same length, going off from the south side of the latter, bending round in the form of the segment of a circle, and leading out the thoroughfare toward Bladenoch and Whithorn; two streets, each about 130 yards long, and parallel to each other, going off at right angles from the ends of the north side of the rectangle, one of them leading out the highway to Newton-Stewart; and three other streets, short, not fully edificed, but combining with the rest of the town arrangement to produce a tout-ensemble of beautiful intersections and interlacery of plan which could hardly have been producible out of so small a number of houses, and which has an agreeableness of effect seldom equalled in neatly constructed towns of even considerable size. Many of the houses are new; and a sufficient number are neat, entirely to redeem the place from the careworn and tawdry aspect which so generally belongs to old Scottish towns of its class. On the street at the upper extremity of the rectangle stands the market-cross, a structure of great architectural elegance, and adorned with tasteful sculpturings. At the opposite extremity, looking up the unedificed and enclosed area, is the town-house, surmounted by a considerably high tower, and distributed into court-room, assembly-room, and an apartment for a subscription library. In a fine retired spot, nearly 100 yards from the east end of the town, stands the parish-church. In itself it is patched and shabby, and possesses no interest; but in its surrounding cemetery are two monuments which will suggest to many minds of the best cast very thrilling and in-

structive associations. Both are to the memory of martyrs. Margaret M'Lauchlan, a woman of advanced years, and Margaret Wilson, a young woman of 18, were tried at Wigton by the inglorious Grierson of Lag, Colonel Graham the brother of the infamous Claverhouse, Major Windram and Captain Strachan, commissioners appointed to try nonconformists with power of extreme penalty, and having been condemned by these brutal tools of truculent persecution to be staked at low water and drowned by the flow of the tide, they underwent the martyrdom with a steadiness which resisted all allurement to recant, and a grandeur of moral heroism which might have put the bull-dog bravery of all the troopers of the king to the blush. One of the monuments commemorates these females, and bears suitable inscriptions, in reference to each, followed, in the case of that which refers to Margaret Wilson, by the doggerel rhymes:

> "Let earth and stone still witness beare
> There lys a virgine martyr here,
> Murthered for owning Christ Supreame
> Head of his Church, and no more crime,
> But not abjuring Presbytry,
> And her not owning Prelacy.
> Of Heaven nor Hell they stood no awe;
> Within the sea, ty'd to a stake,
> She suffered for Christ Jesus' sake.
> The actors of this cruel crime
> Was Lagg, Strachan, Winram, and Ghrame;
> Neither young years nor old age
> Could stop the fury of their rage."

Three men, William Johnston, John Milroy, and George Walker, all in humble worldly circumstances, were interrogated, not tried, by Winram at Wigton; and failing to please him with their answers about attending the services of the curate, they were next day, without even a poor show of justice being done them, publicly executed. The second interesting monument in the churchyard is to the memory of these men; and it bears an inscription which simply states that they were, "without sentence of law," put to death "for their adherence to Scotland's reformation, covenants, and national solemn league."

Wigton has no manufactures except the ordinary artisan products for local use, and very little trade beyond the transfer of commodities for the supply of a limited circumjacent country. Though there are nominally five annual fairs, they possess hardly any connection with business, and have fallen into all but complete neglect. A weekly market is held on Saturday; but it entirely wants the stir and the importance of markets in many other agricultural districts. The sum of the most valuable part of the export trade is the annual shipment of probably, on the average, 10,000 or 12,000 bushels of grain, with a proportionate quantity of potatoes, and a smaller quantity of oatmeal. A creek previously used as a harbour became inaccessible in 1817 or 1818, in consequence of a change in the current of the river Bladenoch; and a new harbour and breastwork were soon after erected at a considerable expense by the magistrates. Though the dues levied at the new harbour are questionable as to their legality, no authority having been obtained for making the erection, they appear to be very moderate, and to yield no more than a fair return for the money laid out in giving accommodation to shipping. Up to 1833, the harbour-dues averaged about £30 10s. In 1831, the vessels belonging to the town were 14 in number, and aggregately carried about 880 tons; and the number of vessels which cleared out from the harbour was 76, cargoed with upwards of 5,000 tons. In 1840 there were 63 vessels measuring 4,199 tons, belonging to this port, and manned by 311 men and boys. The Countess of Galloway steamer maintains communication generally twice a-week with Garlieston, Kirkcudbright, and Liverpool. The Stranraer and Newton-Stewart mail is daily in transit. Wigton has an office of the British Linen Company's bank; a customhouse; a stamp-office; 5 insurance offices; a masonic lodge; a friendly society; and a Bible society.

Wigton is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and 14 councillors. Municipal constituency, in 1840, 111. The affairs of the burgh appear to be in a very flourishing condition. There is no debt; there have been no alienations of the common property for nearly two centuries; the public property is of considerable value; and the revenue in ordinary years exceeds the expenditure. In 1832, the revenue was £393 4s. 4d.; and the expenditure £391 5s. 11d. There is no local assessment for burghal purposes. The cess payable for the burgh is £4 16s. 4d., and is defrayed out of the common funds. The affairs of the poor are maintained by voluntary subscription, and managed jointly by the magistrates, the kirk-session, and the heritors. The ancient royalty comprehended about 1,200 acres, almost wholly alienated for trifling feu-duties, nearly two centuries ago, to the Galloway family. The boundaries under the Reform act exclude most of these grounds, and include the farms of Maitland and Kirklandhill which formerly were not held in burgage. The jurisdiction exercised by the magistrates is very trifling; and, during 10 years ending in 1833, disposed of only 5 civil and 33 criminal cases. Nearly all the civil cases on the burgh are tried before the sheriff-court. The patronage of the magistrates extends to the election only of their own officers, and the teachers of the endowed schools. There being no guildry and no incorporated trades, no fees are exacted from any trader who settles in the burgh. The sheriff and commissary court sits every Tuesday during session. There reside in the town the principal clerk of the peace for Wigtonshire, 4 justices of peace, and 7 procurators. Wigton unites with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New-Galloway in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency, in 1840, 108.

An old castle, which dated back to at latest the middle of the 13th century, and was built by a body of successful Saxon invaders, appears to have occasioned the origin of the town. It stood on the banks of the Bladenoch at a place now abandoned by the river, but where anciently it fell into the bay. Vestiges of the fosse, and some confused small masses of stone and mortar, are the only remains. The castle was sufficiently important to be demanded and obtained by Edward I. in 1291, to be held by him till the competing claims for the crown should be adjusted. While in his possession, it was successively under the charge of Walter de Currie, Laird of Dunskey, and others; and it was afterwards delivered up to John Baliol as king of Scotland, and became for a time a royal residence. The town was incorporated and recognised as a royal burgh from a very early period. The original grants having been lost or destroyed, James II., in 1457, of new granted a charter, confirming the burgh in all its ancient rights and privileges. In 1661, this charter was ratified by the Scottish parliament. Shortly afterwards, Charles II. granted a new charter, confirming the former grants, and conferring such rights of taxation as the burgh continues to exercise.—Wigton gave the title of Earl to the noble family of Fleming. The earldom was created, in 1341, jointly with the title of Baron Fleming and Cumbernauld, and it became dormant, in 1747, at the death of Charles, the 7th Earl. The Hon. Admiral Fleming, governor of Greenwich hospital, who died in 1840, was said to be the representative of the Earls.

WIGTON-BAY, the estuary or frith of the Cree, bringing up the sea north-north-westward between the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. Its extremities or the headlands at which it becomes lost in the Irish sea, are Burrowhead in the Wigtonshire parish of Whithorn, and the Slack of the Ross in the Kirkcudbrightshire parish of Borgue. Its entrance, measured in a straight line between these points, is 12 miles wide. Its length, measured from the middle of this straight line to a point a little north of Creetown, where the river begins to be estuary, is 15 miles. Its breadth over the upper half slowly expands from 6 furlongs to 4 miles; and over the lower half averages about 7½ miles. Fleet-bay opens from about the middle of its Kirkcudbrightshire side; and forms of itself a considerable estuary: See FLEET (THE). Of smaller bays which open from it, the chief on the Wigtonshire side are Isle of Whithorn-bay, Port-Yarrock, Rigg-bay, Garliestton-bay, and the little estuary of the Bladenoch,—and on the Kirkcudbrightshire side are Bridgehouse, Boreness, Kirkandrew, and Knockbrex bays. Five islets look up from its bosom, but lie near the shores; the Isle of Whithorn, at the mouth of the bay to which it gives name; two Murray Isles off the coast of Girthon; and Knockbrex and Barlocco Isles off the coast of Borgue. Though a large aggregate extent of the coast is bold, rocky, and precipitous, most of the bays afford good and safe anchoring-ground. Over between 5 and 6 miles from the head or begun expansion of the estuary, broad belts of sandy beach are on both sides left dry at the efflux of the tide.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county forming the western division of Galloway, and occupying the south-western extremity, as well as containing the most southerly land of Scotland. It is bounded on the north partly by the Irish channel or frith of Clyde, principally by Ayrshire, and to a small extent by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the east by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south by the Irish sea; and on the west by the Irish channel. The whole of the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire is formed by the Cree and its estuary, Wigton-bay; and the boundary with Ayrshire is formed for 2 miles by Loch-Dornal and a brook flowing from it to the Cree,—for nearly 4 miles by Loch-Maberry, and a brook which enters it from the west,—for 1 mile by the Cross-water of Luce,—for 3 miles by Craigoch-burn and the Main-water of Luce,—for 1½ mile by an easterly flowing head-stream of Drumorawhirn-burn,—and for 2½ miles by Lochryan. The boundary in every part, except between 6 and 7 miles on the north, is thus formed by water; yet as it consists of no fewer than six separate or uncontinuous lines of water on the north, and as most of these lines are rilly and unvoluminous, it can be regarded as geographical or naturally distinct only over a small part of the north, and over the whole of the other sides. The county lies between 54° 36′ 45″ and 55° 3′ 40″ north latitude; and between 4° 15′ 50″ and 5° 7′ 10″ longitude west of Greenwich. It extends from east to west between 30 and 31 miles; and from north to south between 28 and 29. Its form would be proximately square but for the enormous indentation of Luce-bay on the south, and the smaller though very considerable indentation of Lochryan on the north. The superficial extent is variously stated by the New Statistical Account at 459 square miles,—by the Rev. Samuel Smith, in his View of the Agriculture of Galloway, at 485.5 square miles, or 244.498 Scottish acres,—and by Chalmers, in his Caledonia, at 484 square miles, or 309,760 statute acres.

LUCE-BAY, LOCHRYAN, and WIGTON-BAY, each of which is fully described in its proper alphabetical place, must be understood in their outlines, extent, and relations, in order to a fair conception being formed of either the configuration of the county, or the trending of its coasts. The district or double peninsula west of Luce-bay and Lochryan, and of the isthmus of 6½ miles which lies between them, is called the RHINNS OF GALLOWAY: See that article. The district which forms the broad large peninsula between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay is called the MACHERS: which also see. The remaining district, or all the country north of the Machers and east of Lochryan, bears the loose general name of the Moors. Ordinary reckoning, or that of the Rev. Samuel Smith, restricts the Machers to little more than one-half of the large peninsula, or to about 64 square miles; and, estimating the Rhinns at 116, it consequently assigns to the Moors about 305 square miles, or an area not very much more than double of the joint area of the other districts. Though the really moorish part of what bears the name of the Moors is quite extensive enough to render the name proximately correct, when used in contrast to the rest of the county, yet it is by no means either sufficiently extensive, or of sufficiently marked character, to make the designation more descriptive of Wigtonshire than it would be of many other Scottish counties.

The physical aspect of Wigtonshire is not striking or broadly varied, and offers very few large interesting landscapes. While almost uniformly tumulated, a restless and continuous sea of knolls and hillocks and hills, it aggregately rises less above sea-level than probably any other county in Scotland. Hillocks rise almost everywhere immediately from the shore to the height of 100 or 200 feet, and occasionally to such additional elevation as to become strictly hills. Similar heights, aggregated in constant congeries, stretch away for several miles into the interior, nearly at the same elevation, producing a very unequal surface, everywhere intersected with innumerable valleys, furrowed out by streams, or depressed into hollows, containing either lochlets or little arable dingles. The face of the heights is generally broken by abrupt protuberances, and by steep banks and rocky knolls diversified into every variety of shape. A plain or valley, bearing marks of having at a comparatively recent period lain under the sea, extends from Luce-bay to Loch-Ryan, and measures 6½ miles in length and about 3 in breadth. A considerable extent of low and level ground, also at a comparatively late date submarine, lies likewise along the lower Cree and the upper part of Wigton-bay. The heights, as the county recedes northward, become bolder and of a more decidedly hilly character than near the coast; and, in the vicinity or along the line of the boundary with Ayrshire, they often rise to 1,000, and occasionally to not very far from 1,500 or 1,600 feet above sea-level. The loftiest grounds, in a general view, occupy a mere belt of country, and form only the skirts of the broad range of the southern Highlands, as it sweeps across the south of Ayrshire, to communicate, along Kirkcudbrightshire and other counties, with the eastern Cheviots. All the Moors and the Machers have thus a southern exposure, coming down from the northern boundary to the Irish sea. The Rhinns district looks in every direction; yet has its prevailing line of water-shed much nearer the west than the east, and sends up its highest ground almost in the middle, around the finely commanding eminence of CAIRNPAT: which see.—In keeping with the configuration, position, and general declination of the shore, the climate is very moist, with prevailingly south-western winds, which are usually laden with rain. Snow seldom lies long; and frosts are seldom

A Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh

severe or of long continuance. Though humidity of atmosphere abounds, it is rarely injurious to the fruits of the soil, and becomes mischievous principally when the cultivator has not bestowed due care upon his lands.

The coast, except at the head of the three very large indentations of the sea, and in a few of the minor bays and creeks, is very generally—indeed, almost continuously—bold and rocky. Though it aggregately extends, including curvatures, to something upwards of 120 miles, it contains comparatively few recesses where a large ship may safely ride at anchor or attempt to land a cargo, and not very many which afford fair landing-places for even small craft. Loch-Ryan, all round, indeed, is one huge, fine harbour, and two or three of the creeks of Wigton-bay are decidedly hospitable; but with these exceptions, almost the whole coast is a rampart of stern cliffs bristling defiance to a foe, and interrupted across the head of Luce-bay with a stretch of low sands which woos him to ruin. The rocky cliffs, very generally, rise sheer up from the sea; and, with singular frequency, they are perforated with caves and twisted into curious forms. The minor bays are, in the great majority of instances, mere creeks; and are far too numerous to bear enumeration. The minor headlands possess a character in keeping with the creeks; and often form, jointly with them, a slightly waving or serrated coast-line. The grand headlands are the Mull of Galloway, the southern extremity of the Rhinns, and the most southerly land in Scotland; and Burrow-head, the extreme point of the Machers, and only 2½ miles less southerly than the Mull. The most important harbours are Carty, near the foot of the Cree; Wigton, at the mouth of the Bladenoch; Garlieston, about the middle of Wigton-bay; Isle of Whithorn, a little north-east of Burrowhead; Port-William, about the middle of the east side of Luce-bay; Port-Logan, on the west coast of Kirkmaiden; Portpatrick, at the cognominal town; and Cairnryan on the east side, and Stranraer at the head of Loch-Ryan.

The streams of Wigtonshire are, for the most part, small and unsuited to topographical notice; yet, in a few instances, they afford admission, for a brief way, to light coasting-vessels, and are ornamental to a country of no great scenic beauty. The principal are the Cree and the Bladenoch, southward to Wigton-bay; the Tarf, a tributary of the Bladenoch; and the Luce southward, and Piltanton-burn south-eastward, to the head of Luce-bay: see these articles. The lakes are very numerous; but are all small, and aggregately cover only 7½ square miles. In several parishes, as in Inch, Mochrum, Kirkcowan, and Penningham, they occur in clusters, or rapidly spot the face of the country. The largest are Dowalton-Loch [which see] and Castle-Kennedy-loch, described in the article Inch. Several in the south possess much beauty, and furnish some fine close landscapes; but the great majority, especially in the north, are cold and cheerless watery expanses, surrounded by bleak and moorish banks. Chalybeate springs occur in Whithorn and Stoneykirk; and mineral springs, and a sulphureous one, occur in Inch. Springs of pure water are, in general, many and copious.

The most prevalent rocks are primary, transition, and secondary schists. Greywacke, greywacke slate, and argillaceous schist, are particularly abundant. Beds of greywacke occur of all thicknesses, from a few inches to many feet, of hard compact grain, and of a blue or greyish brown colour, for the most part breaking irregularly, but often splitting into parallel slices. These beds are interspersed in all different proportions with strata of a soft, shivering, argillaceous stone, which easily yields to the weather, and locally bears the name of slate-band. Both the greywacke and the argillaceous strata generally make a rapid dip, but occur at all angles from an absolutely vertical position to one nearly horizontal; they are frequently contorted in a manner not a little curious; and occasionally they are intersected with veins or dykes of porphyry. Hillocks and hills occur of till and gravel, evidently formed by water, and singularly contrasting in the roundness and smoothness of their surface, to the roughness of the rest of the country. When one chiefly or wholly of tilly composition is opened it presents a curious spectacle; the general mass of till being confusedly interspersed with blocks of stone, some rounded and some angular, of all sizes up to the most enormous blocks, and of substances which indicate their having been wrenched and carried along from mountains at least 10 or 12 miles distant. Slate quarries have been worked in Kirkmaiden. Sandstone occurs in the north of the Rhinns. Coals have been an object of earnest but vain search. Limestone occurs in no great plenty, and is generally of too poor a quality to be worked for the uses of the farmer, but assumes, in Whithorn, the character of what two authorities before us call "fine variegated marble." Copper ore occurs in Whithorn.—The soil of nearly all the Machers and a considerable part of the moors is of a hazel colour, and is of the species sometimes termed dry loam, though it often inclines to gravel. The bed of schist on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to be scratched and rutted by the plough; and where soft, it probably gives off by attrition a considerable though slow accession to the soil's depth. The low ground along the Cree and the head of Wigton-bay seems all alluvial, or formed of substances brought down by the river, flung back by the tide, and mixed with clay, shells, and sand. The Carse of Baldoon, which constitutes the larger part of it, and measures about 3,000 acres, has all the qualities of carse or strong clay soil, and justly possesses the fame of being the richest and best cultivated land in Wigtonshire, and the Carse of Gowrie of the south-west of Scotland. Like the luxuriant carses of the Forth, this opulent tract, after being left by the sea, became successively forest and moss, and retains some remains of its morassy condition. In the valley between Luce-bay and Loch-Ryan, the soil consists chiefly of a deposition of sea-sand, interspersed with considerable but extensively reclaimed tracts of shallow flow-moss. A belt of sandy soil occurs also on the west side of Loch-Ryan. The lands of the Rhinns, in a general view, possess all the characters of the best soils of Galloway, and are, to a large extent, arable; and they have subsoils now absorbent and finely conducive to good tillage, and now retentive and occasioning the soils to be wet and spongy. The central and northern sections of the district of the Moors present a pervading aspect of extreme barrenness. Extensive regions appear covered entirely with a soil of peat earth,—large and deep flows, which chill the air with their humid exhalations, and admit, even amid the genial glow of summer, very little vegetation. Some of these flows extend, with little interruption, to a length of 8 or 10 miles; and they are perfectly useless for black cattle, and readier to swallow than to feed them.

From the barbarian character of the original Novantes, and the comparatively superior civilization of the colonists of the Middle ages, we may easily infer that the usual progress of agricultural economy, from rudeness to refinement, took place in Wigtonshire. Under the mild management of the Baliols, lords of Galloway, husbandry began to prosper. Even in 1300, that year of conflict and of conquest, more

wheat was found in Galloway by the English armies than the mills of the province could manufacture into flour. But succeeding ages of warfare and waste, of local tyranny and general misgovernment, deprived the husbandman of all spirit and hope. To so monstrous a condition were landed interests progressively reduced that, in the sad reign of Charles I., lands were offered for no other rent than payment of the public taxes, and estates were exposed for sale at two years' purchase. Agriculture deteriorated from the beginning of the 14th century onward, till it became all but extinct, or crawled along in combined slothfulness and absurdity of movement. In 1684, when Symson wrote, the routine of crops, so far as tillage existed, was a constant succession of oats and bear, and bear and oats. Marshal Lord Stair, the earliest improver, retired from public life in 1728, and, till his death, in 1747, divided his time between Wigtonshire and West Lothian, in establishing upon his lands such superior arts of husbandry as he had observed in England or on the continent. He enclosed his grounds; drained marshes and swamps; cultivated potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and carrots, in the open fields; introduced artificial grasses; practised the horse-hoeing husbandry; and altogether displayed a skill and an energy of improvement which surely, though slowly, worked a revolution in the wretched agricultural practices which prevailed. In 1760, principles and plans of improvement, founded in reason and experiment, began to be introduced by an intelligent agent of the Earl of Selkirk, of the name of Jeffrey, upon his lordship's estate of Baldoon; and they somewhat extensively, though in a silent way, recommended themselves to the adoption of intelligent and wealthy landowners. The Earl of Galloway, one and a chief imitator, took under his own management farm after farm; made stone-dyke enclosures; freely used lime and sea-shell manures; introduced a rotation of first oats, next potatoes and turnips, and next barley with grass-seeds; and, after his farms were thus enclosed and systematized, let them upon a lease of 19 years, at a considerable advance of rent. In the summer of 1777, Wight, who was sent into Wigtonshire to tell the farmers what he thought wrong and what he presumed to be right, found the inhabitants of the county-town and its vicinity "a drowsy people," who discerned only "some symptoms of a dawn" in rational agriculture; and, on proceeding farther into the county, saw excellent soil execrably managed,—the tenants poor and torpid,—and the rotation an exhausting process of first a crop of oats, and next three or four successive crops of bear. But impelled principally by the influence and example of the Earl of Stair, on his lands of Inch, and by the vigorous efforts of the Agricultural society of Dumfries-shire, conducted, as these were, by the talents and genius of Mr. Craik, Wigtonshire, had, about the commencement of the present century, moved onward to a position of very decided and general improvement. Two agricultural societies have long been at work in the county; the farmers, as a body, are respectable in both intelligence and practical tact; and the existing methods of agriculture, though flinging an aspect over the country very much inferior to that of several other Scottish counties, are, when viewed in connexion with the difficulties of the soil, highly creditable to the farming community's discernment and skill. The land of the county lies, for the most part, under entail; and is very little subdivided among proprietors. Farms, compared to those in other districts, are generally of medium size; and they are usually let on leases of 19 years. The proportions of the whole area which are arable and pastoral are to each other respectively as 7 to 11; or the arable grounds amount to about 35 per cent. of the entire county. While improvement and the war-stimulus were jointly in operation, the value of land increased with almost incredible rapidity; but it afterwards reached a maximum, and even experienced a marked fall. One farm, on the property of the Earl of Stair, which, previous to 1790, rented for £7 2s. 6d., paid only 16 years after a rent of £195. The average rent of land throughout the county is at present little more than 6s. per acre; but, in 1810, it amounted to 8s. 6d.

Wigtonshire is celebrated, in common with the eastern and larger section of Galloway, for the excellence of its pastures, the good points of its peculiar breed of black cattle, and the largeness of its produce in oxen and sheep for the markets of England. But in these particulars, and in all others which belonged to its pastoral districts, it has a strict community of character with Kirkcudbrightshire, and may be regarded as fairly described in what we have said respecting that county: see KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Though all or most of the area seems anciently to have been covered with forest, the aggregate remaining extent of natural or copsewood does not exceed 300 acres. Plantations are, on the whole, very far from being numerous or extensive enough to give the county a sheltered or well-cultivated aspect. Yet John, Earl of Stair, and his son, the celebrated Marshal, planted annually, for a considerable period, at least 20,000 trees, chiefly Scottish firs, with a happy mixture of larix, ash, beech, and some other forest trees. Though the plantations on the Earl's large property are aggregately not extensive, those around Castle-Kennedy are peculiarly beautiful and embellishing,—many of the trees being of a most luxuriant growth, and some beech hedges, 70 feet high, excelling, perhaps, all in the kingdom. The plantations on the estate of the Earl of Galloway, too, are interesting: they occur in clumps and belts on the extensive pleasure-grounds around Galloway-house, and are continued for several miles on the rising grounds along the coast of Wigton-bay, and amount altogether to upwards of 500 acres.

Wigtonshire is an agricultural and a grazing county, to the almost total exclusion both of manufactures and of all such commerce as is unconnected with the exchange of the produce of the soil for foreign articles of local consumpt. Excepting some trivial manufactures in Stranraer, the only products of artisanship are all for local use, and of the limited kinds with which no great seat of manufacture competes. The only exports from the county consist of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, which are sent to England and the west of Scotland; and the imports are chiefly lime, coals, and all sorts of groceries, and manufactured goods from the markets to which the exports are taken, and occasionally timber from America, and timber and iron from the Baltic. Attempts have been made to enlarge the commerce by trading on a large scale to America and the Baltic, opening a trade with the West Indies, and embarking in the herring-fishery; but they have almost uniformly failed. At the close of the 17th century Wigtonshire—with the exception of four boats which were employed in 1692 by the people of Stranraer—was utterly destitute of shipping. In 1788, when the register of shipping was established, the county had 52 vessels, carrying 2,290 tons; in 1801 it had 74, carrying 2,926 tons; and in 1818 it had 99, carrying 4,760 tons. Since the last of these dates steam-navigation has greatly altered the complexion of the commerce; and produced a rapidity in the exchange of produce for money, which powerfully contrasts with the former slow and uncertain methods, and applies a constant stimulus to every department of

traffic. Two large steam-vessels regularly ply between the leading ports and Whitehaven and Liverpool; others ply between Stranraer, and both Glasgow and Belfast; and one maintains constant daily communication between Portpatrick and Donaghadee. But steam-navigation elsewhere has damaged the country to an amount which greatly deducts from the advantages yielded by the increase of its own facilities. Wigtonshire was formerly the great highway between the northern counties of Ireland on the one side, and nearly all Scotland and the northern counties of England on the other, and it enjoyed many advantages from the transit, not only of numerous travellers, but of large flocks of Irish cattle in exchange for articles of British manufacture; but now, except for the almost solitary and cheerless passage of the mail, it is quite forsaken, and flung back to the seclusion of an age when little intercommunication with Ireland existed.—The principal roads are the old military road, constructed about 76 years ago between Newton-Stewart and Portpatrick, and, for a time, the only road, as it was the earliest one, along which wheeled vehicles could be drawn without an extravagant and unmanageable number of horses; the newer and greatly more level mail-road between the same points; the mail-road from Glasgow down the east side of Loch-Ryan to the former road at Stranraer; a road southward from Newton-Stewart through Wigton to Whithorn; a road north-westward, along the coast of Luce-bay, from Whithorn through Glenluce to Stranraer; the east road, down the vale of the river Luce, from Girvan to Glenluce; and roads from Stranraer to near the extremities of the double peninsula of the Rhinns.—A mail-coach was introduced so late as the year 1804, and has since regularly run from Newton-Stewart to Portpatrick, carrying the Dumfries and West of England mail to Ireland. Another coach, carrying the Glasgow and Ayrshire mail to Ireland, runs along the side of Loch-Ryan. A third was started a few years ago to run circuitously between Newton-Stewart and Stranraer, by way of Wigton, Whithorn, Glenluce, and Portpatrick. A mere stage-coach, and two public coaches competing with each other, or running on the same road, are a phenomena which the country has not yet witnessed.

The principal gentlemen's seats in Wigtonshire are Galloway-house, the Earl of Galloway; Culhorn-house and Castle-Stewart, the Earl of Stair; Lochnaw-castle, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.; Monreith-house, Sir William Maxwell, Bart.; Park, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart.; Isle of Whithorn-castle, Sir John Reid of Barra, Bart.; Lochryan-house, Lieutenant-General Sir J. A. Agnew Wallace, Bart.; Glasserton and Physgill, Stair H. Stewart, Esq.; Tor-house, Macculloch, Esq.; Barnbarroch, Colonel Vans Agnew; Castlewig, Hugh Hathorn, Esq.; Tonderghie, Hugh D. Stewart, Esq.; Broughton, Alexander Murray, Esq; Genoch, R. Cathcart, Esq.; Balkail, John Adair, Esq.; Corswall-house, Dr. Carrick Moore; Dunskey, Colonel T. Hunter Blair; Ardwell, John M'Taggart, Esq.; Freugh, Patrick Maitland, Esq; Garthland, Vans Hathorn, Esq.; Penninghame-house, James Blair, Esq.; Craighlaw-house, W. C. Hamilton, Esq.; and Logan-house, Major Macdouall. The royal burghs are Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn; and they, jointly with New Galloway in Kirkcudbrightshire, send a member to parliament. The existing burghs-of-barony are Portpatrick, Glenluce, and Newton-Stewart. The extinct burghs-of-barony are Invermessan, on the shore of Loch-Ryan; Myreton, in the parish of Penninghame; and Merton, in the parish of Mochrum. The principal villages, additional to the existing burghs-of-barony, are Garlieston, Isle-of-Whithorn, Port-Logan, and Stewarton. Wigtonshire sends a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 1,038. The sheriff and commissary courts are held every Tuesday, and the small-debt court every alternate Tuesday, during session in Wigton. Quarter sessions are held at Wigton on the first Tuesday of March and May and the last Tuesday of October; and at Glenluce, on the first Tuesday of August. Circuit sheriff-courts for small-debt cases are held at Stranraer every alternate month; and at Whithorn and Newton-Stewart every three months. The valued rent, in 1674, was £67,646 17s. Scottish; and the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £143,425 sterling. Population, in 1801, 22,918; in 1811, 26,891; in 1821, 33,240; in 1831, 36,258. In 1831, the inhabited houses were 6,404; the families 7,514. In 1841, the population was 39,179. Houses 7,440.

Ecclesiastical notices of Wigtonshire, in reference to all its early history and to the bishopric of Galloway, are identified with WHITHORN, and will be found in our article on that town. The only great religious houses of the Roman Catholic period were Whithorn priory, Soulseat-abbey, Glenluce-abbey, and Wigton Dominican convent, all noticed either separately, or in the articles on their localities. At the Reformation, there were 21 parish churches, and several chapels; and seven of the former, and all the latter, were suppressed. On the other hand, 3 new parishes were erected during the 17th century; so that the whole number of parishes in the county is now 17. In 1581, the parishes of the eastern district were formed into the presbytery of Whithorn, which, jointly with the large presbytery of Kirkcudbright, was declared the synod of Galloway; and the parishes of the western district, along with those of the south of Carrick, were formed into the presbytery of Colmonell, which was included in the synod of Ayr. In 1593, all the parishes of the county were erected into the presbytery of Wigton; and that body and the presbytery of Kirkcudbright were constituted the synod of Galloway. In 1638, eight parishes in the east, along with the Kirkcudbrightshire parishes of Kirkmabreck and Minigaff, were declared to be the presbytery of Wigton; nine parishes in the west, along with the Carrick parishes of Ballantrae and Colmonell, were erected into the presbytery of Stranraer; and these two presbyteries, jointly with that of Kirkcudbright, were made to be the synod of Galloway. This last arrangement has ever since continued.—The chief dissenting congregations are five of the United Secession, at Stranraer, Wigton, Whithorn, Stranraer, and Wigton; four of the Relief, at Newton-Stewart, Port-William, Stranraer, and Wigton; three Reformed Presbyterian, at Stranraer, Newton-Stewart, and Whithorn; one Independent at Garlieston; and one Roman Catholic at Newton-Stewart.—In 1834, there were eighteen parochial schools, conducted by 21 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 1,394 scholars, and a minimum of 917; and 81 non-parochial schools, conducted by 92 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 3,195 scholars, and a minimum of 2,027.

In ancient times, and even for ages after the abdication of the Roman government in Britain, the powerful tribe of the Novantes inhabited the territory which now forms Wigtonshire and the western half of Kirkcudbrightshire. They had Leucophibia on the site of the present Whithorn for their chief town, and possessed also another town, called Rerigonium, on the Rerigonius Sinus, the modern Loch-Ryan. Their antiquities, contrary to the rule which prevails in the territories of other ancient British tribes, are much more abundant than those of the

Romans. Their descriptive language extensively survives, and forms a large aggregate of significant monuments, in the names of rivers and hills, and numerous other departments of topographical nomenclature. Conical tumuli of a green appearance, and composed entirely of earth, are not infrequent in occurrence; and when opened, are discovered to have been repositories of the dead,—but whether more or less ancient than cairns cannot easily be ascertained. Grey cairns inhuming rude urns which are enclosed by flat stones, and contain half-burnt human bones, have been observed in every parish. Standing stones, either of worship or memorial, belonging to Druidism, or connected with warlike deeds of the aboriginal tribes, occur at Tor-house in Wigton, and at Ardwell in Stoneykirk. Caves, distinguished by peculiar circumstances from the multitudes which perforate the rocky coast, and used by the ancient tribes as houses or hiding-holes, may be seen in the sea-cliffs of the parishes of Inch, Port-Patrick, Kirkmaiden, and Glasserton. Of the larger conical mounds, while some, like the smaller, were sepulchral, others were moats for seats of the courts of justice, and others, as is proved by vestiges of intrenchments round their base, and of encampment on their summit, were converted into places of defence. A noted one of this last class is the tower of Cragach in Leswalt. —Fortifications and fortalices of a later age, castles standing, ruinous, or extinct, are very numerous, and, in some instances, of obscure or quite unknown history. Wigton-castle, the nucleus of what is now the county-town, is entirely extinct. Crugelton and Eagerness castles stood on cliffs on the coast of Sorbie, and are traceable only in their foundations. Dunskey-castle exhibits interesting remains on a cliff a little south of Portpatrick. Garthland-castle, in Stoneykirk, and Lochnaw-castle in Leswalt, are surviving baronial keeps. Crosswell-castle in Kirkcolm, Galdenoch-tower in Leswalt, Claynurd-castle in Kirkmaiden, Carghidown-castle, on a precipice of the coast of Glasserton, Castle-Feather, and three other fortifications on cliffs of the coast of Whithorn, one of them on Burrowhead, exist only in slender vestiges. Synnyness-castle, in Old Luce, is probably of no great antiquity, and was called by Symson, "a good stone-house" in 1684. Long-castle, Lochmaberly-castle, and Castle-Dornal stood on islets respectively in Dowalton-loch between Sorbie, Glasserton, and Kirkinner; in Lochmaberly, between Penninghame, Kirkcowan, and Ayrshire; and in Loch-Dornal on the northern boundary of Penninghame. Mochrum and Merton castles stand on the margin respectively of Mochrum-loch and White-loch in the parish of Mochrum, and possess antiquarian interest as to both their structure and their history. Castle-Kennedy stands on a remarkable peninsula of the lake in Inch to which it gives name; and, though comparatively modern, is, as to picturesqueness and general interest, much the most attractive of all its class of antiquities. Though some of these castles are of ascertained dates, others, especially the large proportion which surmounted the cliffs of the coast, and which aggregately have crumbled far toward extinction, are of very doubtful origin. The local antiquaries, with great show of reason, suppose that they were constructed as defences against the Scandinavian rovers of the sea, who had possession of them and the Hebrides, and scoured the intervening Irish channel and Irish sea; others, looking principally at the magnitude of the works, and, comparing them with such comparatively small surviving structures in the interior as the castles of Physgill and Mochrum, conjecture them to have been built by the Vikingr or Sea-kings themselves to give them command of the shore intervening between sections of their territory; and one writer asserts that "there is reason," but without saying what the reason is, "to believe that these vast works were the elaborate labours of Magnus, the powerful king of Norway, who came with a mighty force into these seas during the year 1098, and who compelled the Galloway men to cut wood and carry it for him."

The civil history of the county is nearly all common to it with that of Kirkcudbrightshire, and will be found in our article on GALLOWAY: which see. Attempts to erect western Galloway into a shrievalty or shire, subject to the jurisdiction of a sheriff, seem to have been made as early as the 12th century. But the Gaelic people of the district who hated Saxon forms of administration, and loved their own laws, doubtless greatly abridged the efficient power of the sheriff. Wigton was certainly a sheriffdom in the 13th century, at the demise of Alexander III., while the Baliols were still lords of Galloway. Edward I., in his ordinance for the government of Scotland, appointed a sheriff for Wigtonshire, and two justices for Galloway. During four reigns succeeding the accession of Bruce, the appointments must have been in keeping with a state of things in which every pretension was decided by the sword. In 1341, David II. formed the county into an earldom, with a regality jurisdiction, including even the four pleas of the Crown, and conferred it on his faithful mentor, Sir Malcolm Fleming, with Wigton as the shire town or principal manor-place. The regality jurisdiction, which was mixed up with the earldom, greatly abridged the jurisdiction of the sheriffdom. In 1372, Thomas, Earl of Wigton, and grandson of Sir Malcolm Fleming, sold his estate to Sir Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway. During the reign of James I., William Douglas of Leswalt was sheriff of Wigton, and constable of the castle of Lochnaw. In 1426, Andrew Agnew acquired the constableship of the castle, and some lands in Leswalt, and was secured in the possession of them by a charter of the superior, Margaret, Duchess of Turenne, in which she calls him "dilecto scutifero meo." Andrew Agnew, the son of this scutifer of the Duchess, was scutifer to James II., and, in 1451, obtained from him the office of sheriff of Wigtonshire. Quinten Agnew, the son of the latter Andrew, was sheriff during a great part of the reign of James III., and the first half of the reign of James IV. Three Agnews, all called Patrick, and linked together as father and son, successively monopolized the office. Sir Andrew, Sir Patrick, Sir Andrew, and Sir Andrew Agnew, the first a knight, and the other baronets, and all still connected as father and son, continued, amid all political changes and convulsions to hold the office firmly and solely in their family till the wild bad reign of James VII. The Agnews thus kept uninterrupted possession during 230 years, and discharged their public duty sometimes well and sometimes ill. Sir Andrew, the present sheriff, being favourably disposed to the persecuted Covenanters, and inclined rather to shelter their worthy ministers than to hunt them down, first, the odious Graham of Claverhouse, and afterwards his brother of kindred character, were sent down by the Scottish privy council to show the sheriff how a truculent government wished its tools to cut, and were appointed conjoint-sheriff, during pleasure, with power to nominate deputies. The hereditary sheriff, in consequence, was virtually, and perhaps even formally, superseded. In 1682–3, a violent conflict arose between Graham of Claverhouse and Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, bailies of the regality of Glenluce, founded upon a charge of the former that the

latter had endeavoured to lessen his authority as sheriff of Wigton; and issued in a decision by the privy council, which praised Claverhouse, and deprived Dalrymple of his bailiery, and fined him £500 sterling. Sir Andrew Agnew was restored to his sheriffship by the Revolution; and, in 1724, was succeeded by Sir James, his son. The latter was the last of the hereditary sheriffs; and, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, received no less a sum in compensation than £4,000. The first sheriff-depute under the new regime was Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who afterwards rose to the bench under the title of Lord Auchinleck. The office of coroner for the county was granted by David II. to Patrick M'Culloch, and, in 1557, was given hereditarily to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, but it seems to have fallen into disuse before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, as it was not then made a ground of claim.—David II. when granting a new charter of the earldom of Wigton, withdrew from it the right of regality, and the four pleas of the Crown, privileges greater than ought ever to have been granted.—Jurisdictions of regality existed over the lands respectively of the prior of Whithorn, the abbot of Glenluce, the abbot of Soulseat, and the bishop of Galloway; and their bailieries were obtained in the order in which we have stated them, by the Earl of Galloway, Dalrymple of Stair, Agnew of Lochnaw, and the Earl of Cassilis. Compensation for Soulseat seems not to have been claimed; for Whithorn was claimed at £3,000, and paid with £166 16s. 2d.; for Glenluce, at £2,000, and paid with £450; and for Penninghame or the bishop's lands, at £1,000, and refused all payment. A baronial jurisdiction over the lands of Inch belonged to the Earls of Cassilis, and was transferred, during the reign of Charles II., to Dalrymple of Stair; and, like the regality of Penninghame, it was pronounced valueless at the epoch of compensation. Several other baronial jurisdictions existed; but they either became extinct, or were merged in larger jurisdictions, before the general abolition.

WILLIAM (Fort), a fortress on the east side of Loch-Eil, overhung by Ben-Nevis, near the south-west end of the great glen, Inverness-shire. It stands contiguous to the village of Maryburgh: which see. It was originally built by General Monk, during the time of Cromwell; took from an ancient castle in the vicinity the name of the garrison of Inverlochy; and had accommodations for about 2,000 men. But the original structure was chiefly earth-built, and altogether of a temporary character. The present fort was built on a smaller scale, with stone and lime, in the reign of William III., and took its name from that monarch. It is an irregular work of a triangular form, with two bastions mounting 15 twelve-pounders; and is defended by a ditch, glacis, and ravelin. It contains a bomb-proof magazine; and accommodations for 2 field-officers, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, and 96 privates. It withstood a siege of 5 weeks in 1745; yet cannot be regarded as a place of much strength.

WILTON, a parish in Roxburghshire; bounded on the north-west by Ashkirk; and a detached part of Selkirk; on the north and north-east by Minto; on the east by Cavers; on the south-east and south by Hawick; and on the west by Roberton. It is nearly a parallelogram, extending north-east and south-west. Its greatest length is a little upwards of 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its superficial extent is 17½ square miles. Borthwick-water traces the boundary on the south. The Teviot, coming down from the south-west, and receiving the tribute of the Borthwick, traces for 5 miles the south-eastern and eastern boundary, but cuts off a tiny wing of edificed territory at the town of Hawick. The haughs and hill-screens which recede from the river are everywhere beautiful; and part of them a little south of the middle, forms the larger section of the fine close hill-locked landscape which environs the pleasant little metropolis of the Scottish woollen trade. Though the interior is all hilly, the heights are broad-based, and gentle in the ascent; and they generally admit the dominion of the plough, and become pastoral only toward the north-western boundary. About two-thirds of the area is in tillage, and most of the other third, though now continually in pasture, has been turned up by the plough. The soil is in general fertile and well-cultivated. About 100 acres are covered with plantation. Limestone and marl abound, and have been of great advantage in improving the arable land. Wilton-lodge, formerly the property of Lord Napier, and now the residence of Miss Anderson, is charmingly situated on the Teviot, about a mile above Hawick. The small wing of Wilton which lies on the right bank of the Teviot, forms part of what is called the Sandbed, and is the site of Hawick grammar-school, and of a small portion of the town. Wilton village consists principally of a long street, which commences near the end of the old bridge across the Teviot, and files away in the segment of a circle behind the town's "common haugh." It contains about one-half of the parish's population; and, as to its factories and nearly all its social interests, is completely identified with Hawick, so as to have been virtually described in our notice of that town: see Hawick. The village of Wilton-Dean or Langlands-Dean consists of a considerable sprinkling of houses on the face of a declivity ¼ of a mile south-west of Wilton. The village of Appletree-hall consists of a row of cottages, and some detached houses 2½ miles north-east of Hawick. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal landowner. The Edinburgh and Carlisle mail-road cuts the parish southward into unequal parts. Population, in 1801, 1,307; in 1831, 1,870. Houses 263. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,921.—Wilton, anciently a rectory, is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend £294 2s. 9d.; glebe £30. Unappropriated teinds £412 2s. 6d. The church was built in 1762, enlarged by the addition of an aisle in 1801, and repaired and painted in 1829. Sittings 460. The aisle contributes only a gallery to the church; and in its lower story is used as a burying-place. An ecclesiastical survey of 1836 exhibited the population as then amounting to 1,983, and consisting of 1,272 churchmen, 673 dissenters, and 48 nondescripts. In 1834, the parish-school was attended by 134 scholars; and three other schools by 132. Parish-schoolmaster's salary, subject to the salarying of an assistant, £34 4s. 2d., with £43 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The present parish comprehends all the original parish of Wilton and part of the abrogated parish of Hassendean. Mr. Crawfurd and Dr. Charters, both former ministers of Wilton, are known, the former by a work entitled 'Dying Thoughts,' and the latter by some published sermons.

WINCHBURGH, a village in the parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire. It stands by the side of the Union canal, on the road between Edinburgh and Falkirk, 11 miles west of Edinburgh, 6 east of Linlithgow, and 4 south-west of Queensferry. It has a posting-inn. Population about 170.

WINTON. See Pencaitland.

WISHAW and COLTNESS RAILWAY (The).—This railway passes through one of the most extensive and finest coal fields in Scotland,

and was constructed for the purpose of giving facilities to the transmission of these mineral treasures to the masses of population in and around Glasgow. The act of Parliament incorporating the company was obtained on 1st June, 1829, with a capital of £60,000. Since then several supplementary acts have been obtained for extending, improving, and completing the line, and raising the necessary amount of capital for these objects, which has now been augmented to £240,000, divided into 9,600 shares of £25 each. The first or northern division of the railway was commenced in 1830, and finished in 1833; the second or south or eastern division was begun in 1838, and completed in 1841. The length of the division earliest constructed amounts to nearly 3 miles, and the second or last made portion to about 8 miles,—thus affording a direct line of about 11 miles, besides 2½ miles of a branch railway in connection with the main trunk. The expense of construction, up till this period, has amounted to about £180,000, which embraces several improvements, such as laying a double rail on the first made portion, where only one had been laid before, and of adopting heavier rails. As those first laid down were of light construction, they are now being gradually replaced by rails of the weight of 56 lbs. to the yard. The line passes through the parishes of Old Monkland, Bothwell, Hamilton, Dalziel, and Cambusnethan, in the county of Lanark. The north-western terminus joins the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, by means of which it is brought into communication with the Forth and Clyde canal near the town of Kirkintilloch; it has another communication with Glasgow by the Monkland canal and the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway; and it may extend itself to Edinburgh and the frith of Forth, by the Ballochney and Slamannan railways, and the Union canal. The eastern terminus is to be connected by a junction with the Morningside and Wilsonton railway,—a new line which is planned to extend northward, and for which an act has been obtained by a separate company. In the Wishaw and Coltness the cuttings are moderate, and the works generally of a similar kind to those met with in other mineral railways. There is a tunnel on the line about the fourth of a mile in length, formed only for a single line of rails, but it is at present being enlarged to admit a double line. The most prominent feature in its construction is the viaduct over the valley of South Calder, near the village of Motherwell, which extends to upwards of 300 yards in length, and consists of ten piers of 100 feet span each. Three of these are 110 feet in height, and the others descend from 80 to 45 feet. The roadway is formed by horizontal beams resting on these piers, and strongly bound and supported. It is the only structure of the kind in Scotland, and as a work of art has a substantial and elegant appearance, which is much enhanced by the picturesque and natural beauty of the valley which it spans. The traffic on the line consists almost entirely of coal, iron-ore, &c., which form the abundant mineral produce of the district which the railway traverses, and are of superior quality,—in addition to a considerable trade in pig-iron, from the furnaces in the vicinity. The revenue derived from the undertaking since its opening has been gradually, if not rapidly, increasing, as will be seen from the following returns of the yearly receipts :—

	£	s.	d.
For the year 1834,	422	13	4
— 1835,	1,711	1	11
— 1836,	2,471	5	7
— 1837,	2,330	16	8
— 1838,	3,972	9	4
— 1839,	6,501	1	3
— 1840,	7,883	9	0
— 1841,	12,818	7	7

A passenger trade, in connection with the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, has been carried on for several years, but it is limited in amount, although it is expected to be considerably increased from the facilities afforded by the recent construction of the south-eastern division of the line. For some years at the outset the traffic was principally moved by means of horse power; but lately locomotive engines have been substituted, which, from the superior power, speed, and cheapness over animal draft, are likely to supersede the use of horses entirely, except on the short branches or off-shoots from the main-trunk.

WISTON, a parish in the upper ward of the county of Lanark, to which that of Roberton was united in 1772. The parish lies on the north bank of the Clyde, and is bounded on the south by Lammington, on the opposite side of the river; Carmichael on the north; Symington on the east; and Douglas on the west. It is irregular in form, and about 6 miles in length, by from 3 to 4½ in breadth. The most imposing feature connected with the parish is the well-known hill of Tinto, which stands on its northern boundary, raising its beautiful crest 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and green to the very summit. From this elevation may be enjoyed one of the most extensive views in broad Scotland; for the eye embraces within its range an immense tract of country and sweep of sea, including Hartfell and Queensberry, in Dumfries-shire; Goatfell, in the Isle of Arran; the lonely Bass; and even the hills in the north of England and north of Ireland. There is a peculiarly shaped hill, almost in the centre of the parish, viz., Dungavel, with two craggy and frowning peaks. From its elevation the parish is not considered one of great fertility, but nowhere can a district boast of more intelligent or enterprising farmers, as a proof of which one of them obtained a few years ago, from the Highland society, the silver medal for the reclaiming of waste lands. Much as has been done in this way, however, there is ample need for more, as nearly the half of the entire superficies of the parish lies in its natural state, and is used for the pasture of sheep, a great proportion of which, it is believed, might be reclaimed by the exercise of industry and capital, and brought under healthy tillage. There are fully 200 acres under wood. The principal products of the soil are oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, hay, cattle, and sheep. The sheep are principally of the West Linton breed; and the cattle or cows, which are, to a great extent, of the dairy kind, are much esteemed. Including the minerals, it is computed that the parish produces more than £12,000 per annum. Of the minerals alluded to, the principal is lime, which is extensively worked, and the produce of which is estimated to amount to 18,000 bolls per annum. Coal is believed to exist, and though attempts have been made to discover a workable and remunerating seam, these have been never successful, and the principal supplies for the inhabitants are drawn from the adjoining parishes of Douglas and Carmichael. There are three villages in the parish, viz., Roberton, Wiston, and Newton of Wiston. The market and post-town is Biggar, about 7 miles distant, and the turnpike-road from Stirling to Carlisle runs through the entire length of the parish. Population, in 1801, 757; in 1831, 940; and in 1841, 929, with 200 inhabited houses. It may be worthy of note, that 87 years ago the population of the united parishes was greater than it now is, for, in 1755, according to the return made to Dr. Webster, the numbers were 1,102. This falling-off, however, is easily accounted for, for at that time the parish was parcelled out in pendicles in the *rig-and-fur* fashion, but as these small patches were gradually clustered together to form larger farms, the unne-

cessary population which resided on them had to transfer their industry elsewhere. Assessed property £4,162.—Wiston and Roberton is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, alternately the Crown and Lord Douglas. This division arose from the Crown having been patron of Wiston, and the Douglas family of Roberton, when they were separate and independent of each other. Stipend £204 9s. The glebe both of Wiston and Roberton are attached to the living, and valued at £40. The present parish-church is the old edifice of Wiston, which is seated for about 370. A Relief church was established at the village of Roberton about forty years ago, and is seated for 377. The separate parochial schools of the old parishes have been retained, greatly to the benefit of the population, for by this means education amongst the young is universal. The salary of the schoolmaster of Wiston is £25 13s. 3d., and that of Roberton £30. The additional fees in both cases are very respectable.

WOODHAVEN, a village in the parish of Forgan, Fifeshire, 9 miles north of Cupar, and 10 north-west of St. Andrews; on the river Tay, opposite to Dundee, to which there is a regular ferry. Population, in 1841, 92. Houses 18.

WOODHEAD, a mountain stock farm in the parish of Carsphairn, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on which a valuable lead-mine is now wrought. Several years ago it was discovered that the scattered greywacke on the surface of the ground here was more or less impregnated with lead; but it was not till the year 1838 that, on the ground being excavated to the depth of some twenty feet, the interior more than confirmed the surface revealment, and that steps were taken for the commencement of mining operations. By degrees miners were collected, cottages reared, furnaces, smelting-houses, and other necessary accommodations followed; and where not a solitary shieling appeared before, rows, or streets of cottages now adorn heights eclipsing in size the village of Lagwyne below, to say nothing of public works and their gradual extension, which, in the course of little more than three years, have drawn together a body of artisans who have raised the population of the parish from 500 in 1831, to 790 souls in 1841. Water is the power employed in the works. From the fountain-head to the extremity of the works, the troughs measure six miles. Of the different shafts sunk, the deepest, in 1843, was 52 fathoms; and, as the under springs are now getting a little troublesome, accumulation is drawn off by the beautiful balance-machine first invented by Brindley, and ore raised on the same principle as often as is necessary. From top to bottom the miners are enclosed between masses of whinstone, compact as huge, in the centre of which a seam of metal, to all appearance inexhaustible, dips generally at an angle of nearly 30 degrees. The ore is conveyed,—whether to the breakmill or the washing-sieves shaken by overshot wheels,—by branches of railway. When smelted, it is conveyed in bars to Ayr, *via* Dalmellington, from which point the metal is shipped to Liverpool, and generally sold either in that port or in London. From its great purity, it is in brisk demand. The miners, who work by the piece, generally relieve one another night and day, and earn wages varying from 16s. to 18s., and in some extraordinary cases a pound sterling; the smelters and furnace men, who undergo very severe labour during five days in the six, for the same number of hours, are much better paid. The ores are said to contain a considerable mixture of silver; and at the present moment, works are in progress for extracting it.

WOODHOUSE. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

WOODHOUSELEE, the seat of P. Fraser Tytler, Esq., on the southern slope of the Pentland-hills, surrounded by fine woods, 6½ miles south of Edinburgh, and also the ancient seat, 4 miles from the former, of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh: see GLENCROSS. From Old Woodhouselee, which Regent Murray boldly bestowed on Sir James Bellenden, one of his favourites, Lady Bothwellhaugh was turned out in a cold night, in a state of undress, to the open fields; and she, in consequence, became, previous to the next morning, furiously insane. This occurrence forms the subject of Sir Walter Scott's first ballad of Cadyow castle:—

> "O, change accursed! past are those days;
> False Murray's ruthless spoilers came,
> And for the hearth's domestic blaze,
> Ascends destruction's volumed flame.
>
> What sheeted phantom wanders wild,
> Where mountain Esk, through woodland flows,
> Her arms enfold a shadowy child—
> Oh! is it she, the pallid rose?"

Hamilton, the injured husband of the lady, and the robbed proprietor of the mansion, became, it will be remembered, the assassin of the Regent. See LINLITHGOW.

WOODLANE, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire. Population, in 1841, 102. Houses 18.

WOODSIDE. See ABERDEEN.

WOODSIDE, a village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire. Population, in 1841, 169. Houses 44.

WORMINGTON. See LINTON, Roxburghshire.

WRATH (CAPE). See CAPE WRATH

Y

YARROW (The), a river of Selkirkshire, more celebrated in song than any other stream in Scotland. The occurrence upon its banks of an early melancholy event which made a deep impression on the popular mind,—the facility with which its name yields to the adaptation of rhyme,—the pervading wildness which, with occasional dashes of beauty and romance, characterizes its landscape.—and the disposition of later poets to rival and excel predecessors in the discussion of a favourite theme,—seem all to have had an influence in recommending the stream to so high a place in poetic favour. An idea of lugubrious sadness is associated with much of the river's scenery, and with its early and chief historical reminiscence. What that reminiscence precisely is cannot be ascertained beyond the general tradition of a deadly feud, which terminated in the death of two antagonist lords or leaders, and in the rude inhumation of the bodies of their slain followers in a marshy pool called the Dead-lake. Yet some have identified it with a duel fought between John Scott of Tushielaw and his brother-in-law Walter Scott of Thirlestane,—a duel which was fatal to the latter, but is ascertained to have been fought on Deuchar-swire, at a considerable distance; and others suppose it to have been a fray at a hunting-match in Ettrick-forest, which issued in the slaughter of a son of Scott of Harden, residing at Kirkhope, by his kinsman Scott of Gilmanscleuch. Be the event what it might, the tradition of the country, and, above all, a well-known ancient ballad entitled 'the Dowie Dens of Yarrow,' have imparted to it a high tragic interest, and have long occasioned the scene of it to be regarded as classic ground. A more modern song, by Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, beginning,

> "Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie bonnie bride!
> Busk ye, busk ye, my wiusome marrow!"

was suggested by the same event, and has rivalled the ancient song in influence. The dejected loneliness of the Yarrow's vale, so well and so succinctly depicted in the phrase of 'Dowie Dens,' sadly harmonizes with the wailing tones of the ballads and the traditions, and powerfully appeals to the lachrymose sympathies of poets. The sound of the stream has not one note of the joyousness which would seem naturally to belong to the rate of its current; the aspect of the green hills which come down upon its margin possesses not one indication of the vocal and the vegetable animation which might be expected from their softness and their seeming fertility; and the whole landscape, in spite of objects which, in other circumstances, might arouse and gladden, looks to be in a condition of appalling repose, of unearthly stillness, of strength and beauty in the inertion of death. Hence, of the numerous poems which describe the stream or allude to it, the majority are deeply pathetic. An old fragment, 'Willie's drowned in Yarrow,' is entirely plaintive. Logan's piece, 'Thy braes were bonnie, Yarrow stream,' is also plaintive. The 'Douglas Tragedie,' the 'Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' and the oldest verses of the 'Yellow-hair'd Laddie,' are proved by their allusions to have borrowed both their scenery and much of their sadness from the Yarrow. Among numerous pieces either descriptive of the stream or chiefly devoted to it, the chief are 'the Braes of Yarrow,' by Allan Ramsay, and 'Yarrow Vale,' by Mr. M'Donald. Two songs in praise of the distinguished female beauty so well-known as 'the Flower of Yarrow, bear the titles of 'Mary Scott' and 'the Rose in Yarrow,' and have been not a little popular. But the most distinguished verses which have been written upon the stream, or those, at least, which have written it most into notice, are three pieces by Wordsworth, entitled respectively 'Yarrow Unvisited,' 'Yarrow Visited,' and 'Yarrow Revisited.' The first was composed eleven years before, and the latter immediately after the poet saw the vale; and though they entirely refer to the poetical charm thrown over the stream by the various ballads in its praise, they themselves produce an interest fully equal to the aggregate of all that had been previously accumulated. "And is this Yarrow?" exclaims the poet in the 'Yarrow Visited,'—

> And is this Yarrow?—This the stream
> Of which my fancy cherished
> So faithfully a waking dream?
> An image that hath perished!
> O that some minstrel's harp were near
> To utter tones of gladness,
> And chase this silence from the air
> That fills my heart with sadness!
> Yet why? A silvery current flows
> With uncontrolled meanderings;
> Nor have these eyes, by greener hills,
> Been soothed in all my wanderings."

"The hills whence classic Yarrow flows," are the summit-range of the Southern Highlands, part of the towering series which divide Dumfries-shire from the counties of Selkirk and Peebles, and form a centre to all the great ranges of the south: see Hartfell. The stream rises at a place called Yarrow-cleuch, within half-a-mile of the source of Moffat-water, and only 1¼ mile east of Loch-Skene. After flowing 3¾ miles north-north-eastward it expands into the Loch of the Lowes, about ¾ of a mile in length; and a very brief distance lower down becomes lost for 4 miles in St. Mary's-loch: see Lowes, Loch of (The), and Mary's (St.) Loch. Its course, after leaving St. Mary's-loch, is 11 miles north-eastward to Yarrow ford; and thence 3 miles eastward and east-south-eastward to the Ettrick at the head of Philiphaugh, or 1½ mile above Selkirk. Its length of run, including its lacustrine expansions, is about 25 miles. Its tributaries are not fewer than, at least, 40; but, excepting Megget-water and Douglas-burn, respectively 6½ and 5½ miles long, they do not average 2 miles in length. Floods on a small scale are sometimes occasioned merely by the action of a south-west wind upon St. Mary's-loch; and, when they proceed from rain, they rise more suddenly than before drainage became general, yet attain no great bulk till the lake overflow.—The vale of the Yarrow may be viewed as commencing at the head of "lone St. Mary's silent lake," where

> ———"nor fen nor sedge
> Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge.
> Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink,
> At once upon the level brink;
> And just a trace of silver sand,
> Marks where the water meets the land."

On the right bank of the lake, about a mile from its east end, is the ancient burying-ground of St. Mary's. A church which stood in the middle of it, and continued, in the early part of the 17th century, to be used as a place of worship, was damaged by the Scotts in a feud with the Cranstons, and has entirely disappeared. The whole scenery around this singularly sequestered cemetery is very bold and fine; and a

funeral at the place has a peculiarly striking and solemnly picturesque appearance.—About 400 yards to the east is a small mound, called Binram's cross, surmounted by a few stones, and supposed to be the burying-place of a necromantic priest, a sacrilegious officiate at the ancient altar,—

> "That wizard priest whose bones are thrust,
> From company of holy dust."

A little north of the eastern extremity of the lake stands the lower part of the massive walls of Dryhope tower, the paternal home of 'the Flower of Yarrow.' This lady, the daughter of John Scott of Dryhope, was married to Walter Scott of Harden, a man as famous for his freebooting as she was for her beauty; and, by giving her daughter in marriage to Gilbert Elliott of Minto, 'Gibbie wi' the gowden hair,' she became the ancestress of the talented lady who wrote 'the Flowers of the Forest:' See Harden and Minto.—About 3 miles below the lake stands Mount-Benger, the residence, for some time, of James Hogg, the well-known 'Ettrick shepherd;' and a little farther down, about 13 miles from Selkirk, are Gordon inn and the little village of Yarrow-feus. A bridge over the stream at the inn leads the way to Altrive, 'the shepherd's' last residence, and the scene of his death.—Three miles farther on, upon the left bank of the stream, is the church of Yarrow, a neat little edifice built in 1840. —A piece of ground, a little west of the church, is pointed out by tradition as the scene of slaughter and sepulchre, whence the vale had its prime melancholy association. Till about thirty years ago, when it became enclosed, subdivided, and cultivated, it was a low waste moor; and, in upwards of twenty places, it was dotted with large cairns. The only monuments now remaining are two tall massive unhewn stones, about 80 yards apart, and supposed to mark the spots on which the slaughtered leaders in the conflict respectively fell.—About 3½ miles below the church stands the little village of Yarrow-ford. Near the latter, in a romantic and solitary situation, are the ruins of the strong ancient castle of Hangingshaw, the scene of the old ballad, 'The Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' and formerly the property of that outlaw and his descendants. The house was accidentally burnt down about the middle of last century. Tradition, in illustration of the hospitality practised at Hangingshaw, says that every person who called at the house was treated to a draught of stout ale, from a large drinking vessel called 'the Hangingshaw-ladle.'—A little east of Yarrow-ford is the handsome modern mansion of Broadmeadows. A mile farther down is the peculiarly interesting ruin of Newark-castle: which see. Farther on are the ducal seat of Bowside, and other objects which, along with an abundance of wood, and the occurrence of picturesqueness and beauty in the configuration of the banks, render the Yarrow, from Hangingshaw downwards, a stream of high scenic attractions, and quite wipe away all or most of the lugubriousness of its former aspect. See Selkirk.

YARROW, a parish in Selkirkshire, one of the largest in the Lowlands of Scotland, and comprehending considerably more than one-third of the area of its county. It is bounded on the north by Traquair and Innerleithen in Peebles-shire, and by the Selkirkshire parts of Innerleithen and Stow; on the east by both the Selkirkshire and the Roxburghshire parts of both Selkirk and Ashkirk; on the south by Roberton and Ettrick; and on the west by Megget, Manor, and Peebles in Peebles-shire. Its greatest length is 10 miles; its greatest breadth is 18 miles; and its superficial extent is 71,142 imperial acres. Its outline, especially on the north, is singularly irregular, and includes several long and intricate projections which are nearly insulated by conterminous parishes. The district comprehends several miles of the south side of the vale of the Tweed, about four-fifths of the vale of the Yarrow, about 8 miles of the central parts of the vale of the Ettrick, and a south-easterly declination or hanging table-land of 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth, whence flow the head-streams of the Roxburghshire Ale-water, and some feeders of the river Borthwick. These four lines or belts of vale-ground are separated from one another by three chains of mountain or lofty hill, two of which pass at the south-west end respectively into Ettrick and into Peeblesshire, while the third or central one becomes lost at the extremity of the parish in the nucleus of the summit-range of the southern Highlands. The hill-chains run nearly parallel to each other, and extend from west-south-west to east-north-east. Excepting over some space on the south, they are generally elongated in their outline and rounded on their summits; and they rarely exceed 2,000, or come short of 1,000, feet of altitude above sea-level. The vales are generally narrow and confined, yet do not want occasional picturesqueness; and when they have a protuberating hill or an elbow on the one side, they usually exhibit a corresponding recess on the other. Various appearances along the course of the principal streams indicate that the vales were formerly chains of lakes, or that the rivers flowed at a higher level than now, and formed themselves into lacustrine expansions. So decidedly is the district upland, and so closely do its heights press one another's bases, that the proportion of pasture compared to that of arable ground is as 24 to 1. The arable soil, though various in quality and composition, is generally a light formation from greywacke and clay-slate rocks, abounding in large stones, and is not well-adapted to culture. The rearing of sheep is the chief branch of husbandry, and expends its care upon upwards of 55,000, most of which are Cheviots crossed with Leicester rams. About 260 acres of natural underwood remain as a stinted memorial of the great royal forest which once covered the whole area; and about 350 acres additional have been devoted to plantation. The principal waters, as well as most of the interesting objects of the parish, are noticed in the preceding article: which see. The Tweed is touched by a projection of the parish between two sections of Traquair [which see], and by 3½ miles of it in the district of Tweedside from the vicinity of Scrogbank to Glenkinnen-burn. See Selkirkshire and Tweed. The Ettrick, while connected with the parish, has a very similar aspect to the upper Yarrow, but with more agriculture, more life, and less solitude; and, at Newhouse, it runs between almost perpendicular rocks, which are tufted with furze, and overhung with copsewood, and furnish the elements of a romantic picture. Five lochlets, two of them called Shaws-lochs, and the others Akermoor, Hellmoor, and Clearburn lochs, occur in the southern table-land, measure from a mile to nearly 2 miles in circumference, and have furnished very large supplies of shell-marl. Calcareous springs are numerous, and, in some instances, form bulky accumulations of calcareous deposit. Sulphureous springs occur at Craig and at Catslacknowe; and that at the latter place bears the name of St. Philip's-well, and seems to have been in superstitious request during the times of popery. Chalybeate springs occur at Bowerhope. A view of the geognostic features of the district is given in our article on Selkirkshire. The condition and history of its ancient woods are noticed in the article on Ettrick Forest.—Elibank tower, an ancient

peel-house, associated in Border story with deeds of barbarous bravery, still overlooks the Tweed, 4½ miles below Traquair.—Blackhouse tower, another peel-house, but small, very ancient, and of peculiar form, exists in ruin on the farm of Blackhouse in the wild glen of Douglas-burn. The desolate district around the tower and along the stream, now a part of the Traquair estate, was one of the most ancient possessions of the Black Douglasses, having belonged to them so early as in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; and, according to tradition, confirmed by allusions in the document, and by the existence of seven monumental stones, which are pointed out on the overshadowing heights as marking the spot where the seven brethren fell, it was the scene of "the Douglas tragedie."—The villages—all small, and aggregately containing 159 inhabitants in 1836—are Yarrow-feus and Yarrow-ford on the Yarrow, and Ettrick-bridge on the Ettrick.—The chief landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Traquair. Among eminent persons born in the parish, or connected with it, have been Dr. John Rutherford, a pupil of Boerhaave, professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, and long known as 'the Yarrow doctor;' Sir Gideon Murray, better known as Lord Elibank, a title which belonged to him as a member of the College-of-justice; Colonel William Russel of Ashiesteel, celebrated for his military exploits in India, and especially for the affair of Manilla; Russell of Elibank, the learned and well-known historian of ancient and of modern Europe; Sir Walter Scott, who resided 10 years at Ashiesteel subsequently to his becoming sheriff of 'the Forest,' and who composed much of his poetry on a sylvan hillock on the grounds still known as 'the Sherra's knowe;' and, finally, James Hogg, 'the Ettrick shepherd,' who long resided at Mount Benger, and eventually lived and died at Altrive. One road leads up the Yarrow; another leads up the Ettrick; two connect them; one leads from them to Tweedside; and all are good and kept in excellent order. Population, in 1801, 1,216; in 1831, 1,221. Houses 216. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,856.—Yarrow is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £233 8s. 1d.; glebe £34 9s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds £1,127 15s. 11d. The church was built in 1640, and altered, but not enlarged, in 1826. Sittings 430. An ecclesiastical survey made in 1836, exhibited the population as then consisting of 1,095 churchmen, and 143 dissenters,—in all 1,238 persons. In 1834, two parish and two private schools were attended respectively by 115 and by 60 scholars. The former are situated at Yarrow and at Ettrick-bridge. Salary of the Yarrow schoolmaster £31 6s. 6¾d., with £12 fees, and £7 other emoluments; of the Ettrick-bridge schoolmaster £20, with £11 fees.—The present parish comprehends within its ample limits the ancient parishes of Duchoire, St. Mary's, and Kirkhope. Duchoire, corrupted or modernized into Dewchar, forms the eastern district of the united parish, and had its church and the tower or stronghold of its feudal proprietor on a rill which comes down to the Yarrow immediately east of the present parish-church. St. Mary's forms the western district of the united parish, and had its church on the margin of the lake to which it gave name: see preceding article. The church, as its designation implies, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was described colloquially as 'St. Mary's kirk of the Lowes' or lochs, and in charters as 'the Church of the Virgin Mary in Ettrick Forest;' and it seems to have become a vicarage under the monks of Dryburgh. The parish of Kirkhope forms the east and south-east or the Ettrick district of the united parish, and had its church in a close-headed vale or a "hope," called from it 'Kirkhope,' along which a rill runs to the Ettrick at Ettrick-bridge.

YELL, one of the Shetland islands, the second of the group in point of size, and the most northerly in situation, excepting Unst. It is washed, on part of the west and on the north, by the North sea; separated from Unst, on the north-east, by Blomel sound; washed on the east partly by the Atlantic, and partly by Colgrave sound, which separates it from Fetlar; and, washed on the south, on the south-west, and partly on the west, by Yell sound, which is studded with isles and islets, and separates Yell from the northern part of Mainland. Its length from north to south is 19 miles; its greatest breadth is 7½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 94 square miles. The tides on both sides of the island are very impetuous; and, both on Yell and Blomel sounds, where they meet with obstructions, and often run at the rate of 9 or 10 miles, they for continuous hours defy boat-navigation, and toss the sea, even during a calm, into foam and tumult. The chief bays which indent the bay are Cloup-voe on the north; Basta-voe, and Refirth or Midyell voe, on the east; Burra-voe on the south-east; Hamna-voe on the south; and Whalefirth-voe on the west. All these, and some smaller bays or creeks, form natural harbours, several of which are sound, capacious, and sheltered. Refirth and Whalefirth voes are opposite each other, a little north of the centre of the island, and make such a mutual approach as to leave between them only a low boggy isthmus of a few hundred yards which could be cut into a canal communication. A landing can be effected at almost any point on the east coast; but, even in calm weather, it can nowhere be effected on the west except in Whalefirth-voe and one small creek. The ends of the island, though of brief measurement, have good harbours. The coast, along the east, is generally low and often sandy; but along the west it is to a considerable extent rocky, bold, and even precipitous. The surface of the island presents a heavy and cheerless aspect. Two nearly parallel ridges of gneiss rocks, of almost uniform outline, and only from 200 to 400 feet, traverse it nearly from end to end; sloping gradually toward the shores, and, in some places, connected by transverse ridges, running from east to west. Almost the whole soil is moss; occasionally, yet seldom, mixed with clay or sand. Agriculture is in a miserable condition. Only about 4,000 acres are enclosed; probably not above 1,000 are at any time under culture; and the spade is the only implement of tillage. The island, however, "is an excellent fishing-station; and, from the days of George Buchanan, has been noted for its booths, or small warerooms, filled with all sorts of vendible articles, now chiefly imported from Scotland, but anciently from Hamburgh and Bremen. In the troubled sea of Yell sound, and the vicinity of its little holms or islets, distinguished for their fine succulent pastures, and as the breeding-places of the tern, parasitic gull, and eider duck, herring shoals, and swarms of young sillocks, are always to be seen; and perhaps the tourist may witness the pursuit and capture of a drove of 'ca'ing whales,' as the Delphinos deductor is styled in Shetland, which occasionally appear off these coasts in a gregarious assemblage of from 100 to 500 at a time. Their seizure is always attended with great excitement and cruelty; and although the blubber affords a rich prize to the captors, nothing can better display the debased state of the husbandry in some of these north isles, than the fact that the carcasses of the whales are in general allowed to remain untouched,

tainting the air until they are completely devoured by the gulls and crows." [Guide to the Highlands, p. 706.] Fishing is here attended with more risk of life to the fisherman than in most other seas; sad disasters occur almost every year; and, in the summer of 1832, so many as 27 men out of 30, who manned four boats, perished, 23 of them leaving widows and dependent children. The antiquities are some Picts' houses, or circular burghs; and nearly a score of shapeless ruins, or faint vestiges of ancient chapels. Population, in 1835, 2,693.

Yell is ecclesiastically distributed into three parishes, North, Mid, and South. North Yell is united to FETLAR: which see. Mid Yell and South Yell form one ministry, or an united parish. This parochial district comprehends also the island of Samphray, lying 1½ mile south-south-west of the southern extremity of Yell, and measuring about 360 acres in area,—and the island of Bigga, lying 1¼ mile north-west of the former, and measuring about 540 acres in area; and, exclusive of these, it has a superficial extent of 36,000 acres, and an extreme length and breadth of respectively 13 and 6½ miles. Population, in 1801, of North Yell and Fetlar, 1,389; in 1831, 1,812. Houses 284. Assessed property, in 1815, £264.—This parish is in the presbytery of Burra-voe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe £20. The church of Mid Yell was built in 1832. Sittings 500. The church of South Yell, after its predecessor being in ruins for 34 years, was built in 1841. Sittings 384. South Yell is a mission on the Royal bounty. Stipend £50, with a house and glebe worth £3. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a house for the minister. Sittings 200. Schoolmaster's salary £26, with £5 fees, and £3 other emoluments. Population of South and Mid Yell, in 1801, 1,576; in 1831, 1,812. Assessed property 666. Houses 340.

YESTER—anciently St. BOTHAN'S or St. BATHAN'S, and popularly GIFFORD—a parish in the south of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Haddington; on the north-east, the east, and the south-east by Garvald; on the south by Berwickshire and Humbie; and on the west by Humbie and Bolton. Its greatest length is 5 miles from north to south; its greatest breadth is about 4½ miles; and its superficial extent is nearly 14 square miles. The southern district comes down from Lammerlaw and other heights along the water-shed of the Lammermoors, over a descent of 2 miles to the plain; and is all upland and heathy, yet affords good pasturage for sheep. The southern district consists of a strath—in Cambro-British, *ystrad* or *yestred*, the radix of its expressive name Yester. This strath is watered by the GIFFORD [which see]; it lies about 400 feet above sea-level, and is richly cultivated and wooded; and it has along its sides such soft low ridgy rising grounds as relieve it from the monotony of a plain, without drawing round it the limits of a valley. So richly is the district wooded that about 950 acres are under plantation. The trees on the grounds of Yester-house are large and luxuriant; and, both there and elsewhere, consist principally of oaks, beeches, elms, ashes, and limes. The arable grounds, compared to the hill pastures, are a small fraction more than as two to one. Though the soil is prevailingly a cold clay, and even where loamy and light lies upon a retentive subsoil, and though it is in consequence all naturally churlish, yet it has been worked into a condition of great fertility, and exhibits in its singularly ameliorated properties a remarkable instance of the results of well-directed georgical operations. A quarry of limestone occurs at Kidlaw, and one of red sandstone at Barra; but they long ago ceased to be worked. The large and pleasing village of GIFFORD [which see] stands in the middle of the northern division of the strath. The other villages are Long-Yester and Long-Newton, both situated at the foot of the Lammermoors, respectively 2 and 2¾ miles south-south-east and south-south-west of Gifford, and jointly containing a population of about 150.—Yesterhouse, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, stands amidst extensive and richly-wooded grounds about a mile east-south-east of Gifford.—Yestercastle, the ancient residence of the ancestors of the Marquis, famed for its 'Hobgoblin Hall,' stands within the adjacent parish of GARVALD and BARA: which see.—Dr. Witherspoon, the well-known president of New Jersey college, and author of numerous theological works, was the son of a minister of Yester, and was born in its manse. Dr. Charles Nisbet, president of Carlisle college in America, was the son of a schoolmaster of the parish, and was born at Long-Yester. The parish is traversed by the road between Haddington and Lauder, and by that between Tranent and Dunse, and is otherwise well-provided with roads. Population, in 1801, 929; in 1831, 1,019. Houses 196. Assessed property, in 1815, £7,031.—Yester is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Marquis of Tweeddale. Stipend £222 5s. 3d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £3 12s. 9d. In 1834, three parochial and two private schools were attended respectively by 149 and by 70 scholars. The parochial schools are situated respectively at Gifford, at Long-Yester, and at Long-Newton. Salary of the Gifford schoolmaster £34 4s. 4d., with £40 fees, and £1 7s. 10d. other emoluments; of the Long-Yester schoolmaster £8 11s. 1d., with £18 fees; of the Long-Newton schoolmaster £8 11s. 1d., with £14 fees.—The manor of Yester or Yestred was granted by William the Lion to Hugh Gifford, the son of Hugh, an English gentleman who settled in Lothian under David I. From that early age to the present, Yestred has remained with his descendants. Hugh Gifford of Yester, who lived under David II. and Robert II., had not a son to inherit his large estates; and Johanna, the eldest of his daughters, marrying Sir William Hay of Locherwart, transferred the manor, with the patronage of the church, to him and their conjoint posterity. Thus arose the family of Yester and Locherwart, who obtained the titles of Lord Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Gifford in 1694. The church, originally called St. Bothan's, and afterwards called Yester's, was, in 1421, restored to its old name, and, at the same time, converted by Sir William Hay into a collegiate establishment for a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys. The Reformation upset the collegiate establishment, and placed the church in a simply parochial position under the revived name of Yester. A chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and subordinate to the parish-church, anciently stood at Duncanlaw.

YETHOLM, a parish on the north-east border of Roxburghshire; bounded on the north-west by Linton; on the north-east and east by England; and on the south-west and west by Morebattle. It is nearly an equilateral triangle of 2½ miles along the base on the north-west, and 4¾ miles along each of the equal sides, terminating in an apex in the south-east. Its superficial extent is nearly 6,000 acres. Beaumontwater bisects the parish from south to north; it has a sandy bed and a rapid current; it abounds in trout, and is subject to sudden and high freshets. Yetholm or Primside-loch, on the western boundary with Morebattle, measures nearly 1½ mile in circumference, has abundance of pike and perch, and is the

resort of many species, some of them rare ones, of water-fowl. The vale of the Beaumont, so far as it lies within the parish, is the seat of 9–10ths of the population, measures 2½ miles in length by from 2 to 3½ furlongs in breadth, and, though hill-locked on all other sides, goes freely and flatly out on the north into England. Touching the lips of the stream are some pretty large haughs; and from the manse to the north-west there is a piece of flat ground along with the haughs for about 1¼ mile. The surface from the sides of the vales to the boundaries is a congeries of hills, all soft in feature, and gay in dress, and nowhere, even when in the south they become identified with the Cheviots, exceeding 800 feet of altitude above sea-level. The heights imbosom several sequestered, beautiful, and romantic dingles. The lower hills are arable; and the higher are green to their summit, and form a prime sheep-walk. About 100 acres are covered with wood; about 200 are a wild moor, called Yetholm-common, on the boundary with England, and rather doubtfully belonging to Scotland; and the rest of the area is distributed into tillage and pasturage grounds, in the mutual proportions of 13 to 15. The soil of the arable land is good, and adapted for wheat-husbandry, though chiefly used in raising oats, barley, and turnips. Felspar-porphyry is the prevailing rock, and contains agate and common jasper. KIRK-YETHOLM and TOWN-YETHOLM are the only villages, and are separately noticed. The principal landowners are Wauchope of Niddrie and the Marquis of Tweeddale. The chief antiquities are apparently a Roman camp on Yetholm-law, and two British camps respectively on Camp-hill and Castlelaw. The old mansion of Thirlestane, which has now disappeared, had an apartment called 'The Warlock's-room;' and probably acquired its wizard fame from the chemical or alchymical researches of one of the proprietors of Thirlestane, Dr. Scott, a physician of Charles II. Jean Gordon, the prototype of Meg Merrilees, and her grand-daughter Madge, or Marjory, who probably sat to Sir Walter Scott as the representative of her person, were among the gipsy inhabitants of Yetholm. Several of the descendants of the celebrated gipsy Faa are still Yetholmites: see KIRK-YETHOLM. The parish is traversed by a road down the Beaumont, and by one leading northwestward from the villages toward Kelso. Population, in 1801, 1,011; in 1831, 1,289. Houses 222. Assessed property, in 1815, £5,384.—Yetholm is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Wauchope of Niddrie. Stipend £210 4s. 2d.; glebe £25. Unappropriated teinds £171 19s. 1d. There are in the villages two meeting-houses, belonging respectively to the United Secession and the Original Burghers. In 1834 the parish-school was attended by 118 scholars, and two other schools by 170. Parochial schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with £29 10s. 6d. fees, and £6 other emoluments.—The advowson, but not the temporal property of the ancient church, belonged to the monks of Kelso. In 1304, Edward I. visited Yetholm on his return from his northern expedition. In 1375, Edward III. issued a writ of presentation to the parish; and, in the same year, he negotiated an exchange of the church for that of Minto.

YTHAN, or ITHAN, (THE), a river of Aberdeenshire. It rises from two springs, called the wells of Ythan, in the uplands of Forgue, about a mile west of the boundary of that parish with Auchterless; and flows through these parishes, through those of Fyvie, Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, and Loggie-Buchan, and between those of Slains on the left bank, and Foveran on the right, to the sea a little below the village of Newburgh. It runs in a north-easterly direction till near the point where it first touches Fyvie, and there it is within about 4 miles of the Deveron at Turriff, and wheels suddenly on a new course; thence, till it touches Slains, it makes numerous sweeps, some of which are long, yet runs prevailingly toward the south-east; and, over 2¾ miles, above its embouchure, it runs nearly due south. It achieves, from its source to the sea, a distance of about 31 miles; and receives in its progress, besides many smaller tributaries, eight or nine affluents of each more than 5 miles length of course. It has a smooth and slow current; and, owing to the general construction of drains in the lands which form its basin, it rises more rapidly in freshets than formerly, and occasionally flows far over its bauks. Much of the country which it immediately traverses is low and alluvial; and, previous to recent improvements for its protection, was, in a great measure, desolated by the river's floods. The stream has two good salmon-fishings,—the one at its mouth, and the other at Ellon, 6 miles up; and it has some celebrity for having at one time produced valuable pearls: see SLAINS. It is navigable for river-craft to Ellon, and for vessels of 150 tons to the distance of about a mile from the sea.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

*** *The following Tables exhibit the general results of the Census of* 1851 *as regards Counties, Cities, Burghs, and Parliamentary Districts,—showing the number of houses inhabited, uninhabited, and building, and the number of persons male, female, and total. The quoad sacra parishes and most of the villages are given as in the Census of* 1841, *many of the former indicating well known permanent districts, and the latter not being returned in the Census of* 1851.

I.—POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN 1851.

[See page 832.]

II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HOUSES INHABITED, UNINHABITED, AND BUILDING, IN 1831 AND 1851.

Counties.	1831.			1851.		
	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Building.	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Building.
Aberdeen	29,502	707	170	31,743	768	173
Argyle	17,146	510	200	15,039	484	61
Ayr	19,001	439	105	23,554	824	129
Banff	9,814	266	126	10,662	377	62
Berwick	6,159	267	13	6,363	251	44
Bute	2,134	38	6	2,335	77	30
Caithness	6,036	94	90	6,952	103	54
Clackmannan	2,391	85	9	2,950	96	53
Dumbarton	3,785	109	42	4,792	238	67
Dumfries	12,365	341	71	13,300	412	92
Edinburgh	19,744	1,109	150	20,946	851	195
Elgin (Moray)	6,919	226	98	7,642	223	88
Fife	20,712	699	157	24,610	1,062	147
Forfar	19,597	788	157	22,446	725	138
Haddington	6,561	388	33	6,444	424	41
Inverness	17,312	440	137	17,536	390	79
Kincardine	6,272	217	48	6,636	269	40
Kinross	1,524	43	9	1,662	67	12
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry of)	6,604	146	48	7,009	225	36
Lanark	58,745	2,423	234	37,540	1,279	328
Linlithgow	3,400	203	21	4,059	116	10
Nairn	2,074	92	21	2,002	27	19
Orkney and Shetland	10,296	211	71	11,334	321	23
Peebles	1,789	58	14	1,796	98	11
Perth	23,809	898	138	22,528	852	87
Renfrew	11,153	786	42	10,760	300	78
Ross and Cromarty	15,039	352	131	15,941	321	121
Roxburgh	6,732	226	42	7,255	224	50
Selkirk	1,094	59	3	1,331	25	9
Stirling	10,459	278	55	11,312	510	89
Sutherland	4,821	88	76	4,943	52	27
Wigtown	6,404	133	51	6,902	164	27
Scotland	369,393	12,719	2,568	370,308	12,146	2,420

III.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HOUSES INHABITED, UNINHABITED, AND BUILDING, IN 1801, 1821, AND 1851.

Counties.	1801.			1821.			1851.		
	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited do.	Building.	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited do.	Building.	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited do.	Building.
Aberdeen	25,249	573	...	27,579	996	186	31,743	768	173
Argyle	13,109	32	...	16,059	1,273	96	15,039	484	61
Ayr	13,603	272	...	17,842	406	87	23,554	824	129
Banff	7,789	166	...	8,971	210	120	10,662	377	62
Berwick	5,965	273	...	5,803	276	42	6,363	251	44
Bute	1,911	17	...	2,205	30	17	2,335	77	30
Caithness	4,433	140	...	5,319	39	58	6,952	103	54
Clackmannan	2,100	64	...	2,145	62	12	2,950	96	53
Dumbarton	3,375	107	...	3,536	78	18	4,792	238	67
Dumfries	10,785	246	...	12,248	285	85	13,300	412	92
Edinburgh	17,111	1,081	...	19,077	1,163	209	20,946	851	195
Elgin (Moray)	5,992	134	...	6,668	162	113	7,642	223	88
Fife	17,065	766	...	18,944	527	105	24,610	1,062	147
Forfar	20,195	827	...	16,812	576	112	22,446	725	138
Haddington	5,851	406	...	6,230	379	14	6,444	424	41
Inverness	14,357	159	...	17,055	413	83	17,536	390	79
Kincardine	5,688	302	...	5,894	213	50	6,636	269	49
Kinross	1,372	37	...	1,419	34	11	1,662	67	12
Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of	5,600	161	...	6,441	190	57	7,009	225	36
Lanark	32,259	1,544	...	47,016	2,413	323	37,540	1,279	328
Linlithgow	2,796	160	...	3,302	96	15	4,059	116	10
Nairn	1,940	32	...	2,012	54	15	2,002	27	19
Orkney and Shetland	8,016	105	...	9,176	94	38	11,334	321	23
Peebles	1,682	64	...	1,750	51	2	1,796	98	11
Perth	23,382	952	...	26,718	960	113	22,528	852	87
Renfrew	7,857	89	...	10,490	546	55	10,760	300	78
Ross and Cromarty	11,424	127	...	13,638	345	146	15,941	321	121
Roxburgh	6,156	241	...	6,587	242	27	7.255	224	50
Selkirk	986	27	...	1,081	35	1	1,331	25	9
Stirling	7,530	292	...	8,984	338	66	11,312	510	89
Sutherland	4,315	9	...	4,654	21	60	4,943	52	27
Wigtown	4,660	132	...	5,819	150	69	6,902	164	27
Barracks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	294,553	9,537	...	341,474	12,657	2,405	370,308	12,146	2,420

IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSES AND POPULATION OF EACH CITY AND ROYAL BURGH IN SCOTLAND, AS ALSO THE TOTAL POPULATION COMPRISED WITHIN THE SEVERAL PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES THEREOF, IN 1851.

No. 1.—Account of the Houses and Population within the Royalty of each City and Royal Burgh in Scotland, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Note.—Those Burghs which have a Parliamentary Representation, but are not Royal Burghs, will be found in the account No. 2, pp. 830, 831, marked with an asterisk (*).

Cities and Burghs.	Houses.			Persons.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen	3,889	73	18	23,713	30,095	53,808
Annan	829	24	9	2,152	2,418	4,570
Anstruther, Easter	194	2	3	536	625	1,161
Anstruther, Wester	53	3		167	198	365
Aberbrothwick or Arbroath	855	16	4	3,742	4,560	8,302
Auchtermuchty	561	7	4	1,268	1,405	2,673
Ayr	1,040	34	8	4,103	5,012	9,115
Banff	615	12	2	1,558	1,999	3,557

ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSES AND POPULATION, &c.—*Continued.*

CITIES AND BURGHS.	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brechin	520	6	4	2,021	2,494	4,515
Burntisland	242	18	3	1,133	1,196	2,329
Campbeltown	653	6	2	3,064	3,816	6,880
Crail	259	23	1	535	712	1,247
Cullen	642	27	4	1,452	1,713	3,165
Culross	110	12	...	246	359	605
Cupar (Fife)	526	15	2	1,819	2,186	4,005
Dingwall	314	10	2	848	1,142	1,990
Dornoch	109	2	5	259	340	599
Dumbarton	274	3	4	2,389	2,201	4,590
Dumfries	1,373	81	12	4,987	6,120	11,107
Dunbar	394	28	1	1,339	1,626	2,965
Dundee	3,548	56	22	28,149	38,300	61,449
Dunfermline	883	27	4	4,296	4,281	8,577
Dysart	198	9	1	746	864	1,610
Earlsferry	89	5	...	190	246	436
Edinburgh	2,789	38	16	29,352	37,382	66,734
Elgin	926	12	18	2,372	3,011	5,383
Falkland	231	7	1	651	679	1,330
Forfar	1,023	9	6	4,207	5,104	9,311
Forres	690	30	10	1,396	1,943	3,339
Fortrose	228	23	7	497	651	1,143
Glasgow	5,091	55	56	70,581	77,735	148,116
Haddington	353	5	2	1,385	1,502	2,887
Inverary	113	3	1	542	622	1,164
Inverbervie or Bervie	159	1	...	427	451	878
Inverkeithing	206	5	1	703	794	1,497
Inverness	1,255	77	8	4,430	5,539	9,969
Inverury	316	7	1	999	1,085	2,084
Irvine	533	8	2	2,108	2,682	4,790
Jedburgh	311	3	1	1,390	1,558	2,948
Kilrenny	251	7	2	884	978	1,862
Kinghorn	158	6	...	547	830	1,377
Kintore	91	5	3	236	240	476
Kirkcaldy	422	7	3	2,331	2,762	5,093
Kirkcudbright	414	11	...	1,188	1,590	2,778
Kirkwall	333	8	3	1,059	1,389	2,448
Lanark	651	12	7	2,564	2,740	5,304
Lauder	194	2	1	519	586	1,105
Linlithgow	328	5	2	1,941	2,130	4,071
Lochmaben	288	7	6	690	808	1,498
Montrose	1,336	22	10	6,281	8,047	14,328
Nairn	646	12	16	1,532	1,869	3,401
Newburgh	292	5	5	1,210	1,428	2,638
New Galloway	88	4	...	204	243	447
North-Berwick	72	13	1	223	275	498
Peebles	310	18	2	943	1,039	1,982
Perth	1,170	23	6	6,824	7,857	14,681
Pittenweem	264	9	4	651	799	1,450
Queensferry	87	3	...	335	385	720
Renfrew	295	5	...	1,363	1,359	2,722
Rothesay	632	21	15	2,895	4,209	7,104
Rutherglen	605	28	2	3,430	3,517	6,947
St. Andrew's	599	24	19	2,231	2,499	4,730
Sanquhar	282	11	...	870	1,014	1,884
Selkirk	380	1	1	1,611	1,703	3,314
Stirling	767	16	16	4,436	4,925	9,361
Stranraer	523	18	...	1,778	2,099	3,877
Tain	450	18	2	1,164	1,424	2,588
Whithorn	291	16	1	703	949	1,652
Wick	171	1	6	740	774	1,514
Wigtown	339	9	...	981	1,251	2,232

No. 2.—Account of the Population within each Parliamentary Boundary.

Houses and Population within each Parliamentary Boundary, 1851.

Name of Cities, or Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Houses. Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons. Males.	Females.	Totals.
Cities returning *two* Members each.						
Edinburgh	7,786	136	69	71,356	88,946	160,302
Glasgow	11,965	221	140	154,930	174,167	329,097
Cities and Towns returning *one* Member each.						
Aberdeen	5,839	154	63	31,746	40,227	71,973
Dundee	5,040	83	36	35,864	43,067	78,931
Greenock*	1,714	47	21	17,565	19,124	36,689
Paisley*	2,647	48	3	22,473	25,479	47,952
Perth	1,991	35	17	11,282	12,553	23,835
Combined Burghs, and Towns or Districts returning *one* Member.						
Ayr District. — Ayr, and Newton upon Ayr	1,855	46	13	8,062	9,562	17,624
Ayr District. — Irvine	811	14	2	3,289	4,245	7,534
Ayr District. — Campbellton	653	6	2	3,064	3,816	6,880
Ayr District. — Inverary	94	3	1	492	572	1,064
Ayr District. — Oban*	156	9	6	763	979	1,742
Ayr District. — Total	3,569	78	24	15,670	19,174	34,844
Dumfries District. — Annan	611	20	8	1,593	1,833	3,426
Dumfries District. — Dumfries and Maxwelltown	1,582	83	14	5,849	7,317	13,166
Dumfries District. — Kirkcudbright	397	11	...	1,152	1,535	2,687
Dumfries District. — Lochmaben	222	6	6	498	594	1,092
Dumfries District. — Sanquhar	339	11	1	1,122	1,259	2,381
Dumfries District. — Total	3,151	131	29	10,214	12,538	22,752
Elgin District. — Banff and Macduff	1,073	36	12	2,673	3,327	6,000
Elgin District. — Cullen	356	12	3	734	963	1,697
Elgin District. — Elgin	1,091	15	20	2,803	3,534	6,337
Elgin District. — Inverury	340	8	3	1,082	1,182	2,264
Elgin District. — Kintore	91	5	3	236	240	476
Elgin District. — Peterhead*	886	15	9	3,219	4,079	7,298
Elgin District. — Total	3,837	91	50	10,747	13,325	24,072
Falkirk District. — Airdrie*	1,239	31	1	7,333	7,102	14,435
Falkirk District. — Falkirk*	949	12	9	4,236	4,516	8,752
Falkirk District. — Hamilton*	967	23	19	4,524	5,106	9,630
Falkirk District. — Lanark	601	11	6	2,435	2,573	5,008
Falkirk District. — Linlithgow	348	5	2	2,097	2,206	4,213
Falkirk District. — Total	4,104	82	37	20,535	21,503	42,038
Haddington District. — Dunbar	405	31	1	1,370	1,668	3,038
Haddington District. — Haddington	473	7	2	1,877	2,006	3,883
Haddington District. — Jedburgh	402	5	2	1,726	1,889	3,615
Haddington District. — Lauder	194	2	1	519	586	1,105
Haddington District. — North Berwick	133	16	1	392	471	863
Haddington District. — Total	1,607	61	7	5,884	6,620	12,504

ACCOUNT OF THE POPULATION WITHIN EACH PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARY—*Continued.*

Houses and Population within each Parliamentary Boundary, 1851.

NAME OF CITIES, OR ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS.		HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
INVERNESS District.	Forres	718	32	10	1,457	2,011	3,468
	Fortrose	228	23	7	497	651	1,148
	Inverness	1,704	99	14	5,659	7,134	12,793
	Nairn	562	11	16	1,327	1,650	2,977
	Total	3,212	165	47	8,940	11,446	20,386
KILMARNOCK District.	Dumbarton	313	3	5	2,845	2,600	5,445
	Kilmarnock*	1,652	17	14	10,237	11,206	21,443
	Renfrew	317	5	...	1,499	1,478	2,977
	Rutherglen	563	27	2	3,192	3,322	6,514
	Port-Glasgow*	418	3	1	3,120	3,866	6,986
	Total	3,203	55	22	20,893	22,472	43,365
KIRKCALDY District.	Burntisland	293	26	10	1,314	1,410	2,724
	Dysart	1,064	30	3	3,734	4,311	8,041
	Kinghorn	174	6	...	625	943	1,568
	Kirkcaldy	894	11	4	4,826	5,649	10,475
	Total	2,425	73	17	10,495	12,313	22,808
LEITH District.	Leith*	2,084	95	26	14,775	16,144	30,919
	Portobello*	581	55	6	1,379	2,118	3,497
	Musselburgh*	890	36	4	3,304	3,788	7,092
	Total	3,554	186	36	19,458	22,050	41,508
MONTROSE District.	Aberbrothwick, or Arbroath,	1,734	23	13	7,740	9,246	16,986
	Brechin	758	7	4	2,996	3,641	6,637
	Forfar	1,023	9	6	4,207	5,104	9,311
	Inverbervie, or Bervie	171	1	...	452	482	934
	Montrose	1,473	33	10	6,661	8,577	15,238
	Total	5,159	73	33	22,056	27,050	49,106
ST. ANDREW'S District.	Anstruther, Easter	194	2	3	536	625	1,161
	Anstruther, Wester	53	3	...	167	198	365
	Crail	259	23	1	535	712	1,247
	Cupar	761	18	7	2,579	3,107	5,686
	Kilrenny	251	7	2	884	978	1,862
	Pittenweem	264	9	4	651	799	1,450
	St. Andrew's	675	27	21	2,403	2,704	5,107
	Total	2,457	89	38	7,755	9,123	16,878
STIRLING District.	Culross	110	12	...	246	359	605
	Dunfermline	1,487	46	4	6,901	6,935	13,836
	Inverkeithing	240	8	1	884	968	1,852
	Queensferry	142	4	...	563	632	1,195
	Stirling	1,270	38	18	5,911	6,926	12,837
	Total	3,249	108	23	14,505	15,820	30,325
WICK District.	Cromarty*	327	15	...	883	1,105	1,988
	Dingwall	314	10	2	848	1,142	1,990
	Dornoch	109	2	5	259	340	599
	Kirkwall	457	10	5	1,484	1,967	3,451
	Tain	349	14	2	915	1,134	2,049
	Wick	885	7	22	3,218	3,504	6,722
	Total	2,441	58	36	7,607	9,192	16,799
WIGTOWN District.	New Galloway	88	4	...	204	243	447
	Stranraer	793	25	3	2,608	3,130	5,738
	Whithorn	291	16	1	703	949	1,652
	Wigtown	323	9	...	926	1,195	2,121
	Total	1,495	54	4	4,441	5,517	9,958

V.—SUMMARY VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN 1851, TOGETHER WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT DURING THE PRECEDING TEN YEARS, AND THE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE SINCE 1801.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase per cent since 1841.	Decrease per cent since 1841.	Annual rate of increase per cent since 1801.
Aberdeen	100,255	111,777	212,032	10		1·12
Argyle	43,935	45,363	89,298		9	·19
Ayr	92,930	96,928	189,858	15		1·63
Banff	25,575	28,596	54,171	9		·75
Berwick	17,433	18,864	36,297	5		·37
Bute	7,518	9,090	16,608	5		·68
Caithness	18,329	20,380	38,709	6		1·08
Clackmannan	11,342	11,609	22,951	20		1·5
Dumbarton	22,400	22,703	45,103	1		1·56
Dumfries	37,186	40,937	78,123	7		·72
Edinburgh	119,384	140,051	259,435	15		1·51
Elgin	18,191	20,768	38,959	11		·68
Fife	73,175	80,371	153,546	10		·99
Forfar	88,324	102,940	191,264	12		1·32
Haddington	17,610	18,776	36,386	1		·39
Inverness	44,961	51,539	96,500		2	·57
Kincardine	17,008	17,590	34,598	5		·55
Kinross	4,305	4,619	8,924	2		·57
Kirkcudbright	20,223	22,898	43,121	5		·78
Lanark	257,060	273,109	530,169	24		2·58
Linlithgow	15,194	14,941	30,135	12		1.05
Nairn	4,695	5,261	9,956	8		·35
Orkney and Shetland	27,495	35,038	62,533	2		·57
Peebles	5,364	5,374	10,738	2		·41
Perth	66,337	72,323	138,660	1		·2
Renfrew	75,690	85,401	161,091	4		1·44
Ross and Cromarty	39,012	43,695	82,707	5		·77
Roxburgh	25,212	26,430	51,642	12		·86
Selkirk	4,850	4,959	9,809	23		1·2
Stirling	42,234	44,003	86,237	5		1.06
Sutherland	11,917	13,876	25,793	4		·22
Wigtown	20,335	23,054	43,389	11		1·28
Total	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	10		1·17

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1851:

SHOWING

THE POPULATION OF EVERY COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, PARISH, VILLAGE, HAMLET, AND ISLAND

IN SCOTLAND,

WITH THE NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES, AS ON 31st March, 1851.

*** The letters *c*, *t*, *p*, *q. s. p*, *v*, *h*, and *i*, indicate respectively the rank of the place to which they are attached, whether City, Town, Parish, *Quoad sacra* Parish, Village, Hamlet, or Island.

A.

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Abbey St. Bathan's, *p.*	Berw.	24	155
Abbey District, or Cambuskenneth, *v.*	Clmn.	54	227
Abbey Green and Turfholm, *v.*	Lanark,	206	881
Abbey, New, *p.*	Kirkc.	199	1,098
Abbey, New, *v.*	——	42	175
Abbey, Paisley, *p.*	Renf.	1,903	28,398
Abbey, Paisley, *landward part*,	— -	241	2,282
Abbey, Paisley, *q. s. p.*	——	269	1,429
Abbotshall, *t.*	Fife,	360	4,342
Abbotshall, *p.*	——	489	5,030
Abdie, *p.*	——	247	1,486
Aberbrothock, *p.*	Forf.	1,007	10,030
Aberbrothock, *b.*	——	855	8,302
Aberchirder, *v.*	Banff,	228	819
Abercorn, *p.*	Linl.	170	977
Abercrombie, or St. Monance, *p.*	Fife,	167	1,241
Abercrombie, or St. Monance, *v.*	——	165	1,029
Aberdalgie, *p.*	Perth,	80	343
Aberdargie, *v.*	——	42	200
Aberdeen (Old and New),		5,839	71,973
Aberdeenshire,		31,743	212,032
Aberdeen District,		8,416	86,262
Aberdour, *p.*	Aberd.	374	1,857
Aberdour, *p.*	Fife,	313	1,945
Aberdour, Easter, *v.*	——	75	307
Aberdour, New, *v.*	Aberd.		376
Aberdour, Wester, *v.*	Fife,	129	469
Aberfeldy, *v.*	Perth,	229	823
Aberfoyle, *p.*	——	106	514
Aberlady, *p.*	Hadd.	236	1,099
Aberlady, *v.*	——	136	537
Aberlemno, *p.*	Forf.	218	1,116
Aberlour, *p.*	Banff,	283	1,447
Aberluthnott, or Marykirk, *p.*	Kinc.	473	2,232
Abernethy (united with Kincardine, Inverness), *p.*	Elgin,	405	1,871
Abernethy (part of), *p.*	Fife,	35	164
Abernethy (part of), *p.*	Perth,	311	1,862
Abernethy, *v.*	——	138	827
Abernyte, *p.*	——	57	275
Abertarff and Boleskine, *p.*	Inver.	380	1,997
Abington, *v.*	Lanark,	28	135
Aboyne and Glentanner, *p.*	Aberd.	228	1,108
Accord, Bon, *q. s. p.*	——	451	5,170
Acharn, *v.*	Perth,	12	42
Adamsrow, *v.*	Edin.	53	249
Afton Bridgend, *v.*	Ayr,		242
Aharacle, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	156	930
Aharacle (part of), *q. s. p.*	Inver	173	1,086
Aird, *v.*	Wigton,	7	18
Airdrie, *t.*	Lanark,	1,239	14,435
Airlie, *p.*	Forf.	183	856
Airntully, *v.*	Perth,	39	159
Airth, *p.*	Stirling,	221	1,319
Airth, *v.*	——	174	583
Aithsting and Sandsting, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	431	2,693
Alexandria, *v.*	Dumb.	306	3,781
Alford, *p.*	Aberd.	202	1,143
Alford District,		2,389	12,665
Allan, Bridge of, *v.*, (partly in p. of Lecroft, and partly in Logie,)	Stirling,	72	561
Allanton, *v.*, in Edrom *p.*	Berw.		267
Alloa, *t.*	Clmn.	618	676
Alloa, p.	——	1,106	9,493
Almond Bank, *v.*	Perth,	64	245
Alness, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	230	1,240
Alness, *v.*	——	41	202
Alva, *p.*	Stirling,	350	3,204
Alva, *v.*	——	330	3,058
Alvah, *p.*	Banff,	236	1,402
Alves, *p.*	Elgin,	200	919
Alvie, *p.*	Inver,	191	914
Alyth (part of), *p.*	Forf.	36	158
Alyth (part of), *p.*	Perth,	532	2,994
Alyth, *v.* and Burgh of Barony,	——	520	1,846
Amisfield, *v.*	Dumf.	34	140
Anabich, *i.*	Inver.	12	63
Ancrum, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	277	1,554
Anderston. *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	672	3,759
Andrew, St., *p.*	—-	318	9,673
Andrew's, St., *p.*	Edin.	291	5,439
Andrew's, St., *b.*	Fife,	599	4,730
Andrew's, St., *p.*	——	1,061	6,740
Andrew's, St., District,	——	5,845	32,077
Andrew's, St., Lhanbryde, *p.*	Elgin,	228	1,263
Angus, Cupar (part of), *p.*	Forf.	60	343
Angus, Cupar (part of), *p.*	Perth,	499	2,629
Annan, *b.* and *p.*	Dumf.	1,064	5,848
Anstruther, Easter, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	194	1,161
Anstruther, Wester, *b.* and *p.*	——	68	443
Anworth, *p.*	Kirkc.	136	900
Appin and Lismore, *p.*	Arg.	782	4,097
Applecross, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	551	2,709
Applegarth, *p.*	Dumf.	150	918
Apple-tree-Hall, *v.*	Roxb.	14	75
Arbeadie, *v.*	Kinc.	70	301
Arbirlot, *p.* and *v.*	Forf.	200	990
Arbroath. See Aberbrothock.			
Arbuthnott, *p.*	Kinc.	197	1,002
Archiestown, *v.*	Elgin,	51	174
Ardchattan, *p.*	Arg.	283	1,525
Ardclach, *p.*	Nairn,	259	1,278
Arden in Clarkston, *q. s. p.*	Lan.		646
Ardersier, *p.*	Inver.	216	1,241
Ardnamurchan (pt. of, with Sunart), *p.*	Arg.	603	3,113
Ardnamurchan (part of), p.	Inver.	396	2,333
Ardoch, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	265	1,584
Ardrossan, *p*	Ayr,	581	5,581
Argyllshire,		15,039	89,298
Argyll District,		2,862	17,219
Armadale, *v.*	Linl.	22	121
Arngask (part of), *p.*	Fife,	52	282
Arngask (part of), *p.*	Kinr.	44	212
Arngask (part of), *p.*	Perth,	41	195
Arnpitour, *v.*	——	18	96
Arnyfoul, *v.*	Forf.	12	73
Arran, *i.*	Bute,	1,193	5,947
Arrochar, *p.*	Dumb.	99	562
Arthurlee, West, *v.*	Renf.	33	441
Ashkirk (part of), *p.*	Roxb.	65	383
Ashkirk (part of), *p.*	Selk.	37	195
Assynt, *p.*	Suthld.	586	2,989
Athelstaneford, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	198	971
Athole-Blair, *p.*	Perth,	433	2,084
Auchandryne, *v.*	Aberd.		174

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Auchinairn, *v.*	Kirkc.	100	373
Auchinblae, *v.*	Kinc.	162	643
Auchincraw, *v.*	Berw.		203
Auchindoir and Kearn, *p.*	Aberd.	261	1,369
Auchinearn, New and Old, *v.*	Lanark,	84	561
Auchinleck, *p.*	Ayr,	565	3,697
Auchinloch, *h.*	Lanark,		138
Auchinmully, *v.*	Stirling,		212
Auchinraith, *v.*	Lanark,	13	77
Auchintibie, *v.*	——	10	77
Auchleven, *v.*	Aberd.	27	103
Auchmillan, *v.*	Ayr,		24
Auchmithie,	Forf.	68	160
Auchterarder, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	561	4,160
Auchterderran, *p.*	Fife,	581	3,210
Auchtergaven, *p.*	Perth,	486	3,232
Auchterhouse, *p.*	Forf.	135	686
Auchterless, *p.*	Aberd.	318	1,837
Auchtermuchty, *t.* and *p.*	Fife,	779	3,704
Auchtermid, *v.*	R. and C.		115
Auchtertool, *p.*	Fife,	112	517
Auckingill,	Caith.		209
Augustus Fort, *v.*	Inver.	39	101
Auldearn, *p.* and *v.*	Nairn,	285	1,480
Auldfield, *q. s. p.*	Renf.		3,252
Avoch, *p.* and *v.*	R. and C.	379	2,029
Avondale, *p.*	Lanark,	799	6,451
Ayr, *b.* and *p.*	Ayr,	1,040	9,110
Ayrshire,		23,554	189,858
Ayton, *p.*	Berw.	286	1,959

B.

Bachies, *v.*	Suthld.	35	145
Backdean, *h.*	Edin.	11	45
Backmuir, *h.*	Forf.	34	166
Baillieston, *v.*	Lanark,		639
Balbeggie, *v.*	Perth,	68	120
Balbirnie, *v.*	Forf.	9	43
Balblair, *i.*	Ross & Cro.	1	7
Balbrogie, *v.*	Perth,	15	80
Balbunno, *v.*	——	23	200
Balcurrie,	Fife,		186
Baldernock, *p.*	Stirling,	152	801
Baldovan, *v.*	Forf.	9	44
Baldyquhash, part of Fyvie, *p.*	Aberd.		61
Baledgarns, *v.*	Perth,	27	110
Balerno, *v.*	Edin.	75	305
Balfield, *h.*	Forf.	13	41
Balfron, *p.* and *v.*	Stirling,	202	1,900
Balgonie-of-Milton, *q. s. p.*	Fife,	288	1,408
Balgonie (Coaltown of) *v.*	——	95	415
Balgray, *v.*	Forf	17	63
Balhaddie, *v.* in Ardoch, *q. s. p.*	Perth,		33
Balintore, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	63	313
Balishear, *i.*	Inver.	27	156
Balkells, *v.*	Forf.	18	88
Ballantrae, *p.*	Ayr,	279	1,801
Ballater, *v.*	Aberd.	69	371
Ballendean, *v.*	Perth,	21	80
Ballenluig, *v.*	——	27	114
Ballichulish (part of), *q. s. p.*	Arg.	76	516
Ballichulish (part of), *q. s. p.*	Inver.	125	719
Ballingry, *p.*	Fife,	91	568
Balloch, *v.*	Inver.	27	104
Ballochney, *v.* in Clarkston *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		559
Balmaclellan, *p.* and *v.*	Kirkc.	205	1,145
Balmaghie, *p.*	——	218	1,217
Balmalcolm, *v.*	Fife,	23	113
Balmbrae, *v.*	——	26	114
Balmerino, *p.* and *v.*	——	214	945
Balmore,	Stirling,	33	158
Balmullo, *v*	Fife,	64	274
Balnabruach, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	40	167
Balnasuim, *v.*	Perth,	10	48
Balquhidder, *p.*	——	158	874
Balwahanaid, *v.*	——		23
Balwherne, *v.*	——	12	60
Banchory-Devenick (part of), *p.*	Kinc.	454	2,465
Banchory-Devenick (part of), *p.*	Aberd.	1	5
Banchory-Ternan, *p.*	Kinc.	443	2,462
Banchory, *v.*	——	23	66
Baneton, *v.*	Fife,	38	204
Banff, *b.* and *p.*	Banff,	778	4,426
Banffshire,		10,662	54,171
Bank, Almond. See Almond Bank.	Perth.		
Bank, Calder, *v.*	Lanark,	176	1,064
Bank, Cherry, *v.*	Perth,	40	157
Bank, Comely, *v.*	Roxb.		1,116
Bank, Gowan, *v.*	Forf.	23	72
Bank, Kirkfield, *v.*	Lanark,	201	1,023
Bankend, *v.*	Dumf.	51	189
Bankend, *v.*	Kirkc.		30
Bankfoot, with Gadgirth-holm, *v.*	Ayr,	14	77
Bankfoot, *v.*	Perth,	129	760

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Bankhead, *h.*	Forf.	13	56
Bankton-Park, *v.*	Fife,	32	136
Bannatyne Port, *v.*	Bute,	81	326
Bannockburn, *t.*	Stirling,	345	2,627
Banton, *v.*	——		130
Barachnie, *v.*	Lanark,		235
Barbaraville, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	42	173
Barbaswalls, *v.*	Forf.	9	36
Barjarg, *v.*	Dumf.	9	58
Barleyside, *v.*	Stirling,	15	92
Barn Yards, *v.*	Fife,	60	232
Barnhill, *v.*	Forf.	9	41
Barnhill. *v.*	Lanark,	37	165
Barnweill, and Craigie, *p.*	Ayr,	113	793
Barony, *p.*	Lanark,	3,253	77,499
Barr, *p.*	Ayr,	177	907
Barrhead, *t.*	Renf.	348	6,069
Barrie, or Barry, *p.* and *v.*	Forf.	534	2,175
Barra, *p.* and isles,	Inver.	363	1,873
Barvas, *p.*	Ross,	816	4,189
Bathgate, *t.* and *p.*	Linl.	535	4,533
Baynton. See Baneton.	Fife,		
Beath, *p.*	——	212	1,252
Beath (Cowden), *v.*	——	24	127
Beauly, *v.*	Inver.	80	560
Bedrule, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	46	240
Beil Grange, *v.*	Hadd.	9	53
Beith (part of), *p.*	Ayr,	627	6,384
Beith (part of) *p.*	Rent	9	41
Belhaven, *v.* in Dunbar *p.*	Hadd.		380
Bellhelvie, *p.*	Aberd.	334	1,692
Bellie (part of), *p.*	Banff.	215	990
Bellie (part of), *p.*	Elgin,	302	1,357
Bell's Quarry, *v.*	Edin.	31	120
Bellshill, *v.*	Lanark,	217	1,013
Bellstown, *v.*	Perth,	5	25
Belltrees (Newton of), *v.* in Lochwinnoch, *p.*	Renf.		58
Bellyclone, *v.*	——	17	69
Benbecula, *i.*	Inver.	307	1,718
Bendochy, *p.*	Perth,	138	773
Benholme, p.	Kinc.	359	1,641
Bennetstone, *v.*	Stirling,	117	642
Benvie, *v.*	Forf.	14	60
Bernards, St., *q. s. p.*	Edin.	855	4,763
Bernera, *i.* in Barra *p.*	Inver.	7	44
Bernera, *i.* in Lewis,	——	89	452
Bernera, (Big and Little), *i.* returned with Uig,	Ross & Cro.		
Berriedale, *q. s. p.*	Caith.	261	1,264
Bertram-Shotts, *p.*	Lanark,	877	5,982
Bervie, or Inverbervie, *p.* and *b.*	Kinc.	557	1,459
Berwickshire,		6,363	36,297
Berwick, North, *b.* and *p.*	Hadd.	280	1,643
Bifly, *v.* returned with Old Deer *p.*	Aberd.		
Biggar, *t.* and *p.*	Lanark,	313	2,049
Bilsdean, *v.*	Hadd.	14	59
Birdstone, *v.*	Stirling,	23	100
Birgham, *v.* in Eccles *p.*	Berw.		241
Birnie, *p.*	Elgin,	81	427
Birsay, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	423	1,749
Birse, *p.*	Aberd.	301	1,533
Bishopmill, *v.*	Elgin,	201	755
Bishopsbridge, *h.*	Lanark,	35	213
Bishopton, *v.*	Renf.	24	315
Blackburn (part of), *v.* in Livingstone *p.*	Linl.	102	391
Blackburn (part of) *v.* in Whitburn *p.*	——	13	52
Blackford, *p.*	Perth,	313	2,012
Blackford, *v.*	——	142	547
Blackfriars, South, or College, *p.*	Lanark,	329	11,950
Blackness, *v.*	Linl.	27	107
Blackridge, *v.*	——	24	94
Bladnoch, *v.*	Wigton,		215
Blair-Atholc. See Athole-Blair.			
Blairburn. *v.*	Perth,	20	85
Blairgowrie, *p.* and *v.*	——	586	4,297
Blairingone, *q. s. p.*	——	111	287
Blairingone, Old, *v.*	——		79
Blairingone, New, *v.*	——		210
Blairlogie, *v.*	——	29	124
Blairmore, *v.*	——	5	21
Blantyre, *p.*	Lanark,	310	2,848
Blantyre, or Kirkton, *v.*	——	52	261
Blantyre Works, *v.*	——	266	1,464
Blebo Craigs, *v.*	Fife,	57	234
Blue Row, *v.*	Dumb.	14	53
Blythswood, suburb in Barony *p.*	Lanark,		15,319
Boarhills, *v.*	Fife,	42	155
Boddan, *v.*	Aberd.	100	526
Boghead, *v.*	Lanark,	54	101
Boharm (part of), *p.*	Banff,	115	722
Boharm (part of), *p.*	Elgin,	136	646
Bole, *h.*	Forf.	5	17
Boleskine. See Abertarff.			
Bolton, *p.*	Hadd.	68	373

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Bon Accord, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	451	5,170
Bonar, *v.*	Suthld.	37	247
Bongate, *v.*	Roxb.	59	241
Bonhill, *p.*	Dumb.	628	7,643
Bonhill, *v.*	——	166	2,327
Bonjedward, *v.*	Roxb.	24	107
Bonkle, *v.*	Lanark,	21	110
Bonnington, *v.*	Edin.	28	132
Bonnington, *v.*	Forf.	16	67
Bonnybridge, *v.*	Selk.	36	184
Bonnyrigg, *v.*	Edin.	157	650
Boreland, *v.*	Fife,	51	272
Boresay, *i.*	Inver.		181
Borgue, *p.* and *v.*	Kirkc.	185	1,043
Borland Park, in Auchterarder *p.*	Perth,	32	141
Borrowstown, *v.*	Linl.	15	60
Borrowstowness, *t.* and *p.*	———	519	5,192
Borthwick, *p.*	Edin.	321	1,614
Boston, *q. s. p.*	Berw.	308	1,223
Boswell's St., *p.*	Roxb.	137	884
Bothkennar, *p.*	Stirling,	184	1,179
Bothwell, *p.*	Lanark,	2,253	15,283
Bothwell, *v.*	——	120	490
Botriphnie, *p.*	Banff,	131	713
Bourtie, *p.*	Aberd.	78	529
Bowden, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	182	981
Bower, *p.*	Caith	341	1,658
Bowling Bay, *v.*	Dumb.	35	182
Bowmore, or Kilarrow, *p.*	Arg.	605	3,469
Bowriefauld, *v.*	Forf.	23	109
Boyndie, *p.*	Banff,	339	1,564
Boysack (Chapelton of), *h.*	Forf.	11	52
Bracadale, *p.*	Inver.	291	1,597
Braco, *v.*	Perth,		370
Braehead, *v.*	Lanark,		312
Braemar and Crathie, *p.*	Aberd.	385	1,788
Braes. See Calder Bank.			
Bragrum, *v.*	Perth,	13	44
Braidwood, *v.*	Lanark,	48	124
Brechin, *p.* and *v.*	Forf.	1,080	8,210
Brechin, Little,	——		120
Bressay, *i.*	Ork. & Sh	153	885
Bridge-of-Allan. See Allan.			
Bridge of Dee. See Dee.			
Bridge-of-Earn, *v.*	Perth,	33	119
Bridge-End, Old, returned with Galston.			
Bridge, Ettrick. See Ettrick Bridge.			
Bridge, Holekettle. See Holekettle.			
Bridge, Linlithgow. See Linlithgow.			
Bridge-of-Teith, *v.*	Perth,		163
Bridge-of-Weir (part of), *q. s. p.*	Renf.	43	712
Bridge, West, *v.*	Fife,	57	568
Bridgegate, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	821	5,396
Bridgend, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	89	413
Bridgend, or Kendrochad, *v.* in Kenmore *p.*	Perth,	14	68
Bridgend, *v.* in Kinnoul *p.*	——	391	1,737
Bridgend-of-Ceres, *v.*	Fife,		361
Bridgend, *v.* in Lentrathen *p.*	Forf.	9	31
Bridgend, South, *v.*	Perth,	22	118
Bridgend, West, *v.*	Dumb.	160	799
Bridgeness, *v.*	Linl.	20	89
Bridgeton, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	677	3,583
Bridgetown, *v.*	Perth,	16	97
Broadsea, *v.*	Aberd.	67	326
Brocklehurst, Old, *h.*	Dumf.	7	39
Brodick, *v.*	Bute,	23	163
Broomicknowe, included in Heriot *p.*			
Broomiclaw, North, partly within Barony p.	Lanark,		358
Broomiclaw, South, in Gorbals *p.*	——		304
Broomlands, *v.*	Renf.	7	79
Brora, *v.*	Suthld.	23	123
Broughton, *p.* and *v.*	Peebl.	52	284
Broughty-Ferry, partly in the parish of Dundee, but chiefly in that of Monifieth,	Forf.	460	2,772
Brownfield, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	506	2,525
Broxburn, *v.*	Linl.	131	725
Brunton, *v.*	Fife,	17	90
Brydekirk, *q. s. p.*	Dumf.		881
Bucclench, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	623	3,168
Buchan District,	Aberd.	6,975	38,943
Buchan (Logie), *p.*	——	124	724
Buchanan, *p.*	Stirling,	120	632
Buchanty, *v.*	Perth,	16	48
Buchany, *v.*	——	25	113
Buckhaven, *v.*	Fife,	179	1,769
Buckholmside, *v.*	Roxb.		396
Buckie, *t.*	Banff,	532	2,789
Bucklerhead, *h.*	Forf.	9	48
Bucklyvie (part of), *q. s. p.*	Perth,	2	15
Bucklyvie (part of), *q. s. p.*	Stirling,	58	342
Buittle, *p.*	Kirkc.	170	1,012
Bullersbuchan, *v.* in Cruden *p.*	Aberd.		91
Bundaloch, and Dornie, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	113	510
Bunkle and Preston, *p.*	Berw.	125	715
Burghead, *v.*	Elgin,	184	829
Burnbanks, *v.*	Kinc.	14	60
Burnbridge, *v.*	Stirling,	13	67
Burness. *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	96	468
Burnhaven, *v.* returned with Peterhead *p.*	Aberd.		
Burnhouse, *v.* returned with Beith *p.*	Ayr.		
Burns, *v.* in Milton of Balgonie, *q. s. p.*	Fife,		28
Burntisland, *p.* and *b.*	——	373	3,158
Burra and Quarff, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	318	1,812
Burray, *i.* in North Ronaldshay *p.*	——	99	559
Burreltown, *v.*	Perth,	126	485
Busby (part of), *v.*	Lanark,	24	160
Busby (part of), *v.*	Renf.	38	742
Bushyhill, *v.*	Lanark,	53	393
Bute County,		2,335	16,608
Bute Isle,		1,142	10,661
Bute, North, *p.* with Inchmarnock, *i.*	Bute,	139	1,025
Buttergask, *v.*	Perth,		65
Byth, New, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	310	1,369

C.

Cabrach (part of), *p.*	Aberd.	70	350
Cabrach (part of), *p.*	Banff,	78	400
Cadder, *p.*	Lanark,	655	5,014
Cairnbeddie, *v.*	Perth,	9	44
Cairnbulg, *v.*	Aberd.	86	406
Cairney (part of), *p.*	Aberd.	293	1,505
Cairney (part of), *p.*	Banff,	9	60
Cairneyhill, *v.*	Fife,	107	516
Cairnryan, *v.*	Wigton,	38	196
Caithness-shire,		6,952	38,709
Calder, or Cawder (part of), *p.*	Inver.	39	161
Calder, or Cawder (part of) *p.*	Nairn,	216	1,041
Calder, *v.*	——	33	146
Calder Bank and Braes, *v.* in Old Monkland *p.*	Lanark,	206	2,872
Calder, Mid, *p.*	Edin.	258	1,472
Calder, Mid, *v.*	——	104	550
Calder, East, *p.* annexed to Kirknewton p			
Calder, West, *p.* and *v.*	——	379	2,120
Calf, *i.* included in Kilninian *p.*			
Callender, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	316	1,716
Calnadulach, *v.* returned with Muckairn *p.*			
Calton, Middle, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	1,478	7,185
Calton, Burgh of Barony,	——		21,211
Cambus, *v.*	Clmn.	54	287
Cambus, Old, or Cockburnspath, united *p.*	Berw.	224	1,196
Cambusbarron, *v.*	Stirling,	147	676
Cambuskenneth. See Abbey District.			
Cambuslang, *p.*	Lanark,	414	3,306
Cambusnethan, *p.*	——	1,119	8,621
Cambusnethan-kirk, *v.*	——	91	485
Camelon, *v.*	Stirling,	238	1,340
Cameron, *p.*	Fife,	252	1,207
Camlachie, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	762	3,654
Campbelltown, *v.*	Inver.	199	716
Campbeltown, *b.*	Arg.	653	6,880
Campeltown, *p.*	——	1,041	9,381
Campmuir, *v.*	Forf.	14	45
Campsie, *p.*	Stirling,	668	6,918
Campsie, Clachan (part of), *v.*	——	28	138
Canisbay, *p.*	Caith.	488	2,437
Canna, *i.*	Arg.	45	240
Cannisburn, *h.*	Dumb.	9	33
Canonbie, *p.*	Dumf.	598	3,163
Canongate, *p.*	Edin.	378	10,801
Leith Wynd, *q. s. p.*	——	326	1,868
New Street, *q. s. p.*	——	353	1,932
Caolvallock, *v.*	Perth,	12	50
Caputh, *p.*	——	414	2,037
Caputh, Wester,	——	49	178
Cara and Gigha, *p.*	Arg.	87	547
Cardross, *p.*	Dumb.	399	4,254
Cardross, *h.*	——	11	51
Careston, *p.*	Forf.	50	207
Cargill, *p.*	Perth,	351	1,629
Carlaverock, *p.*	Dumf.	263	1,418
Carlops, *v.*	Peebl.	38	153
Carluke, *p.*	Lanark,	919	6,283
Carluke, *v.*	——	355	2,845
Carmichael, *p.*	——	158	805
Carmunnock, *p.* and *v.*	——	120	710
Carmyle, *v.*	——	41	238
Carmylie, *p.*	Forf.	257	1,240
Carnbee, *p.*	Fife,	247	1,129
Carnichill, *v.*	Perth,	29	133
Carnock, or Strathconan (pt. of), *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.	64	294
Carnock, *p.*	Fife,	609	3,191

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Carnock, *v.*	Fife,	43	184
Carnoustie, *q. s. p.*	Forf.	322	1,268
Carnwath, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	693	3,551
Caroline-Place, *v*	Perth,	21	99
Carrick District,	Ayr,	4,575	31,302
Carriden, *p.*	Linl.	224	1,724
Carrington (or Primrose), *p.* and *v.*	Edin.	125	710
Carron, West, *v.*	Stirling,	79	400
Carronbridge. See Durrisdeer and Morton.			
Carronshore, *v.*	——		838
Carseburn, *v.*	Forf.		105
Carsethorn, *v.*	Kirkc.	44	157
Carsphairn, *p.* and *v.*	——	141	855
Carstairs, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	197	1,066
Cartland, *v.*	——		112
Cartsdyke, *q. s. p.*	Renf.	683	3,651
Castle-Douglas, Burgh of Barony,	Kirkc.	326	1,992
Castleton, *p.*	Roxb.	352	2,130
Castleton, New, *v.*	——	182	1,030
Castletown, *v.*	Aberd.		124
Castletown, *v.*	Caith.	110	477
Cathcart (part of), *p.*	Lanark,	27	182
Cathcart (part of), *p.*	Renf.	307	2,734
Cathcart, New, *v.*	——	32	280
Cathcart, Old, *v.*	——	42	174
Catrine, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	564	2,659
Catterline, *v.*	Kinc.	15	79
Cauldhame, *v.*	Perth,	19	70
Causeyside, *v.*	Clmn. & Stirl.		309
Causeyside, *v.* a continuation of Tollcross *v.*	Lanark,	75	367
Cava, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	4	24
Cavers, *p.*	Roxb.	228	1,495
Caverton, *v.*	——	9	50
Ceres, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	614	2,833
Ceres. See Bridgend.			
Cessford, *v.*	Roxb.	28	160
Chalmers, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	728	3,608
Chance Inn, *v*	Fife,	26	132
Channelkirk, *p.*	Berw.	134	728
Chapel, *v.*	Fife,	30	159
Chapel of Garioch, or Logie Durno, *p.*	Aberd	399	2,102
Chapelhall, *v.*	Lanark,		1,431
Chapelhill, *v.*	Perth,	18	77
Chapelton, *v.*	Kirkc.	6	31
Chapelton, *v.*	Lanark,	41	367
Chapelton. See Glasford *p.*			
Charleston, *v.* included in the return for Pitsligo.			
Charleston, *v.*	Forf.	70	348
Charlestown, Burgh of Barony,	Aberd.	38	187
Charlestown, *v.*	Fife,	158	772
Charlestown, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	17	87
Charlestown, *v.* in the parish of Aberlour,	Banff,	84	328
Cherrybank. See Bank, Cherry.			
Chesterhill and Sauchenside, *v.*	Edin.	61	284
Chesters, *v.*	Roxb.	18	82
Chirnside, *p.*	Berw.	244	1,384
Christ's Kirk and Kinnethmont, *p.*	Aberd	235	1,108
Chryston, *q. s. p.* including the villages of Chryston, Mollensburn, Moodiesburn, and Muirhead,	Lanark,	454	2,670
Church, East, *p.*	Perth,	867	8,511
Church, East, *q. s. p.* See Easter.	Dumb.		
Church, High, *q. s. p.* in town of Airdrie,	Lanark.	378	1,983
Church, High, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	746	3,237
Church, High, or St. Giles, *p.*	Edin.	144	3,319
Church, High, *p.* including Martyrs, *q. s. p.*	Renf.	3,210	14,798
Church, Low, *p.* including part of South *q. s. p.*	Renf.	1,531	7,080
Church, Middle, *p.* in city of Perth,	Perth,	332	4,933
Church, Middle, *p* including North *q. s. p.* in Paisley,	Renf.	2,083	10,363
Church, New, *q. s. p.* in Stewarton *p.*	Ayr,	151	1,396
Church, New, *p.* in town of Dumfries,	Dumf.	774	3,894
Church, New North, *p.* in city of Edinburgh,	Edin.	74	3,279
Church, Old, or St. Michael, *p.*	Dumf.	657	3,591
Church, St. Paul's, *p.* in city of Perth,	Perth,	253	3,090
Church, Tolbooth, *p.* in city of Edinburgh,	Edin.	48	2,321
Church, Tron, *p.* in city of Edinburgh,	Edin.	90	3,602
Church, West, *p.* in city of Perth, exclusive of St. Leonard's *q. s. p.*	Perth,	445	5,619
Church, West, *q. s. p.* in Crieff,	Perth,	334	2,177
Clachan, *v.*	Stirling,	39	191
Clackmannan, *p.* and *v.*	Clmn.	871	5,802
Clackmannanshire,		2,950	22,951
Clacknaharry, *v.*	Inver.	56	260
Clairtown, St. *v.* partly included in return for Dysart, and partly in that for Pathhead *q. s. p.*	Fife,		1,511

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Clarebrand, *v.*	Kirkc.	15	54
Clarencefield, *v.*	Dumf.	14	86
Clarkston, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	778	4,526
Clarkston, *v.*	Renf.	14	180
Clashnessie, *v.*	Suthld.		194
Clathy, *v.*	Perth.	31	120
Clatt, *p.*	Aberd.	90	543
Clauchan, St. John, *v.*	Kirkc.	149	576
Claybarns, *v.*	Edin.	44	187
Clayhouse, *v.*	——	19	84
Cleish, *p.*	Kinr.	143	659
Clement, St., *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	254	4,097
Cleughbrae, *h.*	Dumf.	14	53
Clifton, *v.*	Perth,		159
Closeburn, *p.* and *v.*	Dumf.	286	1,732
Clova and Cortachy, *p.*	Forf.	152	722
Clunie, *p.*	Perth,	141	723
Cluny, *p.*	Aberd.	219	1,149
Clyne, *p.*	Suthld.	410	1,933
Coalsnaughton, *v.*	Clmn.	97	691
Coalton, *v.*	Fife,	25	84
Coaltown. See Balgonie.			
Coaltown, East, *v.*	——	33	165
Coaltown, West, *v.*	——	73	372
Coalyland, or Collyland, *v.*	Clmn.	53	234
Coatbridge, *t.*	Lanark,	955	8,564
Coatdyke, *v.* in Gartsherry *q. s. p.*	——		459
Coats, East, *v.*	——	29	140
Coats, West, *v.*	——	29	146
Cockenzie, *q. s. p.*	Hadd.		1,061
Cockpen, *p.*	Edin.	541	3,228
Coldingham, *p.*	Berw.	608	3,188
Coldstone, Logie, or Logie Coldstone,	Aberd.	179	889
Coldstream, *p.*	Berw.	608	3,188
Coldstream, New, *v.*	——		150
Colinsburgh, *v.*	Fife,	96	482
Colinton, *p.* and *v.*	Edin.	420	2,676
Colipole, or Colipool, *v.* included in the return for Kilbrandon.			
Coll, and Tyry, or Tyree, *p.* and *i.*	Arg.	928	4,818
Collace, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	133	581
College, *p.* See Blackfriars.			
College Church, Trinity, *p.*	Edin.	00	3,156
College of Roseisle, *h.*	Elgin,	14	53
Collessie, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	308	1,520
Colliesston, *v.*	Aberd.	83	357
Collin, *v.*	Dumf.	72	283
Collistonmill, *h.*	Forf.	15	61
Collochburn, *v.*	Lanark,	25	166
Collonsay and Jura. See Jura.			
Collyland. See Coalyland.			
Colmonell, *p.*	Ayr,	462	2,934
Coltfield, *h.* in parish of Alves,	Elgin,	11	42
Colvend and Southwick, *p.*	Kirkc.	284	1,398
Combs, St., *v.*	Aberd.	66	305
Comely Bank. See Bank, Comely.			
Comrie, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	416	2,463
Conanbridge, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	32	342
Condorat, *v.*	Dumb.	118	709
Connage, or Fishertown in Pettie *p.*	Inver.		97
Contin, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	331	1,562
Copinshay, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	1	11
Corncairn. See Ordiquhill.			
Corrie, *v.*	Bute	41	222
Corrie and Hutton, *p.*	Dumf.	144	836
Corsock, *v.*	Kirkc.	10	38
Corstorphine, *p.* and *v.*	Edin.	256	1,499
Cortachy. See Clova.			
Cot Town, *v.*	Perth,	17	62
Cottack, *v.*	Dumf.	55	252
Cotton of Lownie, *v.*	Forf.	24	100
Coull, *p.*	Aberd.	146	734
Country, District of Cumbray Island,	Bute,	17	152
Cove, *v.*	Kinc.	91	421
Covington and Thankerton, *p.*	Lanark,	114	548
Cowal District,	Arg.	1,526	8,936
Cowpits, *v.*	Edin.	25	116
Cowsland, *v.*	——	46	226
Coylton, *p.*	Ayr,	251	1,542
Cragganester, *v.*	Perth,		23
Craggantoul, *v.*	——		20
Craichie, *v.*	Forf.	17	70
Craig, *p.*	——	295	1,934
Craig-of-Maderty. See Maderty.			
Craigdallie, *v.*	Perth,	14	52
Craigend, *v.*	——	10	47
Craigend. See Crosshill.			
Craighall, *v.*	Ayr,	19	100
Craighall, *v.*	Edin.	98	501
Craighall, New, *v.*	——	55	336
Craigie. See Barnweill.			
Craigie, *v.*	Linl.	18	75
Craigie, *v.* in Caputh.	Perth,	15	67
Craigie, *v.* in East Church *p.*	——	55	219
Craigielands, *h.*	Dumf.	12	84

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses	Pop.
Craigmill, *v.*	Clmn.	19	78
Craignish, *p.*	Arg.	144	756
Craigs, *v.*	Forf.	65	359
Craigrothie, *v.*	Fife,	74	308
Craigs, Blebo. See Blebo Craigs.			
Craighton, *v.*	Forf.	38	162
Craighton Field, *v.*	Dumb.	10	69
Crail, *b.*	Fife,	261	1,221
Crail, *p.* and *b*	——	397	1,903
Crailing, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	135	734
Cramond, *p.* and *v.* (part of),	Edin.	334	2,444
Cramond, *p.* (part of),	Linl.	19	103
Cranshaws, *p.*	Berw.	21	127
Cranston, *p.*	Edin.	214	1,235
Crathie. See Braemar.			
Crawford, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	354	1,670
Crawfordjohn, *p.*	——	185	1,111
Crawfordjohn, *v.*	——	42	137
Crawickbridge, *v.*	Dumf.		71
Crawickmill, *v.*	——		144
Crawton, *v.*	Kinc.	19	77
Creebridge, *v.*	Kirkc.	58	260
Creech of Criech, *p.*	Suthld.	580	2,714
Creetown, Burgh of Barony,	Kirkc.	169	1,303
Creich, *p.*	Fife,	86	386
Crichton, *p.* and *v.*	Edin.	285	1,387
Criech. See Creech.			
Crieff, *p.*	Perth,	662	4,504
Crimond, *p.*	Aberd.	173	893
Crocketford, *v.* in Kirkpatrick-Durham, *p.*	Kirkc.	32	117
Crocketford, *v.* in Urr *p.*	——	26	122
Croftdyke, *v.* included in Ceres *p.*	Fife,		129
Crofthead, *v.*	Renf.	8	297
Croich, *q. s. p.* included in Kincardine *p.*			316
Crolin *i.* in Applecross *p.*	Ross & Cro.	8	40
Cromarty, *t.* and *p.*	Ross & Cro.	495	2,727
Cromarty and Ross-shire.		15,941	82,707
Crombie Point, *v.*	Fife,	14	54
Cromdale (part of) *p.*	Elgin,	109	562
Cromdale, (part of) *p.*	Inver.	647	3,428
Cromwell Park, *v.*	Perth,	16	124
Crook, *h.* in Alves *p.*	Elgin,	18	73
Crook of Devon, *v.* in Fossoway *p.*	Kinr.	17	61
Cross, *p.* See Burness.			
Cross, or Ness, *q. s. p.*	Ross,	348	1,810
Cross-Arthurlee, *v.*	Renf.		663
Crossford, *v.*	Fife,	103	443
Crossford, *v.*	Lanark,	95	431
Crossgates, *v* partly in Dalgetty *p.* partly in Dunfermline,	Fife,	140	646
Crosshill, *v.*	Ayr,	169	1,163
Crosshill, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	485	2,591
Crosshill, *v.*	Renf.	5	63
Crosshouse, *v.*	Ayr,		255
Crosslee, *v.* in Houston & Killallan *p.*	Renf.	32	711
Crossmichael, *p.*	Kirkc.	250	1,362
Crossmill, *v.*	Renf.		265
Crossmyloof, *v.*	——	62	587
Crovie, *v.*	Banff,	39	164
Croy (part of), *p.*	Inver.	232	1,058
Croy (part of), *p.*	Nairn,	155	719
Cruden, or Invercruden, *p.*	Aberd.	484	2,479
Cuffabouts, *v.*	Linl.	5	16
Culbokie, *v.* in Urquhart *p.*	Ross & Cro.		107
Culcaboch, *v*	Inver.	47	279
Cullen. *b.* and *p.*	Banff,	383	1,853
Culloden, Smithtown of, *v.*	Inver.	18	64
Culross, *b.* and *p.*	Perth,	270	1,487
Culsalmond, *p.*	Aberd.	184	1,042
Culter, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	104	472
Cults, *p.*	Fife,	173	915
Cults Mill, *h.*	——	9	46
Cumbernauld, *p.* inclusive of Condorat, *v.*	Dumb.	478	3,778
Cumbray, Great, *i.* and *p.*	Bute,	183	1,275
Cumbray, Little, *i.*	——	2	9
Cuminestown, *v.* in Monquhitter *p.*	Aberd.	137	477
Cummertrees, *p.* and *v.*	Dumf.	226	1,386
Cummingston, *v.*	Elgin,	53	155
Cumnock, New, *p.*	Ayr,	493	2,759
Cumnock, Old, *p.*	——	590	3,777
Cunningham District,	——	9,524	86,272
Cunningsburgh and Sandwich, *q. s. p.*	Ork. & Sh.	407	2,167
Cupar, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	1,090	7,427
Cupar-Angus. See Angus Cupar,	Forf.		
Cupar-Angus. See Angus Cupar,	Perth.		
Cupar District,	Fife,	6,331	34,430
Currie, *p.*	Edin.	401	2,190
Currie, *v.*	——	70	297
Cushnie and Leochel, *p.*	Aberd.	189	1,068
Cushnie. See Coull,	——		
Cuthbert, St., *p.*	Edin.	4,802	82,479
Cuthill, *v.* suburb of Prestonpans,	Hadd.	43	172
Cyrus, St., or Ecclescraig, *p.* and *v.*	Kinc.	369	1,579

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
D.			
Dailly, *p.*	Ayr,	390	2,413
Dailly, New, *v.*	——		591
Dairsie, *p.*	Fife,	160	708
Dairsie Muir, or Osnaburgh, *v.*	——	55	205
Dalarossie and Moy (part of), *p.*	Inver.	205	1,005
Dalarossie and Moy (part of), *p.*	Nairn,	2	13
Dalavick. See Kilchrenan.			
Dalbeattie, *v.*	Kirkc.	298	1,430
Dalgarvan, *v.* included in Kilwinning,	Ayr,		107
Dalgety, *p.*	Fife,	245	1,513
Dalginross, *v.*	Perth,	59	317
Dalhousie, *v.*	Edin.	22	99
Dalintober, *v.* in Campbeltown *p.*	Arg.	397	1,762
Dalkeith, *t.* and *p.*	Edin.	703	6,521
Dallas, *p.* and *v.*	Elgin,	217	1,226
Dalmellington, *p.* and *b.* of barony.	Ayr,	424	2,910
Dalmeny, *p.*	Linl.	207	1,243
Dalmeny, *v.*	——	21	118
Dalmuir, *v.*	Dumb.	89	526
Dalmuir-shore, *v.*	——	27	187
Dalrey, or Dalry, *p.*	Ayr,	1,040	8,865
Dalry, *p.*	Kirkc.	215	1,238
Dalrymple, *p.*	Ayr,	177	1,096
Dalserf, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	577	3,583
Dalsholm, *v.*	Dumb.	22	111
Dalswinton, *v.*	Dumf.	16	94
Dalton, *p.* and *v.*	——	135	761
Dalvault, *v.*	Dumb.	17	71
Dalziel, *p.*	Lanark,	309	2 262
Damhead, or Jametson, *v.*	Dumb.	64	314
Damhead, New (part of), *v.*	Fife,	17	56
Damhead (part of), *v.*	Kinr.	5	24
Damhead (part of), *v.*	Perth,	14	58
Daneshalt, or Dunshelt, *v.*	Fife,	155	646
Dargie, *v.*	Perth,	9	32
Darlingshaugh, *v.*	Roxb.		1,116
Darnick, *v.*	——	64	280
Darvel, *v.*	Ayr,	304	1,362
David's, St., *q. s. p.*	Dumb.	599	3,414
David's, St., *q. s. p.*	Edin.	534	2,913
David's, St., *v.*	Fife,	32	155
David's, St., or North West, *p.*	Lanark,	476	10,545
Davidson's Mains, *v.*	Edin.	50	470
Daviot, *p.*	Aberd.	107	601
Daviot, and Dunlichity (part of), *p.*	Inver.	341	1,674
Daviot, and Dunlichity (part of), *p.*	Nairn,	41	183
Dean, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	381	2,262
Dean, *v.*	Roxb.	27	129
Deanburnhaugh, (part of), *v.*	——	6	19
Deanburnhaugh (part of), *v.*	Selk.	17	67
Deanston, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	127	486
Deanston, *v.*	——		982
Dee Bridge. See Bridge-of-Dee.			
Deer, or Buchan District,	Aberd.	6,975	38,943
Deer, New, *p.*	——	767	3,973
Deer, Old (part of), *p.*	——	903	4,146
Deer, Old (part of), *p.*	Banff,	139	597
Deerness, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	331	1,712
Delting, *p.*	——	375	2,124
Denholm, *v.* in Cavers, *p.*	Roxb.	163	696
Denino, or Dunino, *p.*	Fife,	59	289
Denny, *t.* and *p.*	Stirling,	635	4,754
Denovan, *v.*	——	16	104
Deskford, *p.*	Banff,	189	917
Devenick Banchory. See Banchory Devenick.			
Devon, Crook of. See Crook.			
Devonside, *v.*	Clmn.	18	170
Dewartown, *v.*	Edin.	42	193
Dighty-Strath, or Mains, *p.*	Forf.	235	1,299
Dingwall, *b.* and *p.*	Ross&Cro.	395	2,364
Dinwoodie returned with Applegarth, *p.*	Dumf.		
Dirleton, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	317	1,634
District Abbey. See Abbey District.			
Dollar, *t.* and *p.*	Clmn.	255	1,574
Dollas. See Dallas.			
Dolphingston, *v.*	Hadd.	11	63
Dolphinton, *p.*	Lanark,	49	305
Dores, *p.* and *v.*	Inver.	318	1,650
Dornie. See Bundaloch.			
Dornoch, *b.* and *p.*	Suthld.	594	2,981
Dornock, *p.* and *v.*	Dumf.	174	936
Douglas, *t* and *p.*	Lanark,	399	2,611
Douglas Castle. See Castle Douglas.			
Douglaston, *v.*	Forf.	20	81
Doune, *v.*	Perth,	204	1,559
Doura, *v.* returned with Kilwinning *p.*	Ayr,		320
Dovecotland, *v.*	Perth,	134	502
Dovehill, *v.*	Renf.		131
Dowally, *p.*	Perth.	122	558
Downies, *v.*	Kinc.	21	122
Drainie, *p.*	Elgin,	336	1,856

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Drainie, *v.*	Elgin,	6	16
Dreghorn, *p.*	Ayr,	282	1,828
Dron, *p.*	Perth,	84	394
Dronley, *v* in Auchterhouse *p.*	Forf.	21	103
Drumblade, *p.*	Aberd.	157	949
Drumeldrie Muir, *v.* in Newburn *p.*	Fife,	20	82
Drumelzier, *p.* and *v.*	Peebl.	40	244
Drumglay, *v.*	Forf.	16	66
Drumlemble, *v.* in Campbeltown *p.*	Arg.	82	462
Drumlithie, *v.*	Kinc.	113	397
Drummetermont, *v.*	Forf.	28	117
Drummond, *v.* in Kiltearn *p.*	Ross & Cro.	15	72
Drumoak (part of), *p.*	Aberd.	139	759
Drumoak (part of), *p.*	Kinc.	41	189
Drumochy, *v.*	Fife,	22	156
Drumore, *v.*	Wigton,	71	279
Drums, *v.*	Perth,	15	73
Drumsturdymuir, *v*	Forf.	33	176
Drumvaich, *v.*	Perth,	12	49
Dryfesdale, *p.*	Dumf.	425	2,409
Drymen, *p.*	Stirling,	261	1,481
Drymen, *v.*	——	86	344
Dubbieside, or Inverleven, *v.* in Markinch *p.*	Fife,	85	348
Duddingston, *p.*	Edin.	755	4,401
Duddingston, Easter, *v.*	——	39	163
Duddingston, Wester, *v.*	——	39	167
Duddingston Mill, *h.* included in return for the parish.			
Dufftown, *v.*	Banff,	137	770
Duffus, *p.*	Elgin,	615	2,983
Duffus, New, *v.*	——	54	159
Dull, *p.*	Perth,	670	3,342
Dull, *v.*	——	44	145
Dumbarton, *b.* and *p.*	Dumb.	302	4,766
Dumbartonshire,		4,792	45,103
Dumbuck, *v.*	Dumb.	20	126
Dumfries, *b.* including part of St. Michael *p.* New Church *p.* and part of St. Mary *q. s. p.*	Dumf.	1,373	11,107
Dumfries, landward *p.* including part of St. Michael *p.*, Georgetown *v.*, part of Kelton *v.*, Locharbriggs *v.* Lochthorn *v.* and part of St. Mary *q. s. p.*	——	220	1,191
Dumfries-shire.		13,300	78,123
Dun, *p.*	Forf.	140	737
Dunbar, *b.*	Hadd.	394	2,965
Dunbar, *p.*	——	676	4,415
Dunbarney, *p.*	Perth,	203	1,066
Dunbeath, *v.* included in return for Latheron, *p.*	Caith.		40
Dunblane, *v.* and *p.*	Perth,	516	3,213
Dunbog, *p.*	Fife,	47	220
Duncansby, in Canisby *p.*	Caith.		302
Duncow, *v.*	Dumf.	25	121
Dunerivie, *v.*	Kinr.	25	106
Dundas, Port. See Port Dundas.			
Dundee, *b.*	Forf.	3,548	61,449
Dundee, *p.*	——	3,723	62,545
Dundonald, *p.*	Ayr,	796	7,299
Dundrennan, *v.*	Kirkc.	47	202
Dundyvan, *v.*	Lanark,	169	1,298
Dundyvan, New, *v.*	——	376	2,204
Dunfermline, Burgh of,	Fife,	883	8,577
Dunfermline, *p.*	——	2,864	21,687
Dunfermline District,	——	5,177	35,220
Dunino. See Denino.			
Dunipace, *p.*	Stirling,	208	1,472
Dunkeld City,	Perth,	112	1,104
Dunkeld, Little, *p.*	——	497	2,155
Dunlichty. See Daviot.			
Dunlop (part of), *p.*	Ayr,	181	1,041
Dunlop (part of), *p.*	Renf.	10	74
Dunmore, *v.*	Stirling,	36	153
Dunnet, *p.*	Caith.	387	1,868
Dunnichen, *p.*	Forf.	416	1,884
Dunnichen, *v.*	——	14	54
Dunning, *p.*	Perth,	329	2,206
Dunning, *v.*	——	166	1,068
Dunnottar, *p.*	Kinc.	318	1,949
Dunoon and Kilmun, *p*	Arg.	719	4,518
Dunreggan, *v.*	Dumf.	58	277
Dunrossness, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	795	4,505
Dunscore, *p.*	Dumf.	282	1,578
Dunse, *p.*	Berw.	448	1,939
Dunshelt. See Daneshalt.			
Dunsyre, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	50	312
Duntocher, *t.*	Dumb.	183	2,446
Durham-Kirkpatrick, *p.*	Kirkc.	276	1,508
Durham-Kirkpatrick, *v.*	——	141	500
Durinish, *p.*	Inver.	1,051	5,330
Durisdeer, *p.*	Dumf.	292	1,795
Durisdeer, *v.*	——	27	107
Durness, *p.*	Suthld.	205	1,152

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Durno. See Logie-Durno.			
Duror, *q. s. p.* in Appin,	Arg.	308	1,692
Durris, *p.*	Kinc.	176	962
Duthel (part of). *p.*	Elgin,	290	1,408
Duthel (part of), *p.*	Inver.	127	521
Dyce, *p*	Aberd.	86	470
Dyke and Moy (part of),	Elgin,	285	1,364
Dyke, *v.*	——	41	166
Dyke and Moy (part of), *p.*	Nairn,	1	5
Dysart, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	1,192	8,739

E.

Eaglesfield, *v.*	Dumf.	98	456
Eaglesham, *p.* and *v.*	Renf.	254	2,524
Earlsferry, *b.*	Fife,	89	436
Earn. See Bridge-of-Earn.			
Easdale, *i.*	Arg.	112	571
Easie and Nevay, *p.*	Forf.	141	706
East, *p.*	Aberd.	411	5,182
East, *q. s. p.* in Brechin *p.*	Forf.		1,379
East, *q. s. p.* in Inverness *p.*	Inver.		2,107
East, *q. s. p.* in Peterhead *p.*	Aberd.	188	1,173
East, *q. s. p.* included in Alloa *p.*			
East, *q. s. p.* in Airdrie,	Lanark,	445	2,556
East. See High, Outer.			
East, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	116	588
East, *p.*	Renf.	350	7,704
East (landward part of), *p.*	——	51	539
East Calder. See Calder, East.			
East Church. See Church East,	Dumb.		
East Church. See Church East,	Perth.		
Eastbarns, *v.*	Hadd.	25	125
Easter Fernie, *v.*	Fife,	13	44
Eastern, District of Tyree,	Arg.	216	1,149
Easthaven, *v.*	Forf.	38	145
Easthouses, *v.*	Edin.	91	420
Eastwood, or Pollock, *p.*	Renf.	622	9,243
Eccles, *p.*	Berw.	381	1,892
Ecclescraig. See Cyrus, St.			
Ecclesfechan, *v.*	Dumf.	140	768
Ecclesmachan, *p.*	Linl.	59	289
Ecclesmachan, *v.*	——	19	97
Echt, *p.*	Aberd.	220	1,206
Eckford, *p.*	Roxb.	205	1,073
Eckford, *v.*	——	25	98
Eckfordmoss, *v.*	——	11	48
Eday and Pharay, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	417	2,227
Eday, *i.* included in above,	——	177	947
Edderton, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	198	890
Eddlestone, *p.* and *v.*	Peebl.	130	790
Eddrachillis, *p.*	Suthld.	257	1,576
Edenkillie, *p.*	Elgin,	280	1,343
Edinton, *v.*	Fife,	9	45
Edinburgh City, exclusive of suburbs,	Edin.	2,789	66,734
Edinburgh, including Canongate, and St. Cuthbert's parishes,	——	7,786	160,302
Edinburgh-shire,		20,946	259,435
Edinville, *h.*	Elgin,	5	17
Edmonstone, *v.*	Edin.	30	143
Ednam, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	123	658
Edrom, *p.*	Berw.	271	1,474
Edward, King, *p.*	Aberd.	534	2,749
Edzell (part of), *p.*	Forf.	206	1,006
Edzell (part of), *p.*	Kinc.	14	78
Egilshay, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	27	192
Eigg, *i.*	Inver.	75	461
Eildon, *v.*	Roxb.	14	56
Elderslie, *v.*	Renf.	73	1,086
Eldrig, *v.*	Wigton,	37	217
Elgin, *b.* and *p.*	Elgin,	1,285	7,277
Elgin or Moraysbire,		7,642	38,959
Elie, *p.* and *b.*	Fife,	188	843
Ellen, Port. See Port Ellen.			
Ellenabiach, *v.*	Arg.	64	311
Ellim and Longformacus, *p.*	Berw.	78	411
Ellon, *p.*	Aberd.	610	3,324
Ellon District,	——	2,869	15,376
Ellsrickle, *v.*	Lanark,	48	211
Elonsay. See Collonsay.			
Elphinstone, *v.*	Hadd.	56	236
Engine, New, *v.*	Edin.	9	51
Engine, Old, *v.*	——	12	49
Engine. See Sheriffhall and Stobhill.			
Enhallow, *i.*	Ork & Sh.	3	24
Enoch, St. *p.*	Lanark,	323	8,084
Ensay, *i.*	Inver.	3	14
Enzie (part of), *q. s. p.*	Banff,	83	400
Eriskay, *i.*	Inver.	76	405
Errol, *p.*	Perth.	551	2,796
Errol Mains, *v.*	——	12	62
Erskine, *p.*	Renf.	152	1,232
Esk, North, or North Esk, *q. s. p.*	Edin.		3,414
Eskdalemuir, *p.*	Dumf.	116	672
Essie and Rhynie, *p.*	Aberd.	196	1,017

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Etterick, or Ettrick, *p.*	Selk.	85	477
Ettrick Bridge, *v.*	——	26	108
Evanton, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	80	462
Evie, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	189	857
Ewe, *i.* returned with Poolewe,	Ross & Cro.		24
Ewes, *p.*	Dumf.	59	354
Eyemouth, *p.*	Berw.	188	1,488
F.			
Faifley, *v.* included in Duntocher *q. s. p.*	Dumb.		321
Fair, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	41	280
Fairlie, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	93	521
Fala, *p.* and *v.*	Edin.	90	434
Fala Hill Inn, *h.* returned with Heriot *p.*			
Faladam (part of), *v.* in Crichton *p.*	——	11	37
Faladam (part of), *v.* in Fala *p.*	——	11	27
Falkirk, *b.* and *p.*	Stirling,	2,027	16,438
Falkland, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	607	3,102
Falkland, Newton of, *v.*	——	59	236
Fankerton, *v.* in Denny *p.*	Stirling,	17	68
Fans, *v.*	Berw.	28	153
Farnell, *p.*	Forf.	114	650
Farr, *p.*	Suthld.	406	2,203
Faskine, *v.*	Lanark,	74	408
Fearn, *p.*	Forf.	83	392
Fearn, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	466	2,122
Fenton, *v.*	Hadd.	44	201
Fenwick, *p.* including Upper Fenwick *v.* and Kirktown *v.*	Ayr,	265	1,741
Fenwick, Upper, *v.*	——		355
Fergus, St. *p.*	Banff,	316	1,597
Furgushill, *v.* returned with Kilwinning *p.*	Ayr,		279
Fernie, Easter. See Easter Fernie.			
Fernigair, *v.* included in Hamilton *p.*	Lanark,		74
Ferry-Port-on-Craig, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	364	2,238
Ferryden, *v.*	Forf.	203	921
Fetlar, *i*	Ork & Sh.	125	658
Fetterangus. See Deer.			
Fettercairn, *p.* and *v.*,	Kinc.	362	1,741
Fetteresso, *p.*	——	1,022	5,720
Field Craighton. See Craighton Field.			
Fifeshire,		24,610	153,546
Fife Keith. See Keith.			
Fillan's, St., *v.*	Perth,	41	172
Findhorn, *v.*	Elgin,	193	806
Findochty, *v.*	Banff,	81	414
Findogask, *p.*	Perth,	89	405
Findon, *v.*	Kinc.	42	190
Finnieston, *v.* in Barony *p.*	Lanark,		2,096
Finnyfold, *v.* in Cruden *p.*	Aberd.		107
Fintray, *p.*	——	191	1,080
Fintry, *p.*	Stirling,	90	823
Fintry Clachan (part of), *v.*	——		53
Firth, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	160	602
Fladda, *i.* in Barra *p.*,	Inver.		
Fladda, *i* in Portree *p.*	——	8	47
Flawcraig, *v.*	Perth,	9	44
Fleet, Gatehouse of, *b.*	Kirkc.	177	1,325
Fleming, Kirkpatrick. See Kirkpatrick Fleming.			
Flisk, *p.*	Fife,	48	213
Flodda, *i.*	Inver.	8	44
Flotta, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	81	389
Fochabers, *v.*	Elgin,	261	1,135
Fodderty, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	483	2,342
Fogo, *p.*	Berw.	107	604
Forbes and Tullynessle, *p.*	Aberd.	158	930
Ford of Pitcur, *v.*	Forf.	11	45
Fordel Square, *v.*	Fife,	26	157
Fordoun, *p.*	Kinc.	478	2,386
Fordoun, Kirktown of, *v.*	——	10	34
Fordyce, *p.*	Banff,	770	3,807
Forfar, *b.* and *p.*	Forf.	1,346	11,009
Forfarshire,		22,446	191,264
Forgan, *p.*	Fife,	242	1,125
Forgandenny, (part of). *p.*	Kinr.	3	17
Forgandenny, (part of), *p.*	Perth,	172	811
Forgandenny, *v.*	——	23	66
Forglen, *p.*	Banff,	130	695
Forgue, *p.*	Aberd.	508	2,626
Forres, *b.* and *p.*	Elgin,	834	4,069
Fort-Augustus. See Augustus, Fort.			
Fort-William, *v.*	——	187	1,026
Forteviot, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	122	638
Forth, *v.* in Carnwath p.	Lanark,		357
Fortingall, *p.*	Perth,	496	2,486
Fortrose, *b.*	Ross & Cro.	228	1,148
Forvie and Slains, *p.*	Aberd.	245	1,232
Foss (part of). See Dull.	Perth.		
Foss (part of), *q. s. p.*	——	1	11
Fossoway and Tulliebole (part of), *p.*	——	190	931
Fossoway and Tulliebole (part of), *p.*	Kinr.	157	690
Foula, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	41	240
Foulden, *p.*	Berw.	82	430
Fountainhall. See Stow.			
Foveran, *p.*	Aberd.	309	1,638
Fowlis and Lundie (part of), *p.*	Forf.	93	450
Fowlis and Lundie (part of), *p.*	Perth,	53	300
Fowlis, *v.*	——	9	46
Fowlis-Wester, *p.*	——	283	1,483
Fraserburgh. *p.*	Aberd.	642	4,447
Freswick, *v.* in Canisby *p.*	Caith.		414
Friars, Grey. See Grey Friars.			
Friarton, *v*	Perth,	8	62
Friockheim, *q. s. p.*	Forf.		1,443
Friockheim, *v.*	——		805
Fruchie, *v.*	Fife,	177	713
Fuday, *i.*	Inver.		
Fullarton, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	712	3,103
Fungarth, *v.*	Perth,	17	76
Fyvie, *p.*	Aberd.	733	3,927
G.			
Gadgirth holm. See Bankfoot, Ayr.			
Gairloch, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	947	5,162
Gairsay, *i.* in Rendall *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	7	41
Galashiels (part of), *p.*	Roxb.	33	182
Galashiels (part of), *p.*	Selk.	322	2,832
Galashiels, *b.* of barony,	——	562	5,918
Galdry, *v.* in Balmerino *p.*	Fife,	71	355
Gallatown, *v.*	——	255	1,436
Galloway, New, *b.*	Kirkc.	88	447
Gallowlaw, *v.*	Forf.	22	79
Galston, *p.*	Ayr,	505	4,392
Gamrie, *p.*	Banff,	1,005	5,285
Gardenstown, *v.*	——	96	348
Garden Spring. See Spring Garden.			
Garelochhead, *v.* in Row *p.*	Dumb.	32	217
Gargunnock, *p.* and *v.*	Stirling,	145	754
Garioch, Chapel of. See Chapel of Garioch.			
Garioch District,	Aberd.	3,327	18,147
Garliestown, *v.*	Wigton,	159	656
Garmond, *v.* in Monquhitter *p.*	Aberd.	66	226
Garmouth, *v.*	Elgin,	131	604
Gartly (part of), *p.*	Aberd.	106	546
Gartly (part of), *p.*	Banff,	85	444
Gartmore, *q. s. p.*	Perth.	89	347
Gartsherrie, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	989	5,906
Gartwhinean, Easter, *v.*	Perth,	27	96
Gartwhinean, Wester, *v.*	——	15	49
Garvald, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	161	869
Garvock, *p.*	Kinc.	79	457
Gask, Trinity, *p.*	Perth,	124	597
Gasstown, *v.* in St. Mary *q. s. p.*	Dumf.		162
Gatehouse of Fleet. See Fleet Gatehouse.			
Gateside, *v.* returned with Beith *p.*	Ayr,		270
Gateside, *v.* in Kirkgunzeon *p.*	Kirkc.	6	23
Gateside, *v.*	Renf.	41	673
Gattonside, *v.*	Roxb.	61	252
Gavinton, *v.* Langton *p.*	Berw.	58	206
Geilstone Bridge, *h.*	Dumb.	25	133
Gelston, *v.*	Kirkc.	32	146
George's, St., *p.*	Edin.	549	9,255
George's, St., or West, *p.*	Lanark,	916	25,972
George's, St., in the Fields, *q. s. p.*	——	951	4,745
Georgetown, *v.* on landward part of St. Michael's *p.*	Dumf.	32	154
Gibbiestown, *v.*	Perth,	5	14
Gifford, or Yester, *p.*	Hadd.	211	1,202
Gifford, *v.*	——	118	525
Giffordton, *v.*	Fife,	17	71
Gigha and Cara, *p.* See Cara.			
Gilcomston, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	517	5,194
Giles, St. or High Church, *p.*	Edin.	144	3,319
Gills, included in Canisby *p.*	Caith.		164
Gilmerton, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	215	942
Gilmerton, *v.*	Perth,	63	203
Gilston, New, *v.*	Fife,	51	229
Girthon, *p.*	Kirkc.	259	1,787
Girvan, *p.*	Ayr,	1,187	8,588
Glack, *v.*	Perth,	8	36
Gladney, *v.*	Fife,	45	195
Gladsmuir, *p.*	Hadd.	356	1,780
Glammis, *p.*	Forf.	412	2,152
Glassford, *p.*	Lanark,	306	1,955
Glasgow City, exclusive of the suburbs of Barony and Gorbals,	——	5,091	148,116
Glasgow City, including suburbs,	——	11,965	329,097
Glasgow, Port. See Port Glasgow.			
Glass (part of), *p.*	Aberd.	118	620
Glass (part of), *p.*	Banff,	73	352
Glassary. See Kilmichael.			
Glasserton, *p.*	Wigton,	243	1,487
Glen, *v.*	Stirling,	15	98

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Glenary. See Inverary.			
Glenbervie, *p.*	Kinc.	261	1,239
Glenbuck, *v.* returned with Muirkirk *p.*	Ayr,		237
Glenbucket, *p.*	Aberd.	114	542
Glencairn, *p.*	Dumf.	398	1,980
Glencaple Quay, *v.*	——	51	268
Glencross, *p.*	Edin.	169	1,060
Glendovan, *p.*	Perth,	26	128
Glenduckie, *v.* in Flisk *p.*	Fife,	13	53
Glenelg, *p.*	Inver.	468	2,470
Glengairn. See Glenmuick.			
Glenholm, *p.*	Peebl.	51	252
Glenisla, *p.*	Forf.	220	1,050
Glenluce, or Luce, Old, *p.* and *v.*	Wigton,	445	2,841
Glenlyon, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	113	570
Glenmorriston and Urquhart, *p.*	Inver.	675	3,280
Glenmuick, Tulloch, and Glengairn,	Aberd.	422	1,984
Glenorchy, *p.*	Arg.	142	731
Glenorchy, Lady, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	295	1,656
Glenshiel, *p.*	Ross & Cro	126	573
Glentanner. See Aboyne.			
Gogar, *v.*	Edin.	8	32
Golspie, *p.*	Suthld.	279	1,529
Golspie, *v.*	——	105	491
Gonochan, *v.* in Fintry *p.*	Stirling,	12	44
Gorbals, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	1,921	60,749
Gorbals Proper,	——		10,200
Gordon, *p.*	Berw.	179	983
Gordon Port, *v.*	Banff,		457
Gordonstown, *v.* in Auchterless, *p.*	Aberd.		98
Gorebridge, *v.*	Edin.	58	240
Gourock, *q. s. p.*	Renf.	222	
Gourock, *v.*	——		2,169
Govan (part of), *p.*	Lanark,	1,082	11,950
Govan, *v.*	——	296	3,131
Govan (part of), *p.*	Renf.	139	3,046
Gowan, Bank. See Bank Gowan.			
Gower Port. See Port Gower.	Suthld.		
Gowkhall, *v.* Carnock *p.*	Fife,	34	196
Gowkshill, *v.*	Edin.	41	219
Græmsay, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	48	286
Grahamstown, *v.* returned with Barrhead *q. s. p.*	Renf.		706
Graitney, or Gretna, *p.*	Dumf.	355	1,830
Grange, *p.*	Banff,	379	1,851
Grange, *v.*	Fife,	20	84
Grange, *v.*	Perth,	15	68
Grange, Beil. See Beil Grange.			
Grange of Lindons, *v.*	Fife,	34	166
Grangemouth, *q. s. p.*	Stirling,	348	1,722
Grangepans, *v.*	Linl.	127	517
Grantown. See Cromdale.			
Grasshouses of Thornton, *v.*	Forf.	20	74
Green Abbey. See Abbey Green.			
Green Juniper. See Juniper Green.			
Greenend, *v*	Lanark,	79	502
Greengairs, *v.* in New Monkland *p.*	——		184
Greenhill, *h.*	Dumf.	22	89
Greenlaw, *p.*	Berw.	250	1,378
Greenloaning, *v.* returned with Ardoch *q. s. p.*	Perth,		58
Greenock, *p.* including town,	Renf.	1,779	37,436
Greenock, *t.*	——	1,714	36,689
Greenside, *p.*	Edin.	134	3,566
Gretna. See Graitney.			
Greyfriars, New, *p.*	——	94	3,642
Greyfriars, Old, *p.*	——	109	3,276
Greyfriars, *p.*	Aberd.	430	6,654
Grimsay, *i.* in Uist *p.*	Inver.	48	268
Guildie, *v.*	Forf.	18	83
Guildiemuir, *v.*	——	20	75
Guildtown, *v.*	Perth,	44	178
Gulberwick. See Lerwick.			
Gullan, *v.* in Dirleton *p.*	Hadd.	66	273
Guthrie, *p.*	Forf.	86	469

H.

Haddington, *b.* and *p.*	Hadd.	823	5,525
Haddingtonshire,		6,444	36,386
Haggs, *q. s. p.*	Stirling,	356	1,905
Hailes Quarry, *v.*	Edin.	34	158
Halbeath, *v.*	Fife,	101	461
Halden, Mill of, *v.*	Dumb.	27	147
Halfmorton, *p.*	Dumf.	121	687
Haliburton, Ley of, *v.*	Forf.	11	48
Halkirk, *p.* and *v.*	Caith.	567	2,981
Hall, Appletree. See Appletree-Hall.			
Halvera, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.		37
Hamilton, *t.* and *p.*	Lanark,	1,316	11,740
Handa, *i.* in Eddrachillis *p.*	Suthld.	11	65
Hangingshaw, *v.*	Renf.	7	143
Hardgate, *v.*	Dumb.		467
Hardgate, *v.* in Urr *p.*	Kirkc.	11	46
Harrey, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	169	750
Harris, *p.* (in Lewis island,)	Inver.	599	3,207
Harthill, *v.*	Lanark,	40	176
Hascussay, *i.* in Mid Yell *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	2	13
Hassendean, *v.* in Minto *p.*	Roxb.	4	21
Haugh, *v.* returned with Mauchline *p.*	Ayr,		79
Haugh, *v.*	Kirk.	54	240
Haugh-Head, or Head Haugh, *v.*	Stirling,	65	328
Haugh Mill, returned with Balgonie *p.*	Fife,		170
Hawick, *t.* and *p.*	Roxb.	597	7,801
Hawick District,	——	1,822	16,095
Hawkstone, *v.*	Perth,	11	51
Hazelbank, *v.*	Lanark,	48	238
Head Loan. See Loan Head.			
Head Path. See Path-Head.			
Heck, *h.*	Dumf.	15	57
Heisker, *i.* in Uist *p.*	Inver.	12	70
Heiton, *v.* in Roxburgh,	Roxb.	53	214
Helensburgh, *t.*	Dumb.	362	2,841
Helesay, *i.* in Barra *p.*	Inver.	1	7
Helmsdale, *v.* in Loth *p.*	Suthld.	73	526
Helty, *v.*	Kinr.	39	164
Henderson, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	519	2,377
Herbertshire, *v.* in Dunipace *p.*	Stirling,	158	761
Heriot, *p.*	Edin.	70	352
Hermiston, *v.* or Long Hermiston.	——	36	164
Harmitray, *i.* in Harris *p.*	Inver.		
Herriotfield, *v.*	Perth,	32	106
Heston. *i.* included in Rerwick *p.*	Kirkc.		3
High Church. See Church, High.			
High, Inner, or St. Mungo's *p.*	Lanark,	809	21,002
High, Outer, or St. Paul's,	——	456	14,702
Hightae, *v.*	Dumf.	101	436
Hillend, *v.*	Fife,	63	281
Hillhead, *v.*	Edin.	18	76
Hillswick, *v.*	Ork. & Sh.	34	211
Hillyland, *v.*	Perth,	43	202
Hilton and Whitsome, *p.*	Berw.	120	612
Hilton, *v.*	Inver	10	64
Hiltown, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	67	310
Hobkirk, *p.*	Roxb.	131	720
Hoddam, *p.*	Dumf.	291	1,797
Holborn, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	527	3,757
Hole of Murroes. See Murroes.			
Holckettle-Bridge,	Fife,	70	280
Hollee, *v.* with Fairyhall, returned with Kirkpatrick Fleming *p.*	Dumf.		114
Holm and Paplay, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	162	749
Holm of Midgarth, *i.* in St. Peter's *p.*	——	1	7
Holton Square,	Clmn.	58	295
Holytown, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	1,269	4,020
Holytown, *v.*	——		900
Holywood, *p.* and *v.*	Dumf.	195	1,060
Hope, St. Margaret's. See St. Margaret's Hope.			
Hopeman, *v.*	Elgin,	116	580
Horisdale, *i.* in Gairloch *p.*	Ross & Cro.	5	24
Horndean, *v.* in Ladykirk *p.*	Berw.	39	124
Hospitalmill, *h.*	Fife,	10	66
Hounam, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	46	252
Houndwood, *q. s. p.*	Berw.	282	1,334
Houston and Killellan, *p.*	Renf.	257	2,753
Houston, *v.*	——	70	623
Howgate, *v.* in Pennicuik *p.*	Edin.	22	81
Howieshill, *v.*	Lanark,		62
Howwood, *v.* in Lochwinnoch *p.*	Renf.	29	252
Hoy, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	298	1,555
Hoy, *p.*	——	110	615
Humbie, *p.*	Hadd.	184	925
Hume, *p.*	Berw.	159	832
Huna, in Canisbay *p.*	Caith.		111
Hunda, *i.* in St. Peter's, or North *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	1	5
Hunterfield, *v.*	Edin.	12	90
Hunthill, *v.*	Lanark,	16	60
Huntly, *t.* and *p.*	Aberd.	726	4,961
Hurlet, *v.* returned with Levern *q. s. p.*	Renf.		287
Hurlford, *v.* returned with Riccarton *p.*	Ayr,		371
Hutchesontown, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	643	3,559
Hutton, *p.*	Berw.	225	1,102
Hutton. See Corrie and Hutton.			

I.

Illary, *i.* in Uist *p.*	Inver.	8	48
Inch, *p.*	Wigton,	515	3,122
Inchcolm, *i.* in Aberdour *p.*	Fife,	1	5
Inchinnan, *p.*	Renf.	91	649
Inchkeith, *i.* in Kinghorn *p.*	Fife.	1	9
Inchmarnock, *i.* returned with Rothesay *p.*	Bute.		
Inchture and Rossie, *p.*	Perth,	166	745
Inchture, *v.*	——	67	243
Inishail, *p.*	Arg.	148	719
Inner High. See High, Inner.			
Innerkip, *p.* or Inverkip,	Renf.	370	3,018
Innerkip, *v.*	——	52	431

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Innerleithen (part of), *p.*	Peebl.	158	1,176
Innerleithen, *v.*	—	91	463
Innerleithen (part of), *p.*	Selk.	11	60
Innerwick, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	198	1,012
Insch, *p.*	Aberd.	284	1,519
Insh, *q. s. p.*	Inver.	141	613
Inver, *v.* in Little Dunkeld *p.*	Perth,	28	106
Inver, *v.* returned with Tain *p.*	Ross & Cro.		
Inver, Loch. See Loch-Inver.			
Inverallochy, *v.*	Aberd.	107	507
Inverarity, *p.*	Forf.	193	948
Inverary and Glenary, *p.*	Arg.	321	2,229
Inverary, *b.*	——	113	1,164
Inveraven (part of), *p.*	Banff,	474	2,552
Inveraven (part of), *p.*	Elgin,	29	162
Inverbervie. See Bervie.	Kinc.		
Inverbrothock, *q. s. p.*	Forf.	1,206	5,195
Inverchoolain, *p.*	Arg.	84	474
Invercruden. See Cruden.			
Inveresk, *p.*	Edin.	1,187	8,653
Inveresk, *v.*	——	29	211
Invergordon, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	188	998
Invergowrie, Liff and Benvie,	Forf.	1,768	18,949
Invergowrie, *v.*	——	22	108
Inverkeillor, *p.*	——	370	1,871
Inverkeillor, *h.*	——	26	141
Inverkeithing, *b.* and *p.*	Fife.	359	2,499
Inverkeithney, *p.*	Banff,	148	835
Inverkip. See Innerkip.			
Invermorriston, *v.* in Glenmorriston *p.*	Inver.	18	94
Inverness, *b.*	——	1,255	9,969
Inverness, *p.*	——	2,412	16,496
Inverness District (Mainland),		10,201	57,289
Inverness District (Islands),		7,335	39,211
Inverness-shire,		17,536	96,500
Invernochtie, or Strathdon, *p.*	Aberd.	311	1,531
Inverury, *b.* and *p.*	——	492	2,649
Iona, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	193	1,084
Irongray, Kirkpatrick. *p.*	Kirkc.	155	918
Irvine, *b.* and *p.*	Ayr,	632	5,719
Islay District,	Arg.	2,740	15,901
Isle-of-Whithorn, *v.*	Wigton,	78	495
Issay, *t.* in Waternish *p.*	Inver.		90

J.

James, St., *q. s. p.*	Forf.		2,236
James, St., *p.*	Lanark,	385	12,747
Jamestown, *v.* returned with Contin *p.*	Ross & Cro.		115
Jametson, *v.* See Damhead.			
Janetown, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	85	513
Jedburgh, *b.* and *p.*	Roxb.	775	5,476
Jedburgh, District,	——	1,625	10,238
Jemima, *v*	Ross & Cro.	28	139
Jock's Lodge, *v.*	Edin.	51	449
John, St., *q. s. p.* returned with Montrose *b.*	Forf.		2,236
John, St., *q. s. p.* returned with Haddington *p.*	Hadd.		1,878
John, St.,	Lanark,	799	21,119
John, St., Claughan. See Claughan.			
John's, St, *p.*	Edin.	86	2068
John's, St., *q. s. p.* in South Leith *p.*	——	578	3,428
John Knox, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	249	3,377
Johnshaven, *v.*	Kinc.	312	1,172
Johnston, *t.*	Renf.	311	5,872
Johnstone, *p.*	Dumf.	214	1,261
Joppa, *v.*	Ayr,	40	168
Joppa, *v.* returned with Portobello *q. s. p.*	Edin.		275
Juniper Green, *v.*	——	74	325
Jura and Colonsay, *p.* with the islands of Colonsay and Elonsay,	Arg.	342	1,901
Juxta-Kirkpatrick, *p.*	Dumf.	179	1,097

K.

Keanlochbervie, *q. s. p.* in Eddrachillis *p.*	Suthld.	176	1,028
Kearn. See Auchindoir.			
Keig, *p.*	Aberd.	146	772
Keir, *p.*	Dumf.	164	960
Keiss, *q. s. p.*	Caith.		1,215
Keith (part of), *p.*	Banff,	1,026	4,690
Keith, Fife, *v.*	——	144	578
Keith, *t.*	——	446	2,101
Keithall, or Monkegie and Kinkell *p.*	Aberd.	167	920
Keithtown, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	17	64
Kellas, *h.*	Forf.	5	25
Kells, *p.*	Kirkc.	187	1,091
Kelso, *t.* and *p.*	Roxb.	628	5,634
Kelso District,	——	2,297	14,549
Kelton (part of), *v.*	Dumf.	21	106
Kelton, *p.*	Kirkc.	527	3,186
Kelty, *v.*	Fife,	57	257
Kembach, *p.*	——	165	956
Kemnay, *p.*	Aberd.	134	680

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Kendrochad. See Bridgend.			
Kenmore, *p.*	Perth,	449	2,257
Kennet, *v.* in Clackmannan *p.*	Clmn.	60	288
Kennoway, *p.*	Fife,	486	2,257
Kennoway, *v.*	——	234	1,101
Kepp, *v.*	Perth,	11	43
Kerera, *t.*	Arg.	24	164
Kerryeroy, *v.*	Bute,	18	97
Kettins, *p.*	Forf.	228	995
Kettle, *p.* or Kettle Kings,	Fife,	536	2,601
Kettle, *v.*	——	128	480
Kilarrow. See Bowmore.			
Kilbarchan, *p.*	Renf.	464	5,474
Kilbarchan, *v.*	——	232	2,382
Kilberry, *p.*	Arg.	122	689
Kilbirnie, *p.*	Ayr,	186	399
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan. *p.*	Arg.	512	2,375
Kilbride, *p.*	——	312	2,579
Kilbride, *p.*	Bute,	520	2,533
Kilbride, East, *p.*	Lanark,	525	3,760
Kilbride, East. *v.* burgh of barony,	——	128	1,113
Kilbride, West, *p.*	Ayr,	261	2,021
Kilbucho, *p.*	Peebl.	57	345
Kilcadzow, *v.*	Lanark,	40	160
Kilcalmonell, *p.*	Arg.	375	2,170
Kilchattan. See Kilbrandon.			
Kilchattan Bay, *v.*	Bute,	44	167
Kilchoman, *p.*	Arg.	713	4,142
Kilchrenan and Dalavich, *p.*	——	162	776
Kilconquhar, *p.*	Fife,	528	2,489
Kilconquhar, *v.*	——	77	334
Kildalton, *p.*	Arg.	498	3,310
Kildonan, *p.*	Suthld.	374	2,228
Kildrummy, *p.*	Aberd.	119	643
Kilfinan, *p.*	Arg.	321	1,695
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, *p.*	——	570	3,054
Killchenzie and Killean, *p.*	——	377	2,219
Killearn, *p.* and *v*	Stirling,	201	1,176
Killellan and Houston, *p.*	Renf.	287	2,753
Killiernan, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	326	1,794
Killigray, *i.* in Harris *p.*	Inver.	1	7
Killin, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	308	1,608
Killochyet, *h.*	Edin.	9	42
Kilmadock with Doune, *p.*	Perth,	401	3,659
Kilmahog, *v.*	——	25	116
Kilmalcolm, *p.* and *v.*	Renf.	225	1,399
Kilmallie (part of), *p.*	Arg.	437	2,369
Kilmallie (part of), *p.*	Inver.	449	2,835
Kilmany, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	148	662
Kilmarnock, *p.* and *b.*	Ayr,	1,720	21,287
Kilmaronock, *p.*	Dumb.	167	1,033
Kilmartin, *p.*	Ayr,	214	1,144
Kilmaurs, *p.*	——	473	3,144
Kilmelford and Kilninver (united *p.*),	Arg.	163	714
Kilmeney, *p.*	——	284	1,413
Kilmichael-Glassary, *p.*	——	682	4,711
Kilmodan, *p.*	——	83	500
Kilmonivaig, *p.*	Inver.	449	2,583
Kilmorack, *p.*	——	539	3,007
Kilmore, *p.* in Lorn District,	Arg.	103	552
Kilmore and Kilninian, *v.* in Mull District,	——	674	3,954
Kilmorich, Lochgoilhead, *p.*	Arg.	150	834
Kilmory, *p.*	Bute,	673	3,414
Kilmuir, *p.*	Inver.	595	3,177
Kilmuir, Easter, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	288	1,437
Kilmun and Dunoon. See Dunoon.			
Kilninian. See Kilmore.			
Kilninver. See Kilmelford.			
Kilpatrick, East or New (part of), *p.*	Dumb.	406	2,394
Kilpatrick, East or New (part of), *p.*	Stirling,	149	1,892
Kilpatrick, New, *v.*	Dumb.	8	35
Kilpatrick, Old, *v.*	——	201	819
Kilpatrick, West, *p.*	——	537	5,921
Kilrenny, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	315	2,194
Kilspindie, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	146	684
Kilsyth, *t.* and *p.*	Stirling,	641	5,346
Kiltarlity, *p.*	Inver.	638	2,965
Kiltearn, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	286	1,538
Kilvicheon. See Kilfinichen.			
Kilwinning, *p.*	Ayr,	851	6,359
Kinbettock, or Towie, *p.*	Aberd.	128	758
Kinbuck, *v.*	Perth,	14	131
Kincairnie, *v.*	——	20	83
Kincaple, *v.*	Fife,	40	186
Kincardine. See Abernethy.			
Kincardine, *p.*	Perth,	380	1,993
Kincardine, Tulliallan, *p.*	——	513	2,697
Kincardine, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	384	1,896
Kincardineshire,		6,636	34,597
Kincardine-O'Neil, *p.*	Aberd.	383	2,098
Kincardine-O'Neil District,	——	3,136	15,940
Kinclaven, *p.*	Perth,	189	881
Kinellar, *p.*	Aberd.	106	590
King-Edward, *p.*	——	534	2,749

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Kingarth, *p.*	Bute,	154	1,007
Kinfauns, *p.*	Perth,	144	650
Kinghorn, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	397	3,030
Kinglassie, *p.* and *v.*	——	237	1,186
Kingoldrum, *p.*	Forf.	83	429
Kingoldrum (*bar.*),	——		62
Kingoodie, *v.*	Perth,	57	263
King's Kettle. See Kettle.	Fife,		
Kingsbarns, *p.* and *v.*	——	206	893
Kingsmuir, returned with Denino *p.*	——		143
Kingston, *q. s. p.*	Lan. & Renf.		2,282
Kingston Port, *v.*	Elgin,	77	396
Kingussie, *p.*	Inver.	422	2,201
Kingussie, *v.*	——	91	460
Kinkell. See Keithall.			
Kinloch, *v.*	Fife,	15	58
Kinloch and Lethendy, *p.*	Perth,	108	556
Kinlochychart (part of), *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.	239	1,223
Kinlochspelvie, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	85	453
Kinloss, *p.*	Elgin,	284	1,370
Kinnaird, *p.*	Perth,	87	370
Kinnaird, *v.* in Moulin *p.*	——	17	70
Kinnaird, *v.*	Stirling,	67	304
Kinneff and Catterline. See Catterline.			
Kinnell, *p.*	Forf.	162	826
Kinnesswood, *v.*	Kinr.	116	479
Kinnethmont. See Christ's Kirk.			
Kinnettles, *p.*	Forf.	92	460
Kinnoul, *p.*	Perth,	414	3,134
Kinross, *t.* and *p.*	Kinr.	513	3,227
Kinross-shire,		1,662	8,924
Kinrossie, *v.*	Perth,	33	157
Kintail, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	205	1,009
Kintessack, *v.*	Elgin,	38	122
Kintillo, *v.* in Dunbarney *p.*	Perth,	33	119
Kintore, *b.* and *p.*	Aberd.	257	1,342
Kintyre District,	Arg	2,502	17,916
Kippen (part of), *p.*	Perth,	118	613
Kippen (part of), *p.*	Stirling,	249	1,279
Kippen, *v.*	——	106	397
Kippochill,	Lanark,		235
Kirk, *v.* in Lundie and Fowlis *p.*	Forf.	17	75
Kirk-Cambusnethan. See Cambusnethan Kirk.			
Kirk, Christ's. See Christ's Kirk.			
Kirk, Lady, *p.* in Stronsay island,	Ork. & Sh.	67	356
Kirk, Lady, *p.* in Westray island,	——	205	993
Kirk-of-Mochrum, *v.*	Wigton,	35	187
Kirk North, or Pierwall, *v.*	Ork. & Sh.		95
Kirk-Yetholm, *v.* and *b.* of barony,	Roxb.	81	326
Kirk Andrews, *v.*	Kirkc.	12	47
Kirkbean, *p.*	——	162	982
Kirkcaldy, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	504	5,719
Kirkcaldy District,	——	7,257	51,819
Kirkcolm, *p.* and *v.*	Wigton,	321	2,018
Kirkconnel, *p.* and *v.*	Dumf.	204	1,245
Kirkcowan, *p.* and *v.*	Wigton,	240	1,541
Kirkcudbright, *b.* and *p.*	Kirkc.	544	3,555
Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of,	——	7,009	43,121
Kirkden, *p.*	Forf.	318	1,763
Kirkfield Bank. See Bank, Kirkfield.			
Kirkgunzeon, *p.*	Kirkc.	105	734
Kirkgunzeon, *v.*	——	10	40
Kirkhill, *v.*	Edin.	64	315
Kirkhill, *p.*	Inver.	377	1,730
Kirkhill, *v.*	Lanark,	26	216
Kirkibbost, *i.* in Uist *p.*	Inver.	2	14
Kirkiboll, *v.*	Suthld.	14	92
Kirkinner, *p.* and *v.*	Wigton,	304	1,914
Kirkintilloch, *p.* inclusive of St. David's *q. s. p.*	Dumb.	826	8,426
Kirkland, *v.* in Glencairn *p.*	Dumf.	16	71
Kirkland, *v.* returned with Methil *q. s. p.*	Fife,		466
Kirkland of Tinwald, *v.*	Dumf.	28	116
Kirklane, *v.*	Perth,	61	310
Kirkliston (part of), *p.*	Edin.	106	558
Kirkliston (part of), *p.*	Linl.	273	1,471
Kirkliston *v.*	——	166	840
Kirkmabreck, *p.*	Kirkc.	311	2,266
Kirkmahoe, *p.*	Dumf.	286	1,553
Kirkmaiden, *p.*	Wigton,	463	2,681
Kirkmichael, *p.*	Ayr.	494	3,262
Kirkmichael, *p.*	Banff,	306	1,558
Kirkmichael *p.*	Dumf.	202	1,124
Kirkmichael, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	265	1,280
Kirkmuirhill, *v.*	Lanark,	58	242
Kirknewton and East Calder. See Calder East.			
Kirkoswald, *p.*	Ayr,	378	2,242
Kirkowen, *p.* and *v.*	Wigton,	240	1,541
Kirkpatrick, Fleming, *p.*	Dumf.	338	1,829
Kirkpatrick, Juxta, *p.*	——	179	1,097
Kirkton, *v.*	Ayr,		117
Kirkton, *v.* in Balmerino *p.*	Fife,	26	111
Kirkton, *v.* in Burntisland *p.*	——	33	251
Kirkton, *v.* in Auchterhouse *p.*	Forf.	23	134
Kirkton, *v.* in Glenisla *p.*	——	8	44
Kirkton. See Blantyre.			
Kirkton of Kinnettles, *h.*	Forf.	11	49
Kirkton of Weem, *v.* returned with Weem *p.*	Perth,		50
Kirktown, *v.* returned with Fenwick *p.*	Ayr,		117
Kirktown of Fordoun. See Fordoun.	Kinc.		
Kirktown of New Deer, returned with Deer *p.*	Aberd.		322
Kirkurd, *p.*	Peebles,	58	326
Kirkwall and St. Ola, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	552	3,990
Kirkwall, *b.*	——	333	2,448
Kirriemuir, *p.*	Forf.	1,251	7,617
Kirriemuir, *t.*, *b.* of barony,	——	498	3,518
Kittersan, *v.*	Wigton,	8	31
Knapdale, North, *p.*	Arg.	298	1,666
Knapdale, South, *p.*	——	313	2,178
Knightswood, *v.*	Dumb.	31	178
Knock, or Uii, *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.	294	1,637
Knockando, *p.*	Elgin,	363	1,771
Knockbain, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	657	3,005
Knockintiber, returned with Kilmaurs *p.*	Ayr,		
Knockhall, returned with Foveran *p.*	Aberd.		
Knockshoggle-holm, *v.*	Ayr,	19	102
Knox, John. See John Knox.			
Kyle District,	Ayr.,	9,455	72,284
Kyleakin, *v.*	Inver.	40	231

L.

Ladhope, *q. s. p.*	Roxb.	463	2,367
Lady, *p.* in Sanda *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	183	1,004
Lady Glenorchy, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	381	2,157
Lady-kirk, *p.*	Berw.	111	561
Lady-kirk, or North, *p.* in Westray *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	205	993
Lady-kirk, *p.* in Stronsay *i.*	——	67	357
Lady Loan, *q. s. p.*	Forf.		2,116
Lady Yester's, *p*	Edin.	70	2,785
Ladybank, *v.*	Fife,	17	102
Laggan, *p.*	Inver.	221	1,223
Lairg, *p.* and *v.*	Suthld.	225	1,162
Lambholm, *i.* in Holm and Paplay *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	2	13
Lammingtoune and Wandell, *p.*	Lanark,	73	369
Lammingtoune, *v.*	——	34	122
Lanark, *b.* and *p.*	——	930	8,243
Lanark, New, *v.*	——	337	1,642
Lanarkshire,		37,504	530,169
Lands, Straloch. See Straloch Lands.			
Landward of Dysart, *p.*	Fife,	218	1,444
Langholm, *p.*	Dumf.	554	2,990
Langholm, New, *v.*	——	208	1,057
Langholm, Old, *t.*	——	228	1,305
Langloan, *v.*	Lanark	215	1,111
Langrigg, *v.*	——	46	225
Langside, *v.*	Renf.	18	125
Langton, *p.*	Berw.	99	484
Lanton, *v.*	Roxb.	49	175
Larbert, *p.*	Stirling,	655	4,606
Larbert, *v.*	——	127	487
Largo, *p.*	Fife,	531	2,800
Largo, *v.*	——	77	423
Largs, *p.*, *t.* and suburbs,	Ayr,	532	3,715
Larkhall, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		2,453
Lasswade, *p.* and *v.*	Edin.	1,060	5,821
Latheron, *p.*	Caith.	1,568	8,224
Lauder, *b.* and *p.*	Berw.	368	2,154
Laurencekirk, *p.* and *v.*	Kinc.	416	2,125
Laurieston, *v.* in Balmaghie *p.*	Kirkc.	80	275
Laverock, or Leveret Law, included in the return in Coldingham *p.*	Berw.		
Lawerston, *v.*	Stirling,	311	1,198
Leadhills, *v.* in Crawford *p.*	Lanark,	230	950
Leamington. See Wandell and Lammingtoune.			
Lecropt (part of), *p.*	Perth,	30	171
Lecropt (part of), *p.*	Stirling,	42	271
Leeds, New, *v.* in Strichen *p.*	Aberd.		
Lectown, *v.*	Perth,	24	112
Legerwood, *p.*	Berw.	97	587
Leith, *b.* as comprising the whole of North Leith *p.* except Golden Acre, and nearly the whole of South Leith *p.* and part of St. Cuthbert's *p.*	Edin.	2,084	30,919
Leith, North, *p.* inclusive of Newhaven,	——	525	8,863
Leith, South, *p.* inclusive of Jock's Lodge, St. John's *q. s. p.*, Portobello, Restalrig, and part of Lady Glenorchy's *q. s. p.*	——	1,723	24,126
Leith, Water of, *v.* in Dean *q. s. p.*	——		1,024
Leith, Lumsden, *v.* in Auchindoir and Kearn *p.*	Aberd.		233
Leitholm, *v.* in Eccles *p.*	Berw.		365
Lempitlaw, *v.* in Sprouston *p.*	Roxb.	28	119
Lennoxtown, *v.* in Campsie *p.*	Stirling,	229	3,108

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Lentrathen, *p.*	Forf.	205	926
Leochel and Cushnie. See Cushnie.			
Leochel and Cushnie. See Coull *p.*			
Leonard's, St., *p.*	Fife,	90	587
Leonard's, St., *q. s. p.*	Perth,		3,039
Lerwick, *t.* and *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	424	3,390
Lerwick, *t.* as distinct from *p.*	——	331	2,904
Leslie, *p.*	Aberd.	112	559
Leslie, *t.* and *p.*	Fife,	466	3,800
Lesmahagow, *p.*	Lanark,	1,234	7,746
Lessudden, *v.* in St. Boswell's *p.*	Roxb.	101	399
Leswalt, *p.*	Wigton,	494	3,021
Letham, *v.* in Monimail *p.*	Fife,	84	383
Letham, *v.* in Dunnichen *p.*	Forf.	184	745
Lethendy and Kinloch. See Kinloch.			
Lethenty, returned with Chapel of Garioch *p.*	Aberd.		
Lethnott and Navar, *p.*	Forf.	86	408
Leuchars, *p.*	Fife,	417	1,991
Leuchars,	——	162	592
Leven, *t.* including Scoonie-burn *v.*	——	338	2,083
Levern, *q. s. p.*	Renf.		2,490
Lewis, *i.*	Inver. & R. & C.		22,918
Lewis Rona, or Rona Lewis, *i.* in Cross *p.*	Ross & Cro.		3
Lewistown, East and West, *v.* in Glenmorriston *p.*	Inver.	38	183
Ley of Halliburton, *v.* in Kettins *p.*	Forf.	11	48
Leysmill, *h.* included in Froickheim *p.*	——		173
Lhanbryde. See St. Andrews, Lhanbryde.			
Libberton, *p.*	Edin.	703	3,528
Libberton, *p.*	Lanark,	151	800
Litf and Benvie, with part of Invergowrie, *p.*	Forf.	1,763	18,927
Lighthurn, *v.*	Lanark,	25	163
Lilliesleaf, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	153	798
Limekilns, *v.*	Fife,	256	949
Lindores, *v.* in Abdie *p.*	——	24	95
Lindores, Grange of,	——	34	166
Linga, *i.* in Tingwall *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	1	8
Linktown, *b.* in Abbotshall,	Fife,		3,240
Linlithgow, *b.* and *p.*	Linl.	636	6,115
Linlithgow-Bridge (part of), *v.*	——	87	447
Linlithgow-Bridge (part of), *v.*	Stirling,	36	186
Linlithgowshire,		4,059	30,135
Linton, *v.*	Hadd.	177	775
Linton, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	98	630
Linton, West, *p.*	Peebl.	286	1,630
Linton, *v.*	——	131	550
Linwood, *v.*	Renf.	45	1,120
Lismore and Appin. See Appin.			
Little Mill, *v.*	Dumb.	28	136
Littleroe, *i.* in Delting *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	1	1
Livingstone, *p.*	Linl.	202	1,289
Livingstone, *v.*	——	28	111
Loan Head, *v.* in Lasswade *p.*	Edin.	176	810
Loan Lady. See Lady Loan.			
Loanhead, *v.* in Denny *p.*	Stirling,	16	74
Loans, *v.* included in Troon *q. s. p.*	Ayr,		205
Loch Inver, *v.* in Assynt *p.*	Suthld.	18	75
Lochalsh, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	477	2,299
Lochans, *v.*	Wigton,	20	103
Locharbriggs, *v.* in St. Michael *p.*	Dumf.	44	213
Lochbroom, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	919	4,813
Lochcarron, *p.*	——	337	1,612
Lochearnhead, *v.*	Perth,	10	46
Lochee, *v.* and *q. s. p.*	Forf.	874	3,693
Lochfoot, *v.*	Kirkc.	27	130
Lochgelly, *v* in Auchterderran *p.*	Fife,	154	770
Lochgilphead, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	562	2,748
Lochlee, *p.*	Forf.	129	619
Lochmaben, *p.*	Dumf.	618	3,127
Lochmaben, *b.*	——	288	1,499
Lochrutton, *p.*	Kirkc.	119	726
Lochs, *p*	Ross & Cro.	801	4,256
Lochside, *v.*	Kinc.	17	66
Lochthorn, *v.* in St. Michael's *p.*	Dumf.	14	64
Lochwinnoch, *p.*	Renf.	515	4,153
Lochwinnoch, *v.*	——	313	2,271
Lockerbie, *v.* in Dryfesdale *p.*	Dumf.	268	1,315
Lodge, Jock's. See Jock's Lodge.			
Logan Port, or Port Logan, *v.*	Wigton,	51	223
Logie (part of), *p.*	Clmn.	217	1,222
Logie, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	100	467
Logie, or Sonth, *q. s. p.* in Kirriemuir *v.*	Forf.	504	2,691
Logie-Pert, *p.*	——	269	1,609
Logie, *v.*	——	50	332
Logie Easter, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	217	965
Logie Wester and Urquhart (pt. of), *p.*	——	452	2,109
Logie Wester and Urquhart (pt. of), *p.*	Nairn,	257	1,044
Logierait, *p.*	Perth,	578	2,875
Logierait, *v.*	——	46	168
Long Hermiston. See Hermiston.			

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Longforgan, *t.* and *p.*	Perth,	347	1,787
Longformacus and Ellim. See Ellim.			
Longleys, *v.*	Perth,	14	56
Longniddry, *v.* in Gladsmuir *p*	Hadd.	46	216
Longo, *i.* in Gairloch *p.*	Ross & Cro.		
Longside, *p.*	Aberd.	610	2,952
Longstone, *v.* in Collinton *p.*	Edin.		86
Lonmay, *p.*	Aberd.	403	1,964
Lorn District,	Arg.	2,628	14,137
Lossiemouth, *v.*	Elgin,	201	902
Loth, *p.*	Suthld.	129	640
Loudoun, *p.*	Ayr,	573	4,720
Low Church. See Church, Low.			
Lower Ward,	Lanark,	2,600	25,810
Lower Ward,	Renf.	2,797	48,870
Lownie. See Cotton of Lownie.			
Lowthertown, *v.* in Dornoch *p.*	Dumf.	33	195
Lowvalleyfield, *v.*	Perth,	53	260
Luce, New,	Wigton,	129	652
Luce, Old, or Glenluce, *p.* and *v.*	——	445	2,841
Lucklawhill Fens, *v.* in Logie *p.*	Fife,	20	79
Lugton, *v.* in Dalkeith *p.*	Edin.	34	230
Luke's, St., *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	685	3,547
Luke's, St., *q. s. p.* in city of Edinburgh,		481	2,546
Lumphanan, *p.*	Aberd.	207	1,088
Lunan, *p.*	Forf.	59	279
Lunanbank, March of, *h.*	——	13	65
Lunanhead, *v.* included in Forfar *p.*	——		191
Lundie and Fowlis (part of), *p.*	Perth,	53	300
Lundie and Fowlis (part of), *p.*	Forf.	93	450
Lundinmill, *v.* in Largo *p.*	Fife,	82	499
Lunnasting. See Nesting.			
Luss, *p.* and *v.*	Dumb.	177	907
Luthermuir, *v.* in Marykirk *p.*	Kinc.	216	967
Luthrie, *v.* in Creich *p.*	Fife,	27	163
Lybster, *q. s. p.*	Caith.	505	2,699
Lynchat, *v.* in Alvie *p.*	Inver.	17	73
Lyne and Megget, *p.*	Peebl.	26	158

M.

Macduff, *b.*	Banff,	474	2,527
Machar, New, *p.*	Aberd.	252	1,298
Machar, Old, *q. s. p.*	——	1,103	7,570
Machar, Old, entire *p.*	——	3,297	31,757
Maddiston, *v.*	Stirling,	32	164
Maderty, *p.*	Perth,	119	593
Maderty of Craig, *b.* of barony, including the village of St. David,		43	181
Madoe's, St. *p.*	Perth,	67	288
Mainland,	Inver.	10,201	59,289
Mainland,	Ork.	3,266	16,757
Mainland,	R. & C	12,418	62,996
Mains, or Strath-Dighty, *p.*	Forf.	235	1,299
Mains, Davidson's. See Davidson's Mains.			
Mains of Errol, *v.*	Perth,	12	62
Makerstoun, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	62	345
Manor, *p.*	Peebl.	40	256
Mansfield, *v.* included in New Cumnock *p.*	Ayr,		122
March of Lunanbank. See Lunanbank.			
Marchfarm, *v.*	Wigton,	12	61
Mareston, *h.*	Forf.	7	26
Margaret's, St., Hope, *v.*	Ork. & Sh.	38	260
Mariners, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	113	2,173
Mark's, St., *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	665	3,315
Markinch, *p.*	Fife,	1,047	5,843
Marnoch, *p.*	Banff,	651	2,994
Martin's, St., *p.*	Perth,	199	983
Martyr's, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	901	5,064
Mary's, St., *p.*	Edin.	481	7,896
Mary's, St., or Tron,	Lanark.	280	11,777
Mary's, St. (South Isles), *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	125	685
Maryburgh, *v.*	Kinr.	9	39
Maryburgh, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	99	403
Maryculter, *p.*	Kinc.	189	1,055
Maryhill, *p.*	Lanark,	560	6,700
Maryhill, *v.*	——		2,552
Marykirk. See Aberluthnott.			
Marytown, *v.* in Forgan *p.*	Fife,	46	232
Marytown, *p.*	Forf.	76	366
Marywell, *v.*	——	36	138
Mastertown, *v.*	Fife,	35	145
Matthew's, St., *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	617	3,125
Mauchline, *p.*	Ayr,	349	2,470
Maxton, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	91	550
Maxwellheugh, *v.*	——	25	90
Maxwellton, *v.*	Lanark,	72	334
Maxwelltown, *b.* of barony,	Kirkc.	455	3,820
Maybole, *p*	Ayr,	948	7,615
Meadowmill, *v.*	Hadd.		120
Mearns, *p.*	Renf.	337	3,704
Meckven, *v.*	Perth,	15	56
Megget. See Lyne.			

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Meigle, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	144	686
Meikleour, *v.*	——	37	110
Meldrum, Old, or Metheline, *p.*	Aberd.	401	2,002
Mellerstain, *v.*	Berw.	45	173
Melrose, *t.* and *p*	Roxb.	915	7,365
Melrose-Castleton District,	——	1,511	10.760
Melvich, *t.* included in Reay *p.*	Suthld.		253
Melville, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	135	1,831
Menmuir, *p.*	Forf.	153	693
Menstry, *v.*	Clmn.	117	518
Merrystone, *v.* included in Gartsherrie *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		676
Merrystone, West, *v.* included in Crosshill *q. s. p.*	——		493
Mertoun, *p.*	Berw.	129	692
Metheline. See Meldrum, Old.			
Methil, *q. s. p.*	Fife,	323	1.513
Methlick, *p.*	Aberd.	367	1,997
Methven, *p.*	Perth,	466	2,454
Mey, East, *t.* included in Canisby *p.*	Caith.		262
Mey, West, ditto,	——		149
Michael, St. See Dumfries *p.*			
Mickle-Rove, *i.* in Delting *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	50	290
Middle, *p.*	Renf.	510	9,904
Middle, *p.* See St. Andrews *p.*, Lanark.			
Middle Church. See Church Middle, Perth.			
Middle Church. See Church Middle, Renfrew.			
Middle Ward,	Lanark,	15,047	119,106
Middlebie, *p.*	Dumf.	402	2,163
Middleton, *v.*	Edin.	32	148
Middleton, North, *v.*	——	15	68
Middleton, *v.*	Kinc.	13	66
Midlem, *v.*	Roxb.	50	185
Midmar, *p.*	Aberd.	219	1,166
Migvie and Tarland, *p.*	——	227	1,197
Mile-end, *v.* in Barony *p.*	Lanark,		2,716
Mill Cults. See Cults.			
Mill of Halden. See Halden.			
Mill Hospital, *h.*	Fife,	10	66
Mill-Little. See Little Mill.			
Mill Preston, *v.*	Kirkc.	13	76
Mill, West. See West Mill.			
Millarston, *v.* included in Abbey *p.*	Renf.		364
Millbridge, *v.*	——	5	22
Millerhill, Easter, *v.*	Edin.	50	220
Millerhill, Wester, *v.*	——	18	70
Millerston, *v.* included in Barony *p.*	Lanark,		466
Milltield, *h.*	Forf.	12	65
Millheugh, *v.* incl. in Larkhall *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		384
Millport, *v.*	Bute,	93	817
Mills, New, or Torry, *v.*	Fife,	97	411
Milltown, *v.*	Banff,	25	79
Milnathort,	Kinr.	320	1,605
Milngavie, *q. s. p.*	Stirling,	294	1,622
Milngavie, *v.* included in above,	——		1,432
Milntown, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	43	200
Milton, *v.*	Dumb.	68	136
Milton, *v.*	Fife,		592
Milton, *v.*	Forf.	18	83
Milton, *v.*	Kinc.	10	34
Milton, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	1,038	5,364
Milton, *v.* in Campsie *p.*	Stirling,	98	564
Milton. See Herbertshire.			
Mingala, *i.* in Barra *p.*	Inver.	23	114
Minnigaff, *p.*	Kirkc.	323	2,054
Minnigaff, *v.*	——	48	170
Minnyhive, *v.* of *b.* in Glencairn *p.*	Dumf.	129	667
Minto, *p.*	Roxb.	78	467
Minto, *v.*	——	20	90
Mochrum, *p.*	Wigton,	465	2,946
Moffat, *p.* with 6 houses in Lanarkshire,	Dumf.	429	2,304
Moffat, *v.* included in above,	——	271	1,413
Mollensburn, *v.* included in Chryston *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		202
Monance, St. See Abercrombie.			
Moneydie, *p.*	Perth,	53	321
Monifieth, *p.*	Forf.	731	4,267
Monifieth, *v.*	——	68	308
Monikie, *p.*	——	294	1,317
Monimail, *p.*	Fife,	227	1,102
Monimail, *v.*	——	27	117
Monivaird and Strowan, *p.*	Perth,	147	790
Monkeigie. See Keithall.			
Monkland, New, *p.*	Lanark,	2,269	23,201
Monkland, Old, *p.*	——	685	4,022
Monkston, *v.*	Fife,	24	102
Monkton and Prestwick, *p.*	Ayr,	310	1,960
Monktonhall, *v.*	Edin.	26	117
Monquhitter, *p.*	Aberd.	431	2,295
Monreith, *v.* in Glasserton *p.*	Wigton,	24	94
Montrose, *b.*	Forf.	1,336	14,328
Montrose, *p.* exclusive of *b.*	——	272	1,494
Moneymusk, *p.*	Aberd.	159	940

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Monzie, *p.*	Perth,	231	1,199
Moodiesburn, *v.* included in Chryston *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		220
Moonzie, *p.*	Fife,	45	198
Morayshire. See Elgin.			
Mordington, *p.*	Berw.	79	426
Morebattle, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	181	997
Morgay, *i.* in Uist *p.*	Inver.	1	9
Morham, *p.*	Hadd.	54	249
Mormond, included in Strichen *p.*	Aberd.		681
Morningside, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	328	1,795
Mortlach, *p.*	Banff,	507	2,804
Morton, *p.*	Dumf.	399	2,482
Morven, *p.*	Arg.	269	1,547
Mosstodlach, *v.*	Elgin,	27	93
Motherwell, *v.* in Dalziel *p.*	Lanark,	121	726
Moulin, *p.*	Perth,	404	2,022
Mount Pleasant, sub. of Newburgh.	Fife,	53	524
Mousewald, *p.*	Dumf.	134	686
Moy. See Dyke and Moy.			
Moy and Delarossie. See Delarossie.			
Muck, *i.* in Small isles *p.*	Arg.	9	53
Muckairn, *p.*	——	169	788
Muckart, *p.*	Perth,	149	685
Muir, Dairsie. See Dairsie Muir.			
Muiravonside, *p.*	Stirling,	488	2,647
Muirdrum, *v.*	Forf.	30	112
Muirhead, *v.*	——	16	81
Muirhead, *h.*	Fife,	21	106
Muirhead, *v.* in Chryston *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		49
Muirhouses, *v.*	Linl.	31	139
Muirkirk, *p.*	Ayr,	574	3,423
Muirside, *v.*	Forf.	21	95
Mull District,	Arg.	2,781	15,189
Mungo, St., *p.*	Dumf.	117	645
Mungo's, St. See High, Inner.			
Munlochy, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	23	85
Murroes, *p.*	Forf.	143	643
Musselburgh, *t.* including North Esk *q. s. p.*	Edin.	890	7,092
Muthill, *p.*	Perth,	433	2,972
Muthill, *v.*	——	152	1,089
Myreside, *h.*	Fife,	21	105

N.

Nairn, *b.* and *p.*	Nairn,	791	4,116
Nairn County,		2,022	9,956
Navar. See Lethnott and Navar.			
Neilston, *p.*	Renf.	798	12,233
Nenthorn, *p.*	Berw.	73	441
Ness, or Noss, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	3	21
Ness. See Cross.			
Nesting, Lumnasting, and Whelsay *p.*	——	398	2,420
Netherlee, *v.*	Renf.	8	56
Nethermains, *v.*	Perth,	8	29
Netherton Quarry,	Dumb.	19	111
Nevay and Eassie. See Eassie.			
New Abbey. See Abbey, New.			
New Byth. See Byth, New.			
New Church, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	151	1,396
New Church. *p.*	Dumf.	774	3,894
New Galloway. See Galloway, New.			
New Gilston. See Gilston, New.			
New Lanark. See Lanark.			
New Leeds. See Leeds, New.			
New Mills. See Mills, New.			
New North Church. See Church, New North.			
New Scone, *v.* in Scone *p.*	Perth,	334	1,364
New Street. See Canongate.			
New Town, *v.*	Fife,	29	152
New Town, Omoa, *v.* See Omoa.			
New Trows, *v.*	Lanark,	19	61
Newark, *q. s. p.* in Port Glasgow *p.*			2,449
Newarthill, *v* in Holytown *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		968
Newbattle, *p.*	Edin.	456	2,518
Newbigging, *v.* in Auchtertool *p.*	Fife,	19	67
Newbigging, *v.*	Forf.	20	88
Newbridge, *v.*	Edin.	21	153
Newbridge, *v.*	Kirkc.	7	24
Newburgh, *v.* in Foveran *p.*	Aberd.	91	393
Newburgh, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	349	2,986
Newburn, *p.*	——	86	375
Newcastleton. See Castleton, New.			
Newhaven, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	406	2,103
Newhills, *p.*	Aberd.	533	3,325
Newington, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	636	3,310
Newlandrig, *v.*	——	32	132
Newlands, *p*	Pecbl.	178	950
Newmills, *v.* in Keith *p.*	Banff,	129	449
Newmilns, *b.* of barony,	Ayr,	220	2,211
Newport, *v.* in Forgan *p.*	Fife,	51	260
Newstead, *v.*	Roxb.	64	250
Newton, *v.*	Bute,	49	444

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Newton, *p.*	Edin.	387	1,780
Newton, *v.*	Forf.	28	105
Newton, *v.*	Lanark,	16	48
Newton, *v.*	Nairn,	36	118
Newton, *v.*	Renf.	59	629
Newton-upon-Ayr, *p.*	Ayr,	545	4,814
Newton of Belltrees, *v.*	Renf.		58
Newton of Falkland, *v.*	Fife,	59	236
Newton-Stewart, *t.*	Wigton,	411	2,599
Newtonmore, *v*	Inver.	54	222
Newtonshaw, *v.* in Clackmannan *p.*	Clmn.	186	798
Newtown, *v.*	Fife,	29	152
Newtown, *v.* incl. in Pencaitland *p.*	Hadd.		168
Newtown, *v.*	Linl.	28	138
Newtown, *v.* in Bedrule *p.*	Roxb.	6	24
Newtown, *v.* in Melrose *p.*	——	43	164
Newtown of Panbride, *v.*	Forf.	17	75
Newtown of Pitcairns, *v.* in Dunning *p.*	Perth,	51	319
Newtyle, *p.* and *v.*	Forf.	307	1,141
Nicholas. St., *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	79	398
Niddry, *v.*	Linl.	20	111
Nigg, *p.*	Kinc.	324	1,841
Nigg, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	310	1,457
Ninian's, St., *p.*	Stirling,	1,495	9,851
Nisbet, *v.*	Hadd.	9	43
Nisbet, East and West, *v.* in Crailing *p.*	Roxb.	65	320
Nitshill, *v.* included in Levern *q. s. p.*	Renf.		821
Norrieston, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	76	463
North, *p.* including part of East and part of North *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	422	6,167
North. See David's, St.			
North. See Ladykirk.			
North, or St. Peter's, *p.* in South isles,	Ork. & Sh.	329	1,780
North (Greenock) *q. s. p.*	Renf.	621	3,012
North (Paisley), *q. s. p.*	——	608	2,876
North Berwick. See Berwick, North.			
North Isles,	Ork. & Sh.	1,817	9,330
Northmavine, *p.*	——	413	2,534
Northmuir, *v.*	Forf.	65	297
Noss. See Ness.			

O.

Oa, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	186	1,023
Oakfield, *v.*	Fife,	20	102
Oathlaw, *p.*	Forf.	76	424
Oban, *b.*	Arg.	156	1,742
Oban, without the burgh,	——	31	129
Ochilltree, *p.*	Ayr,	289	1,787
Ola, St. See Kirkwall and Ola.			
Old or West. See West.			
Old Cambus. See Cambus, Old.			
Old Church, *p.*	Edin.	115	4,237
Old Scone. See Scone.			
Oldhamstocks (part of), *p.*	Berw.	20	132
Oldhamstocks (part of), *p.*	Hadd.	124	560
Oldhamstocks, *v.*	——	37	138
Oldrome, *v.* returned with Dundonald *p.*	Ayr,		257
Olrick, or Olrig, *p.*	Caith.	352	1,873
Omoa, New Town, *v.*	Lanark,	43	206
Ordiquhill, *p.*	Banff,	135	644
Orkney Isles, Mainland,		3,266	16,757
———— North Isles,		1,817	9,330
———— South Isles,		1,002	5,368
Orkney and Shetland,		11,334	62,533
Ormiston, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	161	811
Orphir, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	248	1,157
Orwell, *p.*	Kinr.	464	2,569
Osnaburgh. See Dairsie Muir.			
Outer, High. See High, Outer.			
Oxna, *i.* in Tingwall *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	2	21
Oxnam, *p.*	Roxb.	117	669
Oyne, *p.*	Aberd.	182	919

P.

Pabay, *i.* in Strath *p.*	Inver.	2	14
Pabba, *i.* in Barra *p.*	——	2	10
Pabbay, *i.* in Harris *p.*	——	6	25
Padanaram, *v.* ret. with Logie *q. s. p.*	Forf.		155
Paisley, *b.*	Renf.	2,647	47,952
Paisley Abbey. See Abbey, Paisley.			
Palnachie, *v.* in Buittle *p.*	Kirkc.	33	200
Panbride, *p.*	Forf.	328	1,372
Panbride, *v.*	——	34	132
Papa, *i.* ret. with Burra and Quarff *p.*	Ork. & Sh.		21
Papa-Stour, *i.* in Walls and Sandness *p.*	——	64	359
Papa-Stronsay. See Stronsay.			
Papa-Westray. See Westray.			
Paplay. See Holm.			
Park Cromwell, *v* in Redgorton *p.*	Perth,	16	124
Park, Well, *q. s. p.*	Lanark,		2,904
Parkhead, *v.* incl. in Camlachie *q. s. p.*	——		1,150
Partick, *q. s. p.* in Govan *p.*	——	718	3,628
Parton, *p.*	Kirkc.	110	731

Names of Places	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Pathhead, *v.*	Ayr,		325
Pathhead, *t.*	Fife,	500	3,977
Pathhead, *v.*	Edin.	182	843
Patiemuir, *v.*	Fife,	27	131
Patna, *v.*	Ayr,	62	231
Paul's, St., *q. s. p.*	Edin.	614	2,874
Paul's, St. See High, Outer.			
Paul's, St., Church, *p.*	Perth,	253	3,090
Paxton, *v.* in Hutton *p.*	Berw.	66	284
Peatie, *v.*	Forf.	17	53
Peebles, *b.*	Peebl.	310	1,980
Peebles (part of), *p.*	——	426	2,667
Peebles (part of), *p.*	Selk.	1	6
Peebleshire,		1,796	10,738
Pencaitland, *p.*	Hadd.	253	1,175
Pencaitland, Easter, *v.*	——	15	48
Pencaitland, Wester, *v.*	——	46	171
Penicuick, *p.*	Edin.	403	3,003
Penicuick, *v.*	——	166	907
Pennan, *v.* included in Aberdour *p.*	Aberd.		168
Penninghame, *p.*	Wigton,	660	4,155
Penpont, *p.* and *v.*	Dumf.	241	1,411
Penston, *v.* in Gladsmuir *p.*	Hadd.	53	233
Penticox, *v.*	Edin.	9	41
Pentland Skerries. *i.* See Skerries.			
Pert Logie. See Logie Pert.			
Perth, City,	Perth,	1,991	23,835
Perthshire,		22,528	138,660
Peter's, St. *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	825	4,366
Peter's, St., *p.* in Ronaldshay *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	329	1,780
Peter's, St., *p.* in Stronsay *i.*	——	81	422
Petereulter, *p.*	Aberd.	244	1,351
Peterhead, *b.* and *p.*	——	1,268	9,429
Peterhythe. See Portcasie.			
Petty, or Pettie (part of), *p.*	Inver.	317	1,707
Petty (part of), *p.*	Nairn,	15	77
Pettinain, *p.*	Lanark,	86	428
Pharay. See Eday and Pharay.			
Philpstown, *v.* in Abercorn *p.*	Linl.	24	140
Piperhall, *v.* ret. with Kingarth *p.*	Bute,		29
Pitcairngreen, *v.*	Perth,		279
Pitcairns of Newtown. See Newtown.			
Pitcox, *v.*	Hadd.	25	95
Pitcur, Ford of. See Ford.			
Pitlessie, *v.*	Fife,	105	499
Pitlochry, *v.*	Perth,	77	291
Pitmiddie, *v.*	——	26	99
Pitmidie, *h.*	Forf.	4	15
Pitrodie, *v.*	Perth,	16	92
Pitsligo, *p.*	Aberd.	349	1,801
Pitsligo, New, *q. s. p.*	——	486	1,814
Pittenweem, *b.* and *p.*	Fife,	268	1,473
Pittheveliss, *v.*	Perth,	20	77
Plean, *q. s. p.*	Stirling,	159	872
Plockton, *v.* and *q. s. p.* in Lochalsh *p.*	Ross & Cro.	94	502
Point Crombie. See Crombie Point.			
Pollock. See Eastwood.			
Pollockshaws, *t.*	Renf.	387	6,086
Polmont, *p.*	Stirling,	723	3,763
Polton Street, *v.*	Edin.	19	59
Polworth, *p.*	Berw.	65	331
Pomona, or the Mainland,	Ork. & Sh.	3,226	16,757
Pool, *v.*	Perth,	49	179
Poolewe, *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.	478	2,529
Port-Dundas,	Lanark,		158
Port-Ellen, *v.*	Arg.	184	904
Port-Elphinstone,	Aberd.		112
Port-Glasgow, *t.* and *p.*	Renf.	423	7,017
Port-Gordon. See Gordon Port.			
Port-Gower, *v.* in Loth *p.*	Suthld.	40	236
Port-Kingston. See Kingston Port.			
Port of Monteith, *p.*	Perth,	241	1,419
Port-William, *v.*	Wigton,	90	634
Portcasie and Peterhythe, *v.*	Banff,	76	411
Portlethen, *v.*	Kinc.	51	265
Portlich, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	24	90
Portmahomack, *v.*	——	112	479
Portmoak, *p.*	Kinr.	338	1,550
Portnahaven, *q. s. p.* in Kilchoman *p.*	Arg.	242	1,271
Portnockie District,	Banff,	232	1,085
Portobello, Dnddingstone (part of),	Edin.	568	3,435
Portobello, South Leith (part of),	——	19	109
Portpatrick, *t.* and *p.*	Wigton,	280	1,963
Portree, *p.*	Inver.	611	3,557
Portseaton, *v.*	Hadd.		270
Portskerray in Reay *p.*	Suthld.		371
Portsoy, *q. s. p.* in Fordyce *p.*	Banff,	390	1,720
Powfoot, *v.*	Dumf.	18	72
Premnay, *p.*	Aberd.	148	793
Preston. See Bunkle and Preston.			
Preston, *v.*	Hadd.	13	57
Preston Mill. See Mill Preston.			
Prestonholme, *v.*	Edin.	32	210
Prestonkirk, *p.*	Hadd.	327	1,894
Prestonpans, *t.* and *p.*	——	284	2,123

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Prestwick and Monkton. See Monkton.			
Pulteney, suburb in Wick *t.*	Caith.		3,132
Q.			
Quarff. See Burra.			
Quarrelton, *v.*	Renf.	30	271
Quarry Hailes. See Hailes Quarry.			
Quarry Netherton, *v.*	Dumb.	19	111
Queensferry, *b.* and *p.*	Linl.	87	720
Queensferry, North, *v.*	Fife,	92	461
Quivox, St., *p.*	Ayr,	708	7,147
Quothquan, *v.* incl. in Libberton *p.*	Lanark,		160
R.			
Rafford, *p.* and *v.*	Elgin,	203	1,020
Rait, *v.*	Perth,	41	184
Ralia, *h.*	Inver.	10	32
Ralston-Newton,	Renf.		893
Rannoch, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	289	1,299
Raploch, *v.* returned with Stirling *p.*	Stirling,		317
Rasay, *i.* in Portree *p.*	Inver.	94	540
Rassay, *i.* in Glenelg *p.*	——	2	13
Rathen, *p*	Aberd.	488	2,368
Rathillet, *v.*	Fife,	11	48
Ratho, *p.*	Edin.	327	1,718
Ratho, *v.*	——	130	689
Rathven, *p.*	Banff,	1,464	7,518
Rattray, *p.* and *v.*	Perth,	362	2,336
Rattray, New, *v.*	——	94	580
Ravenstruther, *v.* in Carstairs *p.*	Lanark,	26	104
Rayne, *p.*	Aberd.	313	1,550
Rayne, Old, *h.*	——		112
Reay (part of), *p.*	Caith.	314	1,433
Reay (part of), *p.*	Suthld.	203	1,073
Redding, *v.*	Stirling,	137	694
Redgorton, *p.*	Perth,	277	2,047
Redpath, *v.*	Berw.	34	149
Redrow, *v.*	Edin.	32	41
Rendall, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	318	1,446
Renfield, *q s. p.*	Lanark,	613	2,938
Renfrew, *b.*	Renf.	295	2,722
Renfrew, *p.*	——	423	3,898
Renfrewshire,		10,760	161,091
Renton, *v.*	Dumb.	218	2,398
Rerwick, or Rerrick, *p.*	Kirkc.	275	1,725
Resaurie, *v.*	Inver.	19	66
Rescobie, *p.*	Forf.	142	711
Resolis, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	309	1,551
Restalrig, *v.*	Edin.	15	92
Reweastle, *v.* in Bedrule *p.*	Roxb.	6	24
Rhind, or Rhynd, *p.*	Perth,	73	338
Rhonehouse, *v.*	Kirkc.	49	235
Rhynie and Essie. See Essie.			
Riccarton, *p.*	Ayr,	562	4,583
Ristol, *i.* ret. with Ullapool *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.		19
Roadside, *v.*	Kinc.	23	110
Roan, *i.* in Tongue *p.*	Suthld.	7	42
Roberton. See Wiston and Roberton.			
Roberton (part of), *p.*	Roxb.	59	368
Roberton (part of), *p.*	Selk.	54	302
Rockfield, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	23	118
Rogart, *p.*	Suthld.	323	1,535
Rona, *i.* in Portree *p.*	Inver.	33	165
Ronay, *i.* in Uist *p.*	——	1	5
Ronaldshay, North, *i.* and *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	84	526
Ronaldshay, South, *i.*	——	563	3,086
Rooe, Mickle, *v.* in Delting *p.*	——	34	214
Rosebank, *v.*	Lanark,	44	184
Rosehearty, *b.* of barony,	Aberd.	166	844
Roseisle, *h.*	Elgin,	20	70
Roseisle, Old, *h.*	——	9	38
Rosemarkie, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	339	1,776
Roseneath, *p.*	Dumb.	173	1,044
Rosewell, returned with Roslin *q. s. p.*	Edin.		133
Roslin, *q. s. p.*	——	374	1,807
Ross, *v.*	Perth,	27	154
Ross-shire and Cromarty,		15,941	82,707
Rossie, *i.* in Craig *p.*	Forf.	42	157
Rosskeen, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	798	3,699
Rothes (part of), *p.*	Banff,	5	41
Rothes (part of), *p.*	Elgin,	410	1,981
Rothes, *v.*	——	261	946
Rothesay, *b.*	Bute,	632	7,104
Rothesay, New, *q. s. p.*	——	580	2,457
Rothesay, *p.*	——	666	7,354
Rothiemay, *p.*	Banff,	293	1,413
Rothiemurelius, *q. s. p.*	Inver.	127	521
Rottearn, *v.* ret. with Ardoch *q. s. p.*	Perth,		29
Roucan, *v.*	Dumf.	45	205
Rousay and Eaglishay, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	235	1,215
Rousay, *i.*	——	192	937
Row, *p.*	Dumb.	600	4,372
Row, *h.*	——	28	226
Row, Blue. See Blue Row.			
Roxburgh, *q. s. p.*	Edin.	685	3,683
Roxburgh, *p.*	Roxb.	235	1,141
Roxburgh, *v.*	——	25	123
Roxburghshire,		7,255	51,642
Rum, *i.* in Small Isles *p.*	Arg.	23	162
Rumford, *v.*	Stirling,	32	206
Ruskie, *v.*	Perth,	15	57
Rutherford, *v.*	Roxb.	14	71
Rutherglen, *b.* and *p.*	Lanark,	716	7,954
Ruthven, *p.*	Forf.	63	503
Ruthvenfield, *v.*	Perth,	68	425
Ruthwell, *p.*	Dumf.	181	1,110
S.			
Saddell, *p.*	Arg.	143	791
Salen, *q. s. p.*	——	152	775
Saline, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	314	1,792
Sallysburgh, *v.*	Lanark,	39	196
Saltburn, *v.*	Ross & Cro.	82	329
Saltcoats, *t.* (part of), Ardrossan *p.*	Ayr,	352	2,904
Saltcoats, *t.* (part of), Stevenston *p.*	——	185	1,434
Salton, *p.*	Hadd.	157	697
Salton, East, *v.*	——	59	261
Salton, West, *v.*	——	41	167
Samphrey, *i.* in Yell *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	6	30
Samuelston, *v.* in Gladsmuir *p.*	Hadd.	57	215
Sanda, *i* in Southend *p.*	Arg.	3	23
Sanda, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	399	2,004
Sandend, *v.* returned with Fordyce *p.*	Banff,		243
Sandford, *v.*	Lanark,	29	116
Sandhead, *v.*	Wigton,	31	140
Sandness and Walls, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	421	2,442
Sandra, *i.* in Barra *p.*	Inver.	1	10
Sandsting and Aithsting. See Aithsting.			
Sandwick, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	231	1,107
Sandwick and Cunningsburgh. See Cunningsburgh.			
Sanquhar, *b.* and *p.*	Dumf.	637	4,071
Sauchenside. See Chesterhill.			
Saucher, *v.*	Perth,	19	68
Sauchiebog, *v.*	Lanark,	19	108
Scalloway, *v.*	Ork. & Sh.	52	405
Scalpa, *i.* in Strath *p.*	Inver.	13	79
Scalpay, *i.* in Harris *p.*	——	48	282
Scarp, *i.* in Harris *p.*	——	25	145
Scone, *p.*	Perth,	418	2,381
Scone, New, *v.*	——	334	1,364
Scone, Old, *v.*	——	15	56
Scoonie, *p.*	Fife,	509	3,115
Scoonie-Burn, *h.* ret. with Scoonie *p.*	——		30
Scotland-Well, *v.*	Kinr.	80	274
Scowrie, *v.* in Edrachillis *p.*	Suthld.	19	108
Scrogiehill, *v.*	Perth,	29	118
Seatown of Delnies, *v.* returned with Nairn *p.*	Nairn,		80
Selkirk (part of), *p.*	Roxb.	11	62
Selkirk (part of), *p.*	Selk.	536	4,285
Selkirkshire,		1,331	9,809
Shandwick, *v*	Ross & Cro.	36	192
Shapinshay, *i.* and *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	180	899
Shawhead, *p.*	Kirkc.	17	84
Sheriffhall Engine, *v.*	Edin.	11	47
Shetland Isles,	Or. & Sh.	5,249	31,078
Shettleston, *p.*	Lanark,	821	6,564
Shettleston, or Westmuir, *v.* included in above,	——		1,543
Shewalton, *v.*	Ayr,		219
Shieldag (part of), *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.	381	1,899
Shirgarton, *v.*	Perth,	20	80
Shona, *i.* in Aharacle *p.*	Inver.		110
Shonaveg, *i.*	——		26
Shore Dalmuir. See Dalmuir Shore.			
Shotts. See Bertram-Shotts.			
Shotts Iron Works,	Lanark,	139	751
Shuna, *i.* in Kilbrandon *p.*	Arg.	7	39
Silverbanks, *v.*	Lanark,	28	150
Skateraw, *h.* in Innerwick *p.*	Hadd.	11	72
Skene, *p.*	Aberd.	354	1,862
Skerries, *i.* in Nesting *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	14	105
Skerries, Pentland, *i.* in South *p.*	——	3	13
Skianid, *v.*	Suthld.	48	243
Skiltiemuir, *v.*	Edin.	14	45
Skipness, *p.*	Arg.	148	713
Skirling, *p.* and *v.*	Peebl.	60	316
Skye, Island,	Inver.	21	521
Slamanan, *p.*	Stirling,	277	1,655
Slateford, *v* in Collinton *p.*	Edin.	58	221
Slatesford, *v.* in Edzell *p.*	Forf.	69	290
Sleat, *p.*	Inver.	507	2,531
Sledmuir, *h.* ret. with Logie in South *p.*	Forf.		84
Slohabert, *v.*	Wigton,	12	61
Smailholm, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	123	617
Small Isles (part of), *p.*	Arg.	77	455

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Small Isles (part of), *p.*	Inver.	75	461
Smallholm, *h.*	Dumf.	18	82
Smithtown of Culloden. See Culloden.			
Snizort, *p.*	Inver.	570	3,101
Soay, *i.*	——	24	158
Sorbie, or Sorby, *p.*	Wigton,	296	1,886
Sorn, *p.*	Ayr,	476	4,174
Sornhill, *v.* returned with Riccarton *p.*	——		95
South, *p.*	Aberd.	313	4,548
South, *q. s. p.* in Airdrie,	Lanark,	288	4,666
South. See St. Mary's, South Isles.			
South, *q. s. p.*	Renf.	550	2,527
South Bridgend. See Bridgend.			
South Isles,	Ork. & Sh.	1,002	5,368
South Parish. See Logie.			
South-West, St. Mary's, or Tron, *p.* in Glasgow,	Lanark,	280	11,777
Southdean, *p.*	Roxb.	144	845
Southend, *p.*	Arg.	209	1,406
Southmuir, *v.*	Forf.		1,048
Southwick and Colvend. See Colvend.			
Soutra, *p.* united to Fala *p.*	Hadd.	90	434
Speymouth, *p.*	Elgin,	374	1,898
Spittalfield, *v.*	Perth,	58	238
Spott, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	122	595
Spring Garden, *q. s. p.*	Aberd.	113	1,887
Springfield. See Graitney.			
Springfield, *v.*	Fife,	113	480
Springholm, *v.*	Kirkc.	67	262
Sprouston, *p.*	Roxb.	279	1,424
Sprouston, *v.*	——	101	420
Spynie, New, *p.*	Elgin,	245	1,344
Square Fordel. See Fordel Square.			
Square Holton. See Holton Square.			
Squaretown, *v.*	Edin.	15	77
Stair, *p.*	Ayr,	137	820
Stane, *v.* in Cambusnethan *p.*	Lanark,	110	570
Stanley, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	262	1,945
Star, *v.*	Fife,		476
Staxigoe, *v.* in Wick *p.*	Caith.		230
Steinscholl, *q. s. p.*	Inver.	417	2,265
Stenhouse-muir, *v.* in Larbert *p.*	Stirling,	267	1,206
Stenness, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	302	1,327
Stenton, *p.*	Hadd.	146	719
Stephen's, St., *p.*	Edin.	404	7,893
Stephen's, St., *q. s. p.*	Lanark,	801	3,975
Stevenston, *p.*	Ayr,	508	3,811
Stewart, Newton. See Newton Stewart.			
Stewarton, *p.*	Ayr,	540	4,572
Stewarton and Wishawtown, *v.*	Lanark,	415	2,149
Stirling, *b.*	Stirling,	767	9,361
Stirling, *p.*	——	888	10,180
Stirlingshire,		11,312	86,237
Stitchel, *p.* and *v.*	Roxb.	159	832
Stobbsmills (part of), *v.*	Edin.	22	106
Stobhill, *v.*	——	27	130
Stobhill Engine, *v.*	——	14	64
Stobo, *p.*	Peebl.	71	478
Stonefield, *v.*	Lanark,	33	174
Stonehouse, *p.*	——	423	2,781
Stonehouse, *v.*	——	311	1,064
Stoneyhill, *v.*	Edin.	6	36
Stoneykirk, *p.*	Wigton,	574	3,321
Stoneykirk, *v.*	——	13	56
Store, *q. s. p.*	Suthld.	279	1,478
Stornoway, *t.* and *p.*	Ross & C.	1,323	8,057
Stotfield, *v.*	Elgin,	32	159
Stour Papa. See Papa Stour.			
Stow (part of), *p.*	Edin.	270	1,615
Stow, *v.*	——	101	408
Stow (part of), *p.*	Selk.	62	358
Strachan, *p.*	Kinc.	184	947
Strachlachlan, *p.*	Arg.	68	397
Strachur, *p.*	——	101	518
Straiton, *p.*	Ayr,	260	1,540
Straloch Lands,	Aberd.	39	245
Stranraer, *b.* and *p.*	Wigton,	523	3,877
Strath, *p.*	Inver.	582	3,150
Strath-Dighty. See Dighty.			
Strathaven, *t.*	Lanark,	448	4,274
Strathblane, *p.*	Stirling,	126	1,010
Strathbogie District,	Aberd.	1,908	10,307
Strathbungo, *v.* in Govan *p.*	Renf.	49	491
Strathconon. See Carnock.			
Strathdon. See Invernochtie.			
Strathfillan (part of), *q. s. p.*	Perth,	92	488
Strathfillan (part of), *q. s. p.*	Arg.	35	247
Strathkinness, *v.*	Fife,	128	490
Strathmartine, *p.*	Forf.	123	735
Strathmiglo, *p.* and *v.*	Fife,	466	2,509
Strathy, *q. s. p.*	Suthld.	174	880
Strathyre, *v.*	Perth,	36	135
Strichen, *p.*	Aberd.	511	2,283
Strickathrow, *p.*	Forf.	117	505
Stroma, *i.* in Canisby *p.*	Caith.	43	211
Stromness, *t.*	Ork. & Sh.	379	2,055
Stromness, *p.*	——	530	2,770
Stronferman, *v.*	Perth,	37	178
Stronsay, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	227	1,176
Stronsay Papa, *i.*	——	4	28
Strontian, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	190	982
Strowan and Monivaird. See Monivaird.			
Stuartfield, *v.* in Deer *p.*	Aberd.	174	614
Stuartown, *v.*	Inver.	57	204
Summerlee, *v.*	Lanark.		625
Sunart. See Ardnamurchan.			
Sutherlandshire,		4,943	25,793
Swannay, or Swona, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	6	44
Swanston, *v.*	Edin.	31	115
Swiney, *v.* in Latheron *p.*	Caith.		71
Swinton, *p.*	Berw.	212	994
Swinton, *v.*	Lanark,		184
Symington, *p.*	Ayr,	157	902
Symington, *p.* and *v.*	Lanark,	107	536

T.

Tain, *b.* and *p.*	Ross & Cro.	648	3,574
Tangleha, *v.*	Kinc.	8	19
Tannachy, New, *v.*	Banff,		136
Tannadice, *p.* and *v.*	Forf.	275	1,517
Tarbat, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	397	2,151
Tarbert, *v.* in Kilcalmonell *p.*	Arg.	109	594
Tarbolton, *p.*	Ayr,	394	2,824
Tarfside, *h.*	Forf.	8	32
Tarrinsay, *i.* in Harris *p.*	Inver.	11	55
Tarves, *p.*	Aberd.	469	2,469
Tarland and Migvie. See Migvie.			
Tealing, *p.*	Forf.	170	844
Templand, *v.*	Dumf.	23	111
Temple, *p.*	Edin.	251	1,414
Temple, *v.* in Largo *p.*	Fife,	21	109
Tenantry, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	154	769
Ternan Banchory. See Banchory.			
Terregles, *p.*	Kirkc.	95	566
Terregles, *v.*	——	4	16
Thankerton, *v.*	Lanark,	32	113
Thomas, St., *q. s. p.*	——	736	3,762
Thomas, St., (part of), *q. s. p.*	Renf.	575	2,885
Thorn, *v.*	——	46	504
Thornhill, *v.*	Dumf.	253	1,416
Thornliebank, *v.*	Renf.	279	1,620
Thornton, *v.*	Edin.	17	70
Thornton, *q. s. p.*	Fife,	165	844
Thornton, *v.*	Forf.	11	53
Thorntonloch, *v.*	Hadd.	28	119
Three-mile-town, *v.*	Linl.	6	26
Thurso, *t.* and *p.*	Caith.	837	5,096
Tibbermore, or Tibbermuir, *v.*	Perth,	273	1,495
Tigerton, *h.*	Forf.	23	91
Tillicoultry, *p.*	Clmn.	454	4,686
Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weesdale, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	482	2,874
Tinwald, *p.*	Dumf.	201	1,080
Tinwald, Kirkland of,	——	28	116
Tobermory, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	320	1,390
Toberonchy, ret. with Kilbrandon.			
Todhills, *v.*	Forf.	9	50
Tolcross, *v.* ret. with Shettleston *p.*	Lanark,		1,767
Tolbooth Church. See Church, Tolbooth.			
Tomachar, *v.*	Perth,	7	20
Tomintoul, *q. s. p.*	Banff,	226	919
Tongland, *p.* and *v.*	Kirkc.	157	924
Tongue, *p.*	Suthld.	372	2,018
Torbrex, *v.*	Stirling,	26	141
Torosay, *p.*	Arg.	263	1,361
Torphichen, *p.*	Linl.	254	1,356
Torphichen, *v.*	——	106	397
Torrance, *v.*	Stirling,	105	473
Torrisdale, *v.*	Suthld.	25	106
Torry. See New Mills.			
Torry, *v.*	Kinc.	75	295
Torryburn, *p.*	Fife,	261	1,341
Torryburn, *v.*	——	107	602
Torthorwald, *p.*	Dumf.	255	1,313
Torthorwald, *v.*	——	36	178
Torwood, *v.*	Stirling,	36	151
Tough, *p.*	Aberd.	170	891
Towie. See Kinbettoch.			
Town-Yetholm. See Yetholm.			
Trailflat, *v.*	Dumf.	11	44
Tranent, *t.* and *p.*	Hadd.	714	4,158
Traquair, *p.*	Peebl.	118	646
Trinity. See South, *p.* Aberdeen.			
Trinity Gask. See Gask Trinity.			
Tron. See South-West, Lanark.			
Tron Church. See Church Tron.			
Trondray, *i.* in Tingwall *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	23	169
Troon, *t.*	Ayr,	200	2,404
Troqueer, *p.*	Kirkc.	648	4,925
Trows, New. See New Trows.			

Names of Places.	County.	Inhab. Houses.	Pop.
Tulliallan, *p.*	Perth,	574	3,043
Tullibody, *v.*	Clmn.	137	600
Tulloch. See Glenmick.			
Tulliebole. See Fossoway.			
Tulloch, *v.*	Perth,	42	216
Tullynessle and Forbes. See Forbes.			
Tundergarth, *p.*	Dumf.	95	577
Turfholm. See Abbey Green.			
Turriff, *t.* and *p.*	Aberd.	707	3,584
Turriff District,	——	2,723	14,392
Tweedsmuir, *p.*	Peebl.	45	220
Tynholm, *t.* and *v.*	Kirkc.	123	782
Tynningham, *v.*	Hadd.	72	271
Tynron, *p.*	Dumf.	91	482
Tyree. See Coll.			
Tyrie, *p.*	Aberd.	487	2.830
U.			
Uddington, *v.*	Lanark,	156	703
Uddington, *v.* in Douglas *p.*	——	24	97
Udney, *p.*	Aberd.	261	1,513
Uig, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	583	3,209
Uii. See Knock.			
Uist, North, *p.* and *i.*	Inver.	735	3,918
Uist, South, *p.* and *i.*	——	1,146	6,173
Ullapool, *q. s. p.*	Ross & Cro.	511	2,769
Ulston, *v.*	Roxb.	20	97
Ulva, *q. s. p.*	Arg.	169	859
Under Ward,	Lanark,	3,505	18,883
Union. See East *p.*, Aberdeen.			
Unst, *i.* and *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	551	2,977
Uphall, *p.*	Linl.	249	1,331
Uplamuir, *v.*	Renf.	30	166
Upper Ward,	Lanark,	6,379	40,267
Upper Ward,	Renf.	7,963	112,221
Upsetlington, *v.* ret. with Lady Kirk *p.*	Berw.		99
Urquhart, *p.* and *v.*	Elgin,	244	1,331
Urquhart. See Glenmoriston.			
Urquhart. See Logie Wester.			
Urr, *p.*	Kirkc.	630	3,363
Urray, *p.*	Ross & Cro.	577	2,621
Usan, *v.*	Forf.	25	167
Uya, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	1	16
V.			
Vaila, *i.* in Walls and Sandness *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	1	2
Vallay, *i.* in Uist *p.*	Inver.	7	46
Vementry, *i.* in Aithsting *p.*	Ork. & Sh.		
Viearland, *v.*	Lanark,	15	123
Vigeans, St., *p.*	Forf.	1,325	9,797
Vinavore, *i.* in Uig *p.*	Ross & Cro.		
Vinay, *i.*	Inver.	1	5
W.			
Wallacetown, *q. s. p.*	Ayr,	1,006	4,620
Walls. See Sandness.			
Walls, North and South, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	329	1,669
Walston, *p.*	Lanark,	93	497
Walston, *v.*	——	20	101
Walton, *h.*	Fife,	6	28
Wamphray, *p.*	Dumf.	90	523
Wandell. See Lamington.			
Wanlockhead, *v.* returned with Sanquhar *p.*	Dumf.		773
Washington, *v.*	Perth,	27	119
Water-of-Leith, *v.*	Edin.		1,024
Waterbeck, *v.*	Dumf.	27	129
Waterloo, *v.*	Perth,	31	117
Waternish, *q. s. p.*	Inver.	238	1,260
Watersay, *i* in Barra *p.*	——	8	64
Waterston, *v.* in Ecclesmachin *p.*	Linl.	9	33
Watten, *p.*	Caith.	247	1,351
Weem, *p.*	Perth,	145	740
West. See Airdrie.			
West. See Glasgow City.			
West. See Rutherglen.			
West. See Westray.			
West Bridge. See Bridge, West.			
West Bridgend. See Bridgend.			
West Church, in Crieff, *q. s. p.*	Perth,	334	2,177
West Church, Perth City, *p.*	——	445	5,619
West Mill, *v.*	Edin.	31	124
Westbarns, *v.*	Hadd.	43	170
Westerkirk, *p.*	Dumf.	108	658
Wester Ross,	Ross,	8,008	40,557
Westhaven, *v.*	Forf.	69	301
Westhouses, *v.*	Edin.	30	133
Westown, *v.*	Perth,	15	72
Westquarter, *v.*	Lanark,	92	481
Westray, *i.*	Ork. & Sh.	427	2,088
West, *p.*	——	78	357
Westray-Papa, *i.*	——	75	371
Westruther, *p.*	Berw.	147	791
Whelsay. See Nesting.			
Whines, *v.*	Forf.	4	19
Whins of Milton, *v.*	Stirling,	115	528
Whitburn, *p.*	Linl.	625	3,792
Whitburn, *v.*	——	186	798
Whitefaugh, *v.* in Carrington *p.*	Edin.	10	49
Whitehall, *v.*	Ork. & Sh.	57	295
Whitehill, *v.*	Edin.	27	178
Whitehills, *v.* in Boyndie *p.*	Banff,	163	626
Whitekirk and Tynningham *p.*	Hadd.	232	1,131
Whitekirk, *v.*	——	17	84
Whiteletts, *v.*	Ayr.	159	754
Whitemyre, *v.*	Elgin,	24	83
Whiteness. See Tingwall.			
Whithorn, *b.*	Wigton,	291	1,652
Whithorn, *p.*	——	511	3,001
Whithorn, Isle of, *v.*	——	78	495
Whitsome and Hilton See Hilton.			
Whittingham, *p.* and *v.*	Hadd.	135	671
Wick, *b.*	Caith.	171	1,514
Wick, *p.*	——	1,851	11,851
Wier, *i.* in Roussay *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	13	62
Wigton, *b.*	Wigton,	339	2,232
Wigton, *p.*	——	442	2,824
Wigtonshire,		6,902	43,389
William Fort. See Fort-William.			
William Port. See Port-William.			
Wilsontown, *v.*	Lanark,		113
Wilton, *p.*	Roxb.	285	2,557
Winchburgh, *v.*	Linl.	38	222
Windmillhill, *v.*	Lanark,	34	225
Windy-edge, *v.* ret. with Sanquhar *p.*	Dumf.		57
Windygates, *v.* returned with Milton of Balgonie *q. s. p.*			120
Wishawton and Stewarton. See Stewarton.			
Wiston and Roberton, *p.*	Lanark,	164	839
Wiston, *v.*	——	36	141
Wolfhill, *v.* in Cargill *p.*	Perth,	38	122
Woodend, *v.*	——	7	31
Woodhaven, *v.* in Forgan *p.*	Fife,	18	92
Woodlane, *v.*	Perth,	18	102
Woodside, *q. s p.*	Aberd.	440	4,839
Wynd, Leith. See Canongate.			
Y.			
Yards, Barn. See Barn Yards.			
Yarrow, *p.*	Selk.	223	1,294
Yarrowford (part of), *v.*	——	6	30
Yell, North and Fetlar, *p.*	Ork. & Sh.	305	1,656
Yell, Mid and South, *p.*	——	336	1,741
Yester. See Gifford.			
Yester's, Lady. See Lady Yester's.			
Yetholm, *p.*	Roxb.	231	1,352
Yetholm Town, *v.*	——	107	618
Yieldshields, *v.* returned with Carluke *p.*	Lanark,		66

To the Binder.

The present sheet may be bound up betwixt pages 832 and 833 of Vol. II.

INDEX

OF PLACES, PERSONS, &c., NOT INCLUDED IN THE ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT.

A

Abbey burn, ii. 591
Abbey near Haddington, i. 1
Abbey well, ii. 787
Aberarder, ii. 424
Abercairney, i. 590
Aberchalder, ii. 459
Abercrombies (*The*), i. 25
Aberiachan, ii. 428
Abermele, ii. 414
Aboyne (*Earl of*), i. 19
Achaius, i. 71
Acharn, ii. 91
Achernach, ii. 721
Achlouchrie, ii. 740
Achmore, ii. 797
Achnacary, i. 52
Achnacloich, ii. 608
Ackergill tower, i. 186; ii. 807
Ackerness, ii. 799
Ada (*Queen*), i. 71
Adie hill, ii. 583
Agnews (*The*), ii. 816
Aidan, i. 21
Aikerness loch, ii. 553
Aiky, i. 311
Aird linn, ii. 667
Airndilly, i. 150
Aith's voe, i. 408
Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, ii. 563
Alata Castra, i. 170
Alaterva, ii. 796
Alauna, i. 24
Aldarder, ii. 200
Aldernan water, i. 345
Aldivalloch, ii. 402
Alexander, ii. 94
Allan's inn, ii. 598
Allanbank, i. 489
Allander (The), ii. 133
Almagill, i. 306
Alness, i. 28; ii. 608
Alorburn, i. 351
Altgrad, i. 80
Altnach water, ii. 187
Alton's harbour, ii. 448
Altrie (*Lord*), i. 311
Altyre, ii. 578
Ample (The), i. 100
Angus (*Earldom of*), i. 42
Ankerville, ii. 738
Annandale's Beef Stand, i. 502
Anniston, ii. 20
Anoch, i. 689
Appletreehall, ii. 817
Apprentice's aisle, i. 496
——— pillar, ii. 604
Aquhorties college, ii. 44
Arbigland, ii. 163
Arbuthnot (*Dr.*), i. 9, 51; ii. 157
Archasig-hirm, ii. 597
Archerbeck, i. 203
Ardcheanochrochan, ii. 770
Ardchullerie, ii. 313
Ardenconnel, ii. 615
Ardgowan, ii. 9
Ardincaple, ii. 615
Ardkinlass, ii. 287
Ardmore, ii. 107
Ardmucknish, i. 20
Ardneil, ii. 101
Ardross, ii. 608
Ardo, i. 101
Ardtornish castle, ii. 404
Ardwell, ii. 713
Argaty, ii. 119
Argyle's Bowling-green, ii. 306
Argyle (*Earldom of*), i. 476
Ariniskle-Fank, ii. 156
Armidale, i. 61
Armstrong (*Johnnie*), i. 203, 616; ii. 220
——— (*Dr. John*), i. 219
Arnate (The), ii. 405
Arnhall, i. 534
Arnish, ii. 715
Arniston, ii. 749
Arnold's seat, ii. 740
Arnpryor, ii. 699
Ascog, ii. 609
Ascrib, ii. 678
Ashdow fall, ii. 112
Assel (The), i. 617
Astoune, i. 23
Athelstane, i. 71
Auchalladder, i. 690
Auchans, i. 385
Auchenbathie, ii. 296
Auchencruive, i. 25; ii. 577
Auchendrane, ii. 340
Auchenreoch, ii. 789
Auchinames, ii. 96
Auchincass castle, i. 44; ii. 193
Auchindune castle, ii. 402
Auchinhove, i. 703
Auchinlilly, i. 213
Auchinskich, i. 303
Auchmedden (Den of), i. 12
Auchmuir bridge, ii. 159
Auchnasheen, ii. 764
Auchtertyre, ii. 446

Auld hill, ii. 102
Auldhouse burn, ii. 550
Auld Wife's lift, i. 95
Aven, ii. 634
Avielochan, i. 82
Aylort (Loch), i. 513

B

Bach, ii. 768
Back water, ii. 56, 282
Badanvougie, i. 47
Badenoch (*Wolf of*), i. 94, 495
Badenyon, i. 672
Bahymonts (The), i. 34
Baikie castle, i. 21
Baillie (*General*), i. 24
——— (*Dr. Matthew*), ii. 668
——— (*Lady Grizel*), ii. 553
Bairds of Auchmedden, i. 102
Balantradoch, ii. 749
Balbedie hill, ii. 259
Balbithan, ii 160
Balbrogy, i. 287
Balbunnoch, ii. 307
Balcail house, i. 687
Balcaskie, i. 210
Balcastle, ii. 138
Balcomie, i. 258
Balcraig castle, ii. 446
Balcruvie, ii. 223
Baldoon, ii. 179
Baldridge colliery, i. 388
Balfour (*Sir James*), i. 3, ii. 122
——— *of Burley*, i. 175, 228; ii. 601
Balfour castle, ii. 154, 328
Balfrishel, i. 151
Balgay, i. 372
Balgedie, ii. 557
Balglass, ii. 112
Balgreggan, ii. 713
Balintore, i. 529
Baliol (*Edward*), i. 414
Ballagan (Spout of), i. 148
Ballanbreich, i. 559
Ballangeich road, ii. 698
Ballangeich (*The Gudeman o'*), ii. 698
Balledgarno, ii. 8
Ballemenoch, i. 207
Ballencrief, i. 14
——— water, ii. 763
Ballikinrain, ii. 112
Ballindean, ii. 8.
Balloch castle, ii. 748
——— loch, ii. 420
Ballogie, i. 143
Ballumbie, ii. 414
Balm well, ii. 264
Balmacarra, i. 28
Balmerinoch (*Lord*), i. 40, 259, 288
Balmuir, ii. 324
Balnacross, ii. 760
Balnagown, ii. 132
Balnaves of Halhill, ii. 166
Balta, ii. 657
Balthayock, ii. 159
Baltebun, ii. 630
Balquhain, i. 223
Balvaird castle, i. 17
Balvaird family, i. 61
Balveny castle, ii. 402
Bambreich castle, i. 559
Bankton house, ii. 766
Bannavie, i. 192
Banovy (The), i. 147
Barbauchlaw burn, ii. 315
Barclay (*Robert*), i. 10
Barclosh, ii. 179
Bardowie, i. 95
Bards (*Highland*), i. 778
Bargaton loch, ii. 760
Barholm, ii. 183
Barjary, ii. 75
Barlocco Isles, ii. 812
Barmure, ii. 334
Barnhill's bed, ii. 360
Barnwell, ii. 742
Barochan, i. 807
Barr castle, ii. 296
Barrel of Butter, ii. 474
Barrogil castle, i. 202
Barsick head, ii. 598
Barrstobrick, ii. 760
Barry hill, i. 31
Barskimming, ii. 334, 688
Barvie, ii. 387
Barwhinnock, ii. 777
Basaltic pillars, i. 20
Basta voe, ii. 822
Bastie (*Anthony de la*), i. 811
Battach mount, i. 143
Battie's den, ii. 488
Battledykes, ii. 455
Battle law, i. 99
Batturrich castle, ii. 128
Bay of Martyrs, ii. 45
Beacon hill, ii. 764
Beanston, ii. 567
Beardy (*Earl*), i. 49
Beaton (*Cardinal*), i. 15, 37, 40
——— (*James*), i. 623; ii. 805
Beaton's mill, ii. 450
Beaufort, ii. 140
Beaumont (*Henry de*), i. 12
Beaumont water, ii. 399
Beaute (*Chevalier de la*), i. 409
Beden-na-Bean, i. 59
Bedland hill, i. 303
Beg water, ii. 655
Beinerard, i. 96
Belladrom, ii. 140
Bellcraig, ii. 363, 795
Bell (*Dr. Andrew*), i. 4, 39
——— (*Henry*), i. 396, 772.
——— (*James*), i 201
——— *of Antermony*, i. 201
Bellshill, i. 157
Bells of Middlebie, ii. 356
Bellymire, i. 223
Belmont castle, ii. 344
——— house, ii. 786
Beltrees, ii 97, 296
Bemerside, ii. 353
Benarty hill, ii. 159, 559
Benaven, i. 11
Benbreach, ii. 781
Bencroghan, ii. 781
Bendeanavaig, ii. 563
Benegin, i. 150
Benghulbhuinn, i. 692
Bengriammore, ii. 108
Benhutig, ii. 761
Benlaoghal, ii. 761
Ben Macdhu, i. 11, 105
Benmore, i. 99; ii. 118, 781
Bennetstown, ii. 552
Benradh, ii. 585
Benshianta, i. 124
Bentaluidh, ii. 762

Bentarn, i. 59.
Benuarn, i. 11
Benvenue, i. 14; ii. 73
Benybourd, i. 11
Berbeth, ii. 717
Bertha, ii. 522
Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, i. 27; ii. 354
Bethelfield, i. 2
Bethelnie, ii. 345
Bethune (*Mary*), i. 264; ii. 328
Bevelaw burn, ii. 504
Biblestone (The), i. 142
Bighouse, ii. 585
Billikellet, i. 283
Bilsdean, ii. 460
Binhill, ii. 583
Binning wood, ii. 778
Binns, i. 3
Binny, ii. 272
Birkhill, ii. 235
Birrenswark, i. 172
Bishopmill, ii. 685
Bishops' forest, ii. 192
Bister, ii. 643
Bizzy berry, i. 140
Blackadder (*Colonel*), i. 116
——— (*Rev. John*), ii. 770
Blackadder-house, i. 488
Black Agnes, i. 364
Black Andrew hill, ii. 652
Blackcairn, ii. 435
Black cave (The), i. 63
Black Dog, i. 5
Black Dwarf, ii. 326
Blackearnside (Battle of), i. 2
Blackhall, ii. 478, 716
Blackhills, ii. 669
Blacklarg hill, i. 304; ii. 636
Black loch, ii. 675
Blackridge, ii. 763
Blackwater, i. 179
Blair (*Dr. Hugh*), i. 244
—— (*Rev. Robert*), i. 72
Blair castle, i. 147
Blairessan, ii. 113
Blairfeldy, ii. 16
Blairquhan, ii. 185, 717
Blar' na'n Ceann, i. 248
Blaven hills, ii. 672
Bleary (*King*), ii. 483
Bleary's (Queen) cross, ii. 588
Bleaton (Easter) ii. 584
Blebo, ii. 88
Blessing (Lake of), ii. 596
Blomel sound, ii. 822
Bloody bay, ii. 45
Bloody fold, i. 110
Blythswood, ii. 587
Boat-of-Bog, ii. 684
Boddom castle, ii. 540
Boethius (*Hector*), i. 4, 48, 383
Bog of Mountblairie, i. 30
Bogany, ii. 609
Bogmile, i. 229
Bogrie hill, i. 408
Bo' hall, i. 611
Boll-for-nought, ii. 448
Bonchester, i. 797
Bonjedward, ii. 60
Bonnington linn, i. 231
Bonnyrig, i. 238
Bonnyton, ii. 333
Boon hill, ii. 235
Boot hill, ii. 642
Boquhan, i. 606, ii. 162
Borve, i. 526
Boston (*Thomas*), i. 409, 508; ii. 668, 806
Boswell of Auchinlech, i. 73
Bothwellhaugh, i. 159, 307
Bowerhope, ii. 331
Bowhill, ii. 647
Bowman (*Walter*), ii. 299
Boyd (*Earldom of*), i. 65
Boydstone, i. 57
Boykin, ii. 799
Boyne castle, i. 162
Braal castle, i. 735
Brabster castle, i. 202
Brackness, ii. 727
Braehead, i. 210
Braeriach, i. 309
Braid burn, ii. 264
Brandir-pass, i. 86
Brandy (Loch), i. 228
Branks (The), ii. 221
Breadislee (*Johnie o'*), i. 415
Breck (*Donald*), i. 58
Bridei, ii. 544
Bride's burn, ii. 96
Bridgend, ii. 608
Bridge-of-Frew, ii. 119
Bridge-of-Tilt, i. 146
Bridge-of-Turk, i. 19
Bridge-of-Urr, ii. 190
Briech water, ii. 801
Brisbane house, ii. 225
Brittle loch, ii. 671
Broad bay, ii. 714
Broadhaven, ii. 807
Broadmeadows, i. 813
Brochel castle, ii. 581
Broomhall, i. 223
Broomholm house, ii. 220
Broomhouse, i. 33
Brothock (The), ii. 792
Brough, ii. 799
Brow, ii. 629
Brown of Coalston, i. 236, 325
——— (*Gilbert*), ii. 432
——— (*John*), ii. 572
——— (*Robert*), ii. 567
Brownie's-legs, i. 612
Broxmouth, i. 171
Bruce (*David*), i. 12
——— (*Lady Christian*), ii. 109
——— (*Lady Marjory*), ii. 588
——— (*Michael*), i. 227, 596; ii. 557
——— (*Robert*), i. 3, 39, 44, 54, 63, 108, 351, 397, 544; ii. 629, 773, 777
——— (*Sir Michael*), i. 67
——— *of Clackmannan*, i. 226
——— (*Sir George*), i. 279
Bruce's cave, i. 64
Brunstane, ii. 505
Brunton, i. 263; ii. 328
Bruntwood loch, i. 603
Buchan (*Countess of*), i. 544
Buchanan (*George*), i. 34, 38, 148; ii. 113
Buchanhaven, ii. 539
Buchanites, ii. 54
Buckieden, ii. 316
Buckny (The), i. 229
Buckholmside, i. 599
Buddon burn, ii. 366
Bullion well, i. 427
Bulmer (*Sir Bevis*), ii. 233
Buness, ii. 786
Burg, ii. 111
Burgee castle, ii. 578
Burlygate, ii. 226

Burnbank harbour, ii. 448
Burnet (*Bishop Gilbert*), i. 9; ii. 632
Burnhaven, ii. 539
Burnmouth, i. 93
Burns (*Robert*), i. 27, 349; ii. 405, 743
Burra Frith, ii. 657, 785
Burt (*Captain*), i. 279
Bushell (*Captain*), i. 630
Byron (*Lord*), i. 95
Byth, ii. 152, 438

C

Cabbac stone (The), i. 55
Caddon water, ii. 652, 715
Cademuir, ii. 491
Cadzow castle, i. 739
Cailm (Loch), ii. 585
Cairnairc, ii. 25
Cairn-a-vain, ii. 475
Cairnballoch, i. 24
Cairnbug, ii. 768
Cairnbulg, ii. 156, 582
Cairn-Coinneag, ii. 607
Cairness house, ii. 309
Cairnferg, i. 143
Cairn holy, ii. 183
Cairnie castle, ii. 389
Cairnkinna, ii. 567
Cairnmuir, i. 205; ii. 193
Cairn-Naple, ii. 763
Cairntable, i. 325
Cairntoul, i. 11
Cairnyflappet castle, ii. 725
Cairstone, ii. 727
Cakemuir, i. 260
Calder (*Muriella*), i. 187
Caldham, i. 287
Calf sound, i. 428
Callernish, ii. 781
Calwattie, ii. 601
Cambus burn, ii. 120
Cambusmore, ii. 119
Cameron (*Bishop*), i. 624
——— (*Hugh*), i. 167
——— (*Jean*), ii. 100
——— (*Richard*), i. 21, 84, 524
Camisendun, i. 416
Campbell (*Archibald*), ii. 587
——— (*Sir Colin*), i. 61; ii. 104
Camperdown-house, ii. 266
Camphill, ii. 222
Campmuir, ii. 222
Campsaile, ii. 601
Camustown, ii. 367
Candida casa, ii. 804
Candle hill, ii. 628
Candren well, ii. 477
Canisp, i. 69
Canmore (*Malcolm*), i. 16, 75, 389; ii. 1
Cant (*Andrew*), ii. 547
Cant hills, ii. 667
Canty bay, i. 116
Capelhills, ii. 441
Caradell, ii. 630
Carbeth, ii. 112
Carbett house, ii. 399
Carberry house, ii. 18
Carby hill, i. 218
Carcary island, i. 13
Cardan's well, ii. 369
Cardonald, ii. 478
Cardoness castle, i. 46
Cardrona, ii. 768
Carghidoun, ii. 803
Cargill (*Donald*), i. 413
Carinish, ii. 782
Carlenrig, i. 204
Carlonan linn, i. 48
Carloway, ii. 780
Carmel water, ii. 128
Carn Chainichin, ii. 371
Carn-na-cuimhne, i. 163
Carn-nan-gour, i. 146
Carnsalloch, ii. 184
Carpow, i. 16
Carrictonium, i. 212
Carrol rock, i. 170
Carsaig, ii. 111
Carsethorn, ii. 163
Carslogie, i. 288
Carter fell, i. 223
Carthur, i. 814
Cartleyhole, i. 1
Carty, ii. 813
Carwinning hill, i. 303
Cary, i. 16
Cash, ii. 725
Cassillis (*Countess of*), i. 215
——— (*Earl of*), i. 20
Castle bay, i. 113
Castlecraig, ii. 193
Castle Drummin, i. 81
Castle Feather, ii. 803
Castlehaven, ii. 741
Castlehill bay, ii. 460
Castle Lachlane, ii. 716
Castle law, i. 16
Castle loch, ii. 189
Castle Lyon, ii. 306
Castlemilk, ii. 414
Castle O'er, i. 506; ii. 798
Castle of Gloom, i. 199
Castle of hills, ii. 295
Castlephairn, i. 672
Castle Riddell, i. 56
Castle Roy, i. 18
Castle Sinclair, ii. 807
Castle Spiritual, ii. 428
Castle Stewart, ii. 507
Castle Stuart, ii. 543
Castlewigg, ii. 802
Castramount, i. 616
Cat castle, ii. 713
Catcune castle, i. 155
Caterline, ii. 156
Catter-house, ii. 128
Causea hill, i. 331
Cauvin's hospital, i. 339
Ceanmharra, ii. 759
Chalmers (*Dr.*), i. 44
Chanlock burn, ii. 507
Chapelfield, i. 1
Chapel hill, i. 57
Chapelhope, ii. 331
Chapelpark, ii. 203
Chapeltown, i. 670; ii. 591
Charles I., i. 41
——— (*Prince*), i. 52, 58, 275; ii. 380
Charteris (*Colonel*), i. 32
Chatelard, i. 550
Chattie water, i. 143
Cheese well, ii. 358
Chesterhill, i. 45
Chesters, ii. 138, 325
Chesters-house, i. 32
Cheyne (*Bishop*), i. 5
Cheynes (*The*), i. 531
Christie's Will, ii. 643

Chroisg loch, i. 248
Cillchuiman, i. 151
Clachary, ii. 507
Clach-na-Ossian, i. 27
Clachshant, ii. 713
Clanyard castle, ii. 185
Claonaig, ii. 630
Clashbennie, i. 502
Clatchard craig, i. 2
Clathey, i. 612
Clatto, ii. 95
Clatto hill, i. 34
Claven hills, i. 385
Claverhouse, ii. 324
Cleghorn, ii. 207
Cleland house, i. 159
Clerk (*John*) *of Eldin*, ii. 505
Clerkington, i. 722
Clermiston, i. 252
Clett (The), ii. 752
Cleugh burn, ii. 681
Cliff loch, ii. 786
—— sound, ii. 656
Clifford (*Sir Robert*), i. 108
Clinthill, i. 132
Clintwood, ii. 624
Cloch, ii. 9
Clochodrick stone, ii. 96
Cloffin burn, ii. 363
Clola, i. 311
Cloncaird castle, ii. 185
Cloup voe, ii. 822
Cloven crags, i. 119
Cloven stone, ii. 407
Cloves of Mawes, i. 148
Clowburn, ii. 543
Cluanadh, i. 230
Clumpton, i. 347
Coalsnaughton, ii. 755
Cobler (The), i. 66
Cochrage, ii. 256
Cochrane, ii. 478
Cockpool, ii. 629
Cogtal burn, ii. 503
Coil (*King*), i. 87, 91, 254
Coillebhroine, ii. 791
Coillinteogle ford, ii. 791
Coilsfield, ii. 742
Coir-nan-Uriskin, ii. 73
Colbarn, ii. 73
Coldrain, i. 687
Coldrochie water, ii. 586
Colgrave sound, ii. 822
Colin's isle, ii. 5
College loch, ii. 750
Collin, ii. 764
Colluthie, ii. 389
Colmkill, ii. 673
Colmslie, i. 24.
Colquhalzie house, ii. 768
Columba (*St.*), ii. 46.
Comgill, ii. 586
Comlongan, ii. 629
Compass hill, i. 203
Compensation-pond, i. 679
Comyn (*Assassination of*), i. 351
Comyn's castle, ii. 184
Cona water, i. 678
Conachan, ii. 105
Conanside, ii. 788
Cook's cairn, ii. 401
Cope (*Sir John*), ii. 568
Corbelly, i. 347; ii. 769
Corbiehall, i. 215
Coremilligan, ii. 779
Coria Damniorum, i. 216
Corkindale law, ii. 426
Corrah, ii. 179
Corrichie, i. 527; ii. 161
Corriviarlich, i. 27
Corrymony, ii. 788
Corsaig, ii. 630
Corse Dardar, i. 144
Coryhabbie hill, ii. 401
Cossans, i. 620
Cotton, i. 5
Coul, i. 248
Coulard hills, ii. 715
Countesswells, ii. 538
Coupar (*Lord*), i. 288
Cour house, ii. 630
Courston, ii. 723
Courthill, i. 303; ii. 599
Courthillock, ii. 198
Cove, ii. 191
Cowdailly castle, i. 210
Cowey's linn, i. 430
Cowlairs, i. 487
Cows haven, i. 12
Cowsrieve, ii. 539
Crabstone (The), i. 6
Cragach, ii. 816
Craggie loch, ii. 761
Crag-Roman, ii. 714
Craigbill, ii. 769
Craigcaffei, ii. 2
Craigcrook, i. 259
Craigdam, ii. 744
Craigdarroch, i. 97, 672
Craigellachie, i. 416; ii. 200, 608
Craigends, ii. 97
Craigfoodie hill, i. 295
Craigforth, ii. 694
Craighall, i. 222; ii. 584
Craighead, ii. 586
Craigie, ii. 577
Craig-na-Cailliach, i. 100
Craigo, ii. 301
Craigsparrow, ii. 435
Craigston castle, ii. 152
Craigward, i. 26
Craikmoor, ii. 595
Crannich, ii. 797
Cratown, i. 403
Craufurdland, ii. 123
Crawford (*Captain*), i. 344
Crawford-Lindsay, i. 262
Crawford priory, i. 281
Crichton (*The Admirable*), i. 229; ii. 637
———— (*Earldom of*), i. 352
———— (*Dr.*) *of Friar's carse*, i. 348
Crichton institution, ii. 769
Crieve, ii. 772
Crighton dean, i. 260
Croft-an-Righ, i. 303
Crofts, i. 271
Crombie, ii. 764
Cromby burn, ii. 154
Cromlix, i. 370
Cromwell (*Oliver*), i. 6, 62, 87, 88, 367, 628; ii. 21
Cromwell Park, ii. 586
Crona, ii. 460
Crook's Pow, ii. 769
Cross water, ii. 313
Crosschain hill, i. 515
Crossfield hill, ii. 786
Croy, ii. 112
Cruick water, i. 529
Cuckold le Roi, ii. 268

Cuddies, i. 275
Culbin, i. 417
Culbirnie, i. 102
Culblean, i. 690
Culbokie, ii. 789
Culdees (*The*), i. 36; ii. 47, 348
Culfargie, i. 527
Cully, i. 616
Cultequey, ii. 388
Culter house, ii. 538
Cumberland (*Duke of*), i. 78, 275
Cummins (*The*), i. 5, 44, 94, 531; ii. 100
Cummin's camp, i. 160
——— tower, i. 147
Cumming (*the Red*), i. 181
Cummings of Logie, i. 29
Cumston castle, ii. 777
Cuninghar, ii. 755
Cunningham (*Allan*), i. 84; ii. 184
Cunningham of Robertland, i. 490
Cur hills, ii. 367
Curaig, i. 69
Currach (Highland), i. 18
Cursus Apri, i. 41
Cuthill, ii. 572

D

Daharick, ii. 356
Daile (The), i. 44
Dale (*David*), i. 149, 221; ii. 207
Dalmally, i. 691
Dalmore, ii. 608
Dalmuir, ii. 134, 136
Dalziels (*The*), i. 307
Daoine Shi', i. 786
Dardanus, i. 144
Dargavel, i. 503
Darnley (*Lord*), i. 270, 802
David II., i. 3
Dead burn, ii. 441
Deadmangill, ii. 407
Dechmont, ii. 283
Dee bridge, i. 5
Deil's Hows, ii. 740
Delvin, i. 229
Den Fenel, i. 294
Denfiend, ii. 367
Denholm dean, ii. 360
Denoon castle, i. 620
Deuchar-swire, ii. 820
Devil's cauldron, i. 149
——— cave, ii. 105
——— dyke, ii. 177
——— mill, i. 315
Devorgilla, ii. 431
Dhu (Loch), ii. 807
Dingy's howe, i. 312
Dinmont (*Dandy*), ii. 682
Distinct-Horn, i. 603
Divach (The), i. 238; ii. 787
Doach burn, ii. 87
Dogden moss, i. 705; ii. 800
Dolphiston, ii. 476
Donald Dubh, i. 770
Don bridge, i. 5
Don (Loch), ii. 412
Donibristle, i. 296
Doon, ii. 684
Dorrington laws, ii. 307
Douglas family, i. 42, 145, 158, 326–329
Douglastown, ii. 158
Doun-Reay house, ii. 585
Dowglen, ii. 798
Dow (*John*), ii. 335
Dow loch, ii. 15, 508
Dowl (Loch), i. 316.
Dragon hole, ii. 158
Draphane castle, ii. 254
Drill (The), i. 44
Drimbui, ii. 758
Driminner, ii. 771
Drimmie (Snabs of), ii. 306
Drimmie house, ii. 8, 307
Drimminor, i. 249
Drip bridge, ii. 749
Drochil castle, ii. 441
Dronach haugh, i. 27; ii. 354
Dron hill, ii. 306
Dropping cave, ii. 675
Drum (Loch of), i. 102
Drumcultran, ii. 179
Drumellie loch, ii. 256
Drummochy, ii. 223
Drummond of Hawthornden, i. 565
Drummore, ii. 169, 567
Drumnadrochit, ii. 788
Drumouchter forest, ii. 770
Drum stone, ii. 151
Drumsturdy, ii. 366
Dryburn bridge, ii. 13
Dryhope, ii. 331
Dub's cauldron, ii. 795
Dubh (Loch), ii. 667
Duchal, ii. 120
Duchal law, ii. 477
Duffus (*King*), i. 575
Dugaldstone loch, ii. 133
Duich (Loch), ii. 160
Dullater bog, ii. 139
Dumbrake castle, ii. 780
Dumbuck hill, ii. 134
Dumcrieff, ii. 365
Dumgoiac, ii. 720
Dunaidh, ii. 455
Dunbar (*Bishop Gavin*), i. 5, 623; ii. 362
Duncan's height, i. 312
Duncan hill, ii. 581
Duncan (*King*), i. 188
Duncomb, ii. 135
Duncow, ii. 184
Duncraggan, ii. 791
Duncrub, i. 403
Duncruin, ii. 127
Dundaf linn, i. 232
Dundargue-castle, i. 12
Dundases of Arniston, i. 156
Dundee (*Viscount*), i. 72, 84, 384; ii. 99, 113, 324
Dunduramh, ii. 287
Dundyvan iron company, i. 236
Dunegal, ii. 452
Duneira, i. 246. ii. 722
Dungavel, ii. 818
Dunie hill, ii. 367
Duniquoich hill, ii. 15
Dunmore, i. 22
Dun-na-Feulan, ii. 634
Dun Macsnichan, i. 129
Dunnemarle castle, i. 280
Dunnikier, ii. 167, 490
Dun-o-deer, ii. 14
Dunpender, ii. 767
Dunrod, ii. 100
Dunskaich castle, ii. 674, 676
Dunskeith, ii. 447
Dunskey castle, ii. 560
Duntreath castle, ii. 720
Duntulm castle, ii. 131, 674

Dunure (Castle of), ii. 338
Dura-Den, i. 537; ii. 88
Durie, ii. 643
Durie (*Lord*), i. 204
Durn hill, i. 562
Durran loch, ii. 460
Dwarf (*The Black*), ii. 326
Dwarfie stone, i. 809
Dyrock water, ii. 185

E

Eagerness castle, ii. 680
Earshall, ii. 257
Earl's seat hill, i. 148
Eas Gobhain, ii. 749
Easter-Clune, i. 144
Easter house, ii. 600
Eathach (Loch), i. 614
Ebba, i. 2.
Eden castle, ii. 152
Edgar's walls, i. 239
Edgebucklin-brae, ii. 546
Edgerston, ii. 60
EDINBURGH
Abbey district and jurisdiction, i. 460
Abbey-hill, i. 436
Abbey St. Cuthbert's, i. 434
Academy (Edinburgh), i. 448
Admiralty court, i. 457
Advocates (Faculty of), i. 457
——— Library, i. 441
Ainslie Place, i. 438
Argyle (Execution of), i. 476
Arthur's Seat, i. 432
Assembly-rooms, i. 444
Athens (compared with), i. 433
Bagimont's roll, i. 453
Bank of Scotland, i. 443
Banking-houses, i. 462
Bellevue crescent, i. 439
Blackfriars (Monastery of), i. 453
Botanic garden, i. 446
Burgal system, &c., i. 458
Burns's monument, i. 446
Calton district and jurisdiction, i. 461
Calton hill, i. 432
Canal basin, i. 464
Canongate, i. 434, 460
Canonmills, i. 439
Castle, i. 434, 442
Canvin's hospital, i. 451
Chapels, i. 452, 453
Charles I. crowned, i. 475
——— II.'s statue, i. 445
Church (Canongate), i. 451, 467
——— (Greyfriars), i. 452, 465
——— (Newington), i. 452
——— (St. Andrew's), i. 453, 466
——— (St. Cuthbert's), i. 452
——— (St. George's), i. 452, 466
——— (St. Giles'), i. 451
——— (St. Mary's), i. 453, 467
——— (St. Paul's), i. 452
——— (St. Stephen's), i. 453, 467
——— (Trinity College), i. 451, 465
——— (Tron), i. 451, 465
——— (Lady Yester's), i. 452, 466
Church Statistics, i. 464–468
Civil Edifices, i. 440—451
Claverhouse, i. 477
Cleanse-the-Causey, i. 472
Club (New), i. 446
Coates' crescent, i. 438
Coates (View from), i. 433
College Library, i. 447
——— Museum, i. 447
Commissary court, i. 457
Congregation (Lords of the), i. 473
Convention of royal burghs, i. 458
County-hall, i. 442
Cowgate, i. 435
Cromwell (Oliver), takes Edinburgh, i. 475
Cross (The), i. 455
Darnley (Marriage and death of), i. 473
Deaf and Dumb Institution, i. 449
Dean bridge, i. 438, 445
Description (General), i. 432–434
Dispensaries, i. 448
Donaldson's bequest, i. 450
Earthen-mound, i. 437, 445
Ecclesiastical edifices, i. 451—454
Exchange, i. 440
General Assembly, i. 458
George-square, i. 436
George-street, i. 437
George IV.'s Bridge, i. 445
——— (Statue of), i. 445
———'s Visit to Edinburgh i. 479
Gillespie's hospital, i. 451
Grassmarket, i. 435
Greyfriars (Monastery of), i. 453
Heriot's hospital, i. 449
Hertford (Earl of) burns Edinburgh, i. 472
High-street, i. 434
History, i. 469
Holyrood Abbey and Palace, i. 454
——— (Sanctuary of), i. 460
Hopetoun's Monument, i. 446
Hume's Monument, i. 433
Infirmary (Royal), i. 449
Insurance Offices, i. 462
Jails and Bridewell, i. 444
James VI., i. 473
King's bridge, i. 445
Kirk-of-field, i. 453
Knox, John, House of, i. 454
Laurieston, i. 436
Leith-street, i. 439
Leith-wynd, i. 436
Leopold-place, i. 440
Luckenbooths, i. 456
Lunatic Asylum, i. 448
Magdalene Asylum, i. 448
Maiden hospital, i. 450
Maison Dieu, i. 453
Manufactures, i. 462
Markets, &c., i. 463
Mary (Queen), arrival of, i. 473
Meadows, i. 436
Melville's Monument, i. 437, 446
Minto house, i. 449
Minto-street, i. 435
Montrose beheaded, i. 475
Moray-place, i. 438
——— house, i. 440
Mound, i. 445
Municipal Government, i. 458
Murray (Earl of), i. 473
National monument, i. 446
Nelson's monument, i. 446
Netherbow-port, i. 455
Newington, i. 435
Newspapers, i. 462
New Town (Description of), i. 437—440
New-year's-day riots, i. 479
Nicolson's (Lady) Pillar, i. 456
Nicolson-street, i. 435
North bridge, i. 444

North bridge-street, i. 436
Observatory and Astronomical institution, i. 444
Old Town (Description of), i. 434—437
Orphan hospital, i. 450
Parishes, i. 464—468
Parliament house, i. 441
———— square, i. 441
Periodical Publications, i. 462
Physicians (Royal college of), i. 446
Pitt's statue, i. 445
Playfair's monument, i. 446
Pleasance, i. 435
Police establishment, i. 459
Poor-house, i. 449
Population, i. 468
Porteous mob, i. 478
Portsburgh, i. 461
Post-office, i. 444
Prince's-street, i. 437, 439
Publishing trade, i. 462
Queensberry house, i. 440
Queen-street, i. 437
Randolph's crescent, i. 438
Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, i. 478
Regalia of Scotland, i. 442
Regent bridge, i. 445
Register house, i. 443
Revenue of the city, i. 459
Revolution riots, i. 477
Rizzio (Murder of), i. 473
Royal bank, i. 444
—— circus, i. 438
—— exchange, i. 440
—— institution, i. 446
Salisbury crags, i. 432
School of arts, i. 448
———, Heriot's, i. 448
———, High, i. 440, 448
———, Riding, i. 448
———, Sessional, i. 448
——— statistics, i. 464—468
Scott's (Sir Walter) monument, i. 445
Seaforth's regiment (Mutiny of), i. 479
Session (Court of), i. 456
Signet library, i. 441
Societies in Edinburgh, i. 463
———— for Religious Purposes, i. 463
South bridge, i. 444
Stamp-office, i. 444
Stewart's monument, i. 446
Stockbridge, i. 438
St. Anthony's chapel, i. 433, 454
St. Catherine of Sienna, i. 454
St. Leonard's, i. 454
St. Mary's chapel, i. 454
St. Mary Magdalene's chapel, i. 453
St. Mary of Placentia, i. 454
St. Ninian's chapel, i. 454
St. Roque's chapel, i. 454
St. Thomas' hospital, i. 454
Surgeons' hall, i. 446
Theatre royal, i. 439, 444
Tolbooth, i. 456, 465
Trinity hospital, i. 450
Union riots, i. 478
University, i. 446
Walls, i. 454
Water, i. 464
Waterloo-place, i. 440
Watson's hospital, i. 450
Weigh-house, i. 456
Westport, i. 435
Writers to the Signet, i. 457
York (Duke of), i. 476
York-place, i. 439
York statue, i. 445
Edinkens, ii. 13
Edinshall, i. 138, 236
Edmonstone, ii. 442
Edmonston edge, ii. 545
Edrington, ii. 399
Edward I, i. 39, 47
Eglinton (*Earl of*), i. 57
Eilan-Chastell, i. 490
Eilan-na-Corlle, ii. 57
Eilan-na-Kily, ii. 666
Eilan-Wirrey, ii. 666
Eilan-nan-each, ii. 409
Eilean-na-roan, ii. 761
Elchies, ii. 200
Elcho castle, ii. 594
Eldrig, ii. 99
Eliston, ii. 182
Ellerholm, ii. 655
Elliock house, ii. 637
Ellridge loch, ii. 675
Ellwick, ii. 655
Elphinstone (*Bishop*), i. 4
Elphinstone tower, ii. 766
Elrick, ii. 441
Elshieshields, ii. 289
Elsness, ii. 634
Elsridgehill, ii. 795
Enoch loch, ii. 358
Erisort loch, ii. 295
Erskine (*Ebenezer*), i. 394, ii. 694
——— (*Henry*), i. 224; ii. 786
——— (*John*), i. 210
——— (*Ralph*), i. 394
Erskines of Mar, i. 25
Eskside, ii. 417
Espedair, ii. 447
Esset (The), ii. 771
Essiemore, i. 63
Ethiebeaton, ii. 367
Ethie burn, i. 268
—— house, ii. 20
Ethiehaven, ii. 20
Evan bridge, ii. 364
—— water, ii. 363
Evelaw, ii. 800
Evers (*Lord*), i. 33
Every Man's Land, ii. 642
Eye sound, ii. 791

F

Faile, ii. 742
Fairburn tower, ii. 790
Fairgarth, i. 246
Fairloans, ii. 476
Falford, i. 680
Fall (*Captain*), i. 51, 368
Falsehope (*Witch of*), i. 10.
Falside castle, ii. 766
Fanna, i. 797
Fannyside moor, i. 282
Fans, i. 423
Farg (The), i. 16
Farness, i. 55
Fascally, ii. 772
Faslane, ii. 615
Fasque, i. 534
Fatlips castle, i. 119
Fenton tower, i. 139
Fenzies (Loch), ii. 256
Feochan (Loch), ii. 645
Ferguson (*James*), i. 150

Ferryhills, i. 5
Fetheland, ii. 454
Figgate burn, ii. 558
Fillan's well, i. 808
Findlater (*Earl of*), i. 107
Findon, ii. 788
Finfan, ii. 787
Fingal (*Traditions of*), i. 27, 54, 63, 678; ii. 103, 187, 388, 563
Fingal's sitting-place, ii. 563
Fingask, i. 308; ii 137
Finlay's castle, ii. 422
Finlay's mire, ii 380
Finlayston, ii. 120
Finnard hill, ii. 615
Finnart bay, ii. 629
Fintry castle, ii. 324
Flakefield, ii. 100
Flander's moss, ii. 532
Fleming (*Adam*), ii. 168
——— (*Admiral*), ii. 811
——— (*Lord*), i. 140, ii. 811
Flemington burn, ii. 441
Fletcher (*Andrew*), ii. 633
——— (*Angus*), *of Berenice*, i. 691
Fofarty, i. 205
Follart (Loch), ii. 671
Forbes (*President*), i. 279
Forfar (*Earl of*), i. 158
Forneth, i. 229
Forrest (*Thomas*), i. 319
Foudland, ii. 14
Foulshiels, ii. 647
Fountainhall, ii. 504
Fraisgill, ii. 761
Franck (*Richard*), i. 150
Frenchman's rock, i. 153
Fresgo head, ii. 585
Freskyns (*The*), i. 150; ii. 735
Freswick, i. 202
Frogdan, ii. 282
Fruid, ii. 776
Fulgæ Skerry, ii. 656
Fullarton of Glen-Cloy, i. 62

G

Gadgirth castle, ii. 688
Gadscroft, i. 1
Gady (The), ii. 565
Gait (Loch), i. 603
Galachlaw, ii. 264
Galbraith (*Robert*), ii. 684
Galbraiths (*The*), i. 95
Gallangadd, ii. 127
Gallan-head, ii. 780
Gallow hill, i. 703; ii. 364
Gallow-knowe, i. 587
Gallvall castle, i. 150
Gameshope loch, ii. 776
Gamoslechan loch, ii. 670
Ganiach-mount, i. 143
Gannachy bridge, i. 534
Gardenbury, i. 115
Gardiner (*Colonel*), i. 212; ii. 570, 766
Gardyne, ii. 178
Garleton, i. 71
Garmond, ii. 380
Garpel water, ii. 363
Garrel, i. 611; ii. 137
Garscube, ii. 134
Garthland, ii. 713
Gartinqueen hill, i. 179
Gartmordam, i. 25
Gartness, i. 338
Gartwhinzian, i. 148
Garv-Eilan, ii. 666
Gateshaw, ii. 400
Gaudie, i. 226
Gaylet pot (The), i. 74; ii. 792
Geanies, ii. 741
Geauly (The), i. 309
Geddes, ii. 422
Geddes' well, ii. 776
Gedloch, i. 142
Gelston, ii. 88
Gentleman's cave, ii. 799
Gentle Shepherd (The), i. 208
Gett bay, ii. 758
Giant's chair, ii. 401
Gib (*Rob*), ii. 269
Gibson (*Sir Alexander*), ii. 643
Gi'en rig, ii. 76
Gifford (*Hugh*), i. 236, 614
Gight (*Lairds of*), i. 104
Gigulum, i. 615
Gillespie (*Rev. Norman*), i. 210
Gillie's hill, i. 109
Gilmour (*Barbara*), i. 401
——— (*Sir John*), ii. 265
Gilmour, ii. 637
Girnigoe, ii. 454, 807
Girthgate, i. 222, 515
Gizzen Briggs, ii. 738
Gladhouse water, ii. 749
Glanamar, ii. 634
Glasby (Den of), i. 12
Glasnock, i. 285
GLASGOW
Anderston, i. 643
Appearance (General), i. 643
Banks, i. 662
Barony parish, i. 663
Barracks, i. 662
Beatoun (James), i. 623
Blind Asylum, i. 659
Blythswood grounds, i. 643
Bonding system, i. 633
Bridewell, i. 660
Bridges, i. 647
Bridgeton, i. 642
Broomielaw, i. 639, 644
Burghal system, &c., i. 641
Burying-grounds, i. 650
Calton, i. 642
Cathedral, i. 653
Chamber of commerce, i. 662
Chemical works, i. 636
Clubs, i. 663
Coaches, i. 648
Commerce and manufactures, i. 632
Cotton-spinning, i. 634
Crime (State of), i. 651
Cromwell's visit, i. 628
Ecclesiastical affairs, i. 663
Exchange buildings, i. 663
Finnieston, i. 643
Gas, i. 648
Gorbals, i. 642
Green, i. 649
Highland Host, i. 629
High school, i. 657
History, i. 621
Hospital (Hutcheson's), i. 659
House of Refuge, i. 661
Hutchesontown, i. 642
Infirmary, i. 658
Iron-trade, i. 636
Jail, i. 660

Lauriestown, i. 642
Literature, i. 638
Lunatic Asylum, i. 659
Machinery (Manufactures of), i. 637
Malt mob, i. 630
Manufactures, i. 632
Mechanics' institute, i. 658
Molendinar-burn, i 650
Monuments, i. 650, 662
Mortality bills, i. 663
Museum, i. 656
Name, i. 621
Necropolis, i. 650
Newspapers, i. 639
Normal seminary, i. 658
Police Establishment, i. 661
Population, i. 646
Port-Dundas, i. 643
Post-office, i. 649
Pottery, i. 636
Printing, i. 638
Railways, i. 648
Reading-rooms, i. 663
River Clyde, i. 639
Social condition, i. 643
Steam-boats, i. 640
Suburbs, i. 642
Theatre, i. 662
Town's hospital, i. 658
Trade and manufactures, i. 632
Tradeston, i. 642
Union (The) mob, i. 630
University, i. 654
——— (Anderson's), i. 657
Water, i. 647
Watt (James), i. 662
Glass (*John*), i. 77
Glass loch, i. 28
—— water, i. 118; ii. 722
Glassites (*The*), ii. 748
Glen, ii. 768
Glenae, ii. 757
Glenboultachan, i. 424
Glen Clova, i. 141
Glendean, ii. 767
Glendinning, ii. 798
Gleneagles, i. 144
Glen-Farrer, i. 527
Glengap, ii. 776
Glengarnock, i. 287
Glengelt, i. 222
Gleniffer, ii. 477
Glenkindy, ii. 721
Glenlee, ii. 78
Glenmannow, ii. 508
Glenny-law, i. 18
Gloomingside-burn, i. 226; ii. 755
Gloucester (*Earl of*), i. 110
Gloume, (The) i. 199
Gogo water, ii. 225
Godred of Norway, i. 65
Goldberry head, ii. 101
Gockstane burn, ii. 184
Goodwife's cave, ii. 713
Gordon (*Jean*), ii. 824
——— (*Sir Adam*), i. 167, 249
——— (*Sir George*), i. 9
Gordon lodge, ii. 675
Gordon's hospital, i. 8
Gore water, ii. 749
Gosford, i. 14
Goules-den, ii. 122
Gourdie, i. 229
Gourdon, i. 131
——— hill, i. 125
Gower mount, i. 416
Gowrie conspiracy, i. 551
Gowrie house ii. 524
Graden, ii. 282
Graham (*Bishop Patrick*), i. 41
——— (*Dougald*), ii. 580
——— (*Isabella*), i. 671
——— (*Sir John*), i. 3, 517
Grange, ii. 152
——— fell, ii. 772
——— house, i. 145
Grangepans, i. 212
Grant (*Brigadier*), i. 17, 19
Grant's house, i. 92
Gray house, ii. 266
Gray (*Sir Thomas*), ii. 263
Gray's hospital, i. 498
Greenbank, i. 187
Greenburn, ii. 441
Greenhill house, i. 806
Green loch, ii. 2
Greenock (The), ii. 410
Greens, ii. 778
Grenand castle, ii. 333
Gress, ii. 714
Grey Hope, ii. 448
Grierson (*John*), i. 304
——— (*Sir Robert*), i. 409; ii. 811
Grucula, ii. 655
Grutness voe, i. 408
Guard bridge, i. 34
Guinevra (*Queen*), i. 31
Gull rocks, ii. 634
Gun (*The Siller*), i. 352
Gunn (*Coronator*), i. 236
Gunsgreen, i. 512
Guthrie, i. 530
Gylen castle, ii. 93

H

Haaf (The), ii. 663
Habchester, ii. 399
Hacksbaw, ii. 776
Hackston of Rathillet, 158, 290; ii. 122
Haco, i. 28; ii. 226
Hadden, ii. 685
Haer cairns, ii. 256
Haining, ii. 647
Haiskeval, ii. 625
Halcro head, ii. 598
Haliburton-house, ii. 94
Haliedean, i. 160
Hallgreen, i. 131
Halliday (*David*), i. 99
Hallsory, ii. 797
Hallyard, i. 587
Halywheel, ii. 348
Hamilton (*Gavin*), i. 306; ii. 141
——— *of Bangour*, i. 108
——— *of Bothwellhaugh*, i. 159, 307; ii. 275, 819
——— (*Patrick*), i. 40
Hamna voe, ii. 822
Hannay (*Patrick*), ii. 681
Hardgate, i. 5
Harelaw tower, i. 204
Harold's tower, ii. 753
Harthill, ii. 667
Hartside, ii. 204
Harviestoun, ii. 755
Hatton-house, ii. 582
——— castle, ii. 446, 582
——— hill, ii. 446

Haugh, ii. 333, 789
Hawk's stane (The), ii. 317
Hay of Nauchton, i. 99
Hay (*Romance of*), i 400; ii. 317
Hazelhead, ii. 441
Heather Cow Cairn, i. 161
Heather-stacks, i. 565
Heathet, i. 203
HEBRIDES
Agriculture, i. 762
Area, i. 756
Birds, i. 130
Climate, i. 760
Commerce, i. 761
Fisheries, i. 758
Geological character, i. 757
History, i. 767
Kelp, i. 758
Lakes, i. 758
Manufactures, i. 761
Mineralogy, i. 760
Moral condition, i. 766
Number, i. 756
Position and Relations, i. 755
Roads, i. 765
Scenery, i. 757
Hell's hole, ii. 78
—— lumb, i. 605
Helmsdale castle, ii. 310
Helshetter, ii. 585
Hempriggs, ii. 573, 807
Henryson (*Robert*), i. 389
Hepburn (*Adam*), i. 158
Herbertshire house, ii. 222
Heriot (*George*), i. 619
Heron (*Robert*), i. 261; ii. 79
Herries (*Abbot*), ii. 761
Herrit's dyke, i. 138
Hertford (*Earl of*), ii. 416
Heston island, ii. 590, 790
Hier cairns, ii. 367
Highland Host, i. 92
HIGHLANDS
Aboriginal Inhabitants, i. 776
Antiquities, i. 775
Bards, i. 778
Boundaries, i. 774
Canals, i. 789
Civilization (Progress of), i. 787
Dress, i. 784
Ecclesiastical Affairs, i. 794
Education, i. 794
Fisheries, i. 82
General Features, i. 775
History, i. 775, 782
Manners and Customs, i. 782
Manufactures, i. 793
Music, i. 781
Poetry, i. 778
Roads, i. 789
Societies, i. 791
Steam-Navigation, i. 60, 789
Superstitions, i. 785
Weddings, i. 786
Hillhousefield, ii. 235
Hillside, i. 13
Hilltown, i. 529
Hirst hill, ii. 667
Holborn head, ii. 742
Hollandbush, ii. 769
Hollows (Tower of), i. 203
Holydean, i. 160
Holy loch, i. 407
Holywell haugh, ii. 203
Home (*George*), i. 116
Home (*Rev. John*), i. 72, 330
Hood's hill, ii. 742
Hope of Rankeilour, ii. 368
Hope house, ii. 647
Hopes, i. 611
Horndene, ii. 203
Horsburgh castle, ii. 11
Hoselaw loch, ii. 281
Hospitalfield, ii. 792
Hotspur, ii. 307
How mire, ii. 546
Howie (*John*), i. 530; ii. 287
Hoxa (*Howe of*), ii. 598
Humbie's Wa's, i. 263
Humble-bumble, ii. 337
Hume (*Sir Patrick*), ii. 553
Hungus, i. 71
Hunter (*Sir W. and J.*), ii. 100
Hunterston, ii. 102
Huntingtower, ii. 754
Hurkledale, i. 284
Hurly cove, ii. 505
Hurry (*General*), i. 79
Hyndford (*John, 3d Earl of*), i. 208

I

I-Chamuis, ii. 676
Inchaffray (*Abbot of*), i. 109, 110
Inchbervis, ii. 689
Inchrye, i. 2
Ingans (The), i. 227
Inimore, ii. 111
Inis-Capel, ii. 655
Ink craig, i. 210
Innermessan, ii. 2
Inverallochy, ii. 582
Invermessan, ii. 815
Invermoriston, i. 689
Invernochtie, ii. 721
Inverquharity, ii. 198
Ireland Head, i. 408
Isauld house, ii. 585
Isla bank, ii. 628
Itunam (Statio ad), i. 79

J

Jackton, ii. 99
Jardine hall, ii. 683
Jock (*The Laird's*), ii. 325
Johnson (*Dr. Samuel*), i. 73
Johnstone (*Marquis of*), i. 44.
Jones (*Paul*), i. 368; ii. 163, 330
Jonson (*Ben*), i. 755
Jordan (The), i. 145
Jordanhill, ii. 588

K

Kailzie, ii. 768
Kaimes hill, ii. 582
Kain house, ii. 52
Kame hill, ii. 101
Kames, Lord Home, i. 426
Kean (*Edmund*), i. 514
Keannoath, ii. 455
Keeshorn (Loch), ii. 606
Keil's den, ii. 223
Keir, ii. 234
Keith (*Field-Marshal*), i. 532
Keith house i. 810

Keithnie water, ii. 22
Kelburn house, ii. 225
Kellie castle, i. 209
Kellie law, i. 209
Kelly castle, i. 48
Kellyheads, ii. 441
Keltie's Mends, i. 587
Kemp stane hill, i. 535
Ken-Edgar, ii. 152
Kendlum, ii. 591
Kenmore, ii. 79
——— hill, i. 217
Kennedy (*Bishop*), i. 38, 547
Kennedy of that Ilk, i. 58
Kenneth III. (*Assassination of*), i. 534
Keppoch, i. 207
Kerilaw, ii. 691
Kerloack, ii. 716
Kerrochtree house, ii. 359
Kerrycroy, ii. 152
Kerse house, i. 703
Kessog (*St.*), ii. 318
Kettletoft, ii. 634
Kilblane, ii. 184
Kilcadzow, i. 208
Kilcadzow law, i. 208
Kilcheran, ii. 283
Kilcolumkill, ii 403
Kildalloig, i. 200
Kildinguie well, ii. 729
Kilkerran, i. 295
Killantringan, ii. 560
Killermont, ii. 134
Killforman, i. 142
Killiesmont, ii. 76
Kilmaron, i. 288
Kilminster loch, ii. 807
Kilmorie, ii. 609
Kilmundy, ii. 308
Kilravock, ii. 423
Kilspindie, i. 15
Kinblythmont, ii. 20
Kinchet, i. 125
Kingairloch, ii. 283
Kiltuintaik, ii. 403
Kingledoors, i. 333
King's cairn, i. 703; ii. 583
——— cove, i. 63; 131
——— cross, i. 63. 372
——— dykes, i. 53
——— ferry, i. 26
——— field, ii. 777
——— forest, ii. 79
——— holm, i. 347; ii. 79
——— island, ii. 204
——— knott, ii. 695
——— park, ii. 695
——— road, i. 508
——— room, ii. 545, 565
——— seat, i. 18, 31, 125, 330; ii. 457
——— sons, ii. 447
——— stable, i. 64
——— well, ii. 681
Kingsburgh family, ii. 132
Kingston, ii. 684
Kininvie, ii. 401
Kinira-bay, i. 56
Kinloch-Moidart, i. 56
——— Spelvie, ii. 762
Kinnaird house, ii. 222
Kinnimonth (*Bishop*), i. 4
Kinnordy lake, ii. 198
Kinrara, i. 31
Kinvaid, ii. 366
Kippenross, i. 369
Kirbister loch, ii. 474
Kirk (*John*), i. 409
Kirkaig (The), i. 68
Kirkamuir ii. 450
Kirkbride, ii. 191
Kirkcaldy of Grange, i. 25, 78, 206; ii. 152
Kirkcormack, ii. 88
Kirkforest, i. 208
Kirkhill, ii. 755
Kirkpatrick (*Murder of*), i. 181
Kirkwood (*James*), ii. 269
Kirkyettan crags, ii. 509
Kishorn, i. 46; ii. 666
Kisimul castle, i. 113.
Klochnabane, ii. 716
Knock (The), ii. 107, 588
Knock castle, ii. 225, 674
——— house, ii. 762
Knockhill, i. 562, 703
Knox (*John*), i. 40, 186, 257, 722; ii. 96
Kor stone, ii. 366
Kyle castle, i. 73
Kyle-skou, i. 68
Kyles hill, ii. 552
Kylesmure, ii. 334

L

Ladies' Hill, ii. 696
Lady burn, i. 288
—— craig, i. 42
—— rock, ii. 283
Laggavoulin, ii. 741
Lahich (Loch), ii. 111
Lainshaw, ii. 691
Laithers, ii. 773
La Mancha, ii. 441
Lam-loch, ii. 215
Lamgarroch, ii. 779
Lamhogga, ii. 658
Lammerlaw, ii. 132
Lammikin, i. 101
Lamp Acre, i. 253
Langavat loch, ii. 780
Langwell water, i. 131
Lass o' Patie's Mill, ii. 77
Latoun (*Sir Ralph*), i. 33
Latrick, i. 197
Lauchope house, i. 159
Lavernani (*The*), ii. 261
Law of Laurieston, i. 259
Law castle, ii. 102
Lawers, ii. 370
Lawhead, ii. 801
Laws hill, i. 334
Lawting, ii. 756
Lawton, ii. 20
Learmont (*Major*), i. 320
Leathen (Loch), ii. 563
Lee house, i. 208
—— penny, ii. 207
—— water, ii. 288
Leeds, ii. 726
Leighton (*Bishop*), i. 370
Lendal, i. 617
Lendrum (Battle of), ii. 380
Lennoxlove, i. 722
Lennox tower, i. 293
Leslie (*Bishop*), ii. 435
——— (*Norman*), i. 40
Leslies (*The*), ii. 252, 609
Lesmore castle, ii. 594
Lethington, i. 722
Lethinty, i. 223

Leuchar burn, ii. 539, 669
Leucophibia, ii. 803
Leyden (*Dr.*), ii. 193
Leys (Loch of), i. 102
Leys mill, ii. 20
Libo (Loch), ii. 426
Liechestown, i. 314
Lindean, i. 597
Lindores, ii. 435
Lindsay (*Sir David*), i. 291; ii. 368
——— (*Rev. Dugald*), i 694
——— (*Sir Walter*), ii. 743
Linen Apron, ii. 401
Linga, ii. 768
Linktoun, i. 2
Linnhouse water, i. 187
Lithgow (*William*), ii. 207
Littledean, ii. 335
Livingston (*Sir Thomas*), i. 269
Lochainn, i. 147
Lochaneilan, i. 416
Loch-an-muan, ii. 370
Locharthur, ii. 431
Lochbadanloch, ii. 108
Lochearnhead, i. 100
Lochenbreck, i. 98
Locherworth castle, i. 155
Lochinruar, ii. 108
Lochmore, i. 153
——— castle, i. 736
Loch-na-Beste, ii. 670
Loch-Orr family, i. 97
Lochpark, ii. 401
Lochpooltiel, ii. 670
Lochtown hill, ii. 306
Lochty (The), i. 300
Lockhart of Lee, ii. 207.
Logan of Restalrig, i. 528
Logan house, ii. 505
Longfaugh, i. 263
Longhope, i. 809; ii. 639
Long (Loch), (Kirkcudb.) i. 310
——— (Renfrews.) ii. 426
Longridge, ii. 801
Loretto, ii. 417
Loretto (our Lady of), ii. 416
Lorn (*The Broach of*), ii. 777
Lorstown loch, ii. 448
Lot's Wife, i. 773
Lovat (*Lord*), i. 20, 84
Lowther hills, i. 353; ii. 215
Loy (Loch), i. 79
Lucklaw hill, ii. 299
Lug-down burn, i. 71
Luichart (Loch), i. 248
Lurgie craigs, ii. 710
Lun, i. 249
Luthlac, i. 72
Lylliard (*Maiden*), i. 33
Lynchat, i. 30
Lyne (The), i. 388
Lynedoch, ii. 354
Lyra, ii. 656

M

Macadam, i. 214; ii. 365
Macarthurs (*The*), i. 85
Macbeth, i. 72, 141, 410, 418, 543; ii. 315
Macdonald (*Flora*), ii. 132
Macdonald of Glenaladale, i. 555
Macdonalds of the Isles, i. 61, 68
Macdougalls of Lorn, i. 54, 61, 65, 86; ii. 579
Macduff, i. 421; ii. 798
Macfarlane's Clan, i. 66
Macfarquhar's Bed, i. 268
MacGavin (*William*), i. 74
Macgill (*Dr. S.*), i. 426
Macgregors (*The*), i. 85, 682
Macgregor of Glengyle, i. 201
Machlachlan, ii. 723
Machrykill, i. 295
Macintosh (*Sir Æneas*), ii. 408
Mackay (*Lieut.-Gen.*), i. 430; ii. 644
Mackenzies, i. 224
Maclaurin (*Colin*), i. 9
M'Lellan of Bombie, i. 601; ii. 173
Maclellans, i. 98
Macleod of Assynt, i. 70
Macleod's Maidens, ii. 671
Macmillan (*Rev. John*), i. 98
Macnabb (*Captain John*). i. 319
Macnabs of Glenorchy, i. 300
Macniels (*The*), i. 113
Macpherson's Farewell, i. 104
Macpherson (*James*), i. 30, 779
Macqueen (*Lord Braxfield*), ii. 207
Macraes, i. 693
Madras college. i. 35, 39
Magdalene (*The Princess*), i. 37
Magdalene Pans, ii. 19
Maiden-castle Cave, ii. 792
Maiden stone, i. 26, 34, 223
Mail (Black), i. 201
Mainslaws, i. 118
Malcolm's tower, i. 389
Malhorn (Little), ii. 769
Manslaughter law, ii. 656
Mar (*Earldom of*), i. 25
Mar burn, ii 507
—— lodge, i. 164
March (*Earl of*), i. 302
Marchmont house, i. 705; ii. 552
Marchtown, ii. 721
Margaret's law, ii. 225
Marig bay, ii. 644
Marischal college, i. 8
Market knowe, ii. 307
Markie water, ii. 401, 683
Marlee, ii. 256
Martin's stone, ii. 324
Martnahaim, i. 254
Mary (*Burns's*), i. 711; ii. 743
Mary's Well, ii. 167, 741
Mary's (*Queen*) *Thorn*, i. 220, 339
——— (*Portraits of*), i. 26, 298, 308, 387
Masonry (Free), ii. 142
Maud hill, ii. 583
Mauldslie castle, i. 208
Mavisbank, ii. 228
Mavis-grind, ii. 656
Meadowbank, ii. 189
Meadowmill, ii. 766
Meet hillock, i. 332, 539
Meikle (*Andrew*), ii. 567, 633
Meiklewarthill, ii. 585
Melgund castle, i. 15
Melista, ii. 781
Mellerstain, i. 422
Melsetter, ii. 794
Melundy, i. 300
Melville house, ii. 369
Melville of Allardice, i. 125
Melville of Glenbervie, i. 612
——— (*Andrew*), i. 626
Menteith (*Earls of*), i. 14
Mercer of Meikleour, i. 23
Mercheston (*Dr. Richard*), ii. 808

Merk of Land, ii. 659
Merkinch, ii. 27, 33
Merkland well, ii. 294
Merlin, i. 333; ii. 502
Merton, ii. 362
Middleham village, i. 160
Middleton burns, i. 154
Mildubh (The), i. 52
Mill (*Walter*), ii. 316
Milldens, i. 120
Millearne house, ii. 768
Milliken house, ii. 97
Milnhead, ii. 184
Milnholm, i. 219
Milton loch, ii. 789
Milton-Lockhart, i. 208
Minginish, i. 162
Misery (Mount), ii. 128
Moan loch, ii. 358
Moat (The), i. 672
Moir (Loch), i. 28
Monaltry, i. 163
Moncur, ii. 8
Monk (*General*), i. 6
Monk's burn, ii. 439
——— grave, i. 587
Monkton hall, ii. 17
Monmouth (*Duke of*), i. 158
Monorgan, ii. 306
Monroe, tutor of Foulis, i. 224
Mons Grampius, ii. 723
Mons hill, i. 301
Montgomery, ii. 226
——— (*Dame Margaret*), i. 283
Month (The), i. 6
Montkegie, ii. 155
Montrose (*Marquis of*), i. 6, 24, 70, 79, 104; ii. 22
Monynut water, ii. 13
Moodlaw loch, ii. 595
Moray (*Ann, Countess of*), i. 13
——— (*Sir Andrew*), i. 37
——— (*The Bonny Earl of*), i. 296
More (*Bailie*), i. 18
——— (*William*), ii. 229
Morison (*Judge*), i. 743
Morrar na Shean, i. 736
Morrison (*Thomas*), i. 264
Morton (*Earl of*), i. 186
——— (*The Regent*), i. 297
——— (*Thomas*), ii. 126
Mossknow, ii. 191
Mount Alexander, ii. 580
Mount Benger, ii. 821
Mountblanie (Bog of), i. 30
Mount Ganiach, i. 143
Muck water, i. 112
Muckerath, i. 417
Mugdock castle, ii. 720
Muir of Orchil, ii. 420
Muirdykes, ii. 296
Mulbrax, i. 143
Mullion, ii. 586
Mullock bay, ii. 591
Mungo (*St.*) i. 281
Munro (*Major*), i. 53
——— *of Culcairn*, i. 52
Murchison (*Donald*), i. 693
Murder loch, ii. 757
Murdoch (*William*), i. 74
Murdoch's isle, i. 53
Murkle, ii. 460
Murkle bay, ii. 460
Murray (*Gilbert*), i. 324
——— (*Sir Gideon*), i. 263
Murray (*Sir John*), i. 72
——— (*The Regent, Andrew*), i. 12
Murthly, ii. 797
Murtle house, ii. 539
Muschat (*Nicol*), i. 67
Muttonhole, i. 259
Mylne (*Walter*), i. 40
Mylnefield, ii. 307
Myreton, ii. 88. 815
Mysteries acted, i. 292

N

Na-Caplich, ii. 673
Nairne (*Lord*), i. 76, 411
Napier of Merchiston, i. 338, 528; ii. 112
Nathansthirn, ii. 427
Nauchton, i. 99
Navar, i. 28
Nechtan, ii. 545
Needle's eye, i. 605
Neidpath castle, ii. 491
Neldricken loch, ii. 358
Nemphlar (East), ii. 210
Nethan, i. 16
Nettles (*Jenny*), ii. 725
Newbyth, ii. 801
New Hailes, ii. 18
Newhall, ii. 575
Newlandrigg, i. 154
New Posso, i. 308
Newshot isle, ii. 5
Newton don, ii. 427
——— house, i. 148
Nine Maidens' well, i. 73
Ninian (*St.*), i. 222, ii. 804
Nithsdale (*Robert, Earl of*), i. 181
Norham castle, ii. 203
Norrie's law, ii. 224
Northbar, ii. 6
Nothland castle, ii. 799
Norwick, ii. 785
Noup head, ii. 799
Nunlands, i. 588
Nutholmhill, ii. 414

O

Oakwood, ii. 647
Ochtertyre, ii. 370
Octoun, ii. 803
Odness, ii. 728
Ogilvie of Barras, i. 404
——— (*Lord*), i. 21
Olaus (*Prince*), i. 257
Oliver, ii. 776
Omou, ii. 667
Orchardnook, ii. 594
Ord, ii. 790
Oreval, ii. 625
Orkney Islands
Agricultural system, ii. 465
Climate, ii. 464
Description (General), ii. 462
Features, ii. 463
Fisheries, ii. 467
Geology, ii. 464
History, ii. 468
Inhabitants (Character of), ii. 468
Manufactures, ii. 466
Position, ii. 462
Orland's stone, i. 620
Orrea, i. 131; ii. 586

Orton, ii. 609
Ossian, i. 27, 671
Ossianic controversy, i. 778
Otterswick, ii. 634
Ox penny, ii. 660
Oxen (Wild), i. 282, 333
Oxenford castle, i. 260; ii. 565
Oxnor, ii. 756

P

Paisley (*Joseph*), i. 717
Panmure, ii. 488
Panmure (*Lord*), i. 167
Panther (*David*), i. 196; ii. 330
——— (*Patrick*), i. 196
Park, i. 149
Parkhouse, ii. 462
Paton (*Captain John*), ii. 287
Paterson's rock, ii. 634
Pavilion (The), i. 24
Payston, ii. 504
Pease Tree (The), ii. 206
Peatlaw, ii. 647
Peddie (*Alexander*), ii. 316
Peden (*Alexander*), i. 285; ii. 314, 625, 681
Peden's cave, ii. 333
Penersax, ii. 356
Penielheugh, i. 258
Penkill, i. 295
Pennant (*Dr.*), i. 123
Pensbiel, ii. 806
Penton linns, i. 204; ii. 265
Perth (*Earl of*), ii. 165
Petcox, ii. 690
Peter hill, i. 143
Philorth water, ii. 582
Picts' houses, i. 186, 402; ii. 10
Pictsworkditch, i. 220
Pierowell, ii. 799
Piper-heugh, ii. 691
Piper's grave, i. 773
Pitalpie, ii. 266
Pitcur, ii. 94
Pitdennies, i. 210
Pitfichie castle, ii. 387
Pitfour castle, ii. 322
Pitlethie, ii. 257
Pitlour, ii. 725
Pitmain (Inn of), i. 671
Pitmilly, ii. 154
Pitscandlie, ii. 591
Pittmedden, ii. 780
Pittrichie, ii. 780
Pittulie castle, ii. 547
Plean, ii. 449
Plenderleith, ii. 476
Polckill water, ii. 359
Poll (The), i. 13
Pollok (*Robert*), i. 420
Polmaise, ii. 449
Polnoon, i. 420
Portfloat, ii. 713
Portgill, ii. 713
Portincross, ii. 101
Portkale, ii. 560
Portmurray, ii. 560
Port-na-Currach, ii. 45
Portuisgen, ii. 111
Pot (The), ii. 795
Powsail water, i. 333
Powtrail water, i. 230
Prentice pillar, ii. 604
Prestonholm, i. 238
Priest's burn, i. 2
——— law, ii. 806
——— point, i. 53
Priestinch, i. 3
Primside loch, ii. 399, 822
Prior acres (The), i. 42
Priorletham, i. 198

Q

Quarrel-know (The), i. 16
Queen's well, i. 565
Quiech castle, ii. 740
Quien loch, ii. 609
Quiraing, ii. 131
Quoyafirth voe, ii. 454

R

Rabbit islands, ii. 761
Rackwick, i. 809
Rae loch, ii. 256
Raik fishery, i. 310
Rait castle, ii. 422
Raith, i. 2
Ralston, ii. 477
Ramna Stacks, ii. 658
Ramsay (*Allan*), ii. 234
——— (*Dr. G.*), i. 144
——— (*Sir Alexander*), i. 238
——— (*Sir James*), i. 320
——— (*William*), i. 750; ii. 389
Randolph (*The Regent*), i. 44
Ranfurly, ii. 96
Rapness, ii. 799
Ravelrig, i. 293
Ravensheugh, i. 419; ii. 801
Ravensnook, ii. 505
Ravenswood, i. 260
Red Abbey Stead, ii. 442
Red castle in Abernethy, i. 13
——— in Inverkeilor, ii. 20
Red well, i. 162
Redbraes castle, ii. 552
Redden, ii. 685
Reddingmuir, ii. 552
Redhall, ii. 191
Redheugh, i. 237
Reef (The), ii. 758
Refirth voe, ii. 822
Regalia (The), i. 405
Reid (*Dr. Thomas*), i. 9
Reid Swire, ii. 61
Reits bay, i. 184
Relugas, i. 54
Renpatrick, i. 715
Renwick (*Rev. James*), i. 672
Repentance (Tower of), i. 284
Resby (*John*), i. 39, 546
Restalrig, ii. 236
Restlaw ha', i. 222
Rewcastle, i. 118
Rhysgill, i. 670
Riccalton (*Robert*), i. 798
Ringan's dean, i. 161
Ringsdale castle, ii. 713
Rispond, i. 415
Robert III., i. 386
Robertson (*Principal*), i. 156
Rob Roy, i. 100, 338; ii. 73
Rockhole, ii. 414
Romanno, ii. 442
Ronan's (St.) club, ii. 12

Ronaval, i. 746
Ronheads, ii. 539
Roost, ii. 730
Roque's (St.) chapel, i. 153
Rosehall, ii. 459
Rosehaugh, i. 82
Ross (*Earl of*), i. 68
Rossend castle, i. 176
Rossie loch, i. 244
——— priory, ii. 8
Rothmaise, ii. 584
Rottmell's inns, ii. 22
Round tower of Abernethy, i. 16
Routdon burn, ii. 226
Rowallan castle, ii. 123
Roy (*Baillie*), i. 18
Ruchlaw, ii. 806
Runciman, ii. 505
Rusco-tower, i. 46
Rutherford (*Dr. John*), ii. 61
Ruthven castle, ii. 754

S

Saddleback, ii. 363
Salen, i. 56
Sallysburgh, ii. 667
Samuel's cave, ii. 121
Sandford bay, ii. 539
Sandside bay, i. 184; ii. 585
Sandy bay, ii. 635
Sandyknowe, ii. 677
Saxaforth, ii. 785
Scar, ii. 629
Scat Tax, ii. 660
Scatthold, ii. 659
Schaw's Hospital, ii. 566
Scotstarvet tower, i. 222
Scotston, ii. 588
Scott (*Mary*), i. 337, 744; ii. 422, 481
—— *of Tushielaw*, i. 509
—— (*Sir James*), ii. 724
—— (*Sir Michael*), i. 2, 100, 533
—— (*Sir Walter*) *of Buccleuch*, i. 33
—— (*Sir Walter*), i. 1, 14, 28, 36, 63, 84, 86, 270; ii. 80, 119, 648
Scougal, ii. 802
Scougall (*Rev. Henry*), ii. 633
Scraada (Holes of), ii. 657
Scresort loch, ii. 625
Scuir Donald, ii. 729
—— Eigg, i. 490
—— More, ii. 625
Sculomy, ii. 761
Seabegs, i. 517
Seacliff, ii. 801
Seaforth (Earldom of), ii. 645
Seaforth (*Earls of*), i. 693
Seaforth lodge, ii. 714
Seal cave, ii. 714
Seals pool, ii. 447
Second sight, i. 162
Seirach loch, ii. 585
Selkirk (*Alexander*), ii. 224
Semmiedores, ii. 323
Semple family, i. 217; ii. 97, 102
Senzie fair (The), i. 35
Serf (*St.*), i. 281; ii. 756
Seton (*Christopher*), ii. 109
—— (*Sir Alexander*), i. 49
Sha, ii. 785
Shakspeare, i. 141
Shandon, ii. 615
Shandwick, ii. 447
Sharpe (*Archbishop*), ii. 93, 323
Shaw park, i. 24
Shaw (*Christian*), i. 111
—— (*Sir John*), i. 707
Shaws Water-company, i. 709
Sheeoch, i. 416
Sheep penny, ii. 660
Shennan creek, i. 245
Sheriffmuir, ii. 711
Shetland Isles
Agriculture (State of), ii. 659
Appearance (General), ii. 656
Cattle, ii. 661
Climate, ii. 657
Ecclesiastical affairs, ii. 664
Fisheries, ii. 663
Geology, ii. 658
History, ii. 665
Inhabitants (Character of), ii. 662
Position, ii. 656
Soil, ii. 658
Sheughends, i. 283
Shieldgreen castle, ii. 492
Shurrach hill, ii. 154
Sibbald (*Dr. David*), i. 51
——— (*Sir Robert*), ii. 368
Silver castle, ii. 641
Simpson (*Habbie*), ii. 97
Sinclair (*Bishop*), i. 544
——— (*Sir John*), ii. 752
Sinclairs of Caithness, i. 186; ii. 310
Skaill, ii. 553
Skateraw, ii. 752
Skea, ii. 799
Skimmer hills, ii. 632
Skinner (*Rev. John*), ii. 308
Skirving (*Archibald*), i. 71
Skuth castle, i. 314
Slam loch, ii. 761
Sleitill loch, ii. 585
Slesbeg, ii. 302
Sliabh Ghaoil, ii. 103
Sliabhdiasg, ii. 758
Slipperfield loch, ii. 280
Small glen, ii. 388
Smeaton, ii. 567
Smith (*Adam*), ii. 166
Smo cave, i. 415
Smollett (*Dr.*), i. 152, 207
Snawdoun, ii. 700
Snoasimil, ii. 791
Soccoch hills, ii. 765
Solan goose, i. 116; ii. 106
Somerled, Thane of Argyle, i. 65, 405
Somerville (*William de*), ii. 281
Soulis cross, i. 219
Soulis (*Lord*), i. 221; ii. 123
Southennan, ii. 102
Spalding club, i. 8
Spango water, ii. 167
Spens (*Sir Patrick*), i. 13
Spittal house, i. 813
Sponess, ii. 799
Spottiswood (*Archbishop*), i. 295
———— (*John*), ii. 800
Spottiswoode, ii. 799
Spoutbay, ii. 387
Springhill, ii. 441
Springholm, ii. 789
Sprinkell, ii. 191
Stair (*Earl of*), ii. 18, 814
Stanely castle, ii. 477
Stanley house, i. 76
Stark (*Helen*), ii. 524
Starlyburn, i. 13, 175

Stewart of Acharn, i. 59
——— *of Ardshiel*, i. 58
——— *of Garth*, i. 688
Sticks, ii. 797
Stiell's Hospital, ii. 766
Stobhall, i. 207
Stobs, ii. 677
Stone Lude, i. 161
Stoneypath, ii. 806
Stonyhill house, ii. 18
Stores head, ii. 598
Stormontfield, ii. 641
Storr, ii. 672, 678
Strafontane, i. 1
Strath, ii. 797
Strathbroc, ii. 786
Strathkinness, i. 34
Streens, ii. 407
Strone, ii. 17
Struthers' house, i. 222
Stuart (*John Roy*), i. 18
——— (*Earl Patrick*), i. 42
St. Baldred, i. 115; ii. 567, 778
St. Barchan, ii. 97
St. Barr, i. 114
St. Basil, ii. 347
St. Bathan, i. 1
St. Bede's well, ii. 102
St. Bega, ii. 102
St. Birinie, ii. 98
St. Blane, i. 149
St. Bothan, i. 1
St. Bride, i. 84, 217, 326; ii. 610
St. Bridget, i. 16
St. Ciaran, i. 303
St. Clairs (*The*), ii. 602
St. Columba, ii. 46
St. Duthus, ii. 738
St. Ebba, i. 2
St. Finan, ii. 666
St. Gerardine's cave, i. 331
St. Gordian, ii. 326
St. Helen's, i. 23, 338
St. John's chair, i. 304
——— head, i. 202
——— well, ii. 3
St. Keevox, ii. 577
St. Kennoch, ii. 65
St. Kentigern, i. 281, 621
St. Kessog, ii. 318
St. Laurence well, ii. 675
St. Macarius, i. 295
St. Machute, ii. 254, 810
St. Magnus, i. 421
St. Magnus bay, ii. 453
——— cathedral, ii. 194
St. Maol Jos, i. 63; ii. 667
St. Margaret's hope, i. 389; ii. 598
St. Marnock, ii. 124
St. Medan's cave, ii. 185
St. Mungo, i. 281, 542
St. Mungo's chapel, i. 75
——— well, i. 812
St. Munna, ii. 133
St. Ninian, i. 222; ii. 804
St. Palladius, i. 562
St. Patrick, ii. 134
St. Patrick's well, ii. 421
St. Peter's well, ii. 407
St. Ringan, ii. 450
St. Rule, i. 36
St. Salvator, i. 38
St. Serf, i. 281, 542; ii. 756
St. Vey, i. 283
Sunderland hall, ii. 647
Sunnadale, ii. 630
Sutherland (*William, Earl of*), i. 70
Sutor (North), ii. 447
Swanbister, ii. 474
Sweno's stone, i. 573
Swinton (*Sir John*), ii. 736
Switha, ii. 639
Sword well, i. 325
Sybilla (*Queen*), ii. 91, 745

T

Tait's cross, ii. 94
Talmine, ii. 761
Tamnahara, ii. 600
Tam o' Shanter, i. 27; ii. 190
Tanfield, i. 5
Tarbat-house, ii. 132
Tarlair well, i. 162
Tarrel (Little), ii. 738
Telford (*Thomas*), ii. 798
Tennant (*Dr.*), i. 36, 44
Tentsmuirs, ii. 275
Terras moss, i. 203
Thankerton, i. 253
Thimble Row, i. 806
Thomas the Rhymer, i. 422, 532; ii. 32
Thomaston, ii. 190
Thomson (*Dr. Andrew*), ii. 685
——— (*James*), i. 488, 798; ii. 682
Thornton, ii. 13, 328
Three Brethren cairn, ii. 647
Threld, ii. 46
Tibber's castle, ii. 508
Tiel (The), i. 2
Till water, ii. 774
Tillyfour, ii. 476
Tinnis hill, i. 353
——— water, i. 218
Tirdon, i. 47
Tirivee, i. 114
Tom-a-Chorachasich, i. 428
Tomdow, ii. 200
Tom-na-hurich, ii. 24
Tonderghie, ii. 802
Tonley, ii. 765
Tor, i. 325
Toraghoil, ii. 788
Torfin, ii. 470
Torhouse Stones, ii. 809
Torlum, ii. 420
Tormaid loch, ii. 585
Torness, ii. 728
Torrance, ii. 99
Torriedale castle, ii. 630
Torsonce, ii. 716
Toskerton, ii. 713
Toskig loch, i. 47
Toubir-more, i. 615
Towanreef, i. 73
Tower isle, ii. 184
Tower Lindsay, i. 261
Trailflat, ii. 758
Trochrie-castle, i. 400
Tronach castle, ii. 583
Trondra, ii. 656
Trool loch, ii. 359
Trostrie (Loch), ii. 776
Troup (Den of), i. 12
Trow craigs, ii. 616
Tulchen i. 19
Tulla, ii. 379
Tullibardine castle, i. 144
Tullilum, ii. 755

Tulmine, ii. 762
Turin hill, ii. 591
Turnbulls (*The*), i. 118
Tushielaw, i. 509
Tutumvarach, ii. 459
Tweeden, i. 218
Tweedhill, ii. 813
Tweed's cross, ii. 776
Tweedshaws, ii. 774
Twinlaw, ii. 800
Tyllygreig, ii. 780

U

Uaish, i. 129
Udallers, ii. 665
Ugly rock, i. 80
Upsettlington, ii. 203
Urisks, ii. 73
Urrard house, ii. 114
Uxellum Montes, i. 89
Uy, i. 20

V

Vain castle, i. 529
Vallafield, ii. 785
Valley (Loch), ii. 358
Valleyfield, ii. 506
Vanora, ii. 344
Vasa, ii. 655
Vat (The), i. 690
Veitch (*John*), ii. 800
Vendace burn, ii. 289
Viantro, ii. 655
Vicar's well, ii. 417
Vikingr (*The*), ii. 665
Villens of Ure, ii. 657
Viponts, i. 13
Vordhill, ii. 786

W

Wallace (*Sir William*), i. 2, 39, 86, 88, 140, 189, 363, 491, 622; ii. 594
Wallace's cairn, ii. 311
——— camp, i. 601
——— castle, i. 22
——— cave, i. 215, 232
——— chair, ii. 207, 263
——— cradle, ii. 269
——— hill, i. 604
——— house, ii. 186
——— leap, ii. 601
——— oak, i. 491
——— quaich, ii. 207
——— seat, ii. 207
——— statue, i. 335; ii. 209, 316
——— stone, i. 517
——— tower, ii. 616
——— tree, ii. 594
Walton hill, i. 281
Wardlaw bank, i. 239
Wardlaw (*Bishop*), i. 34
——— (*Lady Elizabeth*), i. 388
Wart hill, i. 201, 809
Wa's (Loch), ii. 295
Washing-tub, ii. 795
Watch hill, ii. 363
Water-cow (The), i. 23
Wathburn, ii. 407, 764
Watt (*James*), i. 635, 711
Wattle Tax (The), ii. 660
Wauchopes (*The*) *of Niddry*, ii. 265
Waugh (*Rev. Dr.*), ii. 347
Weatherness, ii. 799
Wedderlie, ii. 800
Weesdale, ii. 757
Weirdlaw hill, i. 508
Wellton, i. 287
Welch (*John*), ii. 432
West (*John*), ii. 299
Westbridge, ii. 153
Westerhall, ii. 798
Westhall, ii. 476
Westness, ii. 21
Westraw, ii. 543
Whalefirth voe, ii. 822
Wheel church, i. 218
Whiteberry point, ii. 801
White castle, i. 611
Whitehall, i. 212
Whitehaugh house, ii. 771
White loch, i. 210; ii. 362
——— Wooen, i. 336
Wiesdale voe, ii. 657
Wilkie (*Dr. William*), i. 302
Willison (*Dr. John*), i. 383
Wilson (*Margaret*), ii. 811
Winbrough, i. 797
Windless loch, ii. 807
Windy Gowle, ii. 158
Wishart (*George*), i. 40; ii. 333, 473
——— (*Bishop*), i. 37
Wisp hill, i. 221, 353
Witch pool, ii. 198
Witches' bridle, i. 565
——— knowe, i. 216, 612; ii. 399
Wodin's hall, i. 188, 236
Wodrow (*Rev. Robert*), i. 426
Wolf cleuch, i. 316
Wolf's geo, i. 202
Wolf law, i. 565
Wood (*Sir Andrew*), i. 548; ii. 223
Wooden, ii. 80
Woodhall, i. 159
Woodhill, ii. 325
Woodwick, ii. 598
Woodyett, i. 313
Wordsworth, i. 27; ii. 820
Wormiston (East), i. 258
Wormyhills well, i. 48
Wotherspoon (*Dr.*), i. 120
Wymet, ii. 443
Wynd (*Henry*), ii. 513

Y

Yair, ii. 775
Yardsides, ii. 594
Yarrow's loch, ii. 807
Yester (*Hugh de*), i. 611
Yieldshields, i. 208
Yokehaugh, i. 400
Yoker, ii. 587

ETYMOLOGICAL INDEX.

Aber, i. 15
Abhor, ii. 301
Ail, i. 71
Aird, i. 20
Alb, i. 22
Albany, i. 22
Aln, i. 32
Alp, i. 22
Amhann, i. 43
Ao, ii. 14
Aonda, i. 743
Aon-taobh, i. 743
Aoreidh, i. 48
Ar, i. 61
Arachor, i. 65
Ard, i. 20, 55
Ath, i. 71
Avon, i. 81
Awedur, i. 488

Baigh, i. 746
Banchor, i. 102
Bellaidh, i. 123
Berg, ii. 574
Bhar, i. 563
Bhrec, i. 516
Blar, i. 146
Braechin, i. 167

Cader, i. 219
Caer, ii. 577
Caeth, i. 297
Cailloch, i. 164
Caraon, i. 213
Carraig, ii. 287
Chern, i. 223
Cill, ii. 95
Cist, i. 777
Cluaine, i 228
Col, i. 244
Comrich, i. 46
Cnoc, ii. 502
Corrie, i. 249

Dair, i. 414
Dal, i. 300
Dene, i. 597
Din, ii. 617
Dor, i. 326
Druim, ii. 108
Drws, i. 414
Du, i. 189
Dubh, ii. 268
Dun, i. 219
Dur, i. 415

Eaglais, i. 426
Elid, i. 681
Ess, ii. 24
Ey, ii. 469

Fearnn, i. 529
Fern, i. 527
Fifa, i. 535
Fionsi, i. 252
Fioun, i. 63
Foil, or Foyle, i. 13
Frew, ii. 587
Fuar, i. 563

Gearr, i. 595
Ghaith, ii. 75
Glyn, ii. 502
Goes, ii. 806
Gorm, ii. 153
Gow, i. 621
Grym, i. 46
Gwala, i. 597

Inn, i. 22
Inis, ii. 468
Ir-isgyn, i. 502

Keith, i. 297
Kemp, ii. 88
Kil, ii. 131
Knock, ii. 587

Laeswe, ii. 227
Laver-an, ii. 261
Le, i. 152
Leamhain, ii. 258
Lessie, i. 244
Lis, ii. 283
Llwhur, ii. 257
Llyn, ii. 268
Llyvn, ii. 258
Lochainn, i. 147
Lochur, ii. 257
Lubba, i. 142
Lude, i. 146
Lus, i. 687
Lyn, i. 597

Maben, ii. 290
Machar, i. 746
Magh, ii. 184, 403
March, ii. 617
May, ii. 336
Meal, ii. 367
Mere, ii 353

Moll, ii. 400
Monadh, ii. 367
Mor, ii. 131
Muc, i. 36
Muilan, i. 300

Nell, i. 527
Ness, ii. 24
Nock, i. 325

Oee, ii. 469
Oigh, ii. 131
Ollamh, i. 405
Ork, ii. 469

Peithi, i. 535
Phreas, i. 346
Poll, i. 13
Pollag, i. 425

Rath-au, ii. 583
Reidh, ii. 14
Rhu, ii. 615
Rhyn, ii. 587
Rinn, i. 61
Ross, i. 36
Ruach garton, ii. 587

Saor, i. 55
Sealg, i. 681
Sean, ii. 577
Shaw, ii. 550
Slochk Ichopper, ii.
Stoir, i. 252
Strith, ii. 692
Strother, ii. 800
Struthain, i. 146
Swire, ii. 61

Thir, i. 65
Ton, i. 300
Tor, i. 325
Tulla, ii. 378

Uamh, ii 797
Uamhfri, ii. 795
Urn, ii. 71

Vaen, i. 777
Valck, i. 521
Var, i. 563

Weorth, ii. 62
Weyde, ii. 227
Wights, i. 142

Yarfa, ii. 474
Ynis, ii. 468

EDINBURGH:
FULLARTON AND MACNAB, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

DUE DATE

GL MAR 1 1 1989

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
0035524855

941.4
T62
v.2
I-Z

BOUND
JUL 9 1957

MAY 29 1928